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HISTORY

OF

CHESTER COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BY

J. SMITH FUTHEY AND GILBERT COPE.

PHILADELPHIA:

LOUIS H. EVERTS.

1881.

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PREFATORY.

ALTHOUGH Chester was the earliest of the counties organized in the Province of Penn, and has ever been deservedly ranked among the fairest and most prosperous and intelligent of those districts, she has nevertheless been somewhat strangely neglectful of her history and of the worthies within her borders, who aided in the noble enterprise of planting a Christian colony and establishing a home for human freedom, and who have brought her to her present high position. Many good men and true have lived among us, but they have nearly passed into oblivion for want of vigilant and faithful chroniclers.

As nearly two centuries have elapsed since the establishment of the county, it is meet that such of her history as has escaped the ravages of time and can now be related should be placed on record for preservation and for the information of the people, so that they may know what manner of men their fathers were.

The authors of this volume being "native here, and to the manner born," and having for some years a lively interest in the history of the county, and of her citizens who have devoted themselves to the public service and the cause of human improvement, have essayed to perform the laborious, but to them delightful, task thus indicated. How well they have succeeded it is not for them to say. They submit their work to the judgment of the good people of this ancient bailiwick, regretting that it is not more complete, and only asking that, in passing judgment upon it, the difficulties surrounding the preparation of such a history will be borne in mind.

This is not, however, the first effort that has been made in that direction. In 1824, Hon. Joseph J. Lewis —then a student at law—wrote a series of "Letters on the History of Chester County," which were printed in the columns of the *Village Record*, and in 1858–61, Dr. William Darlington and J. Smith Futhey contributed a series of historical papers, which were published in the same journal, under the title of "Notæ Cestrienses." Neither of these publications was issued in book form, and they are now very rare. They contained much valuable material, of which the authors have availed themselves.

The "History of Delaware County," by George Smith, M.D., embracing as it does the early history of the entire original county, has been freely drawn upon, and the authors hereby acknowledge their indebtedness to Dr. Smith for his kind permission to use such portions of his valuable work as were suited to their purpose.

Major Isaiah Price has also kindly permitted the use of his valuable and complete "History of the 97th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the War of the Rebellion," and the authors acknowledge their obligation to him for that portion of this volume relating to the history of that regiment and its officers and men.

They also extend their thanks to Dr. Ezra Michener, Dr. William D. Hartman, Prof. E. D. Cope, Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Hon. Eli K. Price, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Dr. Robert C. Smedley, Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, Prof. George G. Groff, Dr. John P. Edge, Prof. James McClune, Henry C. Townsend, Joseph W. Barnard, and Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esqs., for articles contributed and other assistance rendered by them, and to the last, also, for facts derived from his "History of Phœnixville."

The officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the editors and publishers of the press of the county, will also accept their thanks for courtesies extended in the search for historical material, and those who have given aid and are not specially named are also kindly remembered.

The value of the work is greatly enhanced by the illustrations herein given, and especially when viewed with reference to the future. The appearance of the scenery and homes of the county is thus preserved, and this will be valuable not only as to each locality but also as being indicative of the stage of civilization to which we have arrived. Beside the representative men of the present it will be seen there are quite a number of portraits of noted citizens of the generations which have passed away, whose lineaments are thus preserved and transmitted to posterity. This last feature must prove of especial interest.

West Chester, Pa., July 22, 1881.

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MAP OF

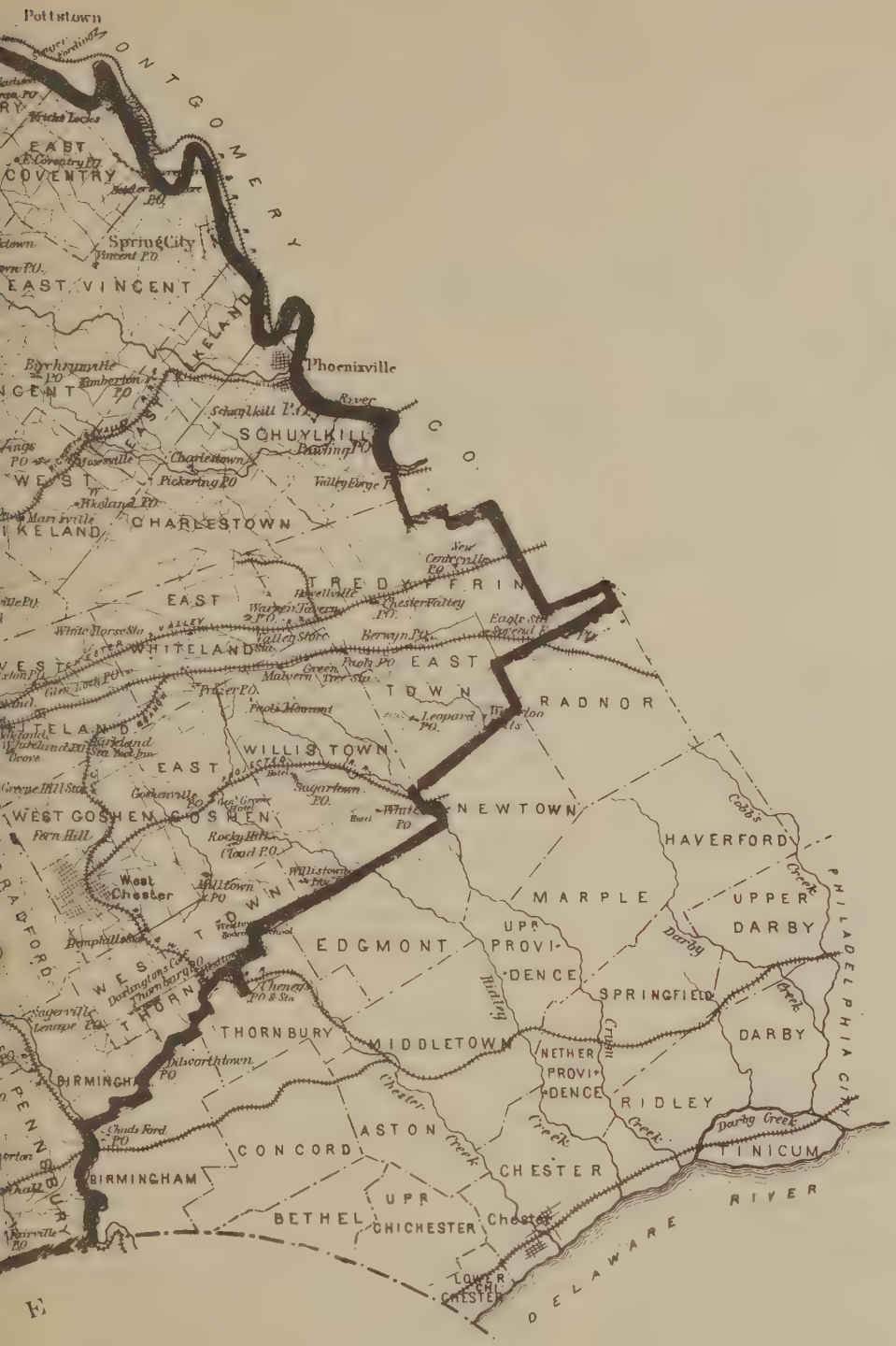
CHESTER Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

With Outline Map of

DELAWARE Co.

formerly a part of Chester Co.


Pottstown
MONTGOMERY CO.
EAST COVENTRY
Spring City
EAST VINCENT
Phoenixville
SCHUYLKILL
WEST CHARLESTOWN
EAST WHITELAND
WEST WHITELAND
TREDYFFRIN
EAST TOWN
RADNOR
WILLISTOWN
EAST GOSHEN
WEST GOSHEN
NEWTOWN
HAVERFORD
MARPLE
UPPER DARBY
EDGMONT
UPR PROVIDENCE
SPRINGFIELD
DARBY
THORNBURY
MIDDLETOWN
NETHER PROVIDENCE
RIDLEY
ASTON
CONCORD
CHESTER
TINICUM
BIRMINGHAM
BETHEL
CHICHESTER
Chester
LOWER CHICHESTER
DELAWARE RIVER
PHILADELPHIA CITY
West Chester
Darby Creek
Ridley Creek
Crum Creek
Chester Creek
Cobb's Creek

HISTORY

OF

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL HISTORY.

LEAVING out of consideration the origin of the Indian races formerly inhabiting our country, it now seems well established that the American continent was known to European nations long anterior to the discovery of Columbus. The successful termination of his voyage in 1492 aroused a spirit of greed and adventure which kept alive the knowledge then obtained until a permanent footing was gained by white men upon these shores. The ability to send forth successful colonies to such remote regions required an amount of vigor, means, and appliances in the parent-stock which was probably wanting at first, so that for more than a century nothing of the kind was accomplished north of the Gulf of Mexico, nor had the Delaware Bay been even discovered.

The first settlement of Virginia was commenced at Jamestown in 1607. Two years later the celebrated English navigator, Henry Hudson, after having made two unsuccessful voyages in the employ of London merchants, in search of a northern passage to the East Indies, entered the service of the Dutch East India Company, and, with the same object in view, made his celebrated voyage resulting in the discovery of the great river which bears his name. During this voyage, and when in latitude thirty-nine degrees and five minutes north, he discovered, Aug. 28, 1609, "a great bay." To this great bay the name of Delaware has been given in honor of Lord Delaware, who is said to have entered it the following year. It does not appear that Hudson sailed very far up the bay, having soon come to the conclusion that "he that will thoroughly discover this great bay must have a small pinnace that will draw but four or five feet of water, to sound before him." Though an Englishman, Hudson was in the employ of the Dutch, and on this account the latter nation laid claim to the territory then discovered.

The various names by which the Delaware River and Bay have been known are enumerated in Hazard's "Annals of Pennsylvania." By the Indians it was called "Pautaxat, Mariskitton, and Makerish-kisken, Lenape Whittuck; by the Dutch, Zuyt or South River, Nassau River, Prince Hendrick River, and Charles River; by the Swedes, New Swedeland stream; by the English, Delaware. Heylin, in his "Cosmography," calls it Arasapha. The bay has also been known as New Port May and Godyn's Bay.

On the 27th of March, 1614, their high mightinesses, the states-general of Holland, granted a general charter, securing the exclusive privilege of trade, during four voyages, to the discoverer of "any new courses, havens, countries, or places." The merchants of Amsterdam fitted out five vessels to engage in voyages of discovery. Among them was the "Fortune," belonging to the city of Hoorn, commanded by Capt. Cornelis Jacobson Mey. In this he arrived at the mouth of Delaware Bay, to the two proper capes of which he appropriated two of his names,—Cornelis and Mey. To another cape farther south he gave the name of Hindlopen, after a town of Friesland. Another vessel, commanded by Capt. Adrian Block, was unfortunately burnt at the mouth of the "Manhattan River," whereupon he built a yacht, forty-four and a half feet long and eleven and a half feet wide, in which to continue his explorations. This vessel, the first built by Europeans in this country, was called the "Unrust" ("Restless"). The other vessels having returned home, the "Restless," under command of Capt. Cornelis Hendrickson, proceeded to make further explorations, especially in Delaware Bay. It has been said that this expedition explored the river as high up as the mouth of the Schuylkill, but of this the evidence is not clear.

In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, though it did not go into operation until 1623. Their object was principally trade, and not colonization, beyond the establishment of trading-posts.

Having taken possession of the North and South Rivers, by virtue of their charter, they dispatched a vessel thereto, under the direction of Capts. Cornelis Jacobson Mey and Adriaen Joriz Tienpont. Capt. Mey proceeded to the Delaware or South River, and on the eastern bank thereof, about fifteen leagues from the mouth, erected Fort Nassau, supposed to be near the mouth of Little Timber Creek, in Gloucester Co., N. J. The date of its erection is fixed about the year 1624. The seat of government of New Netherland, as the country was named, was fixed at Manhattan Island, and so remained while the Dutch maintained their authority. The superior local officer was styled "di-

rector," and this office was conferred on Peter Minuit or Minnewit. Dr. Smith remarks,—

"It is a circumstance worthy of note, that the party who erected Fort Nassau was accompanied by females. The fact is fully established by the following curious deposition of Catelina Tricho, said to have been the first white woman at Albany:

"'NEW YORK, February 14th, 1684-5.

"'The Deposition of Catelina Tricho aged fouer score yeares or thereabouts, taken before the right honoble Collo. Thomas Leut, and Governour under his Royll highss James Duke of Yorke and Albany, etc. of N. York and its Dependencyes in America, who saith and declares in the pr'sens of God as followeth.

"'That she came to this Province either in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty three or twenty fouer to the best of her remembrance, an that fouer women came along with her in the same shipp, in which the Governor Arien Jorissen came also over, which fouer women were married at Sea, and that they and their husbands stayed about three weeks at this place, and then they with eight seamen more went in a vessel by ordrs of the Dutch Governor, to Delaware river and there settled. This I Certifie under my hand and ye Seale of this province. THO. DONGAN.'"

The settlement at Delaware was very brief, for in 1625 it was vacated to strengthen the Manhattan colony.

Soon after this a Swedish West India Company was chartered for purposes of colonization and commerce, but owing to wars, and finally the death, in 1632, of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, nothing was then accomplished.

The Dutch now, in order to maintain their footing, determined upon colonization on the Delaware, and two of the directors of the West India Company, Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blomaert, purchased a large tract of land at the mouth of the bay, which purchase was confirmed to the company at New York, July 16, 1630. A small colony was settled there on Lewes Creek, but owing to some trouble with the Indians they were all cut off in less than two years after. There is also some evidence that the crew of an English sloop were murdered by the natives about this time, they having gone into "Count Ernest's" River, near Fort Nassau.

Another purchase of land by the Dutch is said to have been made in 1633, this time on the Schuylkill; but as this transaction first appears in after-years, when a dispute arose with the Swedes, it seems somewhat doubtful.

An attempt was made by English colonists from the Connecticut to settle on the Delaware in 1635, but they were captured by the Dutch and sent to Manhattan, where it appears they remained, and one, Thomas Hall, became a person of distinction.

The objects of the Swedish West India Company being revived, a settlement on the Delaware was projected in 1637. Two ships—"Kalmar Nyckel" and "Gripen" (otherwise the "Key of Kalmar" and the "Griffin")—were placed under the command of Peter Minuit, who had formerly been in the service of the Dutch, and sailed from Gottenburg late in the year 1637. The date of arrival is not accurately known, but it appears that by March 29, 1638, Minuit had purchased land on the west side of the Delaware from the Indians. To the Minquas River he gave the name of Christina, in honor of the queen of Sweden, and thereon erected a fort of the same name, about two and a half miles from its mouth. These proceedings aroused the jealousy of the Dutch, but, owing to their weakness, they did not attempt anything more than to protest against it.

The progress of the Swedish colony, which was doubtless owing to the intelligence and experience of the commander, became so alarming to the Dutch Governor at Manhattan, that he at once advised the West India Company in respect to it, by a letter dated July 31, 1638, of which the following is an extract:

"Minuyt erected a fort on the South River, five leagues from ours; attracted all the peltries to himself by means of liberal gifts; departed thence with two attendant ships, leaving 24 men in the fort, provided with all sorts of goods and provisions, had posts set up with these letters, &c." C. R. S.

Although the Dutch had traded on the river for a long time, they had not really made a permanent settlement, which was now accomplished by the Swedes, who are said by Acrelius to have purchased the western shore as far up as the present site of Trenton.

Acrelius gives us to understand that Minuit remained here, and, after some years, died at this place; but Prof. C. T. Odhner, in his "History of the Founding of New Sweden," translated by Prof. G. B. Keen,* shows that he proceeded with his ships by way of the West Indies for purposes of trade. While there he visited a Dutch ship which lay near by, named "*Het vliegende hert*" ("The Flying Deer"), and while on board a violent hurricane arose, and nothing more was seen of him or the vessel afterwards.

On the Delaware he left twenty-three men, under the command of Måns Kling, the only Swede expressly named as taking part in this first expedition, and Henrik Huyghen, who seems to have been Minuit's brother-in-law or cousin. The first appears to have been the military and the latter the civil director of the colony.

In 1640 the "Kalmar Nyckel" arrived again in the Delaware, after a short voyage, by the 17th of April, bearing reinforcements for the colony. In the same year a colony of Hollanders was established, by permission of the Swedish government, below Fort Christina. In May, 1640, the "Kalmar Nyckel" sailed for Sweden, and arrived in July, but in the following year returned with the third expedition, accompanied by the "Charitas." Many of those who came at this time were Finns.

In 1641 a company of English from New Haven attempted to found a settlement near the present Salem, N. J., but being equally obnoxious to Dutch and Swedes, their stay was of short duration.

Peter Hollandare had succeeded Peter Minuit as Governor of New Sweden, but his administration lasted only about a year and a half, when he returned to his native country. A fourth expedition was fitted out in 1642, and consisted of the two vessels, the "Stoork" and the "Renown," under command of John Printz, the third governor of New Sweden. They sailed from Gottenburg on the 1st of November, and arrived at Fort Christina on the 15th of February following. The new Governor decided that this place did not sufficiently command the river, and therefore selected the island of Tennaconk (Tinicum) as the site for a new fortress.

* Penna. Mag., iii. 269, etc.

Besides the fort, which was named New Gottenburg, Governor Printz "caused to be built there a mansion for himself and family, which was very handsome; there was a fine orchard, a pleasure house, and other conveniences. He called it Printz Hall."

Ferris in his "Original Settlements on the Delaware," says, "This hall stood more than a hundred and sixty years, and was at last burnt down by accident since the commencement of the present century."

This vigilant Governor did not feel satisfied that he had quite "shut the river" by the erection of Fort Gottenburg; for before the expiration of eight months from the day of his arrival he had completed another fortress near the mouth of Salem Creek, which he called Elfsborg, or Elsinborg, and on which were mounted eight brass twelve-pounders.

Upon the arrival of Governor Printz the only European population on the river were the few persons occupying the Dutch fort Nassau, the Swedish colony at Christina, and the Dutch patroon colony established by the Swedish government at one or more points lower down. How many persons accompanied the Governor is not known, but the number, though not large, was probably greater than the whole previous population of the river. He brought with him his wife and one daughter, and probably other members of his family, a Lieutenant-Governor and secretary, a chaplain and surgeon [barber], besides twenty-four regular soldiers, with officers sufficient for a much larger force. These, with an ample supply of military stores and provisions for the garrison, and a large stock of goods suitable for Indian traffic, which is known to have constituted part of the freight of the two vessels, would leave but little space for actual settlers, their household goods, and implements of husbandry. Still a considerable number of settlers accompanied the expedition, who doubtless fixed their places of abode within a convenient distance of the newly erected forts. It was the first successful colony planted within the limits of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Keen* gives the names of several Swedish emigrants, obtained from the archives at Stockholm, viz.:

Anders Svensson Bonde, Per Andersson, Anders Larsson Daalbo, Sven Larsson, Peter Gunnarsson Rambo, Sven Gunnarsson, Lars Svensson Kåckin, Måns Andersson, Joen Thorsson, Mårten Gottersson, Clas Jansson, who came in the first and second expeditions of 1638 and 1640. The wife of Sven Gunnarsson and his son, Sven Svensson, doubtless came with him.

In the third expedition, on the "Kalmar Nyckel" and "Charitas," 1641, came Måns Kling, his wife, a maid and a little child, Herr Christoffer ——, Gustaf Strahl, Michel Jansson, Måns Svensson Loom, his wife and three children, Olof Persson Stille, his wife and two children, Mats Hansson or Jansson and wife, Anders Hannsson or Jansson, Axel Stille, Olof Pålson, Per Jöransson, Jan Ericsson, Jacob Sprint, Pål Jöransson or Jönsson, Evert Hindricsson, Lars Markusson, Hindrich Matsson, Johan Andersson, Olof Ericsson, Pål Smaal, Carl Jansson, Mats Hansson, Peter Larsson Kock, Eskil Larsson, Clement Jöransson, Eskil Larsson or Lars Eskilsson, Bartel Eskilsson, son of the last Hans Månsson, Hindrich Mattsson, Lars Biörsson, Sivert or Evert Sivertsson, Måns Jöransson, Mats Olofsson, Claes Claesson, Laurens Andriesson, Lucas Persson, Lars Thomson, Anders Christiansson Dreyer, Knut Mårtensson Vasa, Olof Thorsson, Lars Andersson Ulf, and Gottfried Hermansson.

With Governor Printz, 1642–43, came his wife and daughter, Armgott, Rev. John Campanius Holm, "*junker*" Knut Liljehöök, Måns Kling (who had come out before in 1638 and 1641), Knut Persson, Jöran Kyn Snöhvit, Elias Gyllengren, Anders Andersson Homan, Hans Luneburger, Lars Andersson, Nils Andersson, Michel Nilsson, Gregorius Van Dyck, Sven Andersson, Jacob Svensson, Nicklaus Bock or Borck, Johan Gustafsson, Peter Meyer, Isack Van Eysen, Constantinos Grönebergh, Peter Jochimson, Joen Nilsson Skreddere, Johan Olofsson, Lars Jacobsson, Thomas Jöransson Timberman, Marten Martensson Glaasere.

Professor Keen also gives additional notes in regard to these persons, making an interesting chapter for students of Swedish genealogy.

Dr. Smith says,—

"It is by no means wonderful that the Dutch should become alarmed at the progress the Swedes were making in securing the trade of the river, for during the year 1644 they freighted two of their vessels, the 'Key of Calmar' and the 'Fame,' with cargoes that included two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven packages of beaver, and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty-one pounds of tobacco. This shipment of tobacco would indicate that this noxious plant was cultivated to a considerable extent on the river at that early period. During the year 1646 a church was erected at the seat of government at Tinicum, which was consecrated to divine services on the 4th of September, and also its burying-place, by the reverend pastor. 'The first corpse that was buried there was that of Catharine, the daughter of Andrew Hanson. She was buried on the 28th of October, in the same year, being the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.'

"The site of the burying-place, and doubtless that of the church also, was close on the margin of the river, and is now occupied by a part of its bed between the Lazaretto and Tinicum hotel, but nearer the latter. It is not many years since human bones were seen protruding from the undermined and receding bank of the river."

There were frequent contentions between the Swedes and Dutch, of which reports were duly transmitted to the authorities at New Amsterdam and Sweden. At length Governor Stuyvesant, of the former place, caused a fort to be erected at the present site of New Castle, and gave it the name of Casimir. Governor Printz protested against it, but appears afterward to have become reconciled, and before Governor Stuyvesant left the river they agreed to abstain from hostile acts against each other.

In 1653, Printz becoming weary of his position, sailed for Sweden, leaving the government in charge of his son-in-law, John Papegoya. His successor was John Rysingh, who arrived towards the end of May, 1654, and commenced his administration by capturing the Dutch fort Casimir on Trinity Sunday. The Dutch now remaining on the river took the oath of fidelity to the Swedish Governor. A treaty for the renewal of friendship with the Indians was held at Printz Hall, and the prospect of Swedish supremacy on the river looked bright. The rash act of Rysingh in capturing Fort Casimir had, however, aroused the ire of the Dutch, and on the 5th of September, 1655, Governor Stuyvesant arrived in the river with seven armed vessels and from six

* Penna. Mag., iii. 402, 409, 462.

to seven hundred men, the most of which had been forwarded from Holland for the purpose. Fort Casimir surrendered the next day, and Fort Christina, commanded by Governor Rysingh in person, followed after a bloodless siege of fourteen days. All the Swedes and Finns who desired to remain on the river were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to the states-general of the United Netherlands. Thus ended the Swedish sovereignty on the continent of America.

In 2d Archives, vii. 484, is a list of persons subscribing allegiance to the Dutch authority, as follows:

"Jan Eckhoff, Constantinus Gronenbergh, Harman Jantz, Jan Schoffel, Klnes Tomassen, Timen Stiddem, Lucas Petersen, Thoomas Bruyn, William Morris, Gostaffsen Anics, Baernt Jansen, Oloff Franien, Andries Jansen, Jan Justen, Mathys Esselse, Moens Andriesen, Martin Martense, Lambert Michalsen, Samuel Petersen."

There were probably other lists, which have been lost. It may be remarked that few of these wrote their names.

An order was issued for the Swedes to be gathered together into one settlement at Upland, Passayunk, Finland, Kingsessing, or where they pleased. This they did not incline to do, and it appearing barbarous to compel them to it the project was at length abandoned.

In 1656 the Dutch West India Company, being embarrassed with debts, conveyed to the city of Amsterdam that part of their possessions on the river from Christina kill to the mouth of the bay. This was then styled the colony of the city, to distinguish it from the colony of the company.

Charles II., being restored to the throne of Great Britain, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, the territory embracing the whole of New York and New Jersey, and by a subsequent grant that which now comprises the State of Delaware; to all of which the right of the Dutch had never been acknowledged. The duke fitted out an expedition, consisting of four men of war and four hundred and fifty men, which he placed under the command of Col. Richard Nicolls. They reached the mouth of the Hudson in the latter part of August, 1664, and on the 8th of September New Amsterdam surrendered without the firing of a gun. Sir Robert Carr was then dispatched to the Delaware with a sufficient force to effect a conquest. Arriving there on the last day of September, he sailed past the forts, "the better to satisfie the Swede, who, notwithstanding the Dutches persuasion to y^e^ contrary, were soone their frinds." After three days' parley, the burghers and townsmen yielded to the demands of the English, on terms favorable to themselves and the Swedes, but the Governor, D'Hinoyosa, and soldiery refused every proposition, although the fort was in a bad condition, and defended by only fifty men. "Whereupon," says Sir Robert in his official dispatch, "I landed my soldiers on Sunday morning following, and commanded y^e^ shipps to fall down before y^e^ fort w^th^in muskett shott, w^th^ directions to fire two broadsides apeace uppon y^e^ Fort, then my soldiers to fall on. Which done, y^e^ soldiers neaver stoping untill they stormed y^e^ Fort, and sae consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sporte, were quickly w^th^in, and have gotten good store of booty." The loss on the part of the Dutch was three killed and ten wounded; on the part of the English, none.

New Amsterdam was now changed to New York, and the name of New Amstel to New Castle, the seat of government being at the former place. Even before the duke had acquired possession of his American territory, he conveyed all that portion of it which now forms the State of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

Col. Nicolls acted as Governor of New York and its dependencies about three years, when he was succeeded by Francis Lovelace, in May, 1667.

On the 21st of April, 1668, the government at New York adopted "Resolutions and directions for the settlement of a garrison on the Delaware." Under this head, directions were given that it was only "necessary to hold up the name and countenance of a garrison, with twenty men and one commissioned officer." But the more important matter of establishing courts of justice was also contained in the "resolutions and directions." To prevent "all abuses or oppositions in civil matters, so often as complaint is made, the commission officer, Capt. Carre, shall call the scout w^th^ Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, Peter Alrich, or any two of them as counsellors, to advise, hear, and determine, by the major vote, what is just, equitable, and necessary in the case or cases in question."

As no time or place is mentioned for holding the courts, and as three of those named were afterward justices of Upland court, it is reasonable to suppose that they occasionally held sessions there at this early date. During this and the two succeeding years several tracts of land on the river were confirmed to persons who held titles from the Dutch, including a few lots in Upland.

In 1669 an insurrection was attempted by one Marcus Jacobson, known as the "Long Finn," assisted by Henry Coleman, also a Finn, and a man of property. The Long Finn was captured, tried, and sentenced to be whipped, branded, and sold as a slave to Barbadoes or elsewhere. Coleman escaped, and lived for some time among the Indians, until his offense was probably overlooked. Jeuffro Papegay, Armgart Printz (the wife of John Papegoya, and daughter of Gov. Printz) was somewhat implicated, "though what she had done was not of any dangerous consequence." It appeared also that "the *little dominie* hath played the trumpeter in this disorder." The object and expectations of the conspirators are not well understood. Secretary Matthias Nicolls being sent to inquire into the matter, reported that "they pretended an expectation of some Swedish ships to come and reduce the place."

Early in 1671, at the suggestion of Capt. Carr, several orders were made by the Governor and Council in respect to the Delaware. No persons were to be permitted to distill liquor without license; the number of victuallers and tapsters to be ascertained, three only to be allowed in New Castle, and "some few up the river" who may be licensed; constables are to be appointed to keep the king's peace. As to the tenure of lands on the Delaware, it was to be held "in free and common socage as his Royal Highness, by his Majesty's patent, holds all his territories in America; that is to say, according to the custom of the Manor of East Greenwich, only with this proviso, that they likewise pay the Quit rents reserved in their several patents, as acknowledgements to his Royal Highness."

As to the mill, that Carr had represented to the Council as being "up Delaware River at y^e^ Carcoons Hooke," and which "did heretofore appertain to y^e^ publique, and now is endeavoured to be engrossed by some particular persons for their private uses," it was ordered "that care be taken for y^e^ letting out y^e^ said Mill for y^e^ best advantage to some person who will undertake y^e^ same, and that y^e^ profitt thereof be reserved for y^e^ publiqu^e^." This is the old Swedes' mill on Cobb's Creek, erected about 1644.

That a court was held at Upland as early as 1672, appears by the following order of Governor Lovelace respecting a piece of land at Amosland, now in Ridley township:

"Whereas Comp^lt^ hath been make unto me by Jan Cornelis Mattys Mattysen & Martin Martinsen, Inhabitants at Amsland in Delaware River that after having been quietly possest of a parcell of Valley or Meadow Ground upon the Island over against Calcoone Hooke near their Plantacôn, Israel Helme did by Misinformacôn obtain a Patent for the same having never possesion or pretence thereunto before, So that the said Inhabitants are dispossest to the ruin of their Plantacôns w^th^out reliefe: These are to Authorize & Empower the Court at Upland w^th^ the assistance of one or two of the High Court to examine into the matter and make report of the Truth thereof unto me that I may make some Order thereupon according to Equity and good Conscience.

"Given &c. this 8th day of August 1672."

Whether this court at Upland was distinct from that of New Castle is uncertain. Edmund Cantwell, of New Castle, was appointed sheriff for the river in this year, as also collector of quit-rents in place of William Tom, resigned.

A war broke out between the English and Dutch in 1672, and on the 6th of August, 1673, a Dutch fleet appeared before the fort at New York, in the absence of Governor Lovelace at New Haven, and after a slight resistance the fort surrendered and the country submitted again to the authority of the Dutch. Anthony Colve was appointed Governor-General of New Netherland, including its former extent, and a Council held their sittings at Fort William Hendrick, as the fort at New York was now called.

The deputies from the Delaware appeared before this tribunal, and gave in "their submission to their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, on the 12th of September." In return they obtained for their constituents, among other privileges, "free trade and commerce with Christians and Indians;" freedom of conscience; security in the possession of their houses and lands, and exemption from all rent charges and excise on wine, beer, and distilled liquors consumed on the South River. This last privilege was granted in consideration of the expense the inhabitants would incur "in erecting the fort," and was to continue till 1676—"Those of the English nation to enjoy the same privileges upon taking the oath of allegiance." At the same time three courts of justice were established on the Delaware—one at New Amstel, one at the Hoern kill, and one at Upland. The jurisdiction of the Upland court extended provisionally from the east and west banks of Kristina kill upwards unto the head of the river.

The inhabitants were required, "by a plurality of votes," to nominate for each court eight persons as magistrates. From these the Council at New York selected the justices of the several courts.

Peter Alrichs was appointed by Governor Colve commander and schout, and Walter Wharton was reappointed surveyor of the South River district. Peter Alrichs took his oath of office and allegiance without reservation, but Wharton, being an Englishman, made it a condition in his fealty that he was not to be forced to bear arms against his own nation. Alrichs was appointed to administer the oath of allegiance to the inhabitants of the South River, and also authorized to enlist ten or twelve soldiers "on government account," including two corporals.

By virtue of the treaty of peace between England and the Netherlands, signed on the 9th of February, 1674, it became necessary to restore these possessions again to the English. Edmund Andros was appointed Governor of New York, July 15th, and upon his arrival received possession from Governor Colve.

Edmund Cantwell and William Tom were commissioned, November 6th, by the Governor to take possession of the fort at New Castle, and of all military stores there, or on any other part of the river, on behalf of his majesty of Great Britain. Under this commission, in the record at Albany, is the following list of justices:

"Names of y^e^ Justices for Newcastle are: Mr. Hans Block, Mr. Jn^o^ Moll, Mr. Fopp Outhout, Mr. Joseph Chew, Mr. Dirick Alberts. For the River: Mr. Peter Cock, Mr. Peter Rambo, Mr. Israel Helm, Mr. Laers Andrieson, Mr. Wolle Swain."

These justices had no formal commissions issued to them at this time, but simply an order from the Governor, directed to them under the title of commissaries, "to resume their places as magistrates." Capt. Edmund Cantwell was commissioned, November 11th, to administer to these justices their official oath, he having been reinstated in his office of sheriff or schout. Capt. Cantwell, in conjunction with Johannes De Haas, was also appointed collector of quit-rents on the Delaware, and of all other duties, whether custom or excise.

The above justices were commissioned Feb. 28, 1675, to hold a court of oyer and terminer at New Castle for the trial of a special case.

Capt. Cantwell, besides holding the office of sheriff, appears to have been intrusted with the charge of affairs generally on the Delaware.

Governor Andros visited the Delaware in May, 1675, and on the 13th and 14th of that month held a special court at New Castle, at which it was ordered "that highways should be cleared from place to place within the precincts of this government;" that the church in the town should be regulated by the court; that the "meeting at Crane Hoeck do continue as heretofore;" and "that the church att Tinnecum Island do serve for Upland and parts adjacent." There being no church higher up the river, the magistrates of Upland were ordered to have one "built att Wickegkoo, the wh^ch^ to bee for the inhabitants of Passayunk & so upwards." They were empowered to raise a tax for this purpose and to maintain a minister. Liquor was not to be sold to the Indians in less quantity than two gallons at a time, and distillation from grain was prohibited.

Dr. Smith says,—

"This is the earliest record of the proceedings of any court on the Delaware. They are recorded incidentally among the proceedings of the regular New Castle court for the early part of 1677 (N. S.). The

functions of this court, which was intended to be held annually, were rather legislative than judicial. The order 'that highways should be cleared from place to place' seems to have been the first step taken for the establishment of roads in the States of Delaware or Pennsylvania. It is our *first road law.*

"As early as 1672 the Court of Assizes, held at New York, ordained in respect to parochial churches, 'that y^e^ law be attended (to); but although persons bee of different judgments, yet all are to contribute to y^e^ allowed minister.' Strangely as this ordinance may contrast with the liberty of conscience granted in the articles of capitulation, when the country was first surrendered by the Dutch, it will sufficiently explain the order of the *special* or *general* court at New Castle to the Upland court, in relation to the maintenance of the minister for the new church at Wiccaco, and the action of this court in respect to such matters that followed."

Lord Berkeley having conveyed one moiety of New Jersey to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Byllinge, a number of persons arrived in the ship "Griffith" in 1675, and settled at Salem, under the auspices of Fenwick. Robert, Edward, and John Wade, and Richard Noble were among the passengers, the first of whom settled on the west side of the river at Upland, where William Edmundson, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, found him when traveling through the country in the same year. Some others of the passengers by the "Griffith" are believed to have settled at Upland, but their names are unknown.

On the 23d of September, 1676, Capt. John Collier was appointed "Commander in Delaware River and Bay," and on the same day justices of the peace were commissioned for the jurisdictions of New Castle and Upland for one year or till further order. Ephraim Herman was appointed *clarke* of both courts.

The records of Upland court from this time to the arrival of Governor Markham, in 1681, are in the possession of the State Historical Society, and have also been published by the society, with a valuable introduction and notes by Edward Armstrong, Esq.

The following letter of instructions from the Governor very fully explains the character and jurisdiction of the court:

"Edmond Andros, Esqr: & Seigneur of Sausmarez, Lieut: & Govern^r^: Gen^ll^: under his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and albany, etc: of all the Territories of America:

"Whereas, The Last Ieare att my beeing att Delowar uppon application of the Inhabitants Representing that my p^r^decessor Govern^r^ Lovelace had begun to make a Regulacon for the due administracon of Justice according to the lawes of this Gouernment, pursuant to wich I: did appoint some majistrates and made some Rules for their proceeding the Ieare e'suing or till further order; In which haveing uppon mature deliberation, by the advyce of my Councill made some alteracon, They are to Remaine and bee in force in forme following:

"1. That the bookes of Lawes Establisht by his Roy^ll^ Highnesse and practized in New Yorke, Long Island, and dependences Bee Likewyse in force and practice in this River, and precincts, except the Constable's Co^rts^: County Rates and some other things; Peculiar to Long Island,—and the militia as now ordered to Remain in the King; But that a Constable be Iearly in each place chosen for the preservation of his May^ties^ peace w^th^ all other Powers as Directed by Lawe.

"2. That there bee three Courts held in the severall parts of the River and Bay, as formerly, to wit, one in New Castle, one above att upplands, another below at whorekills.

"3. That the Courts consist of Justices of the Peace, whereof three to make a coram & to have the powef of a Court of Sessions & decide all matters under twenty pounds w^th^out appeall. In w^ch^ Court the Eldest Justice to p^r^side unlosse otherwise agreed amonghst themselves, above twenty pounds & for cryme, extending to Lyfe, Limb, or banishment to admitt of appeale to the Co^rt^ of Assizes.

"4. That all small matters under the vallue of fyve pounds may bee determined by the Court without a Jury, unlesse desiered by the partees, as alsoe matters of Equity.

"5. That the Court for New Castle be held once a moneth, to begin the first Teusday in Each month, and the Co^rt^ for uppland and the whoorekill quarterly, and to begin the second Tuesday of the month or oftener if occasion.

"6. That all necessary By-lawes or orders, not Repugnant to ye Lawes of the Government, made by the said Courts, bee of force and binding, for the space of one whole Ieare, in the severall places where made, They giving an account thereof to the Governo^r^ by the first opportunity:—and that no fines bee made or imposed but by order of Court.

"7. That the several Courts have power to Regulate the Court and officers' fees, not to Exceed the Rates in the Booke of Lawes, nor to bee under halfe the vallue therein Exprest.

"8. That there bee a high Sherife for the Towne of New Castle, River, and Bay, and that the s^d^ High Sherrife have power to make an undersherrife or marshal, being a fit p^r^son, and for whom hee will bee Responsable, to bee approved by the Court. But the Sherrife, as in England, and according to the now practice on Long Island, to act as a principall officer for the Execution of the Lawes, but not as a Justice of Peace or magistrate.

"9. That there bee fitting Bookes provyded for the Records, In which all judiciall proceedings, to bee duly and fairly entered as also publicq orders from the Governo^r^, and the names of the magistrates and officers authorized, w^th^ the tyme of their admission. The s^d^ Records to be kept in English, to wich all p^r^sons concerned may have free Recourse at due or sesonable tymes.

"10. That a fitt p^r^son for Clarke (when vacant) be recommended by Each Court to the governo^r^ for his approbation, in whose hands the s^d^ Records to bee kept.

"11. That all writs, warrants & proceedings att lawe shall be in his may^ties^ name. It haveing been practized in the Governm^t^ ever since the first writing of the Lawe book, and itt being his Roy^ll^ Highnesses special Pleasure and Order.

"12. That no Rates bee Imposed or Levys of mony made w^th^in the Towne of Newcastle River, or Bay by any, under what denomination soever w^th^out the approbation of the Govern^r^, unlesse upon Extraordinary occasion in Case of necessity, of wh^ch^ the Governo^r^ to have p^r^sent acc^t^ sent him. That upon the Levy of any Rates there be a faire acc^t^ kept both of the Receipts and disboursments, w^ch^ account to be Given in to the Co^rt^ there to bee past and then sent to the Governo^r^ for his allowance, until wich not to bee a sufficient discharge.

"Whereas by this regulation there are no overzeers apointed nor Contstables Courts, but all matters to bee determined by the Justices; I: doe therefore Recomend the Composure or Referring to arbitracon of as many matters particularly under the vallue of fyve pound as may properly be determined that way, Provided it may bee by the consent of Partees; That any p^r^son desiering Land make application to the Court in whose bounds itt is, whoe are required to sitt once a month or oftner if there bee occasion to Give order therein & certify to the Governo^r^ for any Land not taken upp and Improved fitt proportions, not exceeding fifty acres p^r^ head unlesse upon Extraordinary occasions where they see good Cause for itt, w^ch^ Certificate to bee a sufficient authority or warr^t^ for the surveigo^rs^ to surveig the same and with the Surveigors Returne to bee sent to New Yorke for the Governo^rs^ approbation; That in the Certificates be specified how much upland and meaddow w^th^ due Reguard that Each may have a proportionable sheare, according to the place they are in Landward; Given under my hand and seale in New Yorke, the 25th day of Septemb^r^ in the 28th Ieare of his may^ties^ Reigne, a^o^ Dom: 1676.

(Signed) "E. Andross."

The recently appointed justices, according to the record, held their first court at "Uppland in Delowar Riuer" on the 14th of November, 1676. After they had been sworn into office, the first act of the court was to order "that Mr. Tom, the former Clarke, should deliver unto the present Clarke, Eph. Herman, the Records and other publiq bookes and wrytings belonging to this Court." Nov. 13, 1677,

this order was repeated, and "Mr. Tom being sent for and apearing in Court, promissed to doe the same."

Owing to the death, about this time, of William Tom, it is likely the order was not obeyed. No records of a former court are known to exist. The same facts are true of the New Castle records.

The court was held at the house of Neels Laerson, who also entertained the justices. The account made out by the court of the public indebtedness to Laerson for "the Charges of Keepeing of Court and Justices dyet there," establishes the fact that the former court, of which the records have not been discovered, was held at the same place. Laerson probably kept a public-house. His charge for entertaining the court during its present sitting, which appears to have lasted but one day, was one hundred gilders.

Some apprehensions of trouble with the Indians arising, the justices had a meeting with Capt. John Collier, at which it was concluded that the latter, with Israel Helm, should go to Shackamaxon and have a conference with the Indians. This conference was held from the 4th to the 18th of March, 1676–77, at a cost of two hundred and fifty gilders to Upland district.

The following is a specimen of the judicial proceedings at a court held June 13, 1677:

"Justice Israel Helm, Plt.

"Oele Oelsen (als) Corkoe, Deft.

"The Plt Complaines that at the plantatn of Juns Justesse, in his house, hee the plt was first wth Evill words abused by the deft, and afterwards by him beaten, and his shirt all torne In peces by the sd deft, and therefore desiers yt the Court will Inflict punishment according to the meritt of the sd deft, and that as hee is one of the members of the Court, hee may bee so maintained."

"The deft sayeth that the plt hath first struck him, etc.

"The High Sheriffe, Captn Edm. Cantwell desiers that the Court will take the case in Consiederacion, and not suffer that a Justice of the Peace shall bee so abused!

"The Court haveing Examined into ye whole businesse, and heard the debates of both partiees, together wth the Testimony of Lace Coleman, Doe Condemne the said oele oelsen in a fyne of twoo hundered and Ten gilders; sixty thereof for the poore or Church, and the remainder 150 gilders to the Sheriffe, and doe further order yt the sd oele oelsen doe humbly aske forgiveness of Justice Israell Helm and the Cort for his sd offence.

"The Cort & High Sherife Conciedering that the sd oele was a poore man wth a great Charge of Children, upon his humble submission did Remit & forgive him the one hundred and fifty gilders fyne."

Albert Hendricx, having served out "his Jeare" as constable, was dismissed by the court at his own request, and William Orian appointed "Constable for the jurisdiction of this court" in his place. Hendricx (Hendrixon) is the first person known to have held office in Pennsylvania.

Jurian Hartswelder (Hartsfelder), the deputy sheriff, being about to remove farther up the river, resigned his office. He was succeeded by Michael Izzard.

The last adjustment of the dividing line between Upland and New Castle of which there is any record, seemed to fix the division between the two districts about the Christina; but a mandate issued from the New Castle court on 18th of September of this year, of which the following is an extract, would indicate that a different arrangement had been made:

"To Mr. Charles Ramsey, Constable In Christeena:

"You are requested in his Mayts name to take a true and exact list of all the Tydable prsons from 16 to 60 years of adge wthin the bounds, wch is all ye north syde of Cresteena Creeke up as far as ye bogh Creeke, above ole fransens house, & ye names of ye sd Tydables to bring . . . ."

At a meeting of Mr. John Moll, president of New Castle court, with the justices of the Upland court, held at Upland on the 12th of November of the following year, the above division was confirmed and extended; the county of Upland was "to begin from ye north syde of Oele fransens Creeke otherways Called Steen Kill, Lying in the boght above ye verdrietige hoeck, and from the said Creek ouer to ye singletree point on the East syde of this River." In other directions, Upland County extended as far as settlements had been made; and although the authority of the Duke of York to govern New Jersey had been resisted by Fenwick and others, it had been maintained on the ground that the sovereignty of the country did not pass to Carteret and Berkeley, the purchasers of the soil. Fenwick, for attempting to exercise authority independently of Governor Andros, had even been forcibly arrested in his own house, and sent to New York, where he was for some time imprisoned. This will account for the jurisdiction of the courts on the west side of the river being extended into New Jersey.

It had been supposed that a tax could only be levied by the authority of a general court; but the Governor, upon application being made to him for the holding of such a court in order to authorize a levy, decided that every court had the power "to make fitting rates for the *highways*, poor, and other necessaries as is practiced in England." The Governor had authorized a levy of one pence per pound on every man's estate towards paying public expenses, but the justices of New Castle obtained authority from his excellency to substitute a poll tax, representing the inconsiderable value of estates, the difficulty of determining that value, and the distance of the people, as their excuse for asking the change.

The unliquidated expenses of Upland County had by this time so much accumulated as to present an alarming aspect of indebtedness, when the means of liquidation are considered. This indebtedness embraced the following items:

"To neels Laerson for ye Courts Expensis to this day, Except 200 gilders by Captn Cantwell paid him before, there being no other accommodation for yo court	G. 639
To Lace Cock, for Expensis of ye Comandr and Simico Indians last spring; ye acct being allowed by ye Court	250
The woolves heads in this Cort, not all brought in yet, but computed by ye Court	420
To ye Clercq allotted by ye Court for his several Extraordinary services to ye Cort, etc	200
To Justice Israell helm for his severall services to ye Country as Interpreter about ye Indians	400
To Captn Cantwell, wch hee hath pd to neels Laerson for ye Courts accommodations, etc	200
Justice Otto Ernest for sundry Expensis on ye publicq acct. of wch hee hath not yet brought In his acct. of perticulars	300
Lace Cock for Expensis when his honr ye governor was there	112
Peter Rambo demands for Expensis when his honor the Governor was there, 800 gildrs	800
Captn Cantwell proffered in Court to pay him 400 gilders wch hee refused, soo that this is left to his honor to judge of.	
	G. 3321

Besides fees due for ye collecting the sd Levy."

At the November court of this year the justices decided to levy a poll-tax of twenty-six gilders upon each tydable

(taxable) person, which included every male inhabitant in the county between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, except the justices, who were by the duke's laws exempt from the payment of taxes, except for the support of the Church. This levy was to be collected by the high sheriff before the 25th of the following March, and instead of money he was authorized to receive "wheat at fyve, Rey and Barley att four Gilders ℔ scipple, Indian Corne at three gilders ℔ scipple,* Tobbacco at 8 styvers ℔ pound, porke at Eight and bacon at 16 styvers ℔ lb: or Elce In wampum or skins att pryce Courrant: The Court further ordering and Impowring the high Sherrife, Captn Edmond Cantwell, to Receive and Collect the same sume of 26 gilders from Every Tydable in the annexed List," etc.

"A LIST OF THE TYDABLE PSONS.

ATT TAOKANINK (TACONY.)

oele neelson & 2 sons	3
hans moens	1
Erick Poulsen	1
Christiaen Tomasse	1
Casper fisck	1
Peter Jookum & servt	2
hans Jurian	1
michill fredericks	1
Justa Daniells & servant	2
Jonas Juriaensen	1
Hond: Jacobs upon ye Isld	1
Erick Cock & servant	2
moens Cock	1
Peter nealson	1
gunnar Rambo	1
Lace Cock & servant	2
michill nealson	1
andris Swen & father	2
oele Swensen his servant	1
Swen Swenson & son	2
John Stille	1
Swen Lom	1
oele Stille	1
andries Benckes	1
Jan Mattson	1
dunck Williams	1
Tho: Jacobs	1
Jan Claassen & 2 sons	3
mathias Claassen	1
franck walcker	1
Will Thomasse	1
Peter matson	1
Jan Boelsen	1
Jan Schooten	1
Jan Justa and 2 sons	3
Jonas nealson & son	2
Peter andries & son	2
Lace Dalbo	1
Rynier Petersson	1
oele dalboo	1
andries Boen	1
Swen Boen	1
Pelle Rambo, Junior	1
andries Rambo	1
Richard Duckett	1
Mr. Jones ye hatter	1
Joseph Peters	1
Jan Cock	1
Peter Cock, Junior	1
harmen Ennis	1
arian andries at Peter Ramboos	1

ATT CARKOENS HOEK.

andries homman & son	2
Pelle Erickson	1
Benck Saling	1
andries Saling	1
Laers Boer	1
hans Peters	1
Pelle Puttke	1
harmen Jansen	1
hendrick holman	1

CALKOENS HOEK.

mort mortenson Junior	1
Bertell Laersen	1
moens Staeckett	1
hans Jurian	1
hendrik Tade	1
andries bertelson	1
Jan Bertelson	1
Jan Cornelissn & son	2
mort. mortense, Senior	1
Lace mortense	1
neels matson	1
anthony matson	1
hendrick Jacobs	1
Jacob hendricx	1

UPLAND.

Claes Schram	1
Robberd Waede	1
Jan hendricx	1
Rich: Bobbinghton	1
James Sanderling & slaue	2
John Test & scrvant	2
Jurian kien	1
Rich: noble	1
Neels Laerson & son	2
henry hastings	1
will: woodman & servant	2
John hayles	1
mich: Yzard	1

MARR: KILL (MARCUS HOOK.)

Jan Jansen	1
will: orian	1
Daniell Linsey	1
morten Knoetsen	1
Knoet mortensen	1
albert hendricx	1
Oele Coeckoe	1
Carell Jansen	1
oele Raessen	1
Thom: Denny	1
John Browne	1
Rich: fredericx	1
hans Oelsen	1
Tho: harwood	1
Jurian hertsveder	1
Andries Inckhoorrn	1
Rodger Pedrick	1
Cristaen Claassen	1
Jacob Clocker	1

EASTERN SHOURE.

oele Dircks	1
will Bromfield	1
Juns Justafs	1
Lace Colman	1
hans hofman an his 2 sons	3
Peter freeman	1
moens Junsen	1
Poull Corvorn	1
	136

136 Tydables in Upland Jurisdiction."

* A *scheepel*, Dutch for bushel, is equal to three pecks, English.

Dr. Smith estimates the population of Upland County at this time to have been about six hundred, a smaller number than might be looked for from so old a settlement. But few of them were English.

The justices becoming tired of holding court in a public house, "Captn Hans Jergen is ordered & desiered by the court to warne his men belonging to his Company, and wth them to fitt up and finish ye house of defence att upland fitt for the court to sitt in, against ye next Court."

Since the arrival of Fenwick, owing to difficulties about the ownership of West Jersey, there had been no arrival of settlers for that province until this year, when three vessels arrived—the "Kent," the "Willing-Mind," and the fly boat "Martha." These were all well freighted with members of the Society of Friends, the greatest number of whom settled at and near Burlington; some settled at Salem, and a few found their way to the western side of the river. Among the latter were William Clayton, Morgan Drewett, William Woodmancy, and William Oxley, and probably Henry Hastings and other Englishmen, whom we first find settled in the vicinity of Upland about this time.

The following is from the court records of 1678:

"Jan Cornelissen of Amesland complayning to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his naturall sences & is turned quyt madd and yt: hee being a poore man is not able to maintaine him; —— ordered: that three or 4 psons bee hired to build a Little Blockhouse at Amesland for to put in the sd madman, and att the next Court, order will bee taken yt: a small Levy bee Laid to pay for the building of ye house and the maintayning of ye sd mad man according to Lawes of ye government."

Besides the grants for taking up land, which were made by the court and entered on the minutes, there was also a memorandum made of each deed of conveyance from owner to owner. Thus, at a court held June 18 (?), 1678, a deed was acknowledged by Carell Junsen to "Morgan Druit, late of London, mariner," for a part of the land formerly of Hans Hofman, at Marcus Hook; the deed bearing date the 18th of June. At the same time

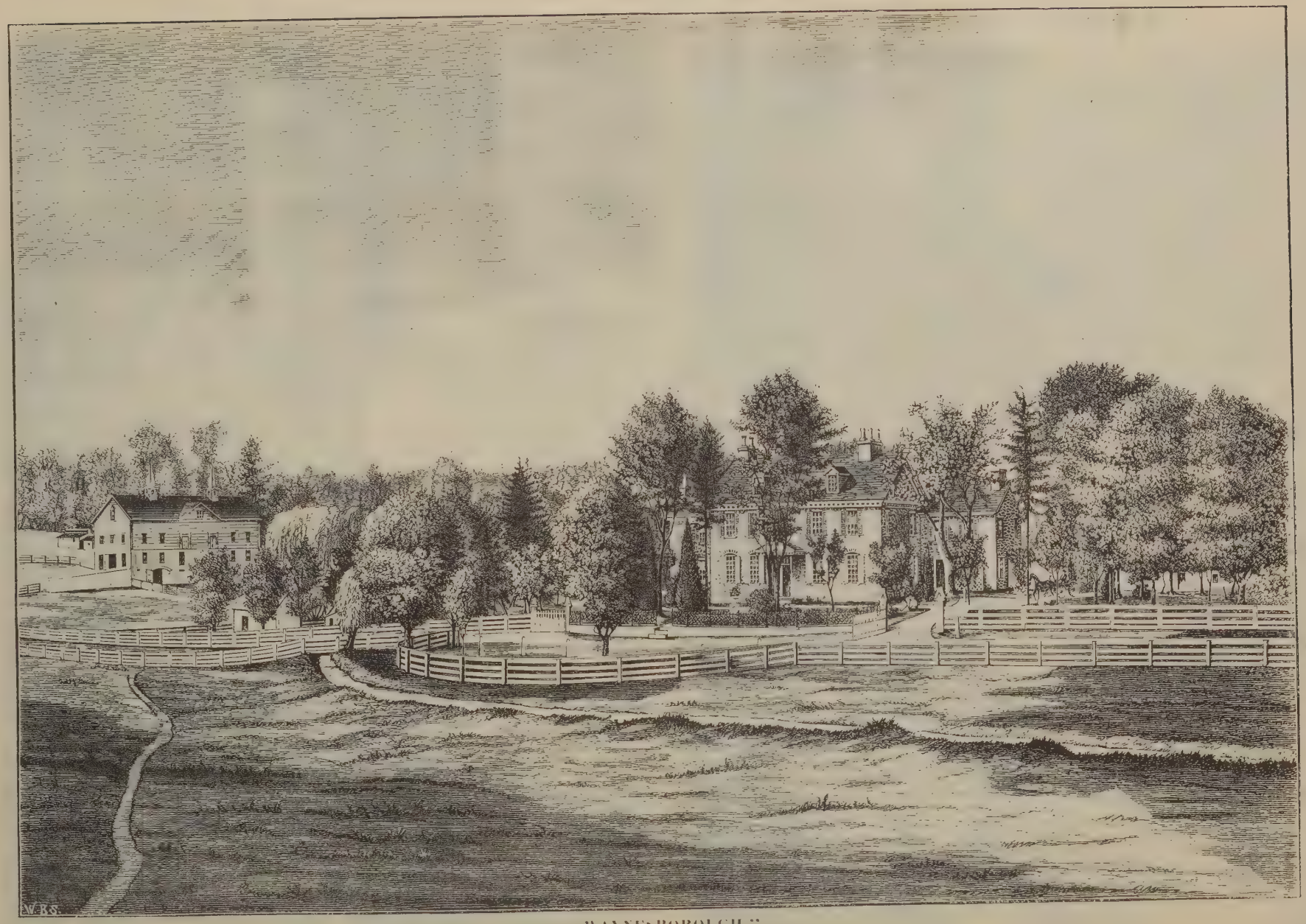
"Jan Hendriksen, of Delowar River, husbandman, apeared in Court, and then and there did aknowledge a Certayne deed or Transport unto Rodger Peddrik, of all his the said Jan hendriksen's Right, Tytle and Interest of all the Land & appurtenances Lying & being on the West syde of delowar River, called & knowne by the name of marreties hoeck, the whole tract of marreties hoeck Land being granted and confirmed by Pattent from the Right honoble governor andros, bearing date the 28th of march, 1676, unto the six possessors thereof, vizt: Charles Jansen, Oele Raessen, hans oelsen, oele neelsen, hans hofman and him the sd Jan hendrick, and containing in the whole one thousand acres of Land; wch sd deed was signed, scaled and delivered by the sd Jan hendricks in the psence of Johannes De haes and Carrell Junsen, and beares date ye 18th day of June, ao 1678."

A ship from Hull arrived at Burlington this year. Among the passengers was Thomas Revel, who settled for a time within our limits, and was the clerk of the first court of Chester County.

On the 3d of April a meeting of the justices was held "at the house of Justice Peter Cock, in ye Schuylkill." The business of this meeting was about the same that is usually performed by county auditors. Sheriff Cantwell appears to have been charged with both the collection and disbursement of the taxes. His allowance "for collecting & receiving ye publicq levy, etc.," was eight hundred and

RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS WORTH, EAST BRADFORD.

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL WORTH, EAST BRADFORD.



"WAYNESBOROUGH."

BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE,

EASTTOWN

eighty-four gilders, being very nearly one-fourth of the whole amount collected!

Part of the record of the June court has been lost, but the minutes of the following court show that it was held on the 18th and 19th days of that month. This court resolved to impose "a levy or small tackx of fyve Gilders p^{r} head on every Tydable p^{r}son," the payment to be made at Tinicum, thus saving the great expense of collecting, that consumed so much of the former levy. The court not having imposed a penalty for non-payment of this "small tax," the justices, upon assembling at their November court, found that their former order had "Layne dorment," and finding themselves "*necessiated*," issued a new and very rigid order, "that every Tydable within the Jurisdiction of this Court, who have payed their levy Laest yeare, doe wthn the space of 14 days now next Ensuing come and pay Each of them 5 Gilders as formerly, and that they bring y^{e} same unto Tinnecong Ysland in y^{e} hands of M^{r} Otto Ernest Cock; this order to be published and fixed up att the churches of Wicaco and Tinnecong to y^{e} end no p^{r}son may plead Ignorance."

A jury was impaneled in a case tried at this court, being the first which appears on the records of Upland court, and was doubtless the first jury that was impaneled within the limits of Pennsylvania. Though not necessary under the "Duke's Laws" to have more than six jurors there were twelve impaneled on the jury in question, whose names here follow, viz.: "hans moens, dunk williams, Xtopher Barnes, Edm: drauflon, Peter Yocum, Isacq Sauoy, Jan hendricks, Jonas Kien, moens Cock, John Browne, Jan Boelsen, henry hastings." It required only a majority of the jurors to bring in a verdict; but there is nothing to show that they were not unanimous in the present case. The court, however, determined to be judges both of the law and the facts, "*suspended*" the verdict, and at the next court tried the case themselves, and reversed the decision of the jury.

March 12, 1678–79, Rodger Peddrik and William Hews, "Joynt partners wth y^{e} Rest of y^{e} Inhabitants of marretties hoek," petitioned for a division of the land between all the owners. "The Co^{rt} answer that the Peticon^{rs} or those who are not sattisfyed wth y^{e} devision w^{ch} of old hath ben and still is; may att their proper Costs have y^{e} same new surveiged & sheared." The next day Rodger Peddrik acknowledged a deed to William Huges for one-half of his land at marretties hoek, and William Clayton received a deed from Hans Oelsen for his share at the same place.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The "House of Defence" appears to have been built on the private property of Neels Laersen. At this court he was ordered "to make or leaue a lane or street from Upland creeke to y^{e}: house of defense or Country house, or in default to be fined at the discretion of the court." The appellation "Country House," sufficiently indicates the uses to which the "House of Defence" was now appropriated. We have seen that its completion was urged in order that the courts might be held there, and it is probable that it was used as a place for the transaction of public business generally. For whatever other purpose the "House of Defence" may have been used, it was certainly the *first court-house* within our limits.

The attention of the New Castle court was frequently occupied with church disputes and differences. The following is the most remarkable instance of the interference of the Upland court in ecclesiastical affairs:

"Nov. 25, 1679, it being Represented to y^{e} Court by the Church Wardens of Tinnagcong and Wicaco Churches that the fences about y^{e} Church yards, and other Church buildings are mutch out of repair, and that some of the People, members of y^{e} s^{d} Churches are neglective to make the same Up etc: The Co^{rt} haueing taken y^{e} premises into Consideracon, doe find itt necessary to order, authorize & Impower, and doe by these p^{r}sents order, authorize & Impower the Respective members of y^{e} s^{d} Churches, from tyme to tyme, and att all tymes when itt shall bee found necessary, to build, make good and keepe in Repair the s^{d} Church yard fences, as also the Church and other the appurtenances thereof, and if any of the s^{d} members upon warning doe proove neglective In the doeing of their proportion to the same, They and each of them to forfeit fifty gilders for each such neglect, to bee Levyed out of their goods and Chattels Lands and Tenements."

A new commission for justices was issued May 28, 1680, by Governor Andros, in which the number was reduced from six to five, two of whom were English.

As nearly as can be ascertained the places of residence of the justices were as follows: Israel Helm, at Upland; Otto Ernest Cock, at Tinicum; Henry Jones, at or near Wicaco; Lawrence Cock, at Moyamensing; and George Brown, nearly opposite to Trenton. As the Duke of York, about this time, upon the judgment of Sir William Jones, yielded his rights to the government of West Jersey, the jurisdiction of the new justices did not extend to the east side of the river. They held their first court at Upland on the 8th of June, and among other things ordered a poll tax of one scipple of wheat, or 5 gilders to be levied, "for defraying y^{e} charges of this court's sitting," to be brought unto Justice Otto Ernest, att Tinnagcong Island.

The justices also assumed the authority of removing the seat of justice from Upland. They say that

"In regard that Upland Creeke where ye Court heitherto has sate, is att y^{e} Lower End of y^{e} County; The Court therefore, for y^{e} most Ease of y^{e} People, have thought fitt for y^{e} future to sitt and meet at y^{e} town of Kingsesse in y^{e} Schuylkills."

The first court was held at the new seat of justice on the 13th of October. If the increased amount of law business, and the character of a considerable portion of it resulted from the removal of the court, the justices gained but little by the change. Among the cases tried were three for "Slaunder and defamation."

During the year 1680, William Penn had been perseveringly but successfully negotiating with King Charles II. and his ministers for a grant of the territory that now constitutes our great commonwealth. The only European settlements comprised within its limits were included in Upland County, and were subject to the jurisdiction of Upland court. Though Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of Maryland, was aware of every step taken by Penn to secure his grant, and, through his agents, interposed objections, it is not probable that the people included within the limits of the embryo province had the faintest idea that they were about to be transferred from the iron rule of the unscrupulous Duke of York to the mild and peaceful government of the Quaker proprietor. The patent to Penn was exe-

cuted on the 4th of March, 1681, while the last Upland court, under the Duke of York, adjourned on the 14th of June, "till y^e 2^d Teusday of y^e month of September,"—the very last act of the judges being the appointment of a surveyor and overseer of the highways from Poetquessing Creek to the falls of the Delaware (Trenton), the furthest point to which settlements had then been extended.

Information of the grant to William Penn must have been communicated officially to the government at New York shortly after the adjournment of the last session of the Upland court. Governor Andros being absent, the king's letter on the subject, addressed to the inhabitants within the limits of the grant, was laid before Anthony Brockholl, the commander, and his Council, no doubt, by William Markham, who at the same time submitted his commission from William Penn to be his Deputy Governor of the province. On the 21st of June the commander and Council addressed a letter "To y^e severall Justices of y^e Peace, magistraets and other officers inhabitting w^th^in y^e bounds and limits of the grant to Penn, notifying them of the change in their government, which letter was sent by Col. Markham, who, no doubt, within a few days after the date of the letter, reached his government, and entered upon the duties of his office. This letter is the last entry made in the book containing the record of the Upland court.

Col. Markham's commission, as published in Hazard's "Annals," bears date the 10th of April, 1681, and it appears to have been laid before the government at New York prior to the 21st of June following. He doubtless proceeded directly to his government, and entered upon the responsible duties with which he had been intrusted. He could have made but little delay, for we find that on the 13th of September—the very day to which the old Upland court had adjourned—a newly-organized court for Upland County was sitting and transacting business, composed of justices, sheriff, and clerk, holding their appointments under him, and on the 30th of November the Deputy Governor himself presiding over the same court.

Governor Markham was the bearer of a letter, dated two days earlier than his commission, from William Penn, "for the inhabitants of Pennsylvania," which he was directed to read. In this letter the proprietor promises his people that they shall be governed by laws of their own making; that he will not usurp the rights of any, nor oppress his person; and, in short, that he would heartily comply with whatever sober and free men could reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness. This letter is in the well-known hand of William Penn.

The commission to Col. Markham empowers him "to call a Council, and that to consist of nine, he presiding." In pursuance of this authority, he selected for that important trust Robert Wade, Morgan Drewet, Wm. Woodmanson, William Warner, Thomas ffairman, James Sandelandes, Will. Clayton, Otto Ernest Koch, and Lacy Cock. Unfortunately, no part of the record of the doings of this Council has come down to us, except their attestation,* as follows:

"Whereas wee whose hands and Seals are hereuunto sett are Chosen by Wm. Markham (agent to Wm. Penn, Esq^r., Proprietor of y^e Province of Pensilvania to be of the Councill for y^e s^d province doe hereby bind ourselves by our hand and Seales, that wee neither act nor advise, nor Consent, unto any thing that shall not be according to our own Consciences the best for y^e true and well Government of the s^d Province, and Likewise to Keep secret all y^e votes and acts of us The s^d Councell unless such as by the General Consent of us are to be Published. Dated at Upland y^e third day of August, 1681,"

the day on which a government was first established for the province of Pennsylvania. Upland was undoubtedly the seat of that government.

While the public mind in England, particularly the Quaker element of it, was thus directed to the new province, Governor Markham was administering affairs here very much after the fashion that had heretofore prevailed. He appears to have been indisposed to make any unnecessary innovations on the established order of things. It has already been mentioned that the first court under the new government was held on the day to which the last session of the former court had adjourned. The first session of the new court was not, however, at "the towne of Kingsesse," but at Upland, where, no doubt, Governor Markham had fixed his residence. The record commences thus:

"Province of Pennsilvania: At the Co^rt at Vpland, September 13th, 1681—

m^r William Clayton, m^r Robert Lucas,
m^r William Warner, m^r Lassey Cock,
m^r Robert Wade, m^r Swan Swanson,
m^r Otto Ern^st Cock, m^r Andreas Bankson,
m^r William Byles, Justices p^resent.

m^r John Test, Sheriffe.
m^r Tho: Revell, Clerke."

Of the justices, five are Englishmen and four Swedes, two of whom had been members of the former court. The duke's laws were now inoperative. In pursuance of the Deputy Governor's instructions, all was to be done "according to the good laws of England." But the new court, during the first year of its existence, failed to comply with these laws in a very essential particular,—persons were put upon trial without the intervention of a grand jury. No provision was made under the duke's laws for this safeguard of the citizen, and the new justices acted for a time in accordance with former usage. A petit jury, so rare under the former court, now participates in every trial where facts are in dispute. In criminal cases the old practice is adhered to of making the prosecutor plaintiff.

The first case tried was that of

"Peter Erickson Plaint. } Plaint.
Harmon Johnson & Margarett his wife } Defend^ts.

"An Accôn of Assault & Batt.

"*Jurors*, Morgan Drewitt, Will^m Woodmanson, William Hewes, James Browne, Henry Reynolds, Robert Scholey, Richard Pitman, Lassey Dalboe, John Akraman, Peter Rambo, jun^r., Henry Hastings, William Oxley.

"*Witnesse*, Will^m Parker.

"The jury finde for y^e Plaint & give him 6^d dam. & his Cost of suit."

In the next case the same parties are reversed and the same jurors retained. The witnesses were Anna Coleman, Richard Buffington, and Ebenezer Taylor. "The jury finde for y^e Pl^ts, and give them 40^s dam. and their Costs of suite."

At this first session of the court nine cases were tried

* A *fac-simile* of this attestation is given in the recent publication by the State of the "Duke of York's Laws," etc.

and sixteen withdrawn; among the latter were two "for disobeying the Justice's order." In the last case tried, which was for debt, the verdict was sixty-two gilders,—an evidence of the lasting influence of the ascendency of the Dutch on the river.

The jurors in attendance appear to have been twenty-six in number, the others beside those given being Richard Noble, Daniel Brenson, Richard Ridgeway, John Wood, Francis Stephenson, Roger Pedrick, Lassey Lawson, John Champion, Samuel Dart, William Clayton, Jr., Thomas Nossiter, Albert Hendrickson, Walter Pumphrey, and Mons Eustason.

"Anne Peirce haveing formerly sworne ye Peace agst Anne the wife of William Stanford, the said Anne Stanford was by warrant from Wm. Byles & Robert Lucas, Justices, brought before them, & bound over to this Cort. And was by the Cort then discharged."

"Lassey Cock, upon Proclamation in this Cort, That if any had anything against him, They should declare it: Whereupon, Daniell Brenson & Charles Brigham upon oath, together with Walter Pumphrey upon his solemne Attestation, declared what they heard certaine Indians speake against him & Capt. Edmond Cantwell. The said Lassey Cock upon oath declared his Innocency, And that hee had never spoken those words to the Indians, or any of that nature: was thereupon Cleared by the Cort."

Some of the other names mentioned were William Cobb, John Hazell, Joseph Stubbs, John Grubb, John Boles, John Cornelius, Mrs. Saunderland, Mary Nealson, Carey Nealson, Neales Lawson, and Annakey, his wife.

Letters of administration were granted by the court to Caspar Fiske on the estate of Eusta Daniell,—security in one hundred pounds, given to Robert Wade and William Clayton.

At the next court, which was held on the 30th of November, Deputy Governor Markham presided, and James Sandelandes and Thomas Fairman, with all those who held the last court, sat as justices, except William Warner, who was absent. But four cases were tried at this court; one withdrawn, and one continued.

Three ships sailed from England for Pennsylvania this year: two from London and one from Bristol. No particulars of the arrival of the "John and Sarah," which is said to have arrived first, are given; but we are informed by Proud that the "Bristol Factor," Roger Drew commander, "arrived at the place where Chester now stands, on the 11th of December, where the passengers, seeing some houses, went on shore at Robert Wade's landing, near the lower side of Chester Creek; and the river having froze up that night, the passengers remained there all winter." The other ship, the "Amity," "having been blown off to the West Indies, did not arrive until the spring of the next year."

William Penn sent over as commissioners William Crispin, William Haige, John Bezer, and Nathaniel Allen, the first being also surveyor-general, but died before his arrival. The exact date of their arrival is unknown, but Thomas Holme, the successor of Crispin as surveyor-general, was commissioned April 18, 1682, and arrived about the last of June.

Though the commissioners appear to have been authorized to treat with the Indians and purchase their lands, their instructions, dated Sept. 30, 1681, show that their main business was to fix upon the site of and lay out a city,—to survey and apportion lands and city lots among the newly-arrived immigrants, who had for the most part made their purchases in England. The following extract from these instructions no doubt gave rise to the tradition that Penn had fixed on Upland, or Chester, as the site of his great city:

"That having taken what care you can for the people's good, in these respects abovesaid, let the rivers and creeks be sounded on my side of Delaware River, especially Upland, in order to settle a great town, and be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy; that is where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible, to load or unload at the bank or keys side without boating and lightening of it. It would do well if the river coming into that creek be navigable, at least for boats up into the country, and that the situation be high, at least dry and sound, and not swampy, which is best known by digging up two or three earths and seeing the bottom."

The next court for Upland County was held at Upland on the 14th of March, 1682, which, according to the record, is still within the year 1681. This court was held by the same, or nearly the same justices, Deputy Governor Markham presiding. The details of a trial that occurred at this court are given, to illustrate the manner of conducting judicial proceedings in these primitive times:

"John Anderson, bound by Recognizance to Appear at this Court to answer our Sovereign Lord the King upon the accusation of Richard Noble, Peter Rambo Junr, and Lawrence Lawrenson, who were bound over to prosecution. This Court proceeded upon indictment; to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty: and put himself upon the tryal &c., of this jury:

"JURORS.

"George Foreman Gent.	Albert Hendrickson
John Child	Mons Peterson
Nathaniel Allen	Wooley Rawson
Nathaniel Evans	John Cock
William Oxley	Erich Cock
John Akraman	Peter Yoakham

"Richard Noble deposed that hee, with several others, found divers peeces of burnt porke or bacon in the said Anderson's house; and also that hee the said Richard Noble with others found hidden in unfrequented places in an out house belonging to the said John Anderson, where, (as an Indian had before then informed them,) the said Anderson used to hide porke; and further deposed that the said Anderson gave out threatining words against the officers and others who came to search.

"Peter Rambo Junr., and Lawrence Lawrenson deposed the same as above. Judith Noble deposed that the said Anderson gave out threatning words against the officers who came to search.

"Francis Walker deposed that a person who bought a peece of porke of the said Anderson, told him the said Walker that the said porke had a bullet in it.

"Francis Stephens deposed that the said Anderson being asked concerning a hogg's head, (hee, the said Anderson, having then a headless hogg,) where the head then was, hee, the said Anderson, answered, hee had left the head down the river; and the said Anderson's boy said noe, the hogg's head is upon the mill att home.

"John Hollinshead gave in his evidence before Thomas Budd, a magistrate at Burlington, which was also produced under the hand of the said Thomas Budd, being of the same import with the deposition of the aforesaid Francis Stephens.

"Thomas Wallace gave in his evidence before the same Thomas Budd, and testified under the hand of the said Thomas Budd, of the same import with the aforesaid Judith Noble's testimony.

"Another examination of notorious circumstances, of a stranger who lay at the said Anderson's, taken by Mahlon Stacey, a magistrate at the Falls, and signified under his hand.

"The jury bring in the prisoner not guilty, and thereupon by order of Court, is discharged."

The following minute of the doings of the same court is a proof that Governor Markham and his Council had placed some restraint upon the sale of *strong drink:*

"Henry Reynolds having appeared to answer for his selling strong liquors by small measure in his house contrary to the *Governor and Councel's order;* upon his submission to the Court, was discharged."

The first appointment of overseers of highways at this court is thus recorded:

"Overseers for the High Wayes Nominated & Elected at the Co^rt March 14^th^ 1681 ffor one yeare next ensueing: for the Repayring the High Wayes within their Respective P^re^cincts, which is to be done before the last day of Maye next, ut sequitr:

Woolley Rawson from Marcus Creeke to Naman's Creeke.
Robert Wade from Naman's [Marcus] Creeke to Upland Creeke.
William Oxley from Upland Creeke to Ammersland.
Mons Stawkett from Ammersland to Karkus Mill.
Peter Yokeham from Karkus Mill to Schore Kill ffalls.
Andreas Rambo from Schore Kill ffalls to Tawcony Creeke.
Erick Mulickay from Tawcony Creeke to Poquessink Creeke.
Clause Johnson from Poquessink Creek to Samuell Cliffs.
John Akraman from Sam^ll^ Cliffs to Gilbert Wheeler's."

Gilbert Wheeler's residence was in the neighborhood of Trenton, which shows the territorial extent of Upland County. The main road that required repairs appears to have crossed the Schuylkill and other streams at or near the head of tide-water.

"The Grant formerly made from Governo^r^ Markham to y^e^ Inhabittants of Markus Hooke att their Request, ffor the calling y^e^ name of y^e^ said Towne Chichester, which said Grant beares date the Twentieth day of Aprill Anno 1682: And was Read & published in y^e^ Co^rt held at Upland June y^e^ Thirteenth Anno 1682, according to order as a Record thereof."

At the first court under his government the English currency of pounds, shillings, and pence was introduced; but at this court there was a return to the old currency of *gilders*, so difficult is it to change the established customs of a people. One verdict at this court is for six hundred and sixteen *gilders*, and there are several for a less number. "*Skipps* of wheat" also occur in the proceedings.

The next court in order was held on the 12th of September, 1682. Governor Markham officiated as president, and was assisted by several of the justices that have been named.

The first grand jury that ever sat in Pennsylvania of which there is any record was summoned to attend at this court. Their names, as given in the minutes of the court, are William Clayton, Thomas Brassey, John Symcock, Thomas Sary, Robert Wade, Lawrence Cock, John Hart, Nathaniel Allen, William Woodmanson, Thomas Coebourne, John Otter, and Joshua Hastings; being one-half the usual number. These jurors were summoned in the case of Lassey, *alias* Lawrence Dalboe, and are called "his grand jury."

Dr. Edward Jones, with other Welsh purchasers, sailed from Liverpool in the ship "Lyon," John Compton master, and arrived in the Schuylkill River 13th of 6th month, August, 1682. On the 26th of the month he wrote to his friend, John ap Thomas:

"This shall lett thee know that we have been aboard eleaven weeks before we made the land (it was not for want of art but contrary winds) and one we were in comiñg to Upland, y^e^ town is to be buylded 15 or 16 miles up y^e^ River. . . . We are short of our expectation by reason that y^e^ town is not to be builded at Upland, neither would y^e^ Master bring us any further, though it is navigable for ships of greater burthen than ours. Y^e^ name of town lots is called now Wicoco: here is a Crowd of people striving for y^e^ Country land, for y^e^ town lot is not divided, & therefore we are forced to take up y^e^ Country lots."

The arrival of John Sharples and family at Upland is set down as the 14th of 6th month, 1682. It is possible they may have come on the vessel above mentioned, as that is the date of its arrival, given hereafter.

At the court held Nov. 30, 1681, the names of Michael Izard, John Greensell, and Robert White appear.

March 14, 1681–82, we find John Childe, Nathaniel Evans, Nathaniel Allen, John Grubb, and John Grice.

June 13, 1682, Thomas Coebourne, Silas Crispin, Jeremiah Collett, William Shoote, Mathias Houlstead, Henry Grubb, Thomas Withers.

Sept. 12, 1682, Thomas Cross, John Otter, John Harper, John Hickman, James Kennerly, Nathaniel Lamplugh, Samuel Noyes, Joshua Hastings, John Hastings, Richard Few, John Martin.

At this last court a case appears in which Nathaniel Evans is plaintiff and John Hickman defendant:

"Nathaniel Lamplough & Samuell Noyes proves y^e^ declaration: Katharine Winchcome's evidence rejected as a ℔tye. Geo: Andreas deposeth, That hee sawe y^e^ Defd^t^ come with y^e^ maid to Vpland in order to her deliv^ry^ to y^e^ Plaint. y^e^ 4^th^ Aug: last, which was within 8 dayes after y^e^ agreem^t^. But by the witnesse owne Testimony makes himself a ℔tye & invalids his Evidence."

An action, John Martin *vs.* Richard Dymon, was admitted to a reference by request of Thomas Holme, who appeared for the defendant. Dymon, or Dymond, was master of the "Amity" at a later date, and was now perhaps absent at sea.

This was the last court held at Upland under that name. Dr. Smith says,—

"The world did not contain a more busy man than William Penn, from the time the charter for Pennsylvania was granted to him until he sailed for America. Besides the documents issued by him, that have already been mentioned, he incorporated a company with extraordinary powers and privileges, styled the 'Free Society of Traders;' he published his 'Frame of Government for the province of Pennsylvania, together with certain laws agreed upon in England by the Governor and divers freemen of the aforesaid Province;' he obtained from the Duke of York a release of any claims he might have to the province of Pennsylvania; and also two deeds of feoffment for the territory now constituting the State of Delaware,*—one being for twelve miles round New Castle, and the other for the balance of the territory below; he wrote innumerable letters to his friends, and sundry epistles to the settlers and the Indians, besides being subjected to various importunities to part with his lands and to confer privileges on terms different from those which he had adopted and published.

"With his mind thus overtasked with questions of the highest moment, would it not have been wonderful if he had committed no mistakes? Is it not strange that he committed so few? We may at this day be startled at some of the privileges granted to 'The Free Society of Traders;' but may we not, with Penn's limited experience with corporations, believe in the sincerity of his assurance, that it was 'a Society without oppression: wherein all may be concerned that will; and yet have the same liberty of private traffique as

* Although the territory west of the Delaware had been governed by the Duke of York, he at this time held no valid title to any part of it. King Charles II. made a regular conveyance to him of the country comprised within the present territorial limits of the State of Delaware on the 22d of March, 1683; the deeds from the duke to Penn for the same country were executed on the 24th of August, 1682. See Has. Reg., i. 429, 430; ii. 27.

Will: Darval, Francis Whitwell
Jno Hillyard, Robert Starr
Jno Briggs &

That are to desire you to mee
me at newcastle next thursday
(vocallo) being y^e 2^d of november
where I shall hold a Generall
Court for the Settlement of
the Jurisdiction of thos parts
& in so doeing you will oblige

Upland 29^th 8^br 1682

your Loving
Friend
Wm Penn

If there be any persons of note o
other, yt desire to come, they
may freely do it. & this, pray
Signify. WP.

though there were no Society at all.' Certainly we may concede this much, when it is known that he resisted the 'great temptation' of £6000 and two and a half per cent. acknowledgment or rent for a monopoly of the Indian trade between the Susquehanna and Delaware with 30,000 acres of land, the Indian title of which to be extinguished by the corporation. Penn's ideas of government were greatly in advance of the age in which he lived. The few errors he committed were the result of surrounding circumstances. No friend of humanity can quibble over these, when he reflects upon the mighty impulse that was given to the cause of free government by his many wise and prudent measures.

"Having completed his arrangements in England, Penn sailed from Deal on the 30th of the Sixth month (then August), on board of the ship 'Welcome,' Robert Greenaway commander, in company with about 100 passengers, mostly members of the Society of Friends, the major part of whom were from Sussex. Great distress was experienced during the passage, in consequence of the breaking out of the smallpox, of which loathsome disease 30 of the emigrants died. Otherwise the voyage was prosperous, the vessel arriving at New Castle on the 27th of October, 1682. On the next day, Penn having porduced his deeds of feoffment from the Duke of York for the twelve miles surrounding New Castle, and also for the country below, the possession and seisin of the New Castle grant were formally given to him by John Moll and Ephraim Herman, who had been constituted attorneys for that purpose by his Royal Highness. At the same time a number of the inhabitants signed a pledge of their obedience to the proprietary. On the same day he commissioned justices for New Castle, and constituted Markham his attorney to receive the possession of the territory below from the attorneys of the duke.

"A letter addressed to Ephraim Herman in respect to summoning a court to be held at New Castle on the 2d of November, and dated at Upland on the 29th of October, shows that he had then arrived at his seat of government. He may have arrived the day before. The fancy of the artist has portrayed the landing of Penn at Upland; but neither the hour, the day, nor the manner of his landing is certainly known.

"He landed at Upland, but the place was to bear that familiar name no more forever. Without reflection, Penn determined that the name of this place should be changed. Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship 'Welcome,' he said, 'Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?' Pearson said 'Chester,' in remembrance of the city from whence he came. William Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name.' Thus from a mere whim the name of the oldest town; the name of the whole settled part of the province; the name that would naturally have a place in the affections of a large majority of the inhabitants of the new province, was effaced to gratify the caprice or vanity of a friend. All great men occasionally do little things."

Immediately after Penn's arrival he dispatched messengers to Lord Baltimore, evidently for the purpose of procuring an interview and a settlement of their difficulties. He at the same time went to New York to "pay his duty" to the duke by way of a visit to his government. Upon his return he caused three counties to be laid off,—Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks. This is said, upon what authority we know not, to have been done Nov. 25, 1682.

PASSENGERS ON THE "WELCOME."

No full record of those who accompanied Penn on the "Welcome" seems to have been preserved, but Edward Armstrong, Esq., several years ago prepared from various sources a tolerably complete list, which is here given. It is likely that, including children, the number was over one hundred:

"The captain of the 'Welcome' was Robert Greenaway. He died April 14, 1685.

"The passengers were:

"John Barber and Elizabeth, his wife, a daughter of John Songhurst, of Shipley, county of Sussex, England. A 'first purchaser.' He is supposed to have died on the voyage.

"William Bradford, of Leicester, England, the earliest printer of the province. Among his earliest publications was an almanac, printed in Philadelphia, the title-page of which was as follows: 'An Almanack for the year of the Christian Account, 1687, by Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture; printed and sold by Willliam Bradford, pro anno, 1687.' He subsequently removed to New York, and established *The New York Gazette*, the first newspaper published in that city. He passed an active and useful life, and died in 1752, aged 89 years. His descendants have been numerous, and many of them have occupied highly respectable and influential positions in society.

"William Buckman, Mary, his wife, and children, Sarah and Mary, of the parish of Billinghurst, Sussex.

"John Carver and Mary, his wife, of Hertfordshire. He suffered, in 1681, in the persecutions of the Quakers in England; was a 'first purchaser'; died in 1714.

"Benjamin Chambers was sheriff of Philadelphia in 1683, the year after his arrival, and his name frequently appears as a participant in public affairs.

"Thomas Croasdale and Agnes, his wife, and six children, of Yorkshire.

"Ellen Cowgill and 'family.'

"John Fisher, Margaret, his wife, and son John.

"Thomas Fitzwater and wife Mary, and children, Thomas, George, Josiah, and Mary. His wife and children, Josiah and Mary, died on the passage. He settled in Bucks County, and was a member of the Assembly in 1683; a valuable citizen, and eminent member in the Society of Friends. He died 6th October, 1699.

"Thomas Gillett.

"Bartholomew Green.

"Nathaniel Harrison.

"Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family. He suffered in England on account of his religious principles. He was from Yorkshire, and a 'first purchaser.'

"Thomas Heriott, of Hurst-Pier-Point, Sussex, suffered in England on account of his religious principles; was a 'first purchaser.' He is supposed to have died on the voyage.

"John Key.

"Richard Ingels, was clerk of the Provincial Council in 1685.

"Isaac Ingram, of Gatton, Surry, suffered in England on account of his religious principles. He is supposed to have died on the voyage.

"Thomas Jones.

"Giles Knight, Mary, his wife, and son Joseph, of Gloucestershire. They settled in Bucks County.

"William Lushington.

"Jeane Matthews.

"Hannah Mogdridge.

"Joshua Morris.

"David Ogden, probably from London.

"Evan Oliver, with Jean, his wife, and children, David, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Mary, Evan, and Seaborn, of Radnorshire, Wales. The last named was a daughter, born at sea, almost within sight of the Capes of Delaware.

"—— Pearson. It was at his suggestion that the name of Upland was changed to Chester. His first name is supposed to have been *Robert*.

"Dennis Rochford, of the county of Wexford, Ireland, and wife Mary, daughter of John Heriott, and daughters Grace and Mary. Both of the latter died at sea.

"John Rowland and Priscilla, his wife, of Billinghurst, Sussex. He was a 'first purchaser.'

"Thomas Rowland, of the same place, also a 'first purchaser.'

"William Smith.

"John Songhurst, of Sussex. He was a member of the first Assembly, a writer in defense of the Quakers, and an eminent minister in his society.

"John Stackhouse and Margery, his wife, of Yorkshire.

"George Thompson.

"Richard Townsend, wife Anne, daughter Hannah, and son James, who was born on board the 'Welcome' in Delaware River; an eminent minister in the Society of Friends.

"William Wade, of the parish of Hankton, Sussex; probably died on the voyage.

"Thomas Walmesly, Elizabeth, his wife, and sons Thomas and Henry, a daughter, and three other children. He was from Yorkshire.

"Nicholas Waln, wife, and three children, of Yorkshire. He was prominent in the early history of the province; a 'first purchaser.'

"Joseph Woodroofe.

"Thomas Wrightsworth and wife, from Yorkshire.

"Thomas Wynne, of Flintshire, Wales. He was speaker of the two first Assemblies held in Philadelphia. He wrote several tracts in defense of the Society of Friends, and the historian Proud says he was 'a person of note and character.' Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia, is said to have been originally named after him."

ARRIVALS BETWEEN 1682 AND 1688.

A partial registry of arrivals was made between the years 1682 and 1688, but for what reason is not very clear. That it was not made at the time of the arrivals is evident from the irregularity of dates and some inaccuracies therein. Many of those who came as servants were bound to serve a certain length of time after their arrival, and it was doubtless on account of these that a record was made, but many others are also given. An impression prevails with some persons that all the early immigrants were registered, but that was not the case, on this side of the water at least; but it need not be remarked how valuable such a record would now be. The original of the list here given is in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, together with another made especially for Bucks County, which contains some additional names. It is quite possible there was one for Chester County, but no such document has been referred to in late years. Many of those in the following list settled in Chester County.

10, 9, 1682. "The Antelope" of Bellfast arrived here from Ireland.

James Attkinson arrived here and Jn° Ashbrook, his servant.

9, 20, 1682. "The Morning Starr," Thomas Hayes, mast^r, arrived from Liverpool (about this time).

H ary Atherly, shoomaker, a freeman.

9 mo 1683. William Morgan and Elizabeth his wife, both free, arrived at Philadelphia in the same ship from Liverpool.

1, 20, 1686. "The Jeffries," Thomas Arnold M^r., from London.

Johannes Cassel, a German; his children, Arnold, Peter, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah.

Sarah Shoemaker of the Palatinate, widow; George 23 years old, Abraham, 19, Barbary, 20, Isaac, 17, Susanna, 13, Elizabeth, 11, Benjamin, 10,—all her children.

Joseph Ransted, Gardner, from London.

11, 28, 1687. "The Margaret" from London, John Bowman, Comander.

Pasco Belite, servant to John Tizacke, bound at London for four years next ensuing his arrival in this province & registi^d in the now office in London erected by Letters patent for that purpose.

John Colly, late of Saviour, Southwark in Old England, fellmaker, came in the "Eliz: & Mary," John Bowman M^r., arrived here y^e 22 7^mo 1683.

Fran Rosell late of Maxfield in Cheshire, in Old England, millin^r, came in the "Endeav^r," of London, Geo. Thorp M^r., arrived here the 29, 7 mo. 1683.

Michael Rosell, late of the same place, husbandman, came in the said vessell.

Tho: Janeway (Janney) & Margaret his wife, late of Pownell in Cheshire, husbandman: children, Jacob, Thomas, Abel & Joseph Janeway: servants, John Neild, Hannah ffalkn^r.

Jos. Miln^r & Ann his mother, late of Poonnell, blacksmith: children Sarah and Ralph Miln^r.

Ralph Miln^r & Rachell his wife, late of ditto, carpent^r, came in ditto vessell: child Robert.

Tho: Pierson & Marg^t his wife, late of ditto, mason.

John his Brother & Mary Smith his sister, all of the same place, came in ditto vessell.

John Nickson & Margery his wife, late of Powell in Cheshire, husbandman, came in ditto vessell: children John, Thomas, James, Nehemiah, Joseph, & Shedrick Nickson: servant James Whitak^r.

Mary, Jane, Margery & Elizabeth Nickson (children).

John Clous & Margery his wife, late of Gosworth in Cheshire, husbandman, came in ditto shipp: children, Wm, Margery & Rebeckah Clous: servants—Jos: Charley, John Richardson, Sam: Hough.

Richard Hough, late of Maxfield in Cheshire, husbandman: servants—ffran: Hough, Jam: Sutton, Tho: Woodhouse, Mary Woodhouse.

Fran: Stanfield & Graas his wife, late of Garton in Cheshire, Husbandman, in ditto shipp: children, Jam: Mary, Sarah, Eliz: Gras & Hannah Stanfield: servants—Dan: Browne, Tho: Marsey; Isa: Brookesby, Rob. SidBotham, John Smith, Rob^t Bryan, Wm. Redway, Tho: Sidbotham.

John Maddock, Joyn^r

Richard Clous, Joyn^r

John Clous, shoemaker.

Char: Kilbeck, Glover—all of Nantwitch in Cheshire, came in ditto shipp.

Geo: Philipps & Ralph Duckard, servants to Henry Maddock.

Daniell Sutton, Taylor.

John Preson^r, blacksmith—both of Maxfield in Cheshire, came in ditto shipp.

& Jo: Charlesworth, Tan^r, of the same place.

John Oudfield, Taylo^r of the same place in ditto ship.

John Howell & Mary his wife, late of Budworth in Cheshire, Husbandman, came in ditto vessell, and Hannah his daught^r.

Mary Taylor, late of Clatterwitch in Cheshire, came in ditto shipp: children, Isaack, Tho: Jona: Pheb: Mary & Martha Taylor.

Anne Robothan, serv^t to the M^r of the s^d Ketch.

Leonard Aratts & Agniscan his wife, late of Cresset [?] near Rotterdam, in Holland, came in the —— of Lond. W^m Jeffries, com^dr; arrived here the 6 of 8 mo. 1683.

Leonard Teison, his Brother, a freeman.

James Claypoole, merchant & Helenah his wife, with 7 children and 5 servants, viz., Hugh Masland and his wife, to serve 4 years, Sissilla Wooley, 4 year and Edward Cole Jun^r to serve 7 year.

The "Providence" of Scarbrough, Rob^t Hopper M^r (arrived 10th of 9 mo. 1683).

Joshua Hoopes and Isabell his wife, late of Cleveland in Yorksh^r, husbandman, came in ditto shipp: children, Dan: Marg: and Christian Hoopes.

John Palmer & Christian his wife, late of ditto place, came in ditto ship.

William Preeson, M^r of the "Vine" of Liverpoole arrived the 17th day of the 7 mo. 1684 At Philadelphia, from Doly Serre near dolgules in Merionethshire.

Robert Owen, Jeane his wife and Lewis their sone; one serv^t Boy named Edward Edwards, for 8 years, & 4 serv^t maids, named Lowry Edwards, for 4 yrs., Margaret Edwards, for 4 yrs., Ann Owen, for 12 years, and Hannah Watt for 3 yrs.

From Denbyshire David Davis & Katherine his sister & Mary Tidey her daughter and one serv^t man named Charles Hues, for 3 years.

From Macchinleth in Montgomeryshire, Hugh Harris & Daniell Harris.

John Richards & Susan his wife and their daughters Hannah & Bridget, and one servant named Susan Griffith, for 8 years.

Margaret the wife of Alexander Edwards and her daughters Margaret & Martha, and 2 sones, Alexander & Tho.

From Radnorshire—

Rees Prees & his wife, Ann, & their daughters Mary Sarah and Phebe, and two sones Rich: & John.

Jane Evans, widdow, and her 4 daughters, Sarah, Mary, Alice and Eliza: and one sone named Joseph.

From Merionethshire—

Rees Jones & his wife Hannah and their sones Rich: & Evan and one Daughter named Lowry.

From Carmarthenshire—

Ane Jones and her daughter Ane Jones.

From Shropshire—Richard Turner & Margaret his wife & Rebecca their daughter.

From Prescoe in Lancashire—Griffith Owen & his wife, Sarah and their sone Rob^t & 2 daughters, Sarah and Elinor & 7 servants named

Tho. Armes, John Ball, 4 years, Robert Lort for 8 years, Alexander Edwards, Jeane, Bridgett & Eliza: Watts, 3 years.

From Walton in Lancashire—

Henry Baker & Margaret his wife & their daughters Rachell, Rebecca, Phebey & Hester, and Nathan & Samuel their sones: Mary Becket & 10 servts named John Siddell for 4 four years, Hen. Siddell, 4 years, James Yates, 5 years, Jon Hurst, 4 years, Tho: Fisher, 4 years, John Stedman, 4 years, Tho: Candy (Canby) for, Joseph fferror, 4 years, Deborah Boothe, 4 years, Joshua Lort 4 years.

From Lancashire—Wm Hatton & Eliza: his wife, Rebecca, Martha & Elinor Hall; their servants—Tho. Harrison for 2 yeares, John Cowp, for 4 yeares, Lawrance Parker for 5 yeares, Katherine Owen for 4 yeares, Mary Hall for 8 years. Eliz: Stedman, Sarah & Judeth Buller, her daughter, Jos: Stedman, her son: Rebecca Barrow.

The ship "Providence" from Old England, Capt Robert Hopper, Comander, Arived here in Deleware River the 29th of the 7th month, 1682.

William Carter.

John Lash.

The Ship called the "Bristol Comfort" from Old England, John Read Master, arrived here in Delaware River the 28th of the 7th month, 1683, & in the same came Alexander Beardsley & Margaret his wife & his daughter Mary: the said Alexander is a Glover & he came from Worcester.

Tho: Bowater out of Worstershire, servant to ffrancis ffincher out of Woster city, Glover, for three years: they came in the ship aforesaid.

Richard Hillyard and Mary his wife and Rich: and Philip his sons, and John Witt his servant.

Christianus Lewis late of Dudley in Worstershire in Old England, schoolmaster, came in the "Comfort" of Bristol, Capt. Reed; arrived here the 1, 8 mo. 1683.

Geo. Paintr and Ellinor his wife, late of Haverford West in Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, Husbandman, came in ye "Unicorne" of Bristow, Tho: Cooper Mr.; arrived here ye 31, 8 mo. 1683: children, Susan and Geo: Paintr: servts Lewis ——4 years—Cloathes 2 yeares & wages ye last two years; Jannet Umphries, 4 years.

Dennis Rochford, son of William Rochford, who was Born in Emstorfey in the county of Wexford in Ireland aboute the yeare '47; And through the goodness and mercy of the Lord was convinced of god's blessed truth Aboute the yeare '62: went into England and Landed in Whitehaven in Cumberland the 30th of the 3d month, 1675; dwelt in Brightbelmston in Sussex 3 years & kept a grocer's shop, and came into the province of Pennsilvania with Mary his wife, Daughter of John Heriott, of the parish of hostper poynt in Sussex in Old England (she was Born on the 14th of the 3d month '52,) in the ship called the "Welcom," Robert Greenaway comander, with two servants, Tho: Jones & Jeane Mathews: the said Dennis' two daughters, Grace and Mary Rochford, dyed upon the seas in the said ship; Grace being above 3 years old and Mary being 6 months old: the said Dennis Rochford Landed wth his family in Pennsilvania about the 24th day of the 8th month 1682. Mary Rochford the second daughter of Dennis & Mary Rochford was born in the Province of Pennsilvania at Egely poynt, in the county of Philadelphia, the 22th of the 8th mo. 1683, between 10 & 11 at night, she being the second daughter of that name. [The "Welcome" did not arrive so early as here mentioned by a few days.]

Robert Turner, late of Dublin, in Ireland, mercht, came in ye "Lion" of Leverpool, John Crumpton Mr; arrived here the 14, 8 mo. 1683: child Martha: servants, Robt Threwecks, 4 yrs., Henry Furnice, 4, Robt Selford, 4, Ben Acton, 4, John Reeves, 4, Robt Hambidge, 4, Richard Curtis, 4, John Furnace, 4, Dan: Furnace, 9, Robt Threwecks, 13, Lemuel Bradshaw, 4, Robt Loyd, 4, Wm Long, 4, Hen: Hollingsworth, 2, Aiolce Cales, 4, Kath. Furnace, 6, Jos: Furnace, 4.

Joseph Fisher & Elizabeth Fisher his wife, late of Stilorgin near Dublin, in Ireland, yeoman, borne in Elton in Cheshire, came in ditto ship: children Moses, Joseph, Mary, Martha Fisher: servants, Edward Lancastr, 4 yrs, Wm Robertson, 4, Ed: Doyle, 4, Ben: Clift, 4, Tho: Tearewood, 4, Rob. Kilcarth, 8, Petr Long, 2, Phill: Packer, 4, Wm Conduit, 4, Mary Toole, 4, Eliz Johnson, 4.

Mary Calvert, late of Dublin, came in ditto ship.

The "Rebecca" of Liverpoole, James Skinner commander, Arived at Philadelphia the 31th of the 8th month, 1685.

The passengers names are as followeth, &c.:

John Cutler, Edmond Cutler, Issabell Cutler, Elizabeth Cutler, Thomas Cutler, William Cutler, freemen, from Bulland in Yorkshire.

Richard Mather, Cornelius Netherwood, James Myriall, William Wardle, James Molenex, Eliz: Wingreene, servants to John Cutler.

Thomas Bates, a freeman.

James Ratclife, Mary Ratclife, Richard Ratclife, Edward Ratclife, Rebecca Ratclife, Rachell Ratclife, free persons from Monsebury in Lancashire.

James Heyworth, Robert Hewit, James Rothwell, servants to the said Ratclife.

Richard Cureton & Margaret, his wife, William Cureton, his sone, Jane Cureton his Daughter, free persons.

James Holgate, Ann Dugdale, servants to the said Cureton.

Mathew Holdgate & Mary his daughter, free persons.

John Lathum, Ann Lathum, his wife, John Jennings, his wife's son, John Lathum, his son, Aron Lathum, his sone, Moses Lathum, his sone, Ann Lathum his Daughtr, free persons.

James Scoles, John Scoles, Hester Rothwell, free persons.

The "Bristoll Merchant," John Stephens comander, arived here the 10th of the 9th month, 1685. The passengers names are as followeth, vizt:

Jasper Farmer, senior, his family—

Mary Farmer, widow. Edward Farmer, Edward Batsford, Sarah Farmer, John Farmer, Robert Farmer, Katherine Farmer, Charles Farmer.

Jasper Farmer, Junior's, family,—Thomas Farmer, Katherine Farmer, widow, Elizabeth Farmer, Katherine Farmer, Junior.

Their servants are as followeth:

Joane Daly, Philip Mayow and Helen, his wife, John Mayow, John Whitloe, Nicholas Whitloe, Thomas Young & his wife, William Winter, George Fisher, Arthur Smith, Thomas Alferry, Henry Wells, Robert Wilkison, Elizabeth Mayow, Martha Mayow, Sarah Binke, Shele Ocevan, Andrew Walbridge, all from Ireland.

Thomas Webb & Daniel Webb his son.

Thomas Webb's servants are as followeth:

John Beltshire, John Robinson, Richard fford, James Banbury, Thomas Case, Henry fford, John ffox, Derby Haley, Joseph Case, Thomas Burke, John Garrell, John Mehone, David Quinn, Mary Widdam, Prudence Stuart, Katherine Robinson, Richard Muske.

Nicholas Scull: his servants—Samuel Hall, Cornelius Davye, George Gooding, Miles Morin, Daniell Morin, John Ward, Mary Cantwell.

Thomas Carter's family—Thomas Carter, senior, Frances, his wife, Thomas, his sonn, Henry, his sonn, John, his sonn, Ann, his daughter.

Jonathan Thatcher.

Arrived here the 29th of the 7th month 1682, the ship called the "Elizabeth Anne & Catherine," from Old England, Thomas Hudson commander.

Robert Kent, servt. to Philip Orford.

Arrived here the 6th of the 6th month 1685, the ship "Charles," from London, Edmond Pane commander.

John Marlton, servt to Robert Kent.

The "ffrancis & Dorothy," from London, Richard Bridgeman commander, Arrived at Philadelphia the 12th of the 8th month, 1685. The passengers names are as followeth:

Isaac Sheephcard and Gertrude his wife and Margaret his daughter.

John Peter Umstat and Barbara his wife, John his sonn, Margaret and Eave his daughters.

Garret Hendrix and Mary his wife and Sarah his daughter.

Henry Fry, his servant.

Peter Shoomaker and Peter, his sonn, Mary his daughter & Sarah his cosen; Frances and Gertrude, his Daughters.

Henry Pookeholes and Mary his wife.

Aron Wonderly.

John Saxby and Elizabeth his wife and John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Lucy and Ester his children.

The "Vnicorne" from Bristoll arrived here the 16th of the 10th month, 1685; Thomas Cooper commander. The passengers names are as followeth:

Daniell Flower, Mary Bradwell, Mary Bradwell, Jr., Sarah Bradwell, Thomas Mixon, Tho: Mixon, Junr., Philip Doling, Mary Townsend, Hannah Smith, Tho: Martin, Margery Martin, Mary Martin, Sarah Martin, Hannah Martin, Rachel Martin, Tho: Hopes, John Hopes, Moses Mendinhall, Godden Walter, Joshua Chart, Sam: Chart, Jane Chart, Jane Chart, Junr., John Roberts, Joseph Morgan, Ben-

jamin Morgan, Tho: Tushin, Anne Morgan, Faith Wotten, Eliz: Philpot, Henry Laking, Sarah Laking, Susanna Laking, Moses Laking, John Ironmonger.

The Ship "the Desire," from Plymouth in Old England, Arived here the 23th of June, 1686, James Cock comander.

Francis Rawle, sen., Francis Rawle, Junr.; his servants are—Thomas Janveries, *als* January, Francis Jervice, John Marshall, Samuel Rennell, Isaac Garnier, Elizabeth Saries.

Richard Grove: his servants are—David Savanplane, David Benifoye.

Nicholas Pearce: his servants are—Richard Weymouth, John Fox.

James Fox & Elizabeth his wife: children, George Jame, Elizabeth & Sarah: servants, Richard Fox, Stephen Nowell, Christopher Lobb, Richard Davis, Nathaniell Christopher, Abraham Rowe, Mary Lucas, Sarah Jefferies.

John Shelson & Naomie, his wife; his servants are—John Hart, John Cocker, Justinian Fox, Mary Welsh.

James Shaddock & Jeane his wife: servants—Jacob Coffin, Eliz: Gibes.

John Holme: his servants are—William Hayes, 5 yeares, Richard Bestitraser, 9 years, George Gwinop, 5 years from the arrival of the "Desire" aforesd.

The "America," Joseph Wasey Mr., from London, arrived 20, 6 mo. 1683.

Jacob Shoemaker, born in ye Palatinate, in Germany, servant to Daniel Pastorius & compa. Joshua Tittery, servant to ye Society, broad glass-maker, from New Castle upon Tine, to serve four years at 88 ℔ ℘ ann.

The "Welcome," Rob. Greenway, mastr, from London, arrived at Upland about end of ye 8th month, 1682.

Richard Townsend, carpenter, servant to ye Society [of Traders] for 5 years,—to have 50 ℔ ℘ ann. salary: Anne Townsend, his wife, & Hannah their Daughter: Wm Smith & Nathan Harrison, Berthol Green, his servants for 7 years.

The ship "Delaware," From Bristoll in Old England, John Moore commander, Arivede here the 11th of the 5 month 1686:

Thomas Greene, husbandman, Margaret, his wife; Thomas & John, their sons; Mary Guest, his servant for 7 years to come from the third day of May, 1686.

Richard Moore, Brickmaker & Mary his wife, and children, Mary & John.

Sarah Searle his servant for 4 yeares to come from the 3rd of May 1686.

Henry Guest, sawyer, and Mary his wife, & Henry his sone.

The "Amity," Richard Dymond Mastr, from London, arrived in Pennsylvania the 15th 5 month 1686.

David Lloyd, borne in the year 1656 in ye Parish of Manavan, in ye county of Montgomery, in North Wales: Sarah Lloyd, his wife, borne in ye year 1667 [?] at Cirensister in Glocestershire, in England.

Christopher Sibthorp and Barbara, his wife, of London, Brasier: Tho: Poppitt and Barbara Poppitt, the children of Christopher Sibthorp's wife, Barbary, and Wm Pike, their servant, bound in London for 7 year, and had about 4 year to serve when they arrived here, wch was in ship above written, ye 23, 3 mo. 1685.

The two following documents have probably never been published:

"Phillidellfia ye 22th of ye 9th mo. 1682.

Loveing freind Rafe Smith my love to thee I would desier thee Two send me sex Cuple of wheat & 2 of Ingen Corn 2 of rey if thee Canst Convenently and doe me that Cindnes as to send it tow mill When thee goest againe and leve it at philladelfie ye next house tow thomas fillips above ye blue anker and I will pay Thee in goods or mony and send me word whether thee canst or Not and if i shall send sacks and soe we remembring oure loves to thee I rest thy frind

Sarah ——er

[Indorsed] This for Reafe Smith at
Vpland ye govenors
Stuerd ——
with care"

"Ralf I have bin at Agustana harmans at boheamey River with the governor and he sent me back to doe the bisnes in this River now John Cann wants a peece of blew dufells Capten Markam hath agreed he says for Corn which I shall Receve therefor let me desier thee to send it and send the yatt with al the speed as may be to new Casell if I am not at John Cans send him to Salem and in so doing the wilt obledg thy frind Edward Warner this 10 of the 10 mo 82

[Directed] "for Ralf Smith at the guvrenors ware hous at Vpland."

The record of the first court held after the proprietary's arrival reads thus:

"At the Cort held at Chester for the County of Chester ffebr: 14th 1682 & adjourned unto ye 27th of ye same moneth.

John Simcock, Prsident
Tho. Brasy
William Clayton
Robt Wade
John Bezer
} Justices

Thomas Vsher, Sheriffe. Tho: Revell, Clerke

William Rawson	Joshua Hastings	Jury
James Browne	Willm Woodmanson	
Jeremiah Collett	Tho. Colborne	
William Hewes	Albert Hendrickson	
Walter Martin	Joseph Richards	
Nath: Evans	Edward Carter	

John Martin, Plaint. } ye Accôn called &
Richd Dymon, Deft } ye Deft appeares not
accôn Case } & deferred.

Jacobus ffabrushes Plaint } neither Plaint.
Peter Erickson Deft } nor Deft appeare.
an Accôn Case } Continued.

"George Thompson appeared at ye Cort & none appeareing againe him was Cleared by ℘clamation. Lawrence Carolus, for marrying ye abovesd Geo: Thompson & one Merriam Short, Contrary to the Lawes of ye Province, according to his warrt appeared this Cort, was deferred untill ye next sitting of ye Cort, & ye said Lawrence, upon Ja: Saundrlands Engageing in Cort for his appeareance then; ye said Lawrence at that tyme dismissed.

"At the same Cort by Adjournmt untill ye aforesd 27th ffebr. 1682.

"Michael Izard against John Johnson — Izard renewed his Execution.

"John Hazell had Execucôn agst John Champion in 2 Actions brought at ye Cort held Sept 12th 1682."

After two other cases were disposed of, that of Martin *vs.* Dymon was tried with the jury above named. Joseph Willard testified as to conversation with the "Boatswayne belonging to ye said Richard Dymon's ship," respecting the goods of John Martin, which he believed the latter never received. Joshua Hastings made a similar statement, and the jury awarded the plaintiff twelve pounds damages and costs.

"Thomas Vsher (Sheriffe) by order of Cort, administers on ye goods &c of Canonwell Brittin, deceased, Intestate, & is to dispose thereof according as ye Cort shall appoint."

"Lawrence Carolus, called & appeares not & by Ja: Saundrland Engagemt to appeare next Cort."

"George Strode *vs.* Willm Cloud; Continued."

"Henry Reynolds *vs.* Robrt Eyres: Rests."

At this court no Swede appears among the justices, and but two as jurors. They may have been excluded to some extent by the naturalization law, passed Dec. 7, 1682, which required all "Strangers & Forreigners yt now do inhabit this Province" to declare their allegiance within three months in order to be considered "Freemen." As to justices, however, the new commission may not have included many Swedes. It is also to be observed that the prefix of *Mr.* to the justices is now omitted in the record.

The form of attestation for jurors, adopted by Penn, is not given in the records of the Chester court. The following is recorded at New Castle, under the date of Feb. 22, 1682–83:

"The forme to bee used in y^e Roome of y^e oath for y^e Jury as the same was delivered in Cor^t by y^e Hono^bl William Penn viz^t."

"You Solemnly promis in y^e presence of God & this Cor^t that you will Justly try & deliver in yo^r verdict in all cases depending, that shall be brought before you during this session of Court according to evidence, and y^e laws of this government to y^e best of yo^r understanding."

"Att the Co^rt held at Chester for y^e County of Chester 27^th of y^e 4th moneth, called June, 1683."

"William Penn, Esq^r, Proprietary & Gov^rno^r, p^rsent.

Jn^o Symcock	Tho: Brasey	Justices p^rsent."
Will^m Clayton	Otto Ernst Cook	
Rob^t Wade	Ralph Withers	

The Grand Inquest.

"James Kennerley,	Mons Stawkitt,
James Saund^rland,	Olle Rawson,
George fforeman,	George Wood,
Neales Lawson,	Albert Hendrickson,
Jn^o Cornelius,	Hermon Johnson,
Rich^d Buffington,	Nathaniel Evans,
Tho: Minshawe,	Rob^rt Robinson,
Jn^o Harding,	Will^m Woodmanson.

Rich^d ffew."

The Jury.

"Jn^o Blunstone,	Tho: Cowbourne,
Michael Blunstone,	Jn^o Bartlestawe,
Henry Coleman,	Jn^o Mynall,
Henry Hastings,	Tho: Worth,
James Browne,	Jn^o Chyld,
Joshua fferne,	Joseph Phipps."

"Lawrence Carolus by y^e Ingagemt of Ja: Saund^rlands was to appeare at this Co^rt, But was called three tymes and appeared not."*

In the case of John Day *vs.* Henry Reynolds for debt, it appears a balance of four pounds nineteen shillings and twopence was to have been paid in a cow and calf by the 20th of the 2d month last.

"The Jury find for y^e Plaint & give him a Cow & Calfe, y^e same to be deliv^d within 7 dayes, or 4^lb 19^s 2^d at y^e choyce of y^e Plaint. or y^e value thereof in Porke, Beefe or Corne in y^e 8 mo: next, & 40^s dam. & costs of Suite."

Administration on the estate of John Hazlegrove was granted to Ralph Withers and Henry Reynolds, an appraisement having been made by James Browne and Joseph Phipps.

"Jn^o Ward for sundry ffellons, Comitted to y^e Custody of y^e Sheriffe, & made his Escape with Irons upon him.

"James Saund^rlane, upon his Complaynt to y^e Co^rt against y^e g^d Jn^o Ward is ordered by the Co^rt to Receive his owne Goods which were found in y^e possession of him y^e s^d Ward.

"George fforeman alsoe upon his verball Complaynt, is alsoe ordered to receive his goods.

"Whereas Jeremiah Collett hath Treated with Jn^o Barnes, late of Bristoll in England for y^e service of a Boy named Rob^t Williams, And declareth that the bargayne was made for six pounds, And y^e Boye's M^r was to be at y^e charge of Cure of his Legg, which appeares to amount to 7^l: 12^s: The Co^rt thereupon Judg it reasonable y^t the sayd Boy shall serve 4 yeares for satisfying y^e same: And y^e Boy declareing his willingnesse thereto, The Co^rt order him to serve 4 yeares.

"Constables Chosen—

"ffor Chichester Liberty, Will^m Hewes.
Chester Liberty, Tho: Coubourne.
Derby Liberty, Tho: Worth.
Ammersland Liberty, Will^m Cobb.
Concord Liberty, Jn^o Mend'nhall.

"Ordered, That y^e Peace makers are to meet y^e ffirst fourth day of every moneth."

* At the next court he was cleared by proclamation.

The "peace makers" were a kind of standing board of arbitration, and were appointed by the courts, but their names do not appear in the record.

The next court was held 6th month (August) 22, 1683, at which was tried the case involving the title to Tinicum Island, which had in former times been a subject of litigation. The whole island was given by the Swedish crown to Governor John Printz, by deed of Nov. 6, 1643. His daughter, Mrs. Papegoya, sold it in 1662, to Jost De Lagrange, but received as part payment a bill of exchange, which was protested. After her return from Sweden she instituted a suit for the recovery of the unpaid consideration. The case was taken from the "High Court on the Delaware" to the Court of Assizes at New York, where, on Oct. 2, 1672, a verdict in her favor for three hundred and fifty pounds with costs. The island was now in possession of Andrew Carr and his wife, widow of De Lagrange. The sheriff was ordered to put the plaintiff in possession of the island of Tinicum and the stock thereon in payment of the debt. This not having been fully effected, another order was issued by Governor Andros, Jan. 12, 1675, to Sheriff Edmund Cantwell to complete the business. Mrs. Papegoya next sold the island to Otto Ernest Cook. At this court the case stood thus:

"Arnoldus Delagrange, Plt.	The Plaint. sues & declares
Otto Ernest Cook Deft.	as Heire to Tynnacu.
	Island & p^rmisses."

"John White, Attorney for defendant admits that the plaintiff's father had been legally possessed of the property, but cited the execution in favor of Lady Armgard Prince for balance of purchase money. Abraham Man, attorney for plaintiff, sets forth that at the time of the former trial the plaintiff (who was heir to the Island) was under age, and in Holland, and therefore could make no defense; that he was not even mentioned in the trial, the action being commenced against 'one Andrew Carre & Prissilla his wife mistaken in y^e Execucõn for y^e mother of this Plaint. whose mother's name was Margaretta.'"

From the evidence of Nicholas More, secretary, it appears that Cock had recently sold the island to More, but afterwards admitted that his title was not a just one and asked More to give it up, which he did. Israel Helme remembered that the plaintiff's father was to pay six thousand Dutch guilders, and that three hundred were paid; further, that the said money, equal to three hundred pounds, was to be paid in this country by agreement between Jacob Swanson and plaintiff's father.

Fop Johnson deposes that on demand being made of the plaintiff's mother for the money she said she could not pay it.

The plaintiff, by attorney, declares he is willing to pay what can be made appear to remain unpaid, but denies the right of defendant to receive it.

"The Jury finde for y^e Plaint. and also give him his Costs of Suite and fforty Shillings damage, the Plaint. paying to y^e Def^t Thirty & seaven pounds & Tenne shillings, according to an agreem^t betweene y^e Plaint. & Def^t produced & Read in this Co^rt, & alsoe delivering y^e Block house & ꝑticulars in y^e same agreem^t menconed."

It may be observed that this action was commenced in the Upland court June, 1681, but was "referred till next Court by reason that there's noe Court w^thout Justice Otto whoe is a party." The agreement referred to between the parties was made prior to May, 1683. The "brief of title"

to this island recites a patent from Governor Lovelace, Oct. 1, 1669, to Andrew Carr and Margaret, his wife, who, by indorsement on the patent, conveyed the same to Arnoldus De Lagrange, June 20, 1672. Christopher Taylor became the owner Feb. 2, 1684, and partly sold it to Ralph Fretwell. His administrator, Robert Turner, brought suit against Fretwell for £590 17*s.* 9*d.*; the island was seized and sold by the sheriff to Turner, who conveyed it to Taylor's heirs. Israel Taylor, son of Christopher, became the sole owner, and resided thereon till his death, in 1725. Among the jurors at the above trial were Francis Chelsey (Chadsey?), Robert, Thomas, and Randall Vernon, and John Kinsman.

From the circumstance that several of Penn's letters, written during the winter of 1683, were dated at Chester, it is believed that he resided at that place nearly up to the 10th of March, when his first Council was assembled at Philadelphia. The second Assembly was convened at Philadelphia two days afterwards, and continued its session twenty-two days.

But little was done at this session specially relating to Chester County, except the establishment of a seal, the design of which was a plow.

At the court held Oct. 17, 1683, Robert Taylor appears as a juror, and Edward Eglinton, Richard Crosby, John or George Aston are mentioned. A grand jury of seventeen persons was "Impanelled to looke out a Convenient High way leading from Providence to Chester."

Christopher Taylor, having removed from Bucks County and settled on Tinicum, appears as president of the justices holding court 5th month 1st, 1684. William Wood and John Harding also appear as justices for the first time.

"This Cort Considering the necessity of Defraying the Charge of the Cort House and Prison att Chester by a Publicke levie it was ordered that according to the Law in that Case Provided every man Possessed of Lands should pay towards the Levie after the Rate of one shilling for every hundred Acres within this County And every freeman should pay six pence being above sixteen yars of Adge and not exceeding sixty and every Artificer not Exceeding the aforesd Age of sixty and above sixteen 1*s.* 6*d.* by the Pole and every servant three pence as also non residence having land in this County and not occupying the same shall pay for every hundred Acres after the rate of one shilling six pence ℔ hundred."

"The names of the Collectors nominated to gather the Assesment, viz.:

For Darby, Thomas Worth, Joshua fferne.

Amose Land and *Calcoone Hooke*, William Cobb, Mons Stakett.

Chichester, Thomas Usher, Jeremy Collett.

Providence, Richard Crosby, Andrew Nelson.

Ridley and in the Woods, James Kenela, Randolfe Vernome."

James Browne was appointed Constable for Chichester.

"Supervisors Chossen for the High Wayes: from Namans Creeke to Marcus Hooke, alius Chichester, Walter Marten. from Chichester Creeke to Chester Creeke, John Child. from Chester Creeke to Croome Creeke, Robert Taylor.

6, 5, 1684: "Ordered that upon the Complaint of Thomas Wither, Shreife, and Robert Eyre, Clerke, for the non Payment of their fees that Execution be granted to levy the same."

Charles Ashcome is appointed collector for Amos Land and Calcoone Hooke; Jonathan Hayes and James Stanfield, collectors "for the Publicke Aid, for Marple"; Richard Crosby and Edward Carter, for the town of Chester; John Minall [Mendenhall] and Thomas King, for Concord and Bethel.

Thomas Person is appointed constable and supervisor for the highways for Marple; Richard ffew, constable for Chester; Henry Taten, for Amos Land and Calcoone Hooke; Samuel Bradshaw, for Darby; Nicholas Nueland, for Concord; Thomas Nositer, for Providence; John Hendrickson, supervisor for Amos Land and Calcoone Hooke; Michael Blunston, for Darby.

"Appraisers nominated and Appointed for this County—Thomas Vsher, Jeremy Collett, Joshua Hastings."

"Richard Crosby made his Complaint for want of his Execution against the Estate of George Andrews upon the award of the Peace makers. Ordered that Execution be Granted him."

The Copy of the Peace makers' award on a refferance agreed on at this Cort, held the 14th of the 10th moneth, 1683, between Richard Crosby, Plaintife, and George Andrews, Defendant:

According to the above Order of Cort to us directed wee have seriously Considered the Premisses Between the Plaintife, Richard Crosby, and the Defendant, George Andrews; whereupon wee the Peace makers doe give grant Judge and Allow that the said Defendant George Andrews, his heires and Assignes, shall pay or Cause to be paid vnto the said Plaintife, Richard Crosby, or his Assignes, the full and Just sum of eighteen pounds of Lawfull money of this Province att or upon the 20th day of this Instant, December, att the now dwelling house of James Saunderlaine att Chester; halfe of which said eighteen pounds the said Defendant George Andrews or his Assignes is to pay the said Plaintife Richard Crosby or his Assignes, as aforesaid in ready money as aforesaid; the other halfe in good and merchantable wheate or Rye, att the Comon Markett Price of this River; to which Conclusion wee the Peace makers for this County of Chester have sctt our hands att the aforesaid Chester the 17th day of the 10th moneth 1683.

John Hastins
John Harding

7, 2, 1684: "Randolfe Vernon was appointed Appraiser for this County in the roome of Thomas Vsher."

"Jeremy Collett in the behalfe of himselfe and the rest of the Appraisers of this County made returne of the Appraisment of William Oborne goods and Lands amounting to the vallue of 108l: 2s: 6d. bearing date the 20th of the 5th moneth 1684."

Owing to the disputes with Lord Baltimore in regard to the title to the "three lower counties" (now Delaware), William Penn found it necessary to return to England in 1684. He presided in Council for the last time on the 14th of August, and doubtless sailed soon after. He had signed a commission on the 7th of August to his "Trusty & Loveing Friends, Tho: Lloyd, James Harrison, and John Simcock," in which he says, "Not knowing how it may please Allmighty God to deal with me in this voyage," and "that the Administration of y° Government be carefully provided for in case of my Decease before I return or send any other Order or Comissions," I "appoint you Comissioners & Guardians in Governmt to my dear Heir Springett Penn; of which the ffirst named to preside according to Charter, & in case of y° Decease of my Heir before he comes of Age, then to y° next, successively," etc.

At the court held in December, 1684, "Joseph Cookson was presented by Robert Wade for taking a Wife Contrary to the good and wholesome laws of this Province." He was ordered "to finde security for tenne pounds," but appears not to have been troubled any further about the matter.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM JONES, JR.,
BIRMINGHAM.

"GREEN BANK."

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS M. HARVEY,

WEST GROVE.

"Robert Taylor, Supervisor for the High Wayes Presented Thomas Nositer for tarning the High way from Providence to Chester." The "Grand Inquest' of seventeen persons was ordered to inspect the matter.

"Margrett Person Complained against her master John Colbert, for his ill usage and beating her Contrary to Law: —Ordered that shee be disposed of for seven pounds."

At the court held 11th month 6, 1684 (January, 1685), an action appears, Justa Anderson *vs.* Laurentius Carolus and James Saunderlaine, "for weakning and disparaging his Title of Land." The plaintiff had purchased of the said Lasse Carolus his house and land at Upland several years before. Brantie Everts, aged five-and-fifty years, deposed at New Castle, September 5th, that he was present when the sale was made. Evert Alderts testified before Thomas Usher, October 3d, that he was present when Lasse Carolus sold to Justice Anderson "all his Land and Houses on Upland, both whome [home] lotts and woodland," and that Anderson was to give eight hundred guilders for the same. He further stated before Robert Wade, October 8th, that on Monday, the "6th Instant, Lasse Carolus the Prist, Come to his house In West Jersey" and tried to persuade him "to give him in writting that he had sold unto Justa Anderson butt his house and Hog Stye with the Erfe belonging to y^e^ same In Upland." Edmund Cantwell testified at New Castle, October 18th, that several years before, when he was collector of the duke's quit-rents, he was at Upland and demanded the rent from Lasse Carolus for his land where he lived, and for his house and land in Upland Towne, when he informed the deponent that he had sold the latter to Anderson. "John Grubb, about thirty two years of Age deposes that about four years agoe he had a minde to buy the Woodland lott that Lasse Carolus had in Vpland, being Two hundred Acres, and talking with James Saunderlaine about it he told him that Justa Anderson had already bought the s^d^ two hundred Acres of the afores^d^ Lasse Carolus, the Sweeds Prist." George Moore deposed, December 23d, that "he heard James Saunderlaine did say, coming into y^e^ house of Justa Anderson, y^t^ what thinke you! Lasse Carolus would have sold your land to John Grub had it not been for me."

The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff, with cost of suit and twelve pounds damage; "upon which y^e^ Defendants make their Appeale to the next Cort of Assize held for this County."

"Richard Ruffington is ordered to Receive the Levies raised for the Cort house and Prison in the Township of Chester."

"Ordered that Richard Ingeloe, Clerke of the Provinciall Councell be satisfied out of the first levies for the Publicke Aid raised in this County."

Randall Vernon and Robert Eyre were ordered to look for a master for Margaret Person that will lay down the seven pounds ordered by the last court to free her from her master.

"Ordered that y^e^ Inhabitance of Concord, Bethell and Chichester doe meet on the 3d day of the next weeke att Henry Renolds to Conferre together how to Provide a maintainance for Miriam Thomson and her Child."

"Ordered, that the Collectors of the Levie for the Cort house and Prison shall be Considered for time and Paines twelve pence in the pound."

Thomas Norbury and Joseph Humphry were appointed collectors of the "Levie for the Cort house and Prison for y^e^ Township of Newtowne." This is the first mention of this township on the records.

12 mo. (Feb.) 3, 1684–5. "Ordered that the Grand Jury have Power to Examine all Weights and measures and that they be sealed according to the Law in that Case Provided."

"Walter ffaucett Tendred seven pounds to lay downe for Margrett Person, being ordered her master Colbert [Calvert], for her freedome from him,—ordered by a former Cort."

At a court held "the 1st third day of y^e^ first weeke in y^e^ 1st month, 1684 [–5]," "John Gibbons was Sumôned and att this Cort Presented for selling y^e^ Indians Rum." His fine was remitted. John Mendinghall was guilty of the same offense, "butt upon his Petition remitted."

"Mouns Eusta and the Rest Concerned in the Building of the Prison and Cort House are ordered to receive out of Calcoone Hooke and Amos Land the moneys Assest for that Purpose."

"William Dalbo is ordered to receive for his worke done on the Court House and Prison so much as he can make Appear to be his Due out of the Levies raised for that Purpose in the Township of Darby."

"Ordered that all People that shall make use of the Cort house for sellarage of any goods shall for every Tonne Pay after y^e^ rate of three shillings four Pence a Tonne for any time not Exceeding a weeke; And for what time it shall Continue afterwards, halfe so much."

The date given for the holding of this court is in the style very frequently used for several years after this.

4 mo. 1685. "Samuell Bradshaw, Constable for the last year for Darby made his returne all was well; whereupon Edmond Cartleidge was Elected to serve and Attested for y^e^ Ensuing year."

"Nicholas Newland Constaple for y^e^ last year for Concord made his returne all was well; whereupon George Stroad was Elected to serve in his steed for the year Ensuing."

Similar entries are frequent after this date. At this court "Abraham Effingall Being Lawfully Convickted for abusing and menacing the majestracy of this County was ordered twenty one lashes att the Publicke Whipping-Post on his bear Backe, well laid on, and 14 dayes Imprisonment at hard labour in y^e^ House of Correction." This house of correction was probably the prison, as it appears many years later no such building existed as a separate establishment.

Oct. 6, 1685. "Ordered that for Defraying the Publicke Charges of this County a levie be raised upon Every hundred Acres of Land taken up and surveyed after the rate of two shillings and six pence for every hundred Acres within this County, And lands taken up by non-residence and soe not Occupied shall pay after y^e^ rate of three shillings nine pence for Every hundred Acres. And that all the male Inhabitance within this County from sixteen to sixty years of Age doe pay after the Rate of two shillings six pence by the Pole Except men servants who shall pay after the Rate of one shilling and three Pence by the Pole and noe more. And that Jeremy Collett, High Sherife of this County be Ordered to levie y^e^ same within three monethes whoe is to be allowed after the rate of one shilling for Every pound soe levied. It is alsoe further ordered that the Constaples doe forthwith bring in within fourteen dayes after the date hereof the names and Sir names of all the male Inhabitance residing within their severall presincts unto the Cheife Collector, who shall Allow fourteen dayes time after warning given to every Township to bring in their respective Payments to the Towne of Chester. The Collector is further ordered to receive good and merchantable Indian Corne after y^e^ Rate of 2^s^ 8^d^
good and merchant ble Wheate at 4: 6
good and merchantable Rye at 3: 6
} By the Bushell."

"Robert Cloud had a Passe granted him to depart this Province, dated y^e^ 26^th^ day of y^e^ 9^th^ moneth, 1685, his Brother W^m^ Cloud of Concord being his security to safe y^e^ Country Harmlesse."

A minute of this kind is very rare.

At the next court, in December, the prices allowed for grain were raised to five shillings for wheat, four shillings for rye, and three for Indian corn.

"At a Council held at Philadelphia y^e^ 1st 2d Mo., 1685." Present Thomas Holmes, president, and others.

"Whereas, the Governor in presence of John Symcock and W^m^ Wood, was pleased to say & Grant That y^e^ bounds of the Countys of Chester & Philadelphia should be as followed, viz.:

"That the bounds should begin at the Mill Creek and slopeing to y^e^ Welsh Township, and thence to Schoolckill, &c. in obedience thereto and confirmation thereof.

"The Councill having seriously Weyed & Considered the same, have & doe hereby Agree and order that y^e^ bounds betwixt the said Countys shall be thus; That is to say:

"The County of Chester to begin at y^e^ Mouth or Entrance of Bough Creek, upon Delaware River, being the Upper end of Tenecum Island, and soe up that Creek, deviding the said Island from y^e^ Land of Andros Boone & company; from thence along the several courses thereof to a Large Creeke Called Mill Creek; from thence up the several courses of the said creek to a W: S: W: Line, which Line devided the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia from Severall Tracts of Land belonging to the Welsh & other Inhabitance; and from thence E: N: E: by a line of Marked Trees, 120 perches more or less; from thence N: N: W: by the harford [Haverford] Township 1000 perches more or less: from thence E: N: E: by y^e^ Land belonging to Jno: Humphreis 110 perches more or less; from thence N: N: W: by y^e^ Land of Jno: Ekley, 880 perches more or less; from Thence Continuing the y^e^ said Course to the Scoolkill River, w^ch^ s^d^ Scoolkill River afterwards to be the natural bounds."

"The question was put, whether the aforementioned Creeks, courses, and lines shall be the bounds betwixt the countys of Philadelphia and Chester according to y^e^ Gov^rs^ grant as aforesaid; Unanimous carried in y^e^ affirmative."

Charles Ashcom had held the office of deputy surveyor for Chester County under the surveyor-general, Thomas Holme, but the complaints against him were so numerous, and a misunderstanding having arisen between him and Holme, the Council were obliged to issue an order prohibiting him from surveying any more lands in Chester County.

By this time the surveys were extended within the present limits of our county in Birmingham, Thornbury, and Westtown. The outlines of "The Welsh Tract" had been run by virtue of the following warrant:

"Whereas divers considerable persons among y^e^ Welsh Friends have requested me y^t^ all y^e^ Lands Purchased of me by those of North Wales and South Wales, together with y^e^ adjacent counties to y^m^, as Haverfordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire, about fourty thousand acres, may be lay^d^ out contiguously as one *Barony*, alledging y^t^ y^e^ number allready come and suddenly to come, are such as will be capable of planting y^e^ same much w^th^in y^e^ proportion allowed by y^e^ custom of y^e^ country, & so not lye in large and useless vacancies. And because I am inclined and determined to agree and favour y^m^ w^th^ any reasonable Conveniency and priviledge: I do hereby charge thee & strictly require thee to lay out y^e^ s^d^ tract of Land in as uniform a manner, as conveniently may be, upon y^e^ West side of Skoolkill river, running three miles upon y^e^ same, & two miles backward, & then extend y^e^ parallel w^th^ y^e^ river six miles and to run westwardly so far as till y^e^ s^d^ quantity of land be Compleately surveyed unto y^m^.—Given at Pennsbury, y^e^ 13^th^ 1^st^ mo. 1684." WILL: PENN."

"To Tho: Holmes, Surveyor-General."

In pursuance of this warrant, the surveyor-general, on the 4th of the 2d month (April), 1684, issued an order to his deputy, David Powell, and after reciting it he directs him "to survey and sett out unto the said purchasers the said quantity of land, there, in manner as before expressed, and in method of townshipps lately appointed by the Governor att five thousand acres for a townshipp and to be directed (for placing the villages of each Township and division of the purchasors) by Thomas Lloyd Master of the Rolls who is principally concerned therein, unto whose care and prudence is recommended the ordering and managiŭg of this affair to the content and satisfaction of the said purchasors and make me a true return of the original field work and protracted figures, as well as the distinct quantity of each purchasor, &c."

The survey was made before the end of 1684. Soon after encroachments were made by others within its limits, and particularly by Charles Ashcom, a very troublesome deputy surveyor. In consequence thereof the Welsh inhabitants petitioned to the proprietary's deputies against these intrusions, who, after they had "well weighed the mater, truly considered the case, and rightly understanding the Governors intention in granting the warrant," issued their mandate on the 25th day of the 5th month (July), 1687, forbidding such intrusions, and making void what had been done within the prescribed limits, which are given as follows:

"Beginning att the Schoolkill, thence running W. S. W. by the City liberties 2256 perches to Darby Creek. Thence following up the several courses thereof to New Towne Line, Thence up the said line N. N. W. 448 perches, Thence S. S. W. and by W. by New Towne, 988 perches, to a corner post by Crumb Creek, Thence down the several courses thereof 460 perches, Thence W. and by S by a line of trees 1920 perches, Thence N. N. W. by a line of trees —— perches, Thence E. and by N. by a line of trees, 3040 perches, Thence E. and by S. 1120 perches, Thence S. S. E. 256 perches, Thence E. N. E. 640 perches, Thence S. S. E. 1204 perches, Thence E. N. E. 668 perches to the Schoolkill, Thence down the several courses thereof to the place of beginning."

The only draft of the Welsh tract that has been found in the surveyor-general's office does not entirely agree with this survey. The large survey included the townships of Haverford, Radnor, Merion, Tredyffrin, Whiteland, Willistown, Easttown, Goshen, and part of Westtown.

Some complaints having been forwarded to the proprietary, they were noticed in the following instructions to the commissioners of property, Wm. Markham, Thomas Ellis, and John Goodson, dated at Worminghurst, 12 month 1st, 1686, and read at a meeting held 3, 13, 1687:

"4^thly^—And Whereas I formerly granted a Warr^t^ for forty Thousand acers for the Welch people to Lye Contiguous on the west side of Schoolkill and that I am informed Incursions have been made upon those Lines Contrary to Equity as also that Charles Ashcome Refuses to make Regular Returns to Thomas Holme, Surveyor Generall or pay him his old dues which was one third from the first of his serveing under him. These are to will and Require you to Look into the same and to do Justice both to the Welch and to the Survey^r^-Generall, Charles Ashcome, Promiseing me to pay y^e^ said one third part of the money for survey to the said Thomas Holme and in Case the said Charles Ashcome shall be disorderly or Refactory you are hereby Impowered to Displace him otherwise to Continue him in his Imploy."

The Welsh settlers not only contemplated having their settlements together, but expected to constitute one municipal district, in order that they might manage their affairs in their own way. They certainly had grounds for this expectation, and consequently when the division line was run between Philadelphia and Chester Counties, through the Welsh tract, and separating the settlements of Radnor

and Haverford from those of Merion, it gave rise to much dissatisfaction.

In 1688, William Markham forwarded the following petition to the proprietary:

"Philadelphia the 23d 2d mo 1688.

"To the proprietry & Governors Comissioners of State & Property The Humble peticon of the Inhabitants of the Welch Tract Sheweth

"That Whereas William Penn Proprietary & Governor afores^{d} out of his tendr Love & good will towards your Petrs & for their Incouragmt & Conveniency here (considering many of them understood not the English Tongue & soe were incapable of giveing due service to English Judicatures) was favorly pleased to give his most Solemne word (before they removed from the Land of their nativity) That they yor Petrs should have abt forty thousand acres of Land contiguously layd out as a Barony and that they should not be obliged to answer nor serve in any Cort whatsoever but should have Corts & magistrates of their owne wherein Justice should be ministred according to the Law of this Governmt or to that Effect; In Consideration whereof & for a manifestacon of yor petrs Love Gratitude & Choice to the sd Governor & his Governmt they came over to this Province.

"And whereas the sd Proprietry in pursuance of his former promise Did grant a warrant for surveying the sd Tract accordingly and thereupon further declared that yor petrs should Injoy the sd priviledges in maner afores^{d} & be Exempt from attending all other Judicatures save only That they should maintaine membrs to serve in Council & Assembly And also whereas the sd Tract extends to the sevrall Countys of Philadelphia & Chester as is aleadged & by pretence thereof your Petrs have been sumoned to the County Corts of both the sd Countys to yeild their service upon Jurys & so are like to be taxed in both places to their great Impoverishmt. Now forasmuch as the privilidges & Exempcons afores^{d} soe tenderly proposed by or Governor is most thankfull acknowledged as a peculiar kindness to yor petrs nevrtheless they desire to Improve the same to no other end then to have their Corts & magistrates of & amongst themselves as they had in Wales and to be Governed by the Law of Pensilvania here, as they were by the Law of England there, and that good Rule & order may be the better kept amongst them & an amiable unity with their English & other neighbors be preserved and Especially That their monthly & other meetings may not be seperated.

"Therefore yor petrs humbly request that what hath been so as afores^{d} granted by parol may be Confirmed unto them & other purchsors & Inhabitants of the sd Tract & their heires by Grant Charter or ordinance containing such Jurisdictions, powers Liberties and under such services, Restriccons and Denominacon as in wisdome you shall Judge Expedient, &c.

"Thomas Ellis,	Francis Howell,	Richard Orme,
Griffith Owen,	William Jenkins,	Rees Peter,
John Bevan,	John Humphrey,	Hugh Jones,
Hugh Roberts,	Samuel Rees,	David Evan,
Henry Lewis,	Moris Lewelin,	John Jarman,
William Howell,	John Roberts,	Phylip Evan."
John Evans,	David Meredith,	
Robert Davies,		

[Indorsed] "Pray Sr send an answer to this ffor they are very Earnest about it but John Symcock much agt it as also Laying an other County beyond theirs.

"W. M."

What reply was made to this has not been noticed. The Welsh declined to recognize the division that had been made previously, and this led to the following proceedings. In Council, 1, 25, 1689:

"The Secretary produced a Petition ffrom severall Justices and Inhabitants of ye County of Chester, directed to ye Gover and Councill. The Gover asked by whome Subscribed: 'twas answered by none. He replyed He should not receive it without a Subscription: it was delivered to ye persons who attended about it. They Subscribed it. The Gover then directed it to be read: it was read: ye Coppy Thereoff ffolloweth (viz:)

"To John Blackwell, Esqr., Gover, and the Provincll Councill of Pennsylvania, &c.

"The Humble Petition of ye Justices of Chester County in the behalfe of themselves and Inhabitants of ye said County Sheweth: That whereas ye said County is but a Small tract of Land, not above 9 miles Square, & but Thinly seated, whereby ye said County is not able to Support the Charge thereoff; Vppon our humble Request to The Proprietor & Gover, and his Serious Consideration of our weak Condition, was pleased out of Compassion to us, to grant an Enlargement of ye same, in manner ffollowing, viz: to runn up from Delaware River, along darby mill Creek, ye severall Courses thereoff, untill they took in Radnor and Herford Townshipps; Then downe to ye Skoolkill; Then vpwards along the severall Courses thereoff without Limmitt.

"Therefore, wee humbly pray you will be pleased to Confirme ye said bounds, whereby the County of Chester may be in some measure able to defray their necessary Charge, and wee shall, as in duty bound, &c.

"Signed by Jon Blunston, Tho: Brassie, Randll Vernon, Caleb Pusey, Tho: Vsher.

"The Gover Demanded of ye Petitioners how they would make out their alligations. They began to relate some passages wch had passed ffrom ye Proprietor about settling the bounds of ye County of Chester.

"The Gover Directed them to withdraw, and putt what they had to say and Could depose into writeing: they went forth and brought in their severall attestations following, wch were read, viz:

"I, John Blunstone, as in relation to ye Devision of Chester County ffrom Philadelphia, doe thus testifie, that a ffew days before Gover Penn left this Province, that vpon ye bank by John Simcock's house, I moved him to Deside this matter that had been so long Discoursed, who then, before me and Others, did Declare that ye bounds Should thus runn ffrom the mouth of Bow Creek to Mill Creek, wch should be ye bounds until it come to ye Land of Herford, and then to take in the Townds of Herford & Radnor; from thence to the Skoolkill, and take in his mannour of Springtowne, by wch our Pattents Holds: then I asked him if he would be pleased to give it under his hand, to avoyde ffurther Trouble, who answered he would if any of vs would Come the next day to Philadelphia in order therevnto: one was sent, but what then obstructed I am not certaine, but yt ye Gover Departed about two days after:

"was signed John Blunston.

"Randall Vernon sayeth, that some time since Wm Howell of Harford Signified vnto me, and gave it vnder his owne hand, yt some time after they there settled that he asked ye Gover to what County they should be joyned or belong vnto, & The Gover was pleased to answer him that they must belong to Chester County:

"Was signed R., the mark of Randll Vernon.

"Our Proprietor and Gover. being pleased to grant to me a Commission to be Sheriff of the County of Chester, was pleased some time after to express himselfe to me to this purpose: Thomas, I perceive that the Skoolkill Creek Comes or runs so vpon the back of Philadelphia, that it makes ye City almost an Island, so that a Robbery or the like may be there Committed and ye offender gitt over ye Creek and so Escape for want of due persute, &c., therefore I intend that ye bounds of Philadelphia County Shall Come about 3 or ffour miles on this side of the Skoolkill, and I would not have thee to take notice or to oppose that Sheriff in ye Execution of his office, about Kingses, or the like, but I intend to enlarge this County downwards to Brandywine:

"assertained by me, Thomas Vsher.

"Some of the members of the Provll Councill asserted the Substance thereof, and that ye same was agreeable with the mapp of the Province.

"The Surveyr Genells Deputy was sent for, who showed the bounds of the County from the mapp, and being asked by ye Gover by what order it was sett out, answered it was so ordered by ye Gover & Provinciall Councill, as would appear by ye Coppy of ye minutes of their proceedings, wch he produced.

"The Gover Directed that the minutes themselves might be serched, & Compareing the same Coppy with the Entry, ffound them agree in Substance.

"'Twas observed by ye Gover and Councill that ye mapp of The Province was the work of Thomas Holme, Surveyr Genell; that it was

dedicated to y^e^ Proprietor by y^e^ Publisher; that many Coppys had been published in England and here in this Province, by w^ch^ y^e^ same was made notorious to all men's observations and Knowledge, without Controll or Question, and that 'twas likely many Conveyances of Lands might have been passed, Expressing the situations to lye in the Respective Countys; as they were therein Expressed, and that to Disallow thereof, for y^e^ Boundary's might be of ill Consequence on that acco^t^. 'Twas asserted that the Welsh Inhabitants had Denyed themselves to be any part of The County of Philadelphia, by refusing to bear any share of Charges, or serve in office or Jurys, and the like, as to y^e^ County of Chester.

"That the pretence thereof was they were a distinct Barony, w^ch^ tho' they might be, yet that severall Baronys might be in one and y^e^ same county.

"The Gover^r^ and most of The present members of Councill Declareing themselves satisfied Concerning their being a part of Chester County upon y^e^ grounds alliged and proved as aforesaid, yet ffor as much as Thomas Lloyd had desired they might be heard before it were determined Sam^ll^ Carpenter was desired to acquaint him that if he, the said Thomas Lloyd, should think fitt so ffarr to Concerne himselfe therein as to appear in their behalfe, or any other, to shew cause why they should not be Declared to be of the County of Chester, (as the Proprietor had promised) they might have liberty so to do before the Gover^r^ and Councill to morrow, between 9 & 10 in the forenoon, otherwise the Evidence seemed so ffull as that they should proceed to Declare their judgment therein."

The next day Thomas Lloyd and John Eckley appeared on behalf of the Welsh, and claimed that the proprietor had given them grounds to expect they should be made a county palatine; but having no written evidence thereof, the Governor and Council by a vote decided that the former division line should be confirmed. Samuel Carpenter and William Yardley dissented on the ground that the Welsh people should have had more time to make their defense.

The Welsh troubles are now transferred from the Council chamber to the court at Chester. The court made an order appointing John Jerman constable for Radnor and John Lewis for Hartfort [Haverford], but these gentlemen did not come forward to be qualified into office. At the following court it was "ordered that warrants of Contempt be directed to the Sheriff to apprehend the bodys of John Lewis and John Jerman for their contempt in not entering into their respective offices of Constable (viz) John Lewis for Hartfort, and John Jerman for Radnor, when thereunto required by this Court."

David Lawrence had been returned as a grand juror from Haverford, but refusing to attend, was presented by that body and fined ten shillings. They also "do present the want of the inhabitants of the townships of Radnor and Hartfort, and the inhabitants adjacent, they not being brought in to Join with us in the Levies and other public services of this county."

At the June court of this year the commission of William Howell, of Haverford, as a justice, was read and published, and "he did afterwards subscribe to the solemn declaration, prepared by the 57^th^ Chapter of the great law of this province." "The Division lyne between this County and Philadelphia County was read, dated y^e^ 1st of y^e^ 2^d^ mo^th^, 1685." At the same court William Jenkins, of Haverford, served as a juror, and at the December court John Jerman was attested constable for Radnor. This is the first official recognition by any of the inhabitants of these townships that they were subject to the jurisdiction of Chester County. They seem to have given up the idea of a barony, and with as good a grace as possible submitted to the authority they were unable any longer to resist. By the close of the year these townships were supplied with a full set of township officers, being the first appointed within their limits.

At the court held in March, 1685–86, it was

"Ordered that the Sheriff take into custody the body of David Lewis upon Suspition of Treason, as alsoe y^e^ body of Robert Cloud for Concealing y^e^ same, for that he the said Robert Cloud being attested before this Court, declared that upon the 3^rd^ day of the weeke before Christmas last att the house of George Foreman, the said David Lewis did declare in his hearing that he was *accused* for being concerned with the Duke of Monmouth in the West Country."

They were both bound over to appear at the next provincial court, Robert Dyer being surety for his servant, David Lewis, and William Cloud, Sr., for his son Robert. It was doubtless on account of the insurrectionary movements in England that the latter received his "Passe" to leave the country some months before this.

September, 1686.—"The Inhabitance of Bethell and Concord Presented a Paper to this Court signifieing their good liking of the Road lately laid out by the Grand Jury to Chichester."

December, 1686.—"Constaples Chossen
ffor Bethell Lyberty—Edward Beasar.
Burmingham—John Bennett.
Chester—Andrew ffriend in the room of his father Neales Lawson.
Northley—Edward Carter.
Gilead—Joseph Baker.
Providence—John Nickson in y^e^ Roome of Edward Pritchard.
Marple—ffrancis Stamfield.
Newtowne—Thomas Norbury.
Upper Providence—Thomas Powell."

"Ordered that all Constaples y^t^ are not Attested doe forth with repaire to their next Justice to be Attested according to law."

Northley was afterwards Aston, and Gilead was probably Middletown.

"Ordered that all Constaples have forthwith Warrants directed vnto them vnder y^e^ Clerks hand and County Seale that they forthwith Call a Towne meeting in their severall Precincks in order to make a true returne of all y^e^ male Inhabitance therein as well Servants as free men from sixteen years of age to sixty as alsoe of what Lands they are seized of; as alsoe what Lands are surveyed to non residence and soe remaining vnoccupied vnto y^e^ Commissioners Sitting att Walter ffaussetts att Ridley Creeke y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ next moneth 1686."

"This Court in y^e^ Behalfe of y^e^ County have bargained and sold vnto Robert Wade, his Heires and Assignes y^e^ Court house and Prison att Chester vpon Consideration Whereof y^e^ said Wade doe Obleidge himselfe his heires, Executors and Assignes to Defray all Charges which are already Due from y^e^ first Erecting said Houses, Provided that from y^e^ day of y^e^ Date hereof to y^e^ full end and terme of two years and a halfe the said Robert Wade shall have liberty to reimburst what moneyes he have already received of ye Levie raised in this County toward y^e^ Purchasing and Building of said Houses; Upon all which this Court doth Engage to make y^e^ said Wade a firme and sure Title to said Houses and to give him lawfull and quiete Possession thereof."

"James Saunderlaine for himselfe his heires and Assignes doe Promise this Court a Convenient Peece of Land in y^e^ Town of Chester where they may Erect a Court house and Prison and to make a firme title of y^e^ same to y^e^ Proper use and Behoofe of this County."

The lately erected buildings may have been found inadequate to the growing wants of the county.

The first court, under the name of a Court of Equity for Chester County, was held in this month, by the justices of the Common Pleas, under the title of Commissioners, as will be seen by the following extract from the record:

"Att a Court of Equity held att Chester the 5^th^ day in the 1^st^ week of the 10^th^ month 1686.

"*Commissioners* present:—John Blunstone, John Simcocke, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Levis, Robert Wade, Robert Pile.—Robert Eyre Clerk."

Only two causes were tried, in each of which the plaintiff obtained a modification of the award of the Common Pleas.

Dr. Smith remarks:

"Grand juries, which, for two or three years after the establishment of Penn's government, were hardly regarded as a necessity in the administration of justice, had now assumed an importance scarcely equaled by the court itself. Both public wants and the neglect of official duties were promptly brought to the notice of the court, while evil-doers could scarcely hope to escape their scrutinizing vigilance. But holding office during the whole year, this vigilance, after a time, degenerated, in each grand juror, into a kind of Quaker Puritanical surveillance, and subjected to the exposure of judicial investigation every slight departure from strict moral rectitude. Many matters were presented that had better been rectified by the kind offices of the friends of the party; or from the evils that resulted from their exposure, been allowed to pass into oblivion unnoticed. If there was anything to make the practice tolerable, it was the impartiality with which it was exercised; the justices of the court and even grand jurors themselves were sometimes the subjects of these presentments."

March, 1687–88. "The names of y^e^ Constaples Chosen to serve y^e^ next ensuing year,

"ffor Burmingham—Richard Thatcher.
Concord—William Collett.
Chichester—Richard Buffington, attested in Court.
Ashtone—John Neales.
Marple—George Williard, attested as above.
Springfield—Joseph Lounes, attested as above.
Darby—Samuel Sellars.
Middletowne—Robert Pennell.
Upper Providence—John Calvert.
Newtowne—Joseph Humphreyes."

The first Orphans' Court under that name was "held att Chester on y^e^ 3^d^ day in y^e^ 1st weeke of y^e^ 8^th^ month, 1687."

According to Proud, considerable excitement was caused in Chester County in 1688 by a report of Indian outrages, including the murder of three families. It was said there were five hundred warriors encamped at an Indian town on Brandywine, who designed to fall upon the English. A Friend (supposed to have been Caleb Pusey) offered to go to the camp if five others were named to accompany him, and to proceed without weapons. On their arrival they found the Indian king lying with a lame foot on the ground, his head on a pillow, the women at work and the children at play. They were displeased that such a report had been raised, as they had nothing against the English. Proud intimates that the investigating party were members of Council, but Caleb Pusey was not a member in that year.

LIST OF LAND-HOLDERS, 1689.

The following list of land-holders appears to have been prepared by or under the direction of Governor John Blackwell, about the year 1689, and it serves in a manner to indicate the extent of the settlements at that time, though it cannot be said to be complete, while many of those whose names are given did not reside on the land. There are evidently many errors in the spelling of the names, which are given as in the original:

"An Alphabeticall List of Lands taken up by several purchasers, Renters and old Renters within the County of Chester, and the Quantityes certifyed by Rob: Longshore to be taken up by them respectively &c: vis.

	ACRES.
Charles Ashcomb	330
Robert Adams	300
Joseph Allabon & Rob. Borrois	300
Eutia Anderson, *wheat*	197
John Blunston	100
John Blunston, Sam'l Bradshaw, and Tho. Worth,	900
John Blunston	330
Michael Blunston and Luke Hank	607
John Bound	500
Tho. Bracy	600
Tho. Bracy	300
Cha. & John Beaxen	750
Richard Bonsall	300
John Bandbig	300
Michael Blunston	200
Wm. Barnet	200
Edw'd Black, Hen. Slayton.	500
Edward Beazer	500
Jos. Bushell	140
Wm. Beazer	150
John Beale	200
James Browne	200
Wm. Byard	200
Wm. Bostick	500
Tho. Bracy	1000
Edw'd Beazer	500
Jos. Bushell	110
John Buckley	350
John Brinsdon	625
Wm. Brinton	500
Wm Brinton, *new purchase.*	400
Joel Bayly	125
John Bristow	490
Mary Baker, &c	200
Thomas Bracy	1500
Tho. Barker & Company	4000
Tho. Bowman	1006
John Beale, *late Wm. Woodmansey*	100
John Brazar	500
James Browne	116
Buffington & Hastings	400
Wm. Beach	490
Tho. Barker	1000
Sabian Coles	1000
Arthur Cook	1500
Edward Cartilage	150
Joshua Clayton	100
Edm'd Cartilage	100
Rebecka Cordwell	150
Randall Croxon	150
John Colbert & Company, @ 1 penny ℔ acre	800
Tho. Coborne	317
Rich. Crosby	380
Rich. Crosby	370
Edw'd Carter	250
William Cecil	125
Wm. Clowd	150
William Clowd	500
Jerem. Collett	200
Wm. Collett	100
Oliver Cope	250
Richard Collet	1000
Ja. Claypoole	1000
Tho. Coborne	175
Chichester	1500
Between Childe & Olbert	700
Jerem. Collet and neighbours	——
Jerem. Collet	250
Tho. Clifton	100
Barthol. Coppock	400
Calcon Hook	1000
Carcus Hook	400
John Dutton	500
Peter Dicks, *at Brandywine creek*	250
Tho. Elles	200
Phillip England	500
John Edge	150
Wm. Edward, *at 1d. ℔ acre.*	100
Nath'l Evans	300
Joshua Fertyes	250
Walter Fosset	200
Richard Few	227
Owen Folk	200
Mary Fincher	965
Edward Gibbs	200
Geo. Gleaves & Peter Lester	250
Tho. Garrat	100
Geo. Gibbons	150
John Gibbons	100
Wm. Garrat	492
The Governor's man	200
Israel Hobs, Sam'l Selaw, and Hen. Gibbons	200
Tho. Hood	150
John Howell	400
William Howell	200
Jonathan Hayes	600
John Hough	125
Tho. Hood	100
Wm. Hudson	200
Joseph Humfrey	100
John Hodskins	250
Luke Hank	200
Joshua Hasting	340
John Houlson	200
John Hodskin	100
John Hodskin	250
Francis Harrison	250
John Hulbert	200
Wm. Hauks	100
Jno. Harding, now Benj. Mendinhall	250
John Haslegrove	500
Wm. Hitchcock	250
John Henrickson	500
Hastings & Buffington, *see B.*	
Wm. Johnson	150
Eliz. Jarvis	150
John Jones, ℔ *Patent*	500
Griffith Jones	1920
Michael Izard	400
Herman Johnson	100
Rich. Ingelo ℔ *Patent*	600
Sam'l Jobson, ℔ *Patent*	1000
John Kinsman	350
John Kinsman	250
Ja. Kenerly	380
Tho. King	200
Charles Lee, *at 1d. ℔ acre.* [more *at 10d. ℔ annum*	100 80
Eben Longford	500
Jane Lownes	150
Sam'l Levitt	492
Peter Lounder	100
Peter Lester, *see George Gleaves*	
George Maris, ℔ *Patent*	400
Hen. Madock	800
Hen. Madock	300
Tho. Menshall	300
Randall Mallen	250
John March	340
John Martin	350
Oswin Musgrave	100
Tho. Mercer, *at 1d. ℔ acre.*	100
Mary Moore	250
Mary Mews	100
John Mendinhall	300
Rich. March	2000
John Cornelius Morton	760
Walter Martin	500
Geo. Maris	580
John & Joseph Moore, ℔ *Patent,*	1000
John Nickson	300
Tho. Narby	175
John Nickson	70
John Neld	250
Nich. Newland	500
John Otter	500
David Ogden	200
Joseph Potter	150
Tho. Person	350
Jos. Poker	100
Tho. Powell	170
Jos. Powell	125
Tho. Powell	130
Caleb Pusey	1150
John Prisner	180
Robert Piles	150
Nathaniel Parker	200
Jos. Phips	200
John Palmer	100
Rob. Pile	100
Caleb Pusey, ℔ *Patent*	100
George Pearce	490
Wm. Pritchett & Henrick	100
Andrew Robinson	500
Andr. Robinson	700
Rob. Robertson, *at 1d. ℔ acre*	150

	ACRES
Allen Robonet	400
Jos. Richards	500
Dennis Rochford	500
Phillip Rumin	100
Phillip Richards	500
Thomas Rouse	300
Tho. Rudyard, ℔ *Patent*	1200
Reece Rhithry, ℔ *Patent*	250
Wm. Smith	50
Wm. Smith	450
Wm. Shurley	620
Geo. Simcock	492
John Simcock	1100
Jos. Stead an	125
Eliz. Steadman, @ 1*d.* ℔ *acre*	50
Francis Stanfield	600
John Simcock	1100
Daniel Souther	250
Wm. Shurley & Wm. Wood.	3380
John Sharples, ℔ *Patent*	240
John Sharples, ℔ *Patent*	330
James Swafer	500
Geo. Smedley	250
John Sharples, ℔ *Patent*	300
Fran. Smith	300
Rob. S uthry	150
Geo. Stroud	300
John Simcock	1500
Rob. Southry	100
Rob. Stephens	250
Rob. Summer	490
Wm. Smith	500
Rich. Snead	1276
Society	5000
John Simcock	100

	ACRES
Humfry South, ℔ *Patent*	920
Rob. Taylor	550
Rob. Taylor	400
Wm. Taylor	350
Peter Taylor	350
Tho. Taylor	400
Geo. Thompson	200
Edward Turtier	124
Henrick Torton	350
Richard Tucker	100
Thos. & Randall Vernon	600
Robert Vernon	330
Upland Township	2000
John Vancullen	50
The 2	300
George Wood, ℔ *Patent*	655
Tho. Whethy	150
Geo. Willard	300
Pet. Worrall	300
Geo. Wood	350
Wm. Wood	300
Geo. Woodyard	200
Anth. Weaver	125
John Worrall, *at* 12*d.* ℔ *Ct. Acres*	250
Gilbert Wollomb	250
Barnaby Wilcox	500
Robert Wade, ℔ *Patent Wheat*	560
Robert Wade, ℔ *Patent Wheat*	230
Wm. Woodmansee, ℔ *Patent*	100
Tho. Wither	500
Francis Yarnall	100

In 1691 the three lower counties were separated from the province, much to the regret of the proprietary. He appears, however, to have yielded his assent to the separation, by commissioning Thomas Lloyd as governor of the latter, and William Markham of the former.

October, 1691. "The want of a prison having been presented by the Grand jury it was this Court debated concerning the building of a *new prison* and work house for felons; and it was agreed by the Court that one should be builded, eighteen foot and twenty-six foot, all builded of stone, and John Bristow and James Sandilands are intrusted and impowered by the Court as near as they can to complete the charges and make return of the same at the next County Court."

It will be seen that this order of court was not carried into effect.

It was not uncommon for the court to notice abusive words spoken against any of its members. This practice was in accordance with the spirit of the times, but was evidently unattended by any beneficial results. A case such as the following could hardly be allowed to pass unnoticed at the present time:

1692. "J—— M—— was called to the bar to answer a presentment of the Grand Jury, for abusing John Bristow and John Simcock, two of the King and Queen's Justices of the peace, in calling them a pack of Rogues, and the Jury was called & the said M—— did then, in open Court, affirm that the said partys was two of the greatest rogues that ever came to America. Whereupon the Court gave judgment that he pay a fine of five pounds & Costs of suit, &c. The said M—— was also fined 5*s.* for swearing."

From the following proceedings, in respect to laying out a road in Chester, it may be inferred that a public dial was set up in that town.

Upon petition of James Lownes and others, the grand jury was authorized "to lay out a road to the Dyall post straitway to the road for the convenience of both town and country." This road was laid out and returned as follows:

"Beginning at the Dyall post and so running south 22 degrees West to low water mark; then beginning again at the Dyall post aforesaid thence running North 22 degrees, East up the King's road, which said road or street is to contain thirty foot in breadth, and the said Dyall post is to be the western bounds thereof."

The same grand jury, at the same court, made what they are pleased to term "a return of a road to Thornbury." Being brief, the "return" is given as another specimen of the manner these early road-viewers performed their duties:

"Beginning at a marked tree by Edward Carters, which was marked by a former Grand Jury, and so along a line of marked trees to John Baldwin's fence, and then by John's consent over a corner thereof through a corner of his field and so along to a black oak, being a corner of John Nield's land, and from thence down to John Nields field and by his consent over a corner thereof, and so through the creek, and up the hill, by Gilbert Williams' Barn."

The order for the erection of a new jail and work-house, made by the court in 1691, does not appear to have been enforced, and the grand jury again presents the want of such a building. The court having considered this action of the grand inquest, "agreed forthwith to build a prison," and did "order John Simcock & John Bristow to take care for the building of the same; and that the sheriff take care to levie the fines due to the public in order to defray the charges of the prison."

The following order for a levy, made at the January court of the following year, will show that the sheriff had not been very successful in the collection of "fines due the public:"

"Whereas the Grand jury have taken into consideration, the necessity of a prison, and the defraying of the charge of the county, have unanymously agreed to lay a levie for defraying the said charges as followeth, viz: Upon every male white and black from 16 to 60, 3*s.* ——every hundred acres belonging to persons resident, 3*s*,—and upon every 100 acres belonging to persons non-resident, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and the Court considering of it agreed to the same, and doth order that forthwith warrants be issued out of the levie, the same in every township, by the respective constables, one moiety to be paid, at or before the next County Court; and the other moiety, at or before the first of the 9th month following; and the constables shall [hold] a town's meeting to make assessment for levying the same; and when account is taken of Males and Lands, to return a duplicate of the same to Chester or Darby, when we will be at both places, for the ease of the country, Justices met to receive the same, upon the 13th day of the 12th mo. next."

This is the first instance in levying a poll-tax, where no distinction has been made between freemen and servants.

It might be supposed that the prompt erection of the new jail was now a matter of certainty, but it does not appear that the above levy was ever made; owing, it is probable, to the desperate condition of the affairs of the proprietary; for it was about this time that the king and queen took the government of the province out of his hands, and commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, the Governor of New York, to be captain-general of Pennsylvania and the territories annexed. Be this as it may, a minute of the December court, 1693, shows that another levy was authorized for the erection of the new prison. It is in these words:

"The Grand Jury presented the want of a prison in the county, and they have given in their judgment, that one hundred and fifty pounds will defray the charge—the order of the Court is that there shall be a levy forthwith for the raising of the sum for the defraying of the said charge."

At a court of petty sessions, held at the house of John Hodgkins, at Chester, early in the next year, an assessment was authorized for raising one hundred and fifty pounds for

defraying the charge of the new jail, "at the true value of two pence per pound upon the real and personal estates of all the inhabitants of this county, *seasable* by the first act of the *new laws*—all freemen 6*s.* per head." This is the first *ad valorem* assessment made within our limits.

In 1693 a provincial tax was levied of one penny per pound on estates, and six shillings per head upon freemen. The list of taxables in Chester County at that time is interesting, as showing who were then our citizens. The original list is in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

LIST OF TAXABLES, 1693.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ASHTOWNE.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Cartright	00	02	06
John Neales	00	06	08
John Baldwin	00	02	06
Nathaniell Richards	00	02	06
Edward Carter	00	04	02
John Beales	00	02	06
Charles Brookes	00	06	00
Jeremiah Langly	00	02	06
William Browne	00	02	06
	1	11	10

THE TOWNSHIP OF BEATHELL.

	£	s.	d.
John Gibbons	00	08	04
Robert Pile	00	08	04
Joseph Bushell	00	06	00
Nickoles Pile	00	04	02
Edward Beazer	00	08	04
Robert Eyre	00	04	02
Thomas Garrett	00	02	06
Edward Beazer for James Howard	00	06	00
Robert Eyre for Thomas Copper	00	06	00
	2	13	10

THE TOWNSHIP OF BURNINGHAM.

	£	s.	d.
Peter Dix	00	03	04
Richard Thatcher	00	03	04
Jonathan Thatcher	00	02	06
John Bennett	00	02	06
William Branton Jr.	00	02	06
William Branton Sr.	00	04	02
John Davis	00	02	06
Samuell Scott	00	02	06
Jonathan Compton	00	02	06
John Joans	00	05	00
	1	10	10

THE TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER.

	£	s.	d.
Robert Wade	01	05	00
James Sanderlenes	00	12	06
Peter Baynton	00	08	04
John Bristow	00	08	04
John Childe	00	05	10
Caleb Puzy and Mill	00	10	00
David Loyd	00	04	02
Albert Hendrixson	00	05	00
Jacobus Hendrixson	00	02	08
John Hodgskins	00	04	02
Robert Barber	00	02	09
Joseph Coubourn	00	04	02
Thomas Coubourn	00	02	09
William Coubourn	00	02	09
ffrances Baldwin	00	02	09
ffrances Worlye	00	02	11
Isack ffew	00	03	04
George Churchman	00	02	08
Andrew Jobe	00	02	08
Thomas Baldwin	00	02	08
Jeremiah Carter	00	02	07
Thomas Brasyes Estate	00	02	11
Caleb Puzy for Robert Langhum	00	06	00
John Childe for William Meade	00	06	00
Caleb Puzy for Thos. England	00	06	00
Isack ffew for Samuel Noyes	00	06	00
Samuell Bishop	00	06	00
Joseph Richards	00	02	09
ffrances Little Estate	00	02	06
	7	16	2

THE TOWNSHIP OF CHICHESTER.

	£	s.	d.
George fforeman	01	05	00
Jeremiah Collett	00	08	04
Philip Rumen	00	08	04
John Kingsman	00	08	04
Thomas Weithers	00	08	04
Richard Buffinton	00	08	04
William Clayton	00	05	00
William Talle	00	06	00
Walter Marten	00	06	00
James Browne	00	08	04
James Browne for Ja. Sanderling Estate	00	08	04
Rogger Smyth	00	06	00
William fflower	00	06	00
Henery Hasteings	00	02	06
Henery Hames	00	02	06
Henery hames for Nathaniell Lampley	00	02	06
John Hurlbert	00	06	00
William Hawkes	00	06	00
Jacob Chandler	00	08	04
William Thomas	00	02	06
Woolle Rason	00	08	04
James Whitaker	00	02	06
ffrances Chadsey	00	08	04
James Chifers	00	06	00
Jeremiah Collett for Will. ffleming	00	06	00
Jacob Chandler for humphrey Jonson	00	06	00
William Hawkes for 2 freemen, George Chandler & Edward ffoord	00	12	00
James Widdows	00	06	00
James Brown for four freemen	01	04	00
Charles Rawson	00	02	06
William Hues Plantation	00	06	00
John Beazer	00	08	04
ffrances Harrison	00	12	06
	12	11	2

THE TOWNSHIP OF CONCORD.

	£	s.	d.
William Cloud	00	03	04
Richard Moore	00	02	06
William Collett	00	08	04
George Strowd	00	02	06
John Greene	00	03	00
John Palmer	00	02	06
Goden Walter	00	02	06
John Hannums	00	03	00
William Rowe	00	02	06
Thomas Moore	00	02	06
Thomas King	00	02	06
Nickoles Newland	00	04	02
John Newland	00	02	06
Nathaniell Newland	00	04	02
John Mendinghall	00	02	06
Benjamin Mendinghall	00	03	00
Edward Jennings	00	06	00
Evan David	00	06	00
Ben. Mendinghall for Tho. hoope	00	06	00
	3	09	6

THE TOWNSHIP OF DARBYE.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Wood	00	08	04
John Blunston	00	10	00
John Wood	00	08	04
Josiah ffernc	00	06	00
Henery Gibbens	00	02	06
Thomas Worth	00	06	00
Nickoles Ierland	00	02	06
Richard Bonsall	00	08	04
Robert Neylor	00	02	06
John Marshall	00	04	02
Samuell Sellers	00	06	00
John Hood, junier	00	02	06
Adam Roades	00	06	00
John Kirke	00	04	02
Robert Smyth	00	02	06
Anthony Morgan	00	03	04
Samuell Bradshaw	00	06	00
Thomas Bradshaw	00	06	00
William Garrett	00	06	00
Mickell Blunston	00	06	00
Thomas Coates	00	02	06
Samuell Levis	00	08	04
Joseph Need	00	06	08
Edmund Cartlige	00	06	08
John Hollwell	00	06	00
John hood senior	00	06	00
William Smyth	00	05	00
Thomas Hood	00	03	04
John Smyth	00	05	00
Thomas Smyth	00	06	00
John Bartram	00	08	04
Richard Parker	00	06	00
Thomas ffox	00	06	00
Little Morten	00	04	02
Mounce Stalker	00	04	02
Hance Urin	00	04	02
Swan Boone	00	04	02
John Ball	00	06	00
Daniell Hibbett	00	06	00
Josiah Hibbett	00	06	00
Thomas Smyth for a freman	00	06	00
	11	04	8

THE TOWNSHIP OF EDGEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Worolaw	00	04	02
John Worolaw	00	04	02
Joseph Baker	00	02	06
Philip Yarnell	00	03	04
John Holston	00	02	06
John Golden	00	02	06
Rogger Jackson	00	02	06
Joseph Baker for John fox	00	06	00
	1	07	8

THE TOWNSHIP OF HAVERFORD.

	£	s.	d.
John Bevan	00	04	02
William Howell	00	03	04
Morris Lewellin	00	03	04
Thomas Reese	00	02	06
William Lewis	00	04	00
John Richard	00	02	06
Humphry Ellis	00	02	06
Ellis Ellis	00	02	09
Ralph Lewis	00	02	06
William Jenken	00	03	09
Daniell humphry	00	03	04
David Lawrance	00	03	00
Lewis David	00	02	06
John Lewis	00	03	04
Henery Lewis	00	04	02
John Lewis Junior	00	02	06
Richard Hayes	00	03	07
Benjamin Humphry	00	02	08
William Howell for Tho. Owen	00	06	00
Richard Hayes for David Lewis	00	06	00
John Bevan for Evan William	00	06	00
	3	14	5

THE TOWNESHIP OF MARPOOLE.

	£	s.	d.
Jonathan Hayes	00	08	04
Petter Worroll	00	02	06
James Standfilds Estate	00	02	07
William Huntly	00	02	06
John Person	00	02	06
Thomas Person	00	03	00
Ralph Draleutt	00	03	00
George Williard	00	02	06
Thomas Marcy	00	02	06
John Howell	00	02	06
Joseiah Taylor	00	02	06
David Morris	00	02	06
Henery Cadman	00	06	00
John Shaw	00	06	00
John hoopes	00	06	00
	2	14	11

THE TOWNESHIP OF MIDDLETOWNE.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Crosbye	00	04	02
John Musgrove	00	02	08
Moses Musgrove, freeman	00	06	00
John Turner	00	02	07
David Ogden	00	02	06
Robert Pennell	00	03	04
John Marten	00	02	10
Richard Barnard	00	02	07
Joseph Jervis, freeman	00	06	00
William Simson, freeman	00	06	00
George Smedlye	00	02	07
John Worroll	00	03	09
Thomas Martin	00	02	06
William Edwards	00	02	06
	2	10	0

THE TOWNSHIP OF NEW TOWNE.

	£	s.	d.
Jenkin Grifeth	00	02	06

THE TOWNSHIP OF NEITHER PROVIDENCE.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Varnon	00	03	04
Randell Varnon	00	03	04
Robert Varnon	00	03	04
John Edge	00	02	06
Thomas Minshall	00	03	04
Joseph Edge, freeman	00	06	00
	1	01	10

THE TOWNESHIP OF UPPER PROVIDENCE.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Powell	00	05	00
Petter Taylor	00	03	04
John Colvert	00	02	06
Thomas Joans	00	03	04
George Woodyard	00	03	04
Randall Mullin	00	02	06
William Swaford	00	02	06
Allen Robinetts Estate	00	02	06
William Mallin	00	02	06
Joseph Taylor	00	02	06
William Mallin for Wm. Biram	00	06	00
	1	16	00

THE TOWNESHIP OF RADNER.

	£	s.	d.
John Evans	00	03	09
David Merideth	00	05	10

	£	s.	d.
John Evans	00	02	06
John Jarman	00	03	08
John Morgan	00	02	08
William David	00	02	07
Richard Armes	00	04	04
Mathew Joons	00	02	06
Howell James	00	03	08
Philip Evan	00	03	07
David Evan	00	03	05
William Davis	00	02	07
Samuel Miles	00	02	09
Richard Miles	00	02	10
Evan Prothero	00	03	07
John Richard	00	02	07
Stephan Bevan	00	03	09
Thomas Johns	00	02	08
	2	19	3

THE TOWNSHIP OF RIDLEY.

	£	s.	d.
John Simcock	00	12	06
John Sharples	00	03	04
Walter ffosett	00	02	06
Charles Whitaker	00	02	06
John Stedman	00	02	06
Jacob Simcock	00	03	04
John Orion	00	02	06
Morten Mortenson	00	04	02
Alexsander Deverix	00	06	00
Tinicum Island	00	10	00
John Bartleson	00	02	06
John Hendrixson	00	03	04
Hendrick Taton	00	03	04
Andrew Hendrixson	00	03	04
John Cocke	00	03	04
John Vanculin	00	02	06
Reynere Petterson	00	03	04
Edward Prichett	00	03	04

Whole amount of taxables, 276.

	£	s.	d.
Widdow Neales	00	03	04
John Parker	00	02	06
	4	00	2

THE TOWNESHIP OF SPRINGFILD.

	£	s.	d.
Bartholomew Coppock Junior	00	07	06
Robert Taylor	00	03	04
Bartholomew Coppock Senior	00	03	04
George Marris Senior	00	06	08
George Marris Junior	00	02	08
Isack Taylor	00	02	08
Joseph Stedman	00	02	10
ffrances Yarnell	00	03	04
Petter Lister	00	02	06
Petter Thomas	00	02	06
Joseph Kent for henery Maddock	00	08	04
George Simcocke	00	02	06
George Lownes	00	02	06
	2	10	8

THE TOWNESHIP OF THORNBURY.

	£	s.	d.
George Pearce	00	03	04
Edward Bennett	00	02	06
John Willis	00	02	06
Richard Woodworth	00	02	06
Joseph Selsbee	00	06	00
	£0	16	10

The act under which this assessment was made provided that no persons "shall be taxed by this act who have a great charge of children, and become indigent in the world, and are so far in Debt that the clear value of their Real and personal estate does not amount to thirty pounds."

The following amounts were realized from this tax:

	£	s.	d.
County of Philadelphia	314	11	11
" New Castle	143	15	00
" Sussex	101	01	09
" Kent	88	02	10
" Chester	65	00	07
" Bucks	48	04	01
	£769	16	2

SWEDISH INHABITANTS, 1693.

In Acrelius' "History of New Sweden," p. 190, is given "An exact list and roll of all the men, women, and children which are found and still live in New Sweden, now called Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river." It appears to have been prepared to send to Sweden with a letter from Carl Christopherson Springer to Postmaster John Thelin, dated May 31, 1693. The heads of families are given, with the number composing the household.

Hindrich Anderson	5
Johan Andersson	9
Johan Andersson	7
Joran Anderson	5
John Arian	6
Joran Bagman	3
Anders Bengtsson	9
Bengt Bengtsson	2
Anders Bonde	11
Johan Bonde	1
Lven Bonde	5
Lars Bure	8
Willium Caub	6
Christian Classon	7
Jacob Classon	6
Jacob Clemsson	1
Eric Cock	9
Gabriel Cock	7
Johan Cock	7
Capt. Lasse Cock	11
Måns Cock	8
Otto Ernst Cock	5
Hindrich Collman	1
Conrad Constantine	6
Johan Von Culen	5
Otto Dahlbo	7
Peter Dahlbo	9
Hindric Danielsson	5
Thomas Dennis	6
Anders Didricson	1
Olle Diricksson	7
Staphan Ekborn	5
Eric Ericsson	1
Göran Ericsson	1
Matte Ericsson	3
Hindrich Faske	5
Casper Fisk	10
Mathias de Foss	6
Anders Frende	4
Nils Frendes (widow)	7
Olle Fransson	7
Eric Gästenberg	7
Nils Gästenberg	3
Eric Goransson	2
Brita Göstafsson	6
Göstaf Göstafsson	8
Hans Göstafsson	7
Jons Göstafsson	3
Måns Göstafsson	2
Johan Grantrum	3
Lars Halling	1
Måns Hallton	9
Israel Helm	5
Johan Hindersson, junior	3
Anders Hindricksson	4
David Hindricsson	7
Jacob Hindricsson	5
Johan Hindricsson	6
Johan Hindricksons	5
Matts Hollsten	7
Anders Homman	9
Anders Hoppman	7
Frederic Hoppman	7
Johan Hoppman	7
Nicholas Hoppman	5
Hindrich Iwarsson	9
Hindrich Jacob	1
Matts Jacob	1
Hindrich Jacobsson	4
Peter Joccom	9
Didrich Johansson	5
Lars Johansson	6
Simon Johansson	10
Anders Jonsson	4
Jon Jonsson	2
Måns Jonsson	3
Nils Jonsson	6
Thomas Jonsson	1
Christiern Jöransson	1
Hans Jöransson	11
Joran Jöransson	1
Staphan Joransson	5
Lasse Kempe	6
Frederic König	6
Mårten Knutsson	6
Olle Kuckow	6
Hans Kyn's widow	5
Jonas Kyn	8
Matts Kyn	3
Nils Laican	5
And. Persson Longåker	7
Hindrich Larsson	6
Lars Larsson	7
Lars Larsson	1
Anders Lock	1
Måns Lock	1
Antony Long	3
Robert Longhorn	4
Hans Lucasson	1
Lucas Lucasson	1
Peter Lucasson	1
Johan Månsson	5
Peter Månsson	3
Marten Mårtenson, junior	10
Marten Mårtenson, senior	3
Mats Mårtenson	4
Johan Mattson	11
Nils Mattsson	3
Christopher Meyer	7
Paul Mink	5
Eric Molica	8
Anders Nilsson	3
Jonas Nilsson	4
Michael Nilsson	11
Hans Olsson	5
Johan Ommerson	5
Lorentz Ostersson	2
Hindrich Parchon	4
Bengt Paulsson	5
Göstaf Paulsson	6
Olle Paulsson	9
Peter Pålsson	5
Lars Pehrsson	1
Olle Pehrsson	6
Brita Petersson	8
Carl Petersson	5
Hans Petersson	7
Hans Petersson	5
Lars Petersson	1
Paul Petersson	3
Peter Petersson	3
Peter Stake, alias Petersson	3
Reiner Petersson	2
Anders Rambo	9
Gunnar Rambo	6
Johan Rambo	6
Peter Rambo, junior	6
Peter Rambo, senior	2
Matts Repott	3
Nils Repott	3
Olle Resse	5
Anders Robertsson	3
Paul Sahlunge	3
Isaac Savoy	7
Johan Schrage	6
Johan Scute	4
Anders Seneca	5
Broor Seneca	7
Jonas Skagge's Widow	6
Johan Skrika	1
Matts Skrika	3
Hindrich Slobey	2
Carl Springer	5
Måns Staake	1
Chierstin Stalcop	3
Johan Stalcop	6
Peter Stalcop	6
Israel Stark	1
Matts Stark	3
Adam Stedham	8
Asmund Stedham	5
Benjamin Stedham	7
Lucas Stedham	7
Lyloff Stedham	9
Johan Stille	8
Johan Stillman	5
Jonas Stillman	4
Peter Stillman	4
Olle Stobey	3
Gunner Svenson	5
Johan Svenson	9
William Talley	7
Elias Tay	4
Christiern Thomo's Widow	6
Olle Thomasson	9
Olle Thorsson	4
Hindrich Tossa	5
Johan Tossa	4
Lars Tossa	1
Matts Tossa	1
Cornelius van der Weer	7
Jacob van der Weer	7
Jacob van der Weer	3
William van der Weer	1
Jesper Wallraven	7
Jonas Wallraven	1
Anders Weinom	4
Anders Wihler	4

A list of those still living and born in Sweden:

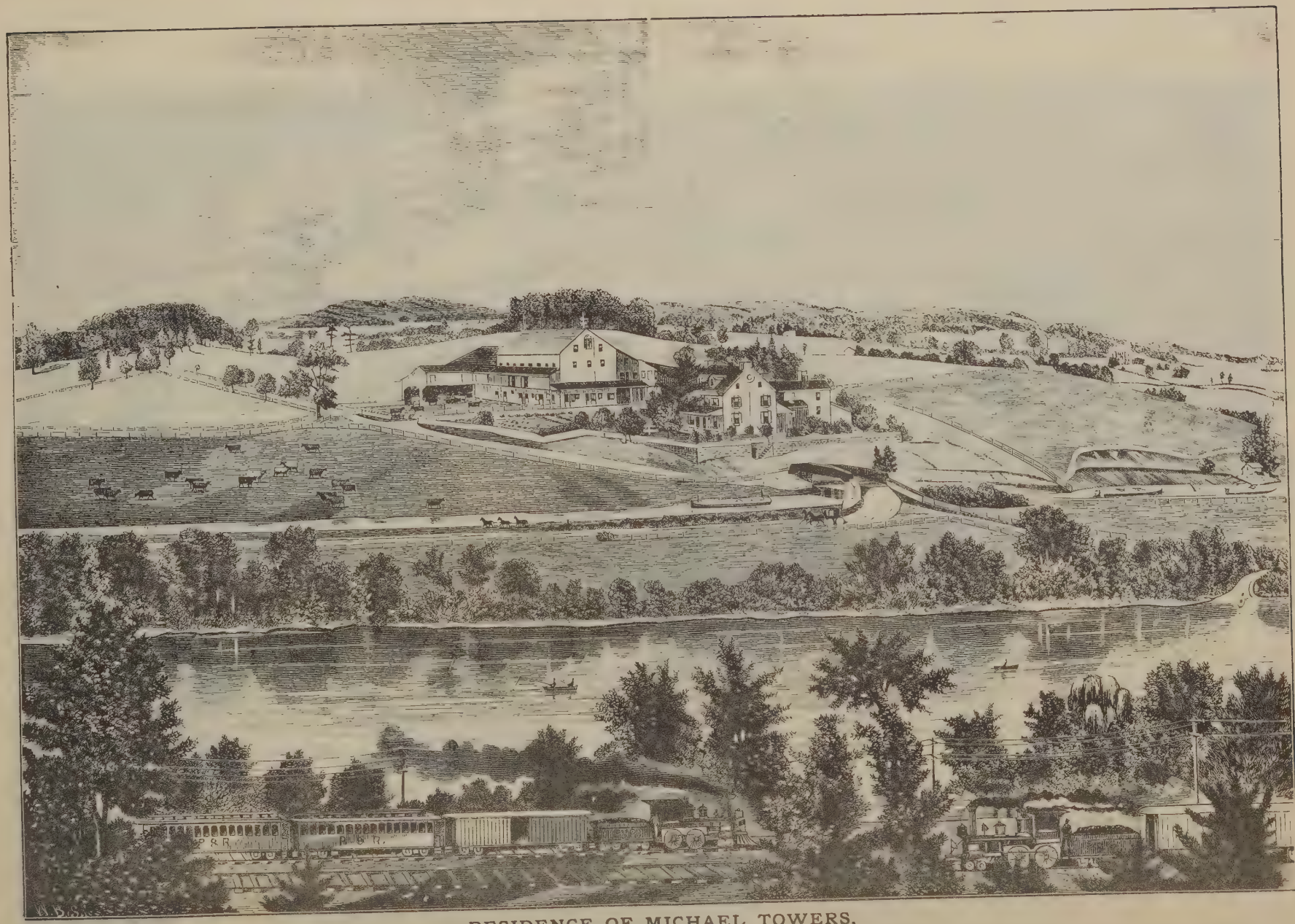
Peter Rambo, Anders Bonde, } Have been here fifty-four years	Simon Johansson,
Anders Bengtsson,	Paul Mink,
Sven Svenson,	Olof Paulsson,
Michael Nilsson,	Olof Petersson,
Måns Staake,	Mårten Mårtenson, junior,
Marten Martenson, senior,	Eric Mollicka,
Carl Christ Springer,	Nils Mattson,
Hindric Jacobson,	Antony Long,
Jacob Clemsson,	Israel Helm,
Olof Rosse,	Anders Homan,
Hindric Andersson,	Olle Dedricsson,
Hindric Iwarsson,	Hans Petersson,
	Hindric Collman,

Erected in 1772.

"OAKLAND."

RESIDENCE OF DR. GEORGE THOMAS,

WEST WHITELAND.



RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL TOWERS,
EAST VINCENT.

Jöns Göstafsson,
Måns Hallton,
Hans Olofsson,
Anders Seneca,
Broor Senecca,
Eskil Andersson,
Matts de Voss,
Johan Hendricsson,
Anders Weinom,
Staphan Jöransson,
Olof Kinkovo,
Anders Didricsson,
Anders Mink.*

Among these "many Hollanders were also intermingled, inasmuch as they now regarded themselves as one people."

It must be remembered that Swedish surnames, like the Welsh, were reversible, and the termination *son* indicated *the child of;* as, Olsson, the son, or child, of Olle. When by contact with the English they were, in a measure, forced to retain permanent surnames, these became much changed. Bengtsson became Bankson; Göstafsson, Justis; Kyn, Keen; Didricsson, Derrickson; etc.

John Arian of this list is Arian Johnson in Rudman's list of 1698, and John Archer in English. His wife, Gertrude, was a sister of Gabriel and Lasse Friend, who appear to have been sons of Nils Larsson. John Archer, of Ridley, was the grandfather of John Morton, the signer. In the court records the name is also given Orion and Orchard. Gabriel Friend is also Gabriel Neals.

In Council, June 27, 1693:

"Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Chester, to order the division of the s^{d} Countie from the Countie of New castle, for want of which the petitioners Have long suffered: Ordered that one or two persons of each Countie doe attend the Councill the yth day of July next, in order to inform the Councill of the true state of that affair."

August 9th. Upon the petition, etc.,—

"After full debate of the said matter, Resolved That, (for the present Conveniencie of the government, and not for an absolute and final proprietarie division, but that the Inhabitants on the borders of both Counties may know to which of the two to pay their Leavies, taxes, &c., and performe their other Countie services,) The bounds of New castle Countie shall extend Northward to the mouth of Naman's creek, and upwards along the South-west side of the northernmost branch, (excluding the Townshipps of Concord & Bethell,) and not to extend backwards of the said northermost branch, above the s^{d} two townshipps."

March, 1694–5. The grand inquest, after having examined the accounts of the county, recommend a levy of a penny in a pound, which was ordered by the court, "*for finishing the prison* and defraying of the old debts & for wolves heads;" also for the relief of the poor. The grand jury also on this occasion performed the duty of county auditors, and "having examined Jeremiah Collet's [the Treasurer's] accounts, finds them to be true accounts, and finds him to be indebted to the county, the sum of eighteen shillings and eleven pence, and the county to be indebted to Thomas Smith the sum of 18 pounds 19*s.* and 4*d.*" The next grand jury held a meeting on the 2d of October, to consider the affairs of the county. The following interesting record of their proceedings is given at length:

"We the Grand Jury by the King's authority, finding that the county is in debt by the accounts that the last Grand Jury presented; that the County Treasurer is out of purse, and others in the concerns of the county charge; and that the prison is not yet finished, and several wolve's heads to pay for: We the Grand Inquest have taken it into our consideration to lay an assessment upon the county for to pay the Judges expenses, which is to be paid to Joseph Wood, Sheriff of Chester County, and what was disbursed by the said Treasurer of said county concerning the building of the prison, and to finish the said county prison, with as much expedition as may be, and the said levy to be raised as followeth:—on all real and personal estates, at one penny per pound and three shillings per head on freemen, (viz) every acre of cleared land, and being in tillage, at one pound per acre; and for every hundred acres of rough land by the river, at ten pounds per hundred, and for every hundred acres in the woods, at five pounds per hundred; for all horses and mares from three years old and upwards, at 3 pounds; for every colt one year old and upwards, 20 shillings; for all cows and oxen, from three years old and upwards, £2 10*s.*; for all cattle one year old and upwards, at one pound; for all sheep a year old and upwards, at six shillings a piece; for all male negroes, from 16 years old and upwards, to sixty, 25£ per negro; for all female negroes from 16 years old to sixty, at 20£ per negro; for Chester mill at one hundred pounds, Joseph Cobourn's at £50, Darby mill at one hundred pounds, Hartford [Haverford] mill at 20£ pounds, Concord mill at 10£ pounds; Jasper Yeates for his estate and calling 200 pounds, Caleb Pusey for his estate and calling 100 pounds, Jeremiah Collett for his estate and calling 30 pounds, Nathaniel Newlin for his calling 20 pounds; all ordinary keepers, for their callings, 20 pounds; for all handicrafts that followeth no plantation for calling, 3 shillings a piece.—Subscribed by this present Grand Inquest."

While it is not presumed that the full value of property is given in the assessment, the relative value may be relied on as nearly correct. We thus see that cleared land, under tillage, was ten times as valuable as unimproved land near the river, and twenty times as valuable as unimproved lands farther back, etc.

1696. "John Simcock brought in his account.—The County of Chester debtor to John Simcock, for balance of his account to the year 1695, the sum of £28 2*s.* John Simcock debtor to the sale of the old Court house, the sum of £57.—By balance remains due John Simcock £28 18*s.*" This must have been the court-house erected in 1685, the expense of which does not as yet appear to have been fully liquidated, as William Clayton makes complaint that "there is due to him £18. 1*s.* 6*d.* for his father's salary and work on the *old Court house.*" Nor is this remarkable, as by a presentment of the grand jury, it is shown that taxes laid on large tracts of land in 1685, for the erection of the court-house and prison, were still due.

Another "penny per pound" tax was levied for the use of the province in 1696, by which the sum of one hundred and thirteen pounds four shillings and threepence was raised in Chester County. The complete list of taxables has not been met with, but the following names are additional to those given for 1693:

Aston: John Dutton, Robert Carter, Richard Barnard, Joseph Richards, John Pennell.

Bethel: Thomas England, John Pennick, Edward Pennick, John Garrett, Edward ffoord.

Birmingham: William Vestal, francis Chadsey, Henry Gunstone, John Hutchings, John Beckingham, Daniel Davis, Edward Pavior, Richard Glasscocke.

Chester: Jasper Yeates, Henry Hollingsworth, James Swaffer, John Churchman, George Oldfield, James Lowns, Thomas Bright, Henry Worley, Edward Danger, William Colles, John Maxfield, John Shard, John Mackmiell, Thomas Cadry, Stephen Jackson, Edward Kennison, Joseph Edge, John Ward, John Clarke.

Chichester: Mary Trent, Robert Jefferis, Lacy Rawson, Richard Bezer, Thomas Smith, Robert Roman, William Hewes, Junior, Peter Johnson, John Eyres, John Chandler, William Flower, Swithin Chandler, Henry Reynolds (land), Benjamin Ingram, Peter Closson, Johanis Rawson.

Concord: Joseph Edwards, Thomas Hall, Henry Obourne, Robert Chamberlin, Thomas Green, James Hayward, Richard Farr, Edward Joans, Thomas James, William Cooke, John Martin, Nicholas Pyle, William Simson.

* *Acrelius*, p. 193.

Edymont: Abraham Beakes, Ephraim Jackson, William Gregory, Moses Musgrove, John Worrall, Joseph Baker (2d), Joseph Selby.

Middletown: John Bowater, John Edwards, Joseph Cookson, Richard Woodward, Robert Woodward, Thomas Coebourne, Joel Baily, Thomas Taylor.

Thornbury: Isaac Taylor, Jonathan Thatcher, Joseph Hickman, Benjamin Hickman, Thomas Eavenson.

Westtown: John Radlye, for Richard Collett's Land and Plantation.

The whole number of taxables in these ten townships was 182, being an increase of 42 over the number in 1693.

At court, December 14, 1697, Edward Bezer and Jeane Collett were "presented" for being unlawfully married about the 13th of 9th mo., 1697. "Edward Bezer came into the Court and prefered a petition and declared it was throw ignorance and the Court considering of the same ordered that he pay the charges of the court and to make his addres to the Governour."

In March, 1697–98, Benjamin Ingram and Jane Hendrix were presented for being unlawfully married at the house of James Brown, of Chichester, on the 4th of the 1st mo., 1698. The grand jury also presented John Childe (clerk of the court), James Brown, Oner Brown, Ann Buffington, William Flower, Elizabeth Flower, James Millen, Peter Johnson, Morton Curnoot, Thomas Chandler, William Thomas, and James Brown's servant-maid for being witnesses to the said marriage.

At the July court, 1698, a deed was acknowledged by John Hoskins to John Simcock, John Blunston, Samuel Levis, Jasper Yeates, and Jonathan Hayes, the justices of the county, "for all that piece of land whereon the *new court house* stands, contayning in breadth to the street twenty nine foot back to Chester creeke, unto them and theyr sucksessors for ever: the deed bearing date the ninth day of the fourth month called June An. Dom. 1697."

From Rudman's list of members of Gloria Dei Church, 1698, translated from the Swedish records of the church by Prof. G. B. Keen, we present such families as resided then in Chester County:

Calkoon Hook.—Swan Boon. His wife Brigitta, d. of Swanson. Their children: Gertrud, 8 ys.; Catharine, 6; Andrew, 2½.

Hans Boon, 28 y.

Morton Morton. His wife Margret. Their children: Morton, b. June 17, 1675; Laurence, b. Oct. 5, 1678; Andrew, b. Sept. 8, 1681; John, b. June 1, 1683; Jacob, b. May 24, 1686; Matthias, b. Sept. 8, 690; David, b. Feb. 20, 1695; Margret, b. March 27, 1687; John Bartholamews, single man.

Mouns Peterson. His son Peter, 30 y. His wife Anna Fish. Their children: Magdalene, 5 y.; Peter, 2 y.; Henrietta. A nurse boy, 4 years. An old man, Nicholas Matson.

Hans Urian. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: John, 18 years; Frederic, 10; Andrew, 7; Ann Mary, 17; Helene, 12; Elizabeth, 8; Dorthea, 5; His stepson Laurence.

Tennicum Creek.—Arian Johnson. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Helene, 17 years; Gunnar, 12; John, 10; Jacob, 3; Adam, 1. His wife's sister's daughter Elizabeth, 7 years.

Mathias Morton. His wife Anna, d. of John Justis. Their children: Andrew, 6 years; Martin, 5 y.; Maria, 2 y.; John, b. April 14, 1697; Christina, b. Oct. 23, 1699.

Morton Morton. His wife Helene. Their children: Mathias, 28 ys.; Andrew, 26.

Henric Johnson. His son John Henricson. His wife Magdalen. Their children: Ann Mary, 5 ys.; Elizabeth, 3; 2 children not baptized, Andrew, Sarah, twins b. Aug. 6, 1697. A hired girl, Brigitta. A boy, Michael, 12 ys.

William Cabb. His wife, Christina. Their children: John, Christina, Deborah, Mary, Elsa, William, Helene.

Crum Creek.—Andrew Henricson. His wife Brigitta, d. of Morton. Their children: Henric, 6 years; Jacob, 4; Helene, 1.

John Cox, Senr. His wife Brigitta. Their children: Peter, 18 years; Charles, 12; Magnus, 9; John, 2; Catherine, 16; Anna, 7; Mary, 4; Augustus.

Culen's children: Jacob, Reigner, Gregory, Maria.

John Friend. His wife Anna, d. of Henr., Colman. Their daughter, Helene, b. Jan. 26, 1697.

Enoch Enochs. His wife Susannah. Their children: Gabriel, born Feb. 25, 1695; Andrew.

Anna, widow of Nelson. Her children: Sarah, Barbara, Gabriel, Laurence.

That dreadful scourge, the *yellow fever*, prevailed in the city of Philadelphia in 1699, producing the greatest consternation and alarm among the people. The September court at Chester adjourned without transacting any business, and though the cause is not given on the record, it may reasonably be inferred that the malady had made its appearance at that place. After a very protracted voyage, William Penn arrived in the province with his wife and family, with the avowed intention of ending his days in Pennsylvania. He landed at Philadelphia in the beginning of November, after the ravages of the fever had ceased.

When proceeding up the Delaware, Penn left the vessel, and spent one night at the house of Lydia, the widow of Robert Wade, in company with Thomas Story, who had recently arrived from a religious visit to Virginia. Before proceeding to the vessel in the morning, he crossed over to the east side of the creek in a boat, "and as he landed, some young men officiously, and contrary to the express orders of some of the Magistrates, fired two small sea pieces of cannon, and being ambitious to make three out of two, by firing one twice, one of them darting in a cartridge of powder, before the piece was sponged, had his left arm shot to pieces; upon which, a surgeon being sent for, an amputation took place."—*Clarkson.*

4, 26, 1700. "Ordered by the Justices and Grand Jury that the Court house and prison be forthwith Repaired for a present necesaty and it is ordered that the two back rooms in the prison be Arched over with a brick in length and be furnished with sufficient doors and the whole prison to be laid over with beams close togather and planked on the top of them. It is ordered that Ralph Fishbourn and Robert Varnon, Henry Hollingsworth and James Lowns is to oversee the s[d] work and agree with workmen, and to provide materials for the said work."

"And also to Provide A pair of Stocks and A whiping post. And all the said work is to be at the County's Charge."

7, 10, 1700. A tax is ordered to be laid "for Repairing the prison and other publick charges." Lands fronting on the river were to be valued at ten pounds per hundred; rough land back, both settled and unsettled, at five pounds, "and all other things as formerly at two pence pr pound."

This court orders James Lowns to be an officer to put the law in execution for preventing hogs to run at large in Chester.

12, 8, 1700–1. "In pursuance of a Law Intituled A Law for the Speedy Laying and Raising A Levey for this present year, 1700, The Justices and Grand Jury, by authority of the said act, do lay a Levey to be raised at the

rate of three pence A pound upon the clear valew of all the reall and psonal Estates, and twelve shillings pr head on all freemen as the s[d] Act directs, to the use of this county."

"The 8[th] of y[e] 12[th] month, y[e] Assembly men and their Asistants, to wit, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicolas Pile and Joseph Baker, Assembly men, Robert Pile, Robert Eyre, John Bethel and David Lewis mett at Chester and Layed a Levey at the rate of 3 pence pr pound and 12 shillings pr head for the raising the sum of 325 pounds, being this county's part of the 2000 pounds, as by an act past at New Castle the 27[th] of 9[br], anno dom. 1700, they are directed &c."

The grand jury in January presented the county "for want of a sufficient Court house and prison." March 11, 1700–1. "Ordered by y[e] Justices and Grand Jury that the Old Court hous be sett on sale on the 6 day of 3 month next, and in order thereto papers are to be set up to give notice that it is to be sold at a vandew." Jasper Yeates, Ralph Fishbourn, Joseph Coburn, and Andrew Job were appointed supervisors for the building of a new prison upon the ground bought from James Sandeland, twenty-five feet long and eighteen feet wide in the clear or thereabouts; "y[e] said hous to front high street and at the north corner of the ground."

In the preamble of an act passed in the year 1701, entitled "An act to assure, grant and convey unto Ralph Fishburn, of Chester, in the county of Chester, gentleman, one messuage, cottage, house or tenement, and the lot of land thereunto belonging, situate in Chester, in the county of Chester, aforesaid, formerly known by the name of the old court house, to hold to the said Ralph Fishburn, his heirs and assigns forever," a former act is referred to as follows:

"Whereas, By an act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories, held at Philadelphia, in the said Province, the tenth day of May, in y[e] ninth year of y[e] reign of King William the Third, of England, &c., and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety seven, first reciting that whereas the inhabitants of the county of Chester having built a new court house, the Justices, with the consent and approbation of y[e] grand jury did sell their old court house unto John Simcock for the discharging of a certain debt due to him from the said county, and in order to give him an assurance for the same it was enacted that the said justices, then in commission for the said county of Chester, or any three of them, should be enabled, and were thereby enabled and impowered by their deed or deeds, under their hands and seal of the said county to convey and assure the said old court house and land unto the said John Simcock, his heirs and assigns forever."

Ralph Fishbourn was a son-in-law of John Simcock, now deceased.

10 mo. (Dec.) 9, 1701. "James Sandiland by his attorney, David Lloyd, delivered a deed to John Blunston, Caleb Pusey, Ralph Fishborn, Robert Pile and Philip Roman for a piece of land being 120 foot square in the township of Chester," for which land the grantees at the same time delivered a declaration of trust, showing that the purchase was for the use of the county.

10, 9, 1701. "It is agreed by the Justices and Grand Jury to repair the Court hous and prison with all possible speed, and appoints Walter Marten, John Hoskin and Henry Worley to be supervisors and overseers of the said work . . . and to provide a pair of stocks and whipping post."

12, 24, 1701–2. "We of the grand Jury for the body of this county do present to this court the necesity of a court hous and prison hous, and finding y[t] there is little money in the bank, and that many have not paid their moiety ½ Rate of the last assessment, desirs that such may be forsed; and also that there is necessity for speedy gathering of the other half of the county tax yet behind, do request the Justices to issue out warrants for the speedy gathering of the s[d] half tax for the carying on s[d] work and defraying y[e] charg, &c."

"Also in case of emergency for the speedy perfecting of s[d] work, &c., we, the grand Jury request that the Justices take care to raise more monys as the law directs for we are sensibl that Law and Justice cannot have its perfect courc without such housis for their distribution as aforesaid."

"We of the grand Jury for the body of this county having duly considered and carefully adjusted an account of Charges contracted by Runing a circular Line Deviding this County from y[e] county of New Castle, and settling the boundarys, and having duly & deliberately debated every article of s[d] Accompt do allow of the sum of twenty six pounds, nine shillings, as debt due to be paid by this county for s[d] work.

"JAMES COOPER, foreman."

The following is an account of the Welsh purchases, by David Powell, surveyor:

"My Respected friend,

"James Logan: I hould myself obledged to give thee an account of those Lands belonging to the purches of Thomas Lloyd where David Lloyd is conecirned and Likwise of Richard ap Thomas: that is how much is taken up and subdevided to them and sould by them and what Remaines not disposed of by the said Thomas Lloyd and the said Richard Thomas.

	Acres
Thomas Lloyd had a Richt by his Brother Charles to	2500
took up between Mirion and Harford	1100
and one 100 acres he ordred in his Right to Thomas David the wich was Lai t out unto him	100
	1200
he allso Bough of ffrancis Smith Remaining	1300
the Share Margret Davise Reserved to her Self: being 1250 acres	1250
	2550
there is I think 100 acers of Liberty Land Laid out to him	100
the Rest is to be yeat setled: and War[ts] to be granted for the subdividing of it within the Welsh tract.	
allso Richard ap Thomas: his purchus is	5000
out of wich he sould to Phillip Howell	700
and one 100 of Liberty Land to Hugh Robarts	100
and to Robart William.	300
and I think to Edward Joanes	200
	1300
Remaining to him to have war[ts] to himself for	3700
as to David Lloyd part there is an Imaginary Survey made one about 1800 acers but not perfected	

When thou art pleased to order war[ts] for them or any others of the said Welsh purches[es] I think there ought to be a Recitall of the first War[t] by wich the Land was first bounded by; and the time of the survey Lickwise Comanding a Return of the Respective Subdivisions within the bounds of the said tract when not allready subdevided to any other of the Company the wich Survey was done on the 28[th] of y[e] 8[th] Mo 1684 and finished the day of the 11[th] Mo Ensuing. I Request thee allso to put an end to Phillip Howell's business to Ease both thyself and the rest of y[e] Comiss[rs] of his Continuall Impor:uning; and I think it were best to Let him have that Lott on Thomas Joanes account and Let him pay the money to Joanes.

Least the warr^{t} granted by the Gover^{r} to Nealson taks hould of it, and the Gover^{r} forced to pay the 35 pound to Joanes out of his own pocett; these things I Refer to thy Consideration Leaving it wholy to thee to order it as thou think best and desire thy faver in Leting me have and End to my one buisness that my most Cordiall freind and Governor Left with thee to do: for me Ells I am afraid I shall Suffer for want of it: who am thy Real freind

"D. Powell

"Dat 5th 12th Mo: 1701"

"An account of the purchers Concurned in the Welsh Tract, Granted by the Generall War^{t} by wich the said Tract was Laid out and such Lands as hath bine Laid out by War^{ts} Dulie Executed within the same, and 1st of y^{e} Ould England Purchers^{rs}:

	Acres
"Charles Lloyd & Margaret Davis	5000
Richard Davis	5000
William Jenkins	1000
John Poy^{r}	750
John Burge	750
William Mordant	500
William Powell	1250
Lewis David	3000
Morris Llewelin	500
Thomas Simonse	500
John Bevan	2000
Edward Prichard	2500
John ap John & Thomas Wyn	5000
Edward Joanes & John Thomas	5000
Richard Davis	1250
Richard ap Thomas	5000
Mordicai Moore in Right of	500
John Millinton	500
Henry Right	500
Daniell Medlecot	200
Thomas Ellis	1000
Ditto for Patt. Roules	250
Ditto on acc^{t} of Humphry Thomas	100
David Powell	1000
John Kinsy	200
David Meredith	250
David Davis	200
Thomas John Evan	250
John Evans	100
John Jarmon	50
David Kinsy	200
Evan Oliver	100
Samuel Mills	100
Thomas Joanes	50
David Joanes	100
John Kinsy	100
Daniell Harry	300
Henry Joanes & John Weab	400
John ffish	300
John Day	300
Barker & Simson	1000
The whole Complm^{t}	50,000

"Besid William Wood and Sharlo, and Thomas Barker and Jobsons 1000^{a} allowed off to be within the said Tract."

Governor Penn received intelligence from England which compelled him to embrace the earliest opportunity to return. The crown had become jealous of its proprietary governments in America, and desired to convert them into regal ones. For this purpose a bill had been introduced into Parliament, and was only postponed at the earnest solicitation of the friends of Penn until he should return. This rendered his early departure necessary, and he accordingly sailed from Philadelphia on the 1st of November, 1701. He never returned to Pennsylvania.

Before leaving, Penn by letters patent established a Council of State, composed of ten members, of whom Caleb Pusey and John Blunston were from this county. He also appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East Jersey, Deputy Governor.

King William died Jan. 18, 1702, but it was not till the 10th of July that his successor, the Princess Anne, of Denmark, was proclaimed at Philadelphia as queen of England.

But the most important event of the year was the legislative separation of the three lower counties from the province. Before leaving the country, Penn had given his reluctant assent to this separation, to take place at any time within three years. It was now accomplished, very much against the wishes of Governor Hamilton. From this time the separation was final.

The necessity of a pair of stocks and whipping-post in the town of Chester was again presented at October court, 1703. "Ordered that Richard Kenderdin is appointed hog beadle in the Town of Chester."

9 mo. (Nov.) 30, 1703. The Grand Jury presented "The old Court hous, being a nusance to the town in case of fire, and also the chimney of Henry Hollingsworth, in Chester Town."

"The Court on deliberate consideracôn orders the s^{d} hous to be pulled down and that Jasper Yeats, chief burges of y^{e} burough of Chester shall see y^{e} order p̄formed."

This vexed question of the public buildings is hard to understand. The curious in such matters are referred to Dr. Smith's "History of Delaware County" and John Hill Martin's "History of Chester."

6, 26, 1707. "Ordered that a common pound for y^{e} township of Chester be forthwith erected at the charge of the s^{d} Township, and y^{e} same pound is hereby declared to be the common pound when erected upon the land of John Wade, and by him given and appointed for that purpose, on y^{e} south side of the Queen's highway on the west side the creek."

At a court of "Privet" sessions, Dec. 21, 1708:

"Whereas that there is a necessity for a new door for the prison at Chester, being y^{e} common Geo^{l} of the County of Chester afores^{d}, —ordered that Henry Hollingsworth, Clerk of the s^{d} county forthwith cause a door for the said prison to be made & grated with iron Barrs on y^{e} outside & so finished that it may be secure from either cutting or firing by prisoners, for which the Treasurer shall furnish the s^{d} Henry with money to carry on and finish the said work."

Grand jurors held the office for a year until 1706, after which a new one appeared at every Quarter Sessions. For several years they laid out all the new roads, and in general performed the duties of county commissioners.

Feb. 24, 1707–8. Three constables were appointed by the justices "to attend this Court." This is the first notice of what was henceforth the custom.

Feb. 25, 1706–7. "Jeremiah Collett, constable of Chichester, being presented by y^{e} Grand Jury for y^{e} neglect of his Duty as a constable, for that he did not prevent Mordecay Howel for working and suffering his servants or children to work and do servill Labour on y^{e} first day of the week, altho' requested by John Neals so to do,—comes here and cant gainsay the same but acknowledges himself to be thereof guilty. Therefore it is considered that y^{e} s^{d} Jeremiah shall pay a fine of five shillings & his fees, and then shall go quitt."

The court records from September, 1681, to November, 1710, having been carefully entered in two volumes, at length became somewhat worn and dilapidated as to the binding. Accordingly, they were copied into one large volume several years ago; but the transcriber being unacquainted with the old style of writing, there are many errors in the copy. A few years since the original books

were rebound, and are complete with the exception of eight pages, which had been wantonly torn from the second volume. From 1710 to 1714 there is scarcely a scrap of court record to be found in our county archives.

The Indians manifested some uneasiness about this time, which was communicated to the Governor by William Dalbo, of Gloucester Co., N. J., "who acquainted him that there is a Belt of Wampum come to Conestogo, from Mahquahotonoi; y^t there was a Tomahock in Red in the belt, & y^t the French with five nations of Indians were designed for war, and to fall on some of these plantations." This information was duly laid before the Council by the Governor on the 14th of April, 1710, and also a letter he had received from Mr. Yeates, Caleb Pusey, and Thomas Powell, dated the same day, "purporting that to-morrow there was to be a great concourse of Indians, those of Conestogo & those of the Jersey; that they were of opinion that it might be a seasonable opportunity for the Govr. to visit them altogether; the meeting being the greatest that has been known these Twenty years, and is to be about two miles from Jno. Warraws [Jno. Worralls], at Edgmond."

It was the opinion of the board "That the Governor with some of the Council, and as many others as can be got should go to-morrow to meet the s^d Indians to inquire further of them about the said Belt of Wampum, and what else may be thought necessary."

The Governor and others doubtless met the Indians, as here indicated, but as no report of the interview was made to the Council, it is probable the principal chiefs were not present. On the 29th of April, some more alarming news was communicated to the Council, which induced the Governor to visit Conestogo and have an interview with the red men. He found them "very well inclined to the English," but they complained of aggressions that had been committed on them by the white man.

The Governor, immediately on his return from Conestogo, sent Col. French and Henry Worley to ascertain more fully the wishes of the Indians. These gentlemen returned with eight belts of wampum, and made their report to the Council on the 16th of June. Each of these belts had a particular significance. The import of three of them will be given:

The first was from their *old women*, and signified "that those implored their friendship of the Christians and Indians of this Govm^t, that without danger or trouble, they might fetch Wood & Water."

"The second Belt was sent from their children born, and those yet in the womb, requesting that room to sport & play without danger of *Slavery*, might be allowed them."

"The third Belt was sent from their young men fitt to hunt, that privilege to leave their Towns, and seek provision for their aged, might be granted to them, without fear of *Death* or *Slavery*."

The last two of these belts have a significance that cannot be misunderstood. They plainly suggest the reason for the passage, in 1705, of the "Act to prevent the importation of *Indian slaves*."

As early as July 31, 1710, there was presented to the Lords of Trade and Plantations a memorial from William Penn, which had been shown to the queen, proposing to dispose of the government of Pennsylvania. It was set forth that at the time of the charter there was due him for his father's disbursements in the victualling office, and interest thereon, the sum of sixteen thousand pounds, of which he never received one penny. After considerable negotiation, it was agreed that for the surrender of the government Penn should receive twelve thousand pounds, and a warrant was issued, Sept. 9, 1712, to Robert, Earl of Oxford, high treasurer, to pay him a thousand pounds thereof as an advance of the whole. Further proceedings were ended by a partial paralysis of the Proprietary, from which he never sufficiently recovered to attend to business.

An affirmation act was passed, 1715, and received the approbation of Governor Gookin. By an act of Parliament of 1 George I. the statute of 7 and 8 William III. was made perpetual in Great Britain, and was extended to the colonies for five years. By a provision of this latter act no Quaker, *by virtue thereof*, could be qualified or permitted to give evidence in criminal cases, or serve on juries, or hold any office of profit in the government. The Governor contended that this act repealed the provincial law, and had the same disqualifying effects upon Quakers here as it had in England. Most of the important offices in the province were filled by Quakers; and the justices of the Supreme Court hesitated to perform their duties in the face of the opinion of the Governor. Under these difficulties criminal justice was not for a time administered throughout the province.

One of the most important cases left untried was that of Hugh Pugh and others, for the murder of Jonathan Hayes, in Chester County. The criminals were eventually admitted to bail.

The evidence is almost conclusive that the murdered man was the same Jonathan Hayes who resided in Marple, and who served for a long time as a justice of the court, and sometimes as a member of the Legislature. The murder excited great interest in the county. John Parry, Caleb Evans, and David Parry were fined for refusing to aid the constable "in apprehending Hugh Pugh," who was charged as a principal in the murder; and so much interest attached to the case that three persons were appointed by the court to find a place more convenient than the court-house for the trial of the murderers.

It would appear from the court records of this period that but twelve traverse jurors sometimes attended at a court, and fifteen grand jurors. The sentences of the court change from time to time, sometimes in consequence of a change in the law, at others, from the whims of the justices.

In 1716 a sentence for larceny to the value of eight pounds was, that the defendant pay fourfold and costs, "and be whipped 21 lashes, and to wear a roman T of a blue colour for the space of six months not less than four inches long each way, and one inch broad, and be committed till he comply with s^d Judgment." This was not an unusual punishment.

In early times the office of sheriff was not so profitable as it now is, and as a sort of perquisite the sheriff was allowed to keep tavern. Hence we find Nicholas Fairlamb, a newly-elected sheriff, petitioning to the court to be recommended for a license. In later times the tavern was kept in the dwelling apartment of the prison.

For some years the intellect of William Penn had been so much impaired as wholly to exclude him from any participation in the affairs of the province. His general health gradually declined till the time of his death, which happened on the 30th of July, 1718. The news of this melancholy event did not reach Pennsylvania till October, when it was formally announced to the Assembly, which was then in session.

An act passed in 1718, "for the advancement of justice, and more certain administration thereof," removed most of the obstacles in the way of Friends participating freely in legislative and judicial concerns. This act was confirmed by the king and council in the following year. The act "for corroborating the circular line between the Counties of Chester and New Castle," that had been passed several years previously, met with a different fate; for what reason does not appear.

After the death of William Penn, his eldest son, William, claimed the right to administer the government of the province, and accordingly issued a new commission to Lieutenant-Governor Keith. After consulting with his Council, and also with the Assembly, the Governor declined the new commission, and continued to act under his former appointment. This decision met with the approbation of the home government. William Penn, the younger, died two years after his father, and after some litigation, not only the province, but the government of it, descended to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, the surviving sons of the proprietary by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill.

The unsettled state of some of our boundary lines was the cause of frequent troubles. James Steel writes, Philad^{a}, 2^{d}, 11mo, 1718, to Isaac Taylor:

"I am very sorry that the order & Division of the counties cannot be found to send thee as desired: for my part I have never seen it nor can J. Logan nor thy Brother inform me anything of it—I having enquired of them both."

The following is the record of a council held at Philadelphia, June 8, 1720:

"The Governour laid before the Board a Petition from several persons, Inhabitants on the South side of and adjacent to the River Schuylkill, to the Assembly of this Province, which Petition was referred by the Assembly to the Consideration of the Governour and this Board and complains 'That the Petitioners having been formerly and are this present year rated by the Commissioners and Assessors of the County of Philadelphia and that now a new Demand is made upon them by the Officers appointed for collecting the County Rates and Levies within the County of Chester and praying that a Division Line may be run between the said Counties, and that the Petitioners may be answerable for County Levies only in the County of Philadelphia as formerly,' the said Petition was referred to James Logan, Esqr., Secretary and one of the Commissioners of Property to inquire into the Situation and Case of the Petitioners, and to make a Report thereof unto the Board as soon as conveniently may be.

"Then was read a Representation by the Commissioners and Assessors of the County of Chester to the Justices of the said County, together with an Address of the said Justices to the honoble the Governour, submitting the Subject matter of the said Representation wholly to the Governour's Care and Conduct. The Representation sets forth, that the Commissioners and Assessors of the County of Chester being by law impowered to lay Assessments upon the Inhabitants of the said County, for defraying the incumbent Charges thereof; but that a Considerable Number of Persons, whose names are thereunto annexed called the adjacent Inhabitants of the Townships of New Garden who used to be rated by the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County and paid their respective proportions accordingly, do now refuse to pay the same, because of their being taxed in New Castle county and threatened to be distrained upon by reason of the Refusal to pay the County Levies to the officers appointed to collect the same within the said County of New Castle; and prays that Care may be taken for the relief of the said Inhabitants from the Incursions like to be made upon them by the County of New Castle, in manner aforesaid."

A copy of an act of Assembly of the "lower counties," probably passed shortly before this time, sets forth that "several Inhabitants of New Castle County have, by the pretence of a Circular line, runn to adjust y^{e} Twelve miles of y^{e} County of New Castle, seperated and withdrawn themselves from the Duties, offices and Taxes of this County, and have by virtue of running of the said line, for which there was neither warr^{t} nor law, associated to and done the Duty of y^{e} neighbouring County." To remedy this evil the act provided for the apprehension and punishment of such offenders by distraint or otherwise.

In council, March 22, 1720, "Upon Consideration of a Petition this Day read at the Board, from sundry persons who call themselves the upper Inhabitants of the West side of the Schuylkill, in these words:

"'To the Hon^{ble} William Keith, Esq^{r}., Governour of the Province of Pensilvania and to His Honorable Council, The Petition of the upper Inhabitants on the West side of Schuylkill, humbly sheweth,

"'That Whereas the Commissioners for the County of Chester have attempted of late to make us pay taxes in the County of Chester, notwithstanding we have ever since our first Settlement^{s} paid our Taxes in the County of Philadelphia.

"'And your humble Petitioners having no Trade with Chester, and seeing it is impossible for us to have any tolerably convenient Road to Chester, by Reason of Rocks and Mountains.

"'And considering that the County of Philadelphia, if bounded by Schuylkill, will not be above seven or eight miles broad at this place by an indifferent Computation, and the County of Chester, if bounded by Schuylkill aforesaid, will be near fifty miles broad by the like computation.

"'And considering that we must carry the Product of our Labour to Market at or near Philadelphia, which is forty or fifty miles, to purchase money to pay our Taxes, and defray the several Charges we shall be incident to by public services if we be taken into Chester County, which will be a very great burthen upon us.

"'The aforesaid Considerations your humble Petitioners hope are sufficient reason for us to pray your Hon^{rs} that the Counties may be divided. And that if possible we may be (as heretofore) Inhabitants in the County of Philadelphia, tho' on the west side of Schuylkill; And your Pet^{rs} as in Duty bound will ever pray, &c.'

"Signed by Israel Robeson, Francis Hughs, Henry Bell, John Sinclair, John Rumford, and about forty psons more.

"It is ordered that the Surveyor General search his Office, and make Report to this Board of what appears from thence concerning the Division of the two Counties of Philadelphia & Chester from each other. Also, that He and James Steel report in like manner as far as they are capable, who or how many of the subscribers to the said Petition are seated on the west side of Schuylkill, and upon what Tracts of Land and how long they have been possessed of the same, upon which Report this Board may proceed further upon the Petition presented to them."

Unfortunately, the names of the petitioners are not all given, so that we cannot compare them with the assessment list of that period. In the assessment made about the close of the year 1720, the "Inhabitants upon Schoolkill above the french Creek" were these:

Peter Hose.	Marcus Overhoolt.
Jacob Stagger.	Ruedy Houch.
Hance Swisher.	Henery Landis.
Velverig Longnegir.	Hance Ormer.
Henerig Coughanour.	Martyn Ormer.
John Rutter.	Jacobus Ormer.
Henry Parker.	Matieas Ringer.
Henry Buckholts.	Andrew Sickleer.
Jacob Buckholts.	Hance Wolfmiller.
Johanas Howbert.	John Rumford.
Henry Castelt.	Isreal Robinson.
Johanas Colb.	Thomas Miller.

In 1719 it was called "Skoolkill District," and included the Nantmeal settlements. (See Coventry township.) In 1721 the two districts are assessed together under the name of "Skoolkill."

"At a Council held at Philadelphia, February 1st, 1721 A Petition from divers Inhabitunts on the South side and adjacent to the River Schuylkill, in this province, having in the year 1720 been presented to the Assembly, setting forth, That they the said Inhabitants had formerly been and then were rated in the County of Philadelphia, and yet were at that time called upon to pay their Rates to the County of Chester, no Division Line being run between the said Counties, and therefore praying that such a Line might be run, the said Petition was, by an Order of the House of the 4th of May, in said year referred to the Consideration of the Governour and Council for the Petitioners Relief, and at a Council held on the 8th day of June following, by order of the Board, the Secretary was directed to inquire of the Situation and Case of the Petitioners, and report his opinion thereupon to the Board. And Warrants from the Commissioners of both the said Counties, together with their respective Taxations of the said Inhabitants in both Counties, to their great Oppression, being now produced to the Board, the Secretary was called upon to make his Report in pursuance of the aforementioned Order.

"Accordingly the Secretary reports, That He has not been able to find out any anthentick Act or order by which the said Counties have been divided, but that He finds, At the first Settlement of the Country under that Proprietor, the Creek or Run on this side of Darby, called Cobs Creek, made the first Division of those Counties in the lower parts towards the River Delaware, as far back from the said River as Haverford township; That in the printed maps there is laid down from thence a prick'd Line for the Division of those Counties by the side of Haverford Township, departing from the said Cob's Creek to the Eastward, and again above the sd. Townships, taking another Turn further to the Eastward to leave John Holland's and some other Lands on the side of Radnor Township to Chester County; And that thence the same Line is continued from thence streight to Schuylkill, dividing Lœtitia Penn's Mannor almost in the middle and laying part of it to each County; That he is apprehensive This was done arbitrarily by the Surveyor General without any authority for the same at the time the Map was made, and that in his Opinion it would have been more regular to carry the Division Line along the side of Radnor and the upper part of that called the Welch Line, laying all those Tracts called Mannors to Philadelphia County, as in all appearance they were at first intended by the Proprietor; That he finds most of the Petitioners past over Schuylkill from the Settlement on the Eastern Side of it, which were considerable before there were any of note on the Western Side so high up that River, and accounting themselves to be still in Philadelphia County, as they had been before they passed the River, they were accordingly taxed in the township formerly called Mahanatawny, but now Amity Township, there being no practicable Road nor convenient Communication between those parts and Chester. That this is what He can as yet discover relating to that affair, which he humbly submitts to the Board, with his Opinion, that this matter ought with out Delay to be further Settled.

"And the case of those Inhabitants, with this Report, being taken into consideration by the Board, It is their unamimous Opinion that untill this matter can be more fully and effectually settled, the Commissioners and Assessors of Chester County should forbear to claim those Inhabitants, who being settled on or near the Western Side of Schuylkill have hitherto been reputed part of Amity Township, and as such have been and are taxed in the County of Philadelphia, and that the said Inhabitants be permitted to pay their Taxes and do all other Duties to the County of Philadelphia as formerly, without any further molestation from the County of Chester, or any officers by authority of the Court of Commissioners of the said County.

"And the Clerk is ordered to transmit a Copy of this minute to the Commissioners of the said County, for their Direction in the premises."

March 28, 1722. An address to the Governor from David Lloyd and Nathaniel Newlin in behalf of themselves and the other commissioners appointed by act of Assembly for the county of Chester was read, setting forth the inconveniences of a compliance with the foregoing order, and praying relief from the "unrighteous Attempts" of the persons mentioned to sever themselves from the county of Chester. David Lloyd being present, was reminded that the injunction was intended to continue only until the limits of the two counties should be adjusted, and referred only to those who had heretofore paid to and were now taxed in Philadelphia County, which were not above six in number; for it was unreasonable they should pay to both counties. He replied, "That there were persons yet living who remembered the running of the Division Lines, which was done, He believes, about the year 1688, under the administration of Governour Blackwell, but that they knew not where to apply for any Record or written proofs of it, except to the Secretary, in whose Custody all things of this kind should be kept." After some discussion relating to the former secretary, and the probable whereabouts of his papers, further search was directed to be made for evidence respecting the division line.

What further action was taken in the matter does not appear in the minutes of Council, but the suggestion of Secretary Logan seems to have been carried out in practice.

May 28, 1722. "Elisha Gatchel, Esqr, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace in Chester County, presented to the Board an Acco^{t} of £4: 2, disbursed by him in part of the Charge of two Expresses sent by the Governour of this Province to the Gov^{r} of Maryland last Winter & Spring, occasioned by some injuries done to the Inhabitants of Nottingham Township, in Chester County, by some people from Cecil County in Maryland, under pretence of Levying Taxes there by virtue of Warrants from Maryland, &c., and there being also due William Reynals £4: 10, for going to Anapolis as one of the said Expresses, for which the Gov^{r} gave an Order on the Treasurer of Chester County, & is not yet paid."

It was the opinion of the board that the benefit of the service having accrued to Chester County from the increase of taxes from Nottingham Township, the debt should be paid by that county.

In June, 1722, Isaac Taylor, having gone to Nottingham to make some surveys, was arrested by Maryland authorities and taken to Cecil court. Elisha Gatchell going the next day to see him was also arrested as an assistant, though he had been many miles away when the surveys were made. They were bound over to the Provincial Court at Annapolis. It does not appear, however, that they were further prosecuted at that time.

On the 17th of February, 1723, an agreement was entered into between Lord Baltimore of the one part, and Hannah Penn, Joshua Gee, and Henry Gouldney of the other part, suspending any further hostile action on either side for the space of eighteen months, by which time it was hoped a settlement could be effected.

In 1724 an outbreak occurred with respect to the line of New Castle County. Thomas Hill having taken out admin-

istration on the estate of Rev. Daniel Magill, who had lived near the line, he was arrested by the New Castle authorities for declining to recognize their jurisdiction.

A number of petitions were presented to the Assembly from James Mole, John Henderson, John Creighton, and others, upon which the House examined the warrant for running the circular line and the draught thereof as run, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Governor on the subject. This was presented to the Governor May 2, 1724, followed by a further representation August 11th, to which the Governor made reply by a message the next day to this effect:

"After the enquiries which I have lately made, there is no Scruple remains with me about the Circular Line, which you insist upon for the Limits of Chester County; wherefore, in all future orders from me, it shall be observed as your Boundary; and I will likewise give proper Directions, as soon as I go down to New Castle, to stop the Process complained of there, according to your desire."

The public pound at Chester had been located west of the creek, but from the following minute, extracted from the proceedings of the court in 1722, it will appear that the most public situation in the borough was now secured for it:

"Upon application of some of the inhabitants of Chester for a *pound* in the said town of Chester, whereupon the court orders that there be a Pound erected in the *Market place* in the borough of Chester, forty foot square, well fenced with posts and railings, and a good rack in the middle of s^{d} pound, and that Rich^{d} Marsden be Keeper of the pound, To act, do, and perform according as the act makes mention &c."

A pound was also ordered for Aston at the same court,—John Carter to be the keeper.

Early in 1724 a petition was presented to the Assembly from citizens of Chester County, asking that a bridge might be erected over Brandywine at John Chadd's ford, upon which the Assembly resolved that the petitioners "may erect a Bridge at the County Charge."

A new court-house was erected in 1724, which served the purpose as long as the seat of justice remained at Chester, and is still standing and used as a town hall. An act was passed May 9, 1724, for the sale of the old court-house, which was done the following year. The records show that this was the one built about 1694, on a lot purchased from John Hoskins, by deed of 1697. The trustees sold it to William Preston, of Philadelphia, mariner, for twenty-seven pounds.

"At a Court of Private Sessions held at the House of John Hannum in Concord, 15th of December, 1724, Joseph Parker having petitioned this Court setting forth y^{e} great danger y^{e} Records of y^{e} County lay in, as well by Casualities of fire, as other accidents which might happen, and refers y^{e} same to our consideration to provide a place for keeping y^{e} said Records in w^{t} may be of greater security, whereupon y^{e} Court upon mature consideration of the same, allows y^{e} peticon to be reasonable, & orders y^{e} Clerk to present y^{e} same before y^{e} Commissioners & Assessors of y^{e} same County in order that they may fit a room in y^{e} new Court house for keeping y^{e} s^{d} Records in, & when prepared order y^{e} s^{d} Clerk to transmit all of y^{e} said Records to y^{e} place so appropriated accordingly, and not to be removed without y^{e} Court's direction."

What greater security was obtained by their removal to this building will appear hereafter.

A bill was passed this year prescribing the forms of declaration of fidelity, affirmation, etc., entirely adapted to the conscientious scruples of Quakers on the subject of taking oaths. Laws of a similar character had been passed, but they failed to meet with the royal sanction, and the people were consequently thrown back on the English act, which many could not sanction. Acts passed by the Council and Assembly usually had the force of laws until they were repealed by the home government, but this one was not to become a law until it had received the approbation of His Majesty. This approbation, it will be seen hereafter, was not secured without the employment of money.

The affirmation act, before referred to, at length received the royal confirmation. The following extracts from the records of Haverford Monthly Meeting at once show the great anxiety of Friends on the subject, and the appliances that were used in those days to secure the royal sanction to a most just and reasonable measure:

3rd mo. 13. "This meeting refers to the consideration of ffrds—getting of money to pay for negotiating y^{e} late affirmation act in Great Britain."

6th mo. 12. "Lewis David, Thomas Thomas, and Edward William are desired to take frd's contributions in Cash to defray the Charge of having the Royal assent to y^{e} affirmation act & make report thereof to next meeting."

7th mo. 9. "The friends appointed to receive frds contributions towards having y^{e} Royall assent to y^{e} Affirmation act is continued and advised to press friends to bring it in as soon as may be, in order to be paid to Rich^{d} Hill before y^{e} yearly meeting."

10th mo. 9th. "Edw^{d} Williams produced a receipt signed by Rich^{d} Hill for eight pounds eighteen shillings, received of him and Thomas Thomas towards negotiating the affirmation act, for account of this meeting."

Besides the above subscription, this Monthly Meeting subscribed this year £5 10*s.* 1*d.* towards building Horsham meeting-house, and £10 10*s.* 4*d.* towards the redemption of the wife and children of John Hanson, of New England, who had been carried off by the Indians. Chester Monthly Meeting also contributed £10 4*s.* for this latter purpose.

The minutes of Haverford Monthly Meeting go to show that Sewell's "History of the Quakers" was now in press, and that the Yearly Meeting had subscribed for 500 copies. Fourteen of these copies were taken by Merion and Radnor Meetings. The subscription had been commenced in 1723.

In Council, Feb. 6th, 1728–9:

"A Petition of the Inhabitants of the upper parts of Chester County was laid before the Board & read, setting forth, that by Reason of their Great Distance from the County Town, where Courts are held, Offices are Kept, & Annual Elections made, they ly under very great Inconveniences, being Obliged in the Recovery of their just Debts, to travel near one hundred miles to obtain a Writt; that for Want of a Sufficient Number of Justices, Constables & other Officers, in those parts, no Care is taken of the high ways; Townships are not laid out, nor Bridges built, where there is an apparent Necessity for them; & further that for Want of a Goal there, several Vagabonds & other dissolute People harbour among them, thinking themselves safe from Justice in so remote a Place; And therefore praying that a Division Line be made between the upper and lower part of the said County, & the upper part thereof Erected into a County, with all the immunities, Rights & Privileges which any other County of this Province does now Enjoy.

"The Board taking the same into Consideration, are of Opinion that the Governour is fully impowered by virtue of his Commission, to grant the Prayer of the Petition, if the Same shall appear necessary; but as it is a matter of some Moment & will require a mature Deliberation, It was moved & agreed that the further Consideration thereof should be deferr'd till to morrow at nine o'clock beforenoon, to which time the Council is adjourned."

Feb. 7th: "The Board according to Order, entered into the Consideration of the Petition in the Minute of Yesterday, touching the Division of Chester County, and after the same had been fully considered & debated, the Board came to the following Resolution: That,

"NORWAY KNOLL."

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH DOWDALL,

NEW GARDEN.

THE GOODWIN HOMESTEAD.

"LLANDUEY."

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL R. AND MARY G. DOWNING,

EAST GOSHEN.

as well for the Reasons set forth in the said Petition, as the Security, Peace & good Order of the whole Government, there doth appear a real Necessity that a new County should be Erected, according to the Prayer of the said Petition; And Altho' the Power of Erecting Counties is wholly vested in the Proprietary, & therefore in the Governour, as his Lieutenant, yet, inasmuch as this will require the Establishment of Courts of Judicature, with other Alterations, for which a due Provision will best be made by a Law, It may be convenient that the Governour should acquaint the House of Representatives now sitting, with the Application made to him, that the same may be carried on with & strengthened by the joint & unanimous Concurrence of the whole Legislature."

Feb. 20th: "The Governour informed the Board that pursuant to the Resolve of last Council he had acquainted the House of Representatives with his Intention to Erect the upper part of the County of Chester into a separate County, in which they had concurred, & desired that an equal Number of the Inhabitants of the Lower & Upper Part might run the Division Line; And therefore, he was now to recommend to the Board to chuse fitt & well qualified Persons for that Service, & to consider of proper Directions for their Guidance therein: And after due Consideration thereof

"'Tis Ordered that Henry Hayes, Samuell Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards & John Musgrave, or the Major Part of them, calling to their Assistance John Taylor, the Surveyor of Chester County, meet at some convenient place near Octararoe Creek or River, & cause a mark'd Line to be run from the most northerly or main Branch of the said Creek Northward, or to the East or West thereof, as it shall be found most convenient, to the next high Ridge of barren or uninhabited Hills that trend from thence to Schuylkill River, keeping as near as may be to the Ridge of the said Hills, and to proceed along the Ridge thereof, yet with as few Changes in the Course as their Situation will admitt, and fixing the same to the most conspicuous natural & durable Marks, that may be the least subject to Uncertainty or Variation: to be Bounded Southward by the Southern Bounds of the Province, & Eastwardly by the said Octararoe Creek; and from thence the Northern Line to be by them run as aforesaid, to the said Hills, from thence the main northern or easterly Branch thereof, above the Forks of the said River, to lie open to the Westward and Northward till further Order shall be given therein; And to make Report of their Proceedings to this Board."

May 2, 1729: "A Return being made by the Order dated the 20th day of February last, for running a Division Line in the County of Chester, & settling the Boundaries of the County to be erected in the back parts of this Province towards Sasquehannah, pursuant to the Minute of Council of the 20th of said February, the same was read, approved, & confirmed, & is in these Words:

"Pursuant to a Warrant from the Honourable Patrick Gordon Esquire, Lieutenant Governour of the Province of Pensilvania & Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware, bearing date the 22d day of February last past, We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, mett together on the 17th day of March, 1728–9, near the head of the Northern Branch of Octararoe Creek, and with the Assistance of John Taylor, Surveyor of the County of Chester, run a Line from the said Branch to the River Schuylkill, according to the Courses following, viz: Beginning on a Corner marked White Oak standing on the Eastern side of the said Branch on the Land of John Minshall, thence North East by North five hundred & Eighty Perches to a Chestnut Oak standing on the top of a barren Mountain at the head of the Branches of the said Octararoe Creek, thence along the said Mountain North East by East three hundred & forty Perches to a Chestnut Tree, thence North North East four hundred and forty Perches to a White Oak, by a Branch of Pequea Creek, thence continuing the same Course along the said Mountain four hundred and Eighty perches to a Chestnut Oak, thence North by East seven hundred Perches to a white Oak near a small Branch of Brandywine Creek, thence North by West six hundred & sixteen Perches to a Chestnut tree standing on the Top of a Mountain at the head of the Western Branch of the said Brandywine Creek, thence East North East along the said Mountain two thousand two hundred and twenty Perches to a Chestnut tree near the Western Branch of the French Creek, thence North East by East three hundred & fifty Perches to a red Oak, thence North East one hundred & ninety Perches to a Chestnut Oak near another Branch of the said French Creek, thence North East by North two thousand one hundred Perches to a Corner marked White Oak standing by the said River Schuylkill about three Quarters of a Mile below the House of John Burroughs.

"Henry Hayes, Tobias Hendricks,
Samuel Hollingsworth, Samuel Blunston,
Philip Taylor, Andrew Cornish,
Elisha Gatchel, Thomas Edwards,
James James, John Musgrave.
John Wright,

"And the upper parts of this Province described as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be Erected, & are accordingly Erected into a County, by the name of LANCASTER COUNTY. And 'TIS ORDERED that the same be signified to the House of Representatives, & the Return laid before them for their Direction in describing the Boundaries thereof in the Bill now before them for establishing Courts of Judicature, &c., within the same."

On May 10, 1729, the Assembly passed "An Act for erecting the upper parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, lying towards Susquehanna, Conestoga, Donegal, &c., into a county," the preamble and first section of which recite the petition and define the division line. Subsequent sections make provision for the holding of courts, continuance of existing suits, appointment of trustees to build a court-house and prison, the levying and collecting of taxes, and other matters necessary in the organization of a new county.

The Governor of Maryland manifested some alarm on this occasion from a misapprehension that the commissioners began the line at the mouth of Octorara Creek. That part of the line near the Schuylkill was somewhat altered by the erection of Berks County in 1752.*

March 29, 1727. The Indians living on or near a branch of the Brandywine complained to the Governor and Council that their fishing was hindered by the erection of a mill and dam on that creek, in New Castle County. It appears there was a law in the lower counties requiring this dam to be left open in the fishing season, which had not been complied with.

In 1729 they again made complaint of being disturbed in their possessions on Brandywine Creek, which will be noticed under the head of Newlin township.

Hannah Penn, the widow of the late proprietary, and his grandson, Springett, having died, John, Thomas, and Richard, his three sons, became joint proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Thomas Penn came over to the province for the

* On the 10th of February, 1801, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners "to run out, mark, and fix that part of the lines between the counties of Lancaster and Chester, from a point where the said lines make a corner near the Horseshoe road on the Welsh Mountain, to such point on the Octorara Creek, as in the opinion of the commissioners may be necessary, which lines when so run and fixed to be and remain the lines dividing the counties of Lancaster and Chester, respectively." Commissioners were appointed under this act, who ran and marked the line as now existing between the points designated.

In 1859 a survey was made by Beynard Way, Esq., and others, commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the lines bounding the northwest corner of Chester County, from where the Conestoga turnpike road crosses the northern boundary, near the village of Springfield, to where the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike road (commonly known as the Horseshoe turnpike) crosses the western boundary northwest from the village of Waynesburg. A draft of the lines thus surveyed is on file in the clerk's office at West Chester.

first time in 1732, and arrived at Chester on the afternoon of the 11th of August. An express was immediately sent to Philadelphia, where the Assembly and Council were in session. The secretary of the Council was forthwith dispatched to Chester, with the compliments and congratulations of the Governor and board to the new joint proprietary upon his safe arrival, and "to acquaint him that to-morrow morning they would in person pay their respects to him." Accordingly, on the next day, the Governor and all the members of Council who were able to travel, accompanied by a very large number of gentlemen, visited Chester, "waited on the Honorable Proprietary and paid him their compliments. After dinner the Proprietary with his company, now grown very numerous, sett out for Philadelphia, near to which place he was met by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, with a great body of People. The Recorder, in the name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, made a congratulatory speech, which the Proprietary answered, &c." On the 15th of the month the representatives sent in their "*Humble address*," which contains much less adulation than was betrayed by the part taken by the Governor, Council, and municipal authorities of the city in the affair.

Late at night on the 19th of September, 1734, news of the arrival of John Penn, the elder brother of Thomas, was brought to Philadelphia by express from New Castle. Early on the next morning his brother, Thomas Penn, with a number of gentlemen, proceeded to Chester to receive him, but he did not land there until late in the evening, and remained there all night. On the morning of the 21st the party proceeded towards Philadelphia, and were met at the Schuylkill by the mayor, recorder, and commonalty, as in the case of his brother Thomas. John did not remain long in the country, but returned the next year to adjust some dispute that Lord Baltimore had raised in respect to the interminable boundary question.

BOUNDARY LINE TROUBLES.

An agreement had been entered into by the Penn and Baltimore proprietaries on the 10th of May, 1732, by which a settlement of the border difficultics promised to become easy. After the arrival of Thomas Penn attempts were made to carry out the agreement, but the commissioners of the two provinces failed to put the same interpretation upon it, and the troubles continued. So much interest was aroused in the subject here that Friends, as a body, were drawn to take part in it.

At Quarterly Meeting at Concord 3, 13, 1734. "A Letter was produced here in respect to the divition Between the proprietors of Maryland and Pensilvania directed to the Second-day morning meeting, and meeting for Sufferings, in London, with desires that they might make such use of it as they might think proper; which was agreed to be signed by friends of this meeting, and that it be delivered to Aaron James, Joseph Gilpin, Joseph Brinton and Samuel Levis, to shew it to our proprietor, and if he think it proper, and request the same, that then the said persons send the same to the said meeting; but if not that it be returned here next meeting."

6, 12, 1734: "The friends appointed to wait on the proprietor with the Letter sent from our meeting to the Second-day morning meeting and meeting for sufferings in London Report they were with him and that he took the regard friends had for the affair very kindly and thought it might be of service were it sent home which accordingly is forwarded."

3, 12, 1735. "The correspondance on this side having communicated to this meeting the several letters they have received from those at London, together with a copy of a petition which our friends there have so kindly on our behalf presented to the king in Council when the L'd. Baltimore had put in one which indeed rises in the request of it even to the extremity of our apprehentions and friends at this meeting taking again the affair under their solid and further consideration do judge it proper and necessary that a petition from this meeting be presented to the King in Council, whereupon one being drawn was read approved of and signed in this meeting as also a letter to our friends in London acknowledging their ready and kind endeavours on our behalf on a representation sent last year from this meeting to them and are ordered to be delivered into the hands of Isaac Norris and Israel Pemberton in order to be conveyed to the correspondance at Home."

The following document is the petition referred to:

"To George the Second, King of Great Britain, etc., In Councill:

"The Petition of the People call'd Quakers, from their Quarterly Meeting, held at Concord the 12th day of the third month (May), 1735, comprehending all of that Profession who inhabit within the County of Chester, in the Province of Pensilvania, and the Countys of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware in America, Humbly Sheweth,

"That the majority of the first adventurers for settling and cultivating these Countrys under William Penn, our late Proprietor and Governour, being Quakers, chearfully transported themselves and ffamilys from their native Land that they might in this Retreat enjoy Ease and Quiet. And many of them contentedly relying on Divine Providence spent considerable substance, and without repining underwent scarcity and many hardships before, by the blessing of God on their diligence and Labour, they could bring the Wilderness to afford them necessary subsistance.

"That they found a number of People, Sweeds, Dutch, and English, settled on the most convenient places along the River and Bay of Delaware, Subjects of the Crown of England under the Government of the then Duke of York's Lieutenant Residing at New York, and the said William Penn having obtained a grant from James the said Duke of York for that Tract of Land lying on the westerly side of the aforesaid River and Bay between the province of Pensilvania on the North, and a place then called the Whorekill near the Ocean on the South; many of the said adventurers purchacing under William Penn, intermixed with those Prior Settlers on the said Tract, now called New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, and living peaceably together and with those who settled the Province became as one people, and by their just and kind behaviour toward the Indian natives have obtained their Love and ffriendship, and under the providence of Allmighty God hitherto escaped such troubles and wars as have unhappily befallen some other Collonies in America.

"That the few of those first adventurers who are yet alive among us with their Descendants and Successors on the borders of Maryland perceiving that the L[d] Baltimore by his Commissioners declin'd executing the agreement for Settling the boundaries, and hearing of the threatening us'd by some of the Inhabitants of that Colony that the said Ld Baltimore would use his endeavours to possess our Lands and our Labour. We requested our ffriends in Britain to give us their assistance in representing our case to the King, if there should be occasion, not doubting, from the knowledge we had of their affection and Duty to Thy Person and Government, but that they would be favourably heard. Who, accordingly, as we are informed, when the Ld Baltimore presented His petition for a grant of the whole Peninsula, on part of which many of us dwell, Did, on our behalf, humbly petition the King in Councill against it, truly shewing the danger if he should succeed of our being divested or abridg'd of our Civil rights, and of that freedom in our Religious perswasion which we have hitherto happily enjoyed, and which has been our support under the hardships and Labours we have undergone in Cultivating this new part of thy Dominion.

"That neither our distance from the Throne or low Estate in the World can deprive us of that due sence we have of the real Blessings and Benefit we enjoy under thy mild Government, which everything we hear and feel raises in our minds and establishes our dependance on thy Justice and Benevolence, Giving us the assurance humbly to beseech thee to take our case into Consideration, and then we have good Cause to hope That the prayer of the Petition of Charles Ld Balti-

more for a Grant of that part of the Peninsula which was inhabited by Europeans Before the date of the Charter granted by King Charles the first to his predecessors, and never posses'd or Cultivated by them or any under Them, but constantly in the occupation of those first Inhabitants and their successors who became and remain subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, Will appear too unreasonable to be granted, and that Our King will be graciously plea's'd to continue to us the Liberty we have so Long Enjoyd.

"With sincere prayers for Thy Land, Life, and Happiness in this World and Eternal felicity, we for ourselves and in behalf of many of our Brethren members of this meeting, subscribe Thy Loving and Dutifull Subjects,

"Joseph Gillpin,	Benj. Mendenhall,
Joseph England,	Michael Lightfoot,
William Brinton,	John Mendenhall,
Joseph Pennock,	Sam[l] Levis,
Abraham Marshall,	Aaron Mendenhall,
John Pennell,	W[m] Clayton,
William Hammans,	Jn[o] Buffington,
W[m] Webb,	Nathan Lewis,
Jeremiah Starr,	George Smedle,
Christopher Wilson,	Josiah Hibberd,
Evan Lewis,	Thomas Fell,
Thomas Dell,	John Davis,
Jacob Vernon,	W[m] ffarson,
John Williamson,	Sam[l] Jackson,
Aaron James,	Francis Windle,
George Robinson,	Ellis Lewis,
Thomas Babb,	Tim[y] Hanson,
Joseph Townsend,	Samuel Lewis,
David Davies,	William Cuerton,
Samuel Painter,	Ralph Eavenson,
Jn[o] McCoole,	John Newlin,
John Smith,	Mordecai Yarnall,
Jos. Brinton,	Thomas Vernon,
Wm. Pim,	Joseph Hoskins,
John Sharples,	John Newlin,
Henry Oborn.	Moses Key,
Job Harvey,	Samuel Painter,
John Ashbridge,	Joshua Johnson,
Amos Yarnall,	Thomas Yarnall,
Thomas Gilpin,	Joseph Chambers,
Samuel Garret,	William Webster,
Joseph Eavenson,	Peter Hatton,
Cadwalader Jones,	Sam[l] Lightfoot,
Lewis Lewis,	Caleb Pierce,
Richard Eavenson,	Richard Buffington,
Richard Jones,	Joseph Sharples,
Joseph Pennel,	Peter Dicks,
Isaac Haines,	Jeremiah Dane,
Thomas Hollingsworth,	Jacob Chandler,
James Gibbons,	Tho. Chandler,
Jas. Hollingsworth,	Thomas Carleton,
Tho. Goodwin,	John Salkeld, Jun[r],
Evan Jenkin,	John Dutton,
George Wilson,	Edward Brinton,
Sam[l] Greave,	John Cook,
John Greave,	John Hutton,
Samuel Greave, Jun[r],	Thomas Hiett,
Jonathan Greave,	Samuel Miller,
William Dickson,	Samuel Miller,
Henry Dickson,	William Harlan,
George Gregg,	William Miller,
Joseph Hadly,	Shedrech Scarlet,
Richard Gregg,	Benjamin Johnson,
Samuel Gregg,	Joseph Williams,
Joseph Gregg,	Thomas McClun,
George Gregg, J[r],	John Bezer,
Benj[a] ffred,	Hattill Varman,
Thos. Jackson,	Robert Wilson,
Will[m] Pennock,	Obadiah Johnson,
John fincher,	Thomas Messer,
Isaac Jackson,	Caleb Cowpland,
Tho. Milhous,	Jacob Howell,
James Smith,	William Horne,
Isaac Jackson,	Jn[o] Richardson,
John Cain,	Joseph Robinson,
William Jackson,	Tho. Empson,
Francis Hobson,	Timo. Hanson, Jun[r],
Joseph Hutton,	John Bowers,
Jeremiah Wollaston,	David Morgan,
Richard Chambers,	William Skinner,
Alexand[r] Underwood,	Samuel Hanson,
William Chambers,	Timothy Jenkins,
W[m] Miller,	Joshua Clayton,
Tho. Thornbrugh,	John Cowgill,
James Jackson,	Joseph Crispin.
Mark Manlove, Juner,	Thomas Cowgill,
John Edmunds,	W[m] Coain (?),
Robert Edmunds,	Ralph Needham,
Joseph Booth,	Tho[s] Berry,
James Morris,	Watman Sipell,
Luke Manlove,	John Sipell,
Ebenezer Manlove,	John Cooke,
A[m] England,	John Chicken,
Nath[l] Bowman,	John Tomlin,
Thomas Bowman,	John Emerson,
Benjamin Barrett,	Caleb Hunn,
Benjamin Barret, Jun[r],	Waightman Sipple,
Sam[l] Barrett,	Daniel Nock,
Benjamin Shurmer,	Absalom Manlove,
Simon Hadly,	Benjamin Warren,
Eliakim Hussey,	John Garrettson,
Geo. Hogg,	Stephen Lewis,
John Hill,	Edward Blake,
Rich[d] ffew,	John Hogg,
Benj[a] Swett,	Tho. Wilson,
Nicholas Meers,	William Pasmore,
Swithin Chandler,	Adam Kirk,
Jos[a] Harlan,	John Carleten.
Jn[o] Heald,	Jacob Hollingsworth,
Alphonsus Kirk,	Henry Green."
James Phillips,	

In the year 1736 there culminated one of those riotous outbreaks caused by the unsettled state of the Maryland bounds. Some Germans having settled on the west side of the Susquehanna, several miles north of the temporary line, were at first induced to acknowledge themselves in Maryland, but afterwards, discovering their error, renounced the authority of that province in favor of Pennsylvania. The Deputy Governor of Maryland went among them to urge their adherence to Lord Baltimore, but without avail. The design was then formed of turning them out of their possessions by an armed force, of which the command was given to the notorious Thomas Cresap, whose residence was in Pennsylvania. In order to hold the lands so obtained, offers were secretly made to other persons that they might have them on condition of acknowledging the authority of Maryland. About the time of the discovery of this design the sheriff of Lancaster County was directed to arrest Cresap for the murder of Knowles Dant, which was only accomplished after the burning of his house and the killing of one of his party, on the 24th of November. It appears from the following papers that several persons in Chester County were concerned in this conspiracy:

"Gentlemen,—As a most wicked conspiracy hath been lately discovered to be carried on by several of the Inhabitants of your county in conjunction with the Governor of Maryland, with Intention by force of arms to turn out of their Houses and Plantations the Persons and Familys of more than fifty of his majestys subjects inhabiting this Province, the execution of which it is very probable might have been attended with the most unhappy consequences to the people on both sides, and to the very great disturbance of the King's Peace; and as it is absolutely necessary, in order to apply a proper

remedy to so dangerous a disorder, that some persons should use their endeavours to discover any besides those whose names wee already have that are concerned in the association, and that any who are leaders, and on whom others depend, may be committed as disturbers of the Peace till they can find security, or be otherwise discharged by due course of Law.

"I have thought propper to desire that you would do this acceptable service to your country as well as to myself, and believe it would be convenient for you to call at the house of Wm Miller, where I am informed commissary Hendorson and Benjamin Tasker made proposals to some of these Persons that you would examine the said Wm Miller with Jeremiah Starr & Robert Smith, or any other persons likely to inform you the true state of this ill designed affair. For the rest I leave it to your good management, and desiring that no time may be lost either in the examination you shall make, or the Report you will send me thereon. I conclude,

"Your very Loving Friend,
"THO. PENN.

"Philadelphia, November the 18th, 1736.

"To Joseph Brinton, Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Pennock, Wm Webb, and John Taylor."

"May it please the Propr——

"In obedience to thy Letters of the 18th Instant, we have Used our Utmost endeauor to Discover the principal prsons who were Concerned in the late Unhappy Conspiracy, & have taken several Examinations inclosed, which we Consider is all that can be had at prsent relating to the State of the Ill-designed affair.

"We shall make the best Enquiry we possiby can for the future to discover all persons now or that shall be hereafter concerned in such vile practices, in order that they may be brought to Justice, and are the Propprs Sincere ffrds,

"JOS. BRINTON,
"CALEB COWPLAND,
"JOSEPH PENNOCK,
"WM. WEBB,
"JNO. TAYLOR.

"9br 23d, 1736."

The following is the deposition of Jeremiah Starr, 1736:

"Jeremiah Starr, of the County of Chester, Yeom., aged forty-Seven Years or thereabouts, being one of the people called Quakers, upon his Solemn affirmation according to law doth declare and affirm That his Cousin, Thomas Thompson, told him that Jacob Henderson, the Commissary of Maryland, had by Letter recommended him to Thomas Cresap to be showed some land on the west side of Sasquehannah River, and that sd Thomas Thompson, one John Star, and William Dowmer went accordingly, and was Shewed the land which was Settled by Dutch people, and he the sd Thomas Thompson Chose for himself a Certain piece thereof whereon was a Settlement and a Corn-Mill, and that the sd John Star told this affirmt that he went with Cresap to the Governour of Maryland, who granted him and his ffriends the Land and told them that if they would be true & faithfull Subjects to Lord Baltimore he would defend them, and promised to patent the Lands to them at four shillings ℔ Hundred quitrent—paying only Survey fees for the patent. And that Henry Monday told this affirmt that he proposed to the Govr of Maryland a Method for the Gaining the possession of those Lands, and thereupon it was Resolved by that Governour & his Council that the Malitia of that Government Should be ready about ye end of this Month to take & give the possession of the Lands afd to Monday and his friends.

"And this affirmt Saith that some of the ℔sons who subscribed to a petition Sent to Henry Mondy for some of the afd Land, told him that the Governour of Maryland promised to supply them with armes for their defense against the Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and would find provision for them till Next Spring.

"JERM. STARR.

"Affirmed the 22d day of November, 1736, before us,

"CALEB COWPLAND,
"JOS. BRINTON."

Similar depositions were made by William Miller, of New Garden, John Starr and William Downard, of London Grove, and John Coats, of Chester County, some of them being before other justices. Starr and Downard were weavers, not Quakers, and the first aged about fifty years.

The proceedings in Council, Nov. 23, 1736, were as follows:

"The President acquainted the Board that a Discovery had lately been made of an Association or Engagement entered into by several persons living in or about New Garden, in the County of Chester, who having received some Encouragement from the Governor of Maryland & others in Authority there, had undertaken to oust by Force of Arms those Dutch Families settled on the west side of Sasquehannah, within this Province against whom the late hostile Preparations of Maryland was intended and to possess themselves of their Plantations which they proposed to draw Lotts for, & acknowledging to hold them in Right of the Proprietary of Maryland, they were to defend those Possessions against this Government; that for this End Arms & Ammunition were provided and lodged at the House of one Rigby, in Baltimore County, & every thing was in readiness for carrying their Design into Execution; That on making this Discovery a Warrant was issued here by one of the Provincial Judges for apprehending several Persons concerned in this unlawfull Association, particularly one Henry Munday who, from the Information given, appeared to be one of the principal Persons in conducting it, and that such Care and Diligence had been used in executing the said Warrant, that Munday was taken at his House that very day, when he expected a Rendezvous of the Party, and had sundry Papers relating to the Conspiracy lying before him and several Letters to Persons in Maryland on this subject just finished and ready to be forwarded, all which were with himself secured; and one Edward Leet another of the Persons embarqued with him in this Design, being likewise apprehended they were brought to Town in Custody and are now under Confinement; but that one Charles Higginbotham a principal Person in the said Design, had escaped; That as this Matter highly concerns the Peace of this Province and the safety of its Inhabitants, the Board is called together to take the whole into their Consideration and if they think fitt to examine Munday and Leet from whose Examinations some further Discoveries may probably be made.

"Then were laid before the Board the several Papers which were found with Munday on his being apprehended, to witt:

"An Application to him signed by thirty-one Persons in these Words:

"MR. HENRY MUNDAY:

"SIR:—We the underneath subscribers, being informed that there is some vacant Land & Plantations near Sasquehannah river that were settled by some Dutch Families, and that the said Land were by them located by Warrants issuing from the Land Office in the province of Maryland, as of the right and property of the Lord Baltimore; and that since the said Dutch Families hath disclaimed the Right and Property of the said Lord Baltimore, and hath taken Umbrage under the Proprietarys Penns; That we are informed that the absolute Fee and Right to the said Land is within the Limits and Bounds of the Lord Baltimore's Patent or Charter; That the Lord's chief Agent hath and doth give Encouragement for the resettling the said vacant Plantations and Land. We therefore pray and request that you will in our behalf and stead interceed with the Governor and Agent to settle us in such vacant Land or plantations, and we shall all be willing to pay such Fee or Rent charge as his Lordship usually demands, and we shall with our Lives and Fortunes defend the same, and be subject to the Laws of his Province, and defend his right for which service Sr we shall be all your very much obliged.

"Thomas Charlton,	John Limis,
John Charlton,	John Coates,
Edward Charlton,	Robert Jessop,
John Charlton, Junr.,	George Moore,
Thomas Charlton, Junr.,	Robert Moore,
Arthur Charlton,	Gibbons Jennings,
Richard Sedgwick,	Thomas Scarlett,
William Betty,	Willm Downard,
William Betty, Sr.,	James Henthorn,
James Downard,	Henry Charlton,
James Starr,	Richard Pope,
Daniel Oneal,	Samuel Williamson,
George Bond,	John Carter,
Richd Ryan,	Moses Starr,
Thomas Limis,	Joseph Moss."
Willm Limis,	

"A list of the Names of several Persons, ranged in three columns with a Certificate signed by Gov^{r} Ogle that he had given Instructions to the Deputy Surveyor for laying out two hundred Acres of Land to each, which Names and Certificates are as follows:

" Henry Munday,	Thomas Moore,	Thomas Charlton,
Edward Leet,	Richard Ryan,	John Charlton, Senr.,
Charl. Higginbotham,	George Bond,	Edward Charlton,
James Kaine,	Thomas Linass,	John Charlton,
John Smith,	William Linass,	Thomas Charlton, Junr.,
Hugh Kaine,	John Linass,	Arthur Charlton,
James Nickleson,	John Coats,	Henry Charlton, Junr.,
Robert Trotter,	Robert Jesson,	Richard Sedgwick,
Robert Rowland,	George Moore,	William Betty,
Will^{m} Miles,	Robert Moore,	William Betty, Junr.,
William Greenlee,	Gibbons Jennings,	William Webb.
Stephen White,	Tho. Scarlet,	
John Cross,	William Carpenter,	
John Kaine, Senr.,	Richard Pope,	
John Kaine,		
Edward Ryly,		
Patrick Savage,		
Arthur Browlee,		
James Love,		
Anthony Dixon,		
Benj^{a} Dixon,		
John Morrow,		
Thom. King,	on the original { Thomas Dawson,	
Ralph Higginbotham,	John Dawson."	
John McNabb,		
James McGee,		

"Whereas, Application hath been made to me by Henry Munday, Edw^{d} Leet, and Charles Higginbotham, & forty-nine Persons by them mentioned, I have given Instructions to Thomas White, Dep^{ty} Surveyor, to lay out, and in the names of the said Persons, two hundred acres for each Person.

"Sam. Ogle."

A letter from Henry Munday, Maryland, to the Rev. Mr. Jacob Henderson, in these words:

"Reverend Sir:

"I wrote to you from Annapolis (which freedom I hope you'll please to excuse with the freedom of this) concerning settling some Persons, Inhabitants here, on vacant Plantations near Sasquehannah. I met with a disappointment in securing a preference or first Choice for them as I proposed, occasioned by the cinister Ends and Practice of two Persons who made head of a separate Party against me, Notwithstanding I first apprized them of the Design and they promised me to come in as Copartners. It is agreed that both Parties take their chance by Lotts drawn. The Names of the Persons are ranged in three Columns as directed to the Surveror, the third column is filled up with the Names Tho. Charlton [and others as already given]; That there is some Persons in the first column whose Character is not so good as could be desired by those now recited, which are Persons I presume well known to you, who hath a Relyance on your Friendship in this Affair, As you being the first that projected the settling the said Lands and Plantations, may have such Influence on the Govern^{r} notwithstanding the Directions given for those that did apply to appear at the Place to take Possessions of their several Lotts by the last of this month. Mr. H[illegible]y Charlton had the misfortune to break his Legg, the Journey of your Kinsmen to Virginia, & other Lets & Hinderances, of those Persons that beggs and requests your care in using such measures that they may not be precluded or foreclosed from the benefit of the Governor's Grant, notwithstanding they do not appear to draw their Lotts at the time proposed. Your assistance in this will not only oblige those Gentlemen (in whose favor I take the freedom in giving so much trouble) but me, who am,

"Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant,

"Henry Munday.

"London Grove, y^{e} 14th of November, 1736."

A paper addressed to Messrs. Betties, in these words:

"November y^{e} 14th, 1736.

"Mess^{rs} Betties:

"If Instructions can be sent to Cap^{t} Crissop to return so many of the Names of the vacant Plantations, reserving eleven of the best, which is the number of the third Column, Then every person that appears to draw hath his equal chance.

"Y^{rs} Sr.,

"Henry Munday.

"Cap^{t} Crissop send to the Parties to come to draw their Lotts by next Saturday."

Nov. 24, 1736, Edward Leet, of Marlborough, yeoman, aged about seventy-one years, being examined by the Council, stated that Munday had shown him a petition, about a month past, signed by several of his neighbors; and a few days after Charles Higginbotham came and asked him to go to Annapolis about some lands in Maryland. He, wishing to take up some not only for himself but for eight of his cousins, agreed to go, and with them went John Smith, John Henthorn, Hugh Kaine, John Kaine, and James Nicholson. On their way they lodged at Thomas Cresap's house and viewed some lands in that neighborhood. Upon calling on Governor Ogle, of Maryland, he told them he intended to dispossess the Dutch on Susquehanna, and would give to Leet and his companions each two hundred acres of their lands. While at Annapolis, Henry Munday came and presented a paper to the Governor, signed by several persons, for the lands on Susquehanna, and seemed displeased that Higginbotham had been before him in his application.

"Henry Munday, of London Grove, saddler, aged about forty-eight years," being examined on November 25th, stated that about the latter end of September, Thomas Thomson, of London Grove, told him of meeting at William Miller's with Rev. Jacob Henderson (his brother-in-law), and Benjamin Tasker, Esq., of Maryland, then on their way to Philadelphia. Thomson mentioned a desire for some land for himself and sons, whereupon Tasker gave him a letter to some person in Maryland, now supposed to be Cresap. Thomson, with John Star and William Downard, went toward Lancaster, and crossing Susquehanna called upon Cresap, who showed them some vacant plantations and others inhabited by Dutch people. Star then proceeded to Annapolis, and on his return informed that Governor Ogle had agreed to grant those lands to Star, Thomson, Downard, Thomson's two sons, and these other persons who are friends or relations of Star and Downard, to wit: James Star, Ja. Hinthorn, John Hinthorn, Nathaniel Dawson, James Downard, and one —— Savor, an attorney-at-law. At Downard's suggestion, Munday had drawn up a paper for those desiring lands to sign, and carried it to several of those who signed it. After a visit to Annapolis he sent notice to several to meet him; and accordingly, on the 8th instant, Robert Ryan, John Coats, George Moore, Henry Charlton, Richard Sedgwick, William Betty, and William Betty, Jr., met at the house late of Moses Harlan, now possessed by Thomas Linus, one of the signers to the petition. Another meeting was appointed on the 15th, on which day he was apprehended.

In a preliminary declaration Munday alludes to an expensive suit in chancery, by which he had lost above fourteen hundred pounds, and for this reason thought of trying his fortune in another province. He was doubtless the person who married Prudence, the widow of James Sandelands, Jr., of Chester, about whose estate there was much litigation.

In Council, Nov. 29, 1736, "The minute of the preceeding Council being read and approved,

"A Draught of the Letter to the Magistrates of Chester County thereby directed was laid before the Board by the Secretary, which being read was approved, and the President is desired in behalf of the Council to sign the same in these Words":

"PHILADELPHIA, Novemr 29th, 1736.

"GENTLEMEN:

"The seasonable Discovery of the late wicked Design, which from the Encouragement of our unkind Neighbours of Maryland was sett on foot & upon the Point of being carried into Execution, for ousting by Force of Arms those Dutch Families settled on the west side of Sasquehannah in the County of Lancaster within the unquestionable Bounds of this Province and the apprehending of some of the Persons who were principally concerned in promoting within your County the Association for this purpose having for the present, we hope, defeated the evil Intentions of those who by such practices would have introduced the utmost Confusion and Disorder amongst His Majesty's Subjects of this Government, We have had it under our Consideration in what manner those Disturbers of the Publick Peace ought to be proceeded against, and altho' we are clearly of Opinion that the Offence is of so heinous a Nature as would well justify a severe Prosecution of every one concerned in it, yet there is some Reason to believe that many of them were, by the Artifices and Misrepresentations of the Ringleaders, unwarily led into the Design without considering its Tendency or the ill Effects it might produce we are unwilling that these misguided Persons should be equally subjected to a Prosecution with those who are more criminal; And, therefore, we think it proper that you call before you as many of the said Associators as possibly you can, & take their several Examinations apart letting them know that according to the Candour of their Confessions they may expect Favor; & such of them as you shall find open and free in their Discoveries and disposed to live for the future in due Obedience to this Government, may, on a submission for their present Offence, and becoming bound on their own Recognizance for their good Behaviour, be discharged without a Prosecution which by Reason of the Poverty of many of them, might utterly ruin their Families. And of your Proceedings herein acquaint us, who are

"Your Loving Friends."

An extra session of the Assembly was called to join with the Council in a representation of the troubles between the two provinces to the king.

"The Examination of Sarah Southby upon her oath saith y^t upon y^e 16 day of this Instant, 9^br, at y^e house of Will^m Downard, John Owen y^e High Sherife being there, as she heard, to take Charles Hickinbotom, she saw John Star take down a Gun but saw him do no more, and saw John Henthorn knock down a man so y^t y^e blod Run out of his head, and saw James Henthorn and Mary Henthorn strick with stickes, and saw Jean Downard throw scalding broath and a stone at y^e Sherife which hit his shoulder, and saw Daniell Oneall strick y^e Sherife with his fists and then went and got a how and threned to strick any y^t Came near him, and then he went and Cald the Henthorns who knew nothing of it before.

"taken before me

"ABRA: EMMIT."

Deposition of George Aston, 1736:

"George Aston, of the County of Chester, in the Province of Pensilvania, Sadler, aged ab^t Fifty Years, being one of the People Called Quakers, upon his Solemn Affirmation, according to Law did Declare and Affirm, That upon some Conversation happening between Thomas Cresap, Robert Buchanan & this Affirm^t on the road in Sight of the City of Philadelphia, upon bringing the s^d Cresap down from the County of Lancaster, The said Cresap Said, Damn it, Aston, this is one of the Prettyest Towns in Maryland. I have been a troublesome fellow, but by this last Jobb I have made a present of the two provinces to the King, and that if the people found themselves in a better Condition by the Change, they might thank Cresap for it, or words to that Effect.

"Philadelphia Decb^r 3d 1736. "GEO. ASTON.

"Taken before me,

"CLEM. PLUMSTED, *Mayor.*"

Cresap was kept in irons for some time, but what disposition was eventually made of him the colonial records do not show, except that his case was left to the judges of the Supreme Court who ordered his arrest.

The condition of the public buildings at this time appears, by the following, not to have been very creditable:

"*To the Commissioners and Assessors of the County of Chester*:

"The Petition of Joseph Parker of Chester Humbly Sheweth

"That Whereas your Predecessors as the Guardians of the Publick found an absolute Necessity for Erecting a Court house with other Buildings for the better Accomodating the administration of Justice which said Court house was at the Publick Expence Furnished with Tables, Chairs, fire shovels, Tongs, Doggs, fenders, so many as was Reasonably adjudged Necessary, And also procured AN ORDER to be Incerted amongst the Records of the said County, by the advice of the Late Chief Justice, that the Clerk for the time being should Deposite ALL THE RECORDS of the said County therein, as a place of greatest security from accidents by fire, &c: and your Petitioner makes no Doubt but your Predecessors as well as your selves appointed propper Persons to take Care of the same But whoever the Persons Charge the same was Committed to It is Apparent to Every Person that will make use of his Eyes that the Doors are most Commonly Left Open for Horses and Cattle to go in and out at Pleasure, the Furniture broke and Exceedingly Diminished, and the place made a Comon Stage whereby Rude people Breaks the windows, Treads down the Ceiling and Commits many Disorders, which, if not timely Prevented, must End in the Ruin thereof, As the great Danger which proceed by the person Intrusted by you with the Care thereof In making the same a Dwelling house and keeping Fires therein for some months Together. What I therefore wo'd Desire that you would not think this Complaint below your Notice but take such proper order for Remedying the mischiefs Complained of as to you may seem most proper & Convenient

"I am your Friend To Command

"JO PARKER.

"Jany 24th 1737."

"Memorandum that the Commissioners & Assessors of Chester County have (y^e first day of March, 1737-8) agreed with John Owen to repair the Court House after the manner herein mentioned (viz) The Lower floor and the Bar and to provide Convenient Seats for the Petty Jury to sitt on when in Court, and to repair the windows and shutters below stairs and above and the Chimney case in the Grand Jury room and to repair the Three Tables belonging to the several rooms above stairs and the Benches and to fix a Turn'd Column or Pillar to Support the Ceiling where the Bell rope comes thro' and to cause the Ceiling to be Repaired, and to Provide as many Boards as may lay a ffloor over the s^d Ceiling and to make & put up shutters for the Belfry (or place where the Bell hangs) and Likewise to make a window in the Gable End in the Garret or Upper Room and glaze the same, and to Endeavour to procure (with the help of Joseph Parker,) the Chairs that is wanting belonging to the Court House as also the Tongs and fire Shovels, and that the said John Owen accomplish or Cause to be accomplished the afores^d respective articles by the first day of next May Court to be held at this County of Chester In Consideration of the Performance of the said work the said John Owen hath been allowed an Order on the Treasurer for five Pounds towards the same & providing Materials JOHN OWEN."

"CHESTER, March y^e 1, 1737-8."

John Owen appears to have purchased rivets, hooks, nails, etc., from Jacob Lightfoot, in April and May, to the value of two pounds thirteen shillings five pence, for repairs of the court-house.

On June 29, 1737, Elisha Gatchell, Esq., of East Nottingham, being at the tavern of Thomas Hughes, in that township, there came five men on horseback, said to be from the Maryland garrison, commanded by Captain John Charlton, and after beating and abusing him, they took him with them on a horse belonging to Joshua Littler, which happened to be at the door. After crossing Susquehanna,

they spent the night at one Nicholas Savor's, a mile or two beyond, and the next day went to a public-house kept by one Hickeson, where came John Copson, one of the provincial judges of Maryland, to whom Thomas Hughes had gone with dispatch the previous evening. Copson would have released Gatchell and bound over the others but for Nathaniel Rigby, a justice of Baltimore county. He was held to bail for his appearance at the Provincial Court of Maryland in October. The representations of both sides having been laid before the king in council, an order for the cessation of all tumults and prosecutions was received here soon after, and the agreement of 1732 was directed to be carried out. Under this, a provisional line was to be run, fifteen and a quarter miles south of Philadelphia, as far as the Susquehanna, beyond which it was to be but fourteen and three-quarter miles south of the same point.

In 1739 war was declared against Spain, and an expedition planned against the West Indies, of which Governor Thomas gave notice in a proclamation dated April 14, 1740, and encouraging enlistments for this "glorious undertaking." Two days later the following advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*:

"By the Governor's Command. Notice is hereby given to all such as shall be willing to inlist in the important Expedition now on Foot for attacking and plundering the most valuable Part of the Spanish West Indies to repair to the following gentlemen and subscribe their Names till a General Rendezvous shall be ordered at Philadelphia, viz:

* * * * * * * * *

"Chester County: Henry Hockley, James Mather, Robert Finney, Lazarus Finney at Flying Hill [Thunder Hill?].

* * * * * * * * *

"The said Gentlemen are strictly enjoined not to discover any Person's Name that shall be desirous to have it concealed.

"PHILADELPHIA Apr. 16, 1740."

As a result of this there was soon complaint of the enlistment of bought servants, which the Governor refused to discountenance. The Assembly was appealed to, but all they could do was to reimburse in some measure the masters for their losses. On June 3, 1741, orders were signed and delivered to James Gibbons and Samuel Levis for the payment, by the trustees of the loan office, of £515 11*s.* 9*d.*, for 58 enlisted servants from Chester County. The next day was read a petition from Anna Nutt & Co., owners of iron-works at Coventry and Warwick, representing that ten servants had been taken from them by enlistment, some of them colliers, which had put a stop to the works, with several hundred pounds' damage to the petitioners. On July 22d an additional sum of £84 11*s.* 11*d.* was ordered to be paid on account of enlisted servants, and subsequently Enoch Pearson received £7 10*s.*, and Abraham Emmit £3 13*s.* 7*d.*, for the loss to each of a servant.

Thomas Penn returned to England in 1741, with the expectation of coming again to this country to live, but this he never did.

At the instance of the Grand Jury and some of the *substantial* inhabitants of Chester County, complaining of abuses practiced in that county by the use of defective weights and measures, the justices petitioned the Governor for the appointment of a regulator of weights and measures. Isaac Taylor received the appointment. The petitioners allege that "they have directed the purchasing of standards of brass for weights and measures, according to his Majesty's standards for the Exchequer." These standards were procured by Thomas Morgan, and cost the county £17 12*s.* 11*d.*

The jail and court-house both appear to have been subjected to some renovation about this time. An order was passed by the commissioners in favor of Nathan Worley "for £10, for planks for flooring the *two dungeons* East side of the prison and laying the floors &c.;" and one in favor of Thomas Morgan "for £5 11*s.* 6*d.*, for 150 lbs. spikes for laying the *Dungeon's* floors." There was also an order of £5 for plastering and ceiling the prison; and one of £26 for repairing and painting the court-house and prison; and another of £14 4*s.* for a well in the work-house yard. Still other repairs were made the next year.

In the trial of criminal cases, it appears to have been the practice since the early settlement of the province only to employ counsel in those of serious import. In these cases the most able counsel in the province were engaged. The following minute from the commissioners' books shows the amount of compensation allowed in such cases:

1742: "Allowed John Kinsey Esq^{r} an order on the Treas^{r} for the sum of £3 12*s.* being his fees as Kings attorney at the tryall of James O'Donnelly and Richard Graham, 26th of May last."

Besides the counsel, there was another officer specially employed for trials in the Oyer and Terminer, as will be seen by another minute:

"Allowed John Ross, Gent. an order on the Treasurer for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, for officiating as clerk of the Crown at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Chester, for the tryal of James O'Donnelly & Richard Graham, the 26th of May last."

Richard Graham was sent away in the "Privateer," for which additional fees were allowed.

"Sep^{r} 10, 1742.

"ff^{d} Richard Peters

"From the best judgment I can make of the inclination of the People of Chester county respecting the Elections I have hopes that (with good industry) three of the present members may be removed, viz., Harvey, Hughes and Tatnal; and if you and Mr Plumsted & Mr Allen would but request some of the most active & well disposed men in our county to rouse up & endeavour for a change it must needs be of singular use. The only persons I know that want animating who would use such directions with discretion are Joseph Brinton, Joseph Bonsall, John Parry, Henry Hockley, John Miller, Adam Boyd, Job Ruston, Francis Allison & Robt Cathcart

"I am y^{r} assured ff^{d} [John Taylor]."

THE "ASSOCIATORS."

War was declared by England against France March 29, 1744, of which notice was given here by a proclamation of Governor Thomas, June 11th. Chester County was not the seat of active operations, but we find that in January, 1746–7, petitions were presented to the Assembly by James Mather, David Cowpland, John Salkeld, and Aubrey Bevan, tavern-keepers of Chester, for the diet of Captain Shannon's company of soldiers. Dr. Gandouit asked for payment for medicines and attendance on sick soldiers. Some apprehensions were felt lest the Indians should join with the French, as they afterwards did; and as the Assembly declined to pass any effective militia law, the subject was left for voluntary action. A number of persons of military proclivities joined together under the name of "Associa-

tors." A regiment was organized, principally in the townships of East and West Nantmeal, Uwchlan, West Caln, and Charlestown, with William Moore as colonel. Commissions were granted to the officers February 8, 1747–8. According to the "Second Archives," ii. 506, the "officers of the two Associate Regiments of Chester County" at that date were as follows:

Colonels.—William Moore, Andrew McDowell.
Lieutenant-colonels.—Samuel Flower, John Frew.
Majors.—John Mather, John Miller.

Captains.

1. David Parry.
2. Roger Hunt.
3. George Aston.
4. William McKnight.
5. Moses Dickey.
6. Richard Richison.
7. Andrew McDowell.
8. John McCall.
9. George Taylor.
10. James Graham.
11. Robert Grace.
12. Hugh Kilpatrick.
13. John Williamson.
14. John Mather.
15. James Hunter.
16. John Miller.
17. William Clinton.
18. Thomas Hubbert, Jr.
19. George Leggitt.
20. Job Ruston.
21. William Bell.
22. Joseph Wilson.
23. Henry Glassford.
24. William Boyd.
25. William Reed.
26. William Porter.

Lieutenants.

1. Isaac Davis.
2. Guyon Moore.
3. Robert Morrell.
4. Robert Anderson.
5. John Boyd.
6. John Cuthbert.
7. John Cunningham.
8. John Culbertson.
9. John Vaughan.
10. William Darlington.
11. John Kent.
12. William Buchanan.
13. James McMakin.
14. James Mather.
15. Charles Moore.
16. George Bentley.
17. Morris Thomas.
18. John Rees.
19. Thomas Leggitt.
20. Joseph Smith.
21. Robert McMullen.
22. James Cochran.
23. Robert Allison.
24. John Culbertson.
25. Thomas Hope.
26. Robert Mackey.

Ensigns.

1. Nathaniel Davis.
2. William Little.
3. Edward Pearce.
4. Samuel Love.
5. James Montgomery.
6. John Hambright.
7. George McCullough.
8. James Scott.
9. Robert Awl.
10. Francis Gardner.
11. Jacob Free.
12. William Cumming.
13. John Johnson.
14. Joseph Talbot.
15. Benjamin Weatherby.
16. Thomas Brown.
17. William Carr.
18. Anthony Prichard.
19. Archibald Young.
20. James Dysart.
21. Rowland Parry.
22. Joseph Parke.
23. John Emmitt.
24. John Donald.
25. Thomas Clarke.
26. John Smith.

ERECTION OF BERKS COUNTY, 1752.

An act of Assembly was passed March 11, 1752, for the erection of Berks County out of parts of Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster Counties, in which the bounds were defined as follows:

"By a Line at the Distance of ten superficial miles, southwest from the Western Bank of the River Schuylkill, opposite to the mouth of a Creek called Monocacy, to be run North West to the Extremity of the Province, and South East until it shall intersect the Line of Chester County, then on one strait line crossing the River Schuylkill aforesaid, to the Upper or North Westward Line of McCall's Manor," etc.

It was further provided that Edward Scull, of Philadelphia County, Benjamin Lightfoot, of Chester, and Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster, should, within six months, meet together, and run, mark out, and distinguish the boundary line between those counties and the county of Berks.

The territory taken from Chester County by this act could not have been very large, if we judge from the assessment lists. The only townships affected thereby were Coventry, East and West Nantmeal. The number of taxables for two years are here given:

	1750.	1753.
Coventry	90	93
East Nantmeal	105	81
West Nantmeal	142	166

CHANGE OF STYLE.

In "The great Law or the Body of Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, Past at an Assembly held at Chester (alias Upland), the 7th day of y^e^ 10th month, called December, 1682," the 35th section reads as follows:

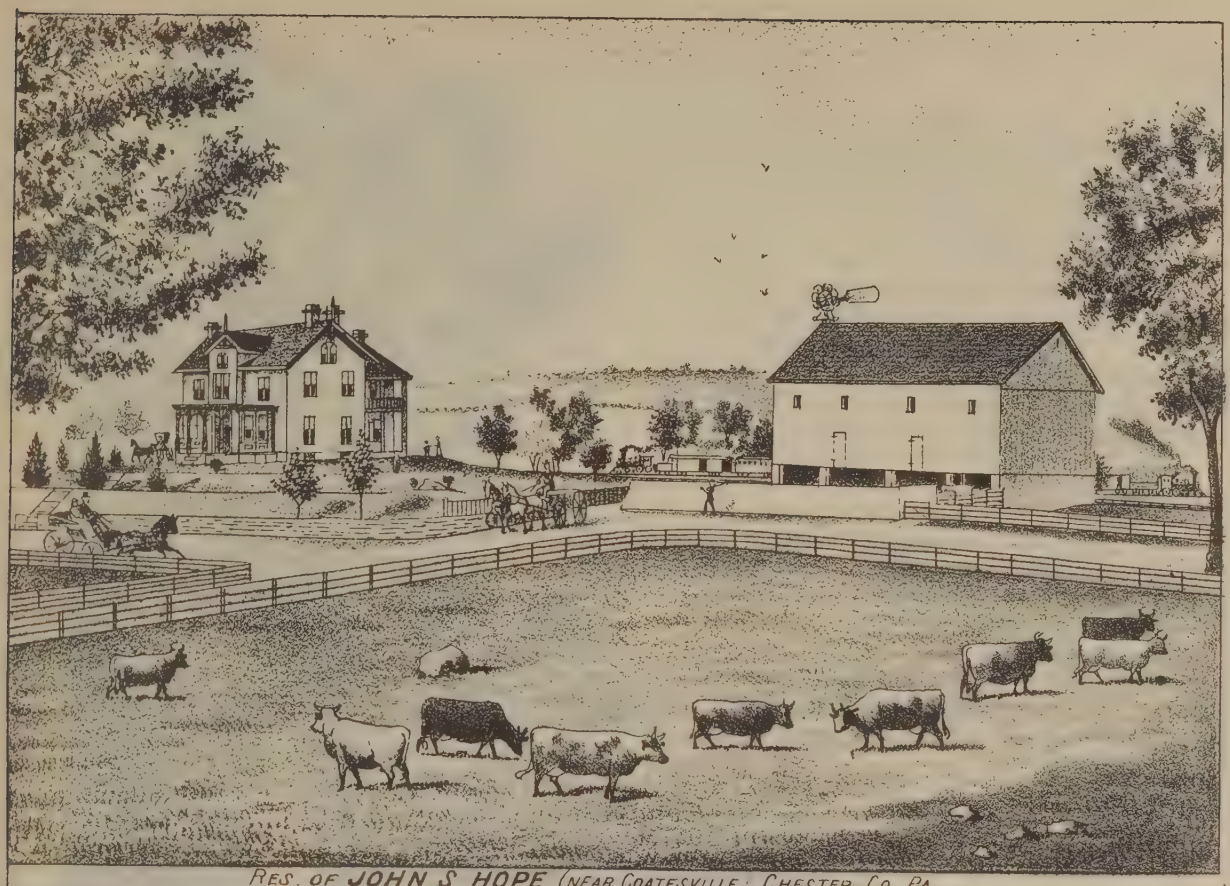
"35. And Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the dayes of the Week and y^e^ months of the year shall be called as in Scripture, & not by Heathen names (as are vulgularly used) as the first, Second, and third days of y^e^ Week, and first, second, and third months of y^e^ year, and beginning with y^e^ Day called Sunday and the month called March."

An act passed in 1710 reads thus:

"Whereas, the Generality of the Inhabitants of this Province do conscientiously scruple to call the Names of the Months as they are usually called, but the Month which others call March they call the *First Month*, and the Month commonly called April, the *Second Month*, and so of the rest of the Months of the Year; and the Dates of many Deeds, Conveyances, and other Writings, as well as the Times of Payment of Money, are accordingly mentioned and expressed. Now, forasmuch as Disputes and Controversies may hereafter arise concerning the Premises, Be It Therefore Enacted, &c., That all Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, or Powers of Agency, Commissions, Bonds, Bills, Charter-Parties, Leases, Releases, Contracts, Articles, Receipts, and all other Instruments and Writings whatsoever, wherein the Names of the Months are called First, Second, Third, Fourth, instead of March, April, May, June, and so of the rest, always accounting the Month called March to be the first Month of the Year, shall and are hereby enacted and declared to be as good and available, and may be pleaded, and shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken in all Courts of Judicature, and elsewhere within this Province, to be as valid and effectual in Law, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as if the Months in such Writings had been set down and expressed by their usual names, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the Contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

Instances are said to have been observed in old writings wherein this numerical style was used before the advent of the Society of Friends. Some authors have erroneously stated that prior to 1752 the year began with the 1st of March, and errors are almost universally made at this age by persons in changing the style of dates prior to that time from the numerical to the nominal, or *vice versa*. An original entry is found, as for instance, 10th month 15th, 1730, and it is at once converted into October 15th, etc., whereas it should be made December, if changed at all. On the other hand, the Quaker descendant of other ancestors finds in the family Bible record the names of the months, and changes February, 1674, to second month, 1674, whereas it was the twelfth month of that year, or otherwise the second month of 1675 by the present style.

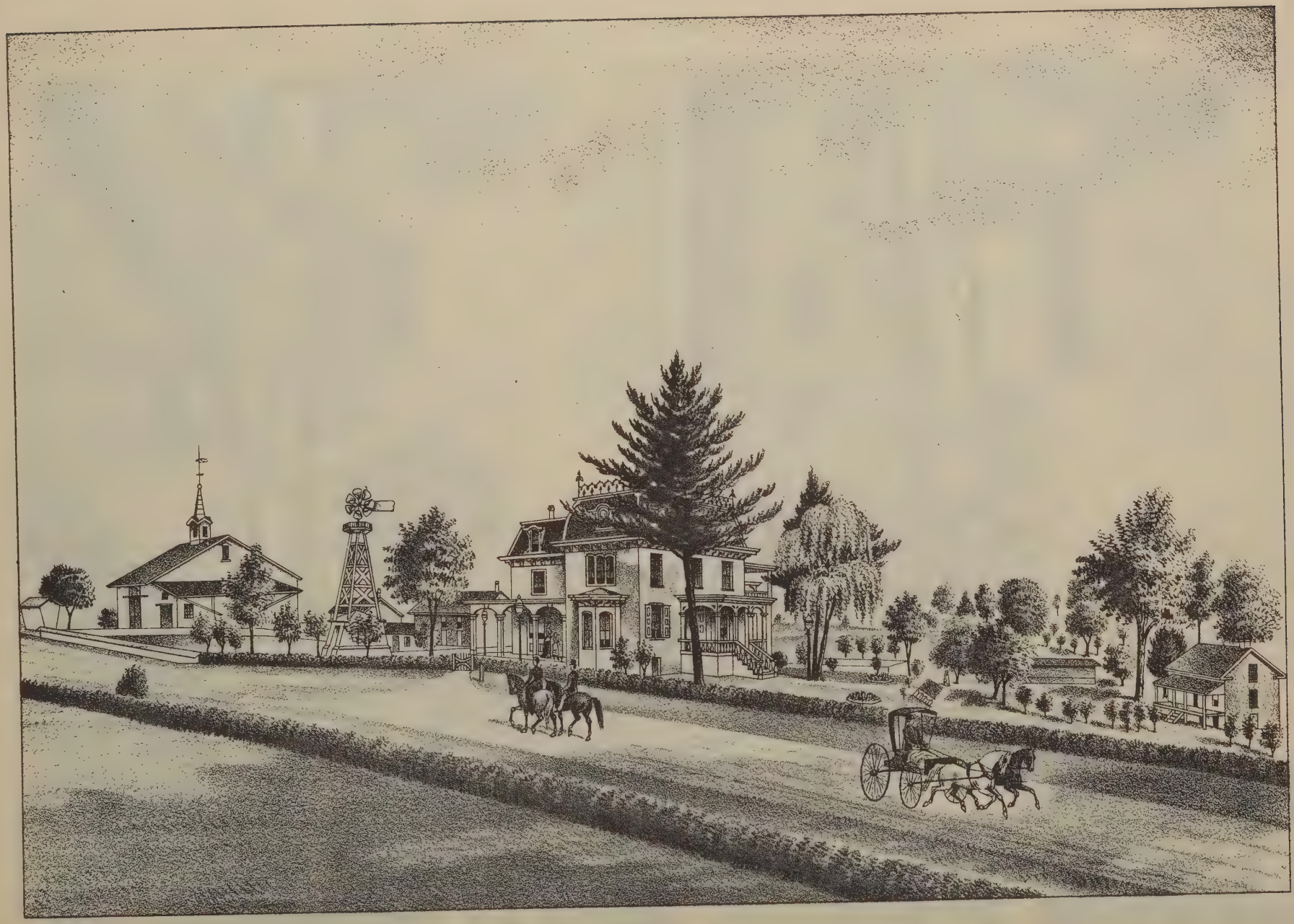
In the computation of time throughout Great Britain and its dependencies, up to the 31st of December, 1751, what was known as *Old Style* continued to be used,



RES. OF **JOHN S. HOPE** (NEAR COATESVILLE) CHESTER CO. PA.

"SAND HILL."

RES. AND FARM OF **SAM'L A. LAWRENCE** WEST CALN CHESTER CO PA.



RESIDENCE OF **SAMUEL CORNETT**. SCHUYLKILL TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

although in Catholic countries the Gregorian or reformed calendar had been in use since 1582.

By an act of Parliament passed in 1751 it was enacted that

"The supputation, according to which the Year of our Lord beginneth on the 25th Day of March, shall not be made Use of from and after the last Day of December, 1751, and that the first day of January next following the said last Day of December, shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the first Day of the Year of our Lord 1752," and so on from time to time. "The first Day of January in every Year which shall happen in Time to come shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the first day of the Year, and that each New Year shall accordingly commence and begin to be reckoned from the first Day of every such Month of January."

It was also directed that "The natural Day next immediately following the second Day of September in the Year 1752, shall be called, reckoned and accounted to be the fourteenth Day of September, omitting for that Time only the eleven intermediate Days of the common Calendar."

Whether there was any official promulgation of this act has not been observed, but the Society of Friends in England, by their representative committee, known as the "Meeting for Sufferings," issued an epistle, dated 7 mo. 6th, 1751, "To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and America," reciting the act of Parliament, and advising the observance thereof.

In this work the dates are, with few exceptions, given as written at the time, and it may have been observed that between the 1st of January and 25th of March two years are mentioned, thus, 1724–5. The reason of this seems to have been that, although the ecclesiastical, legal, or civil year began on the 25th of March, yet the historical year, from the time of the conquest, 1066, began on the 1st of January, and it was intended to be understood that it was 1724 by the former, and 1725 by the latter, computation.

Standing in the pillory was rarely resorted to as a mode of punishment by the justices of Chester County. At the February term, 1753, one Owen Oberlacker, alias John Bradley, upon being convicted of "speaking seditious words," was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, with the words, "*I stand here for speaking seditious words against the best of Kings*, wrote in large hand, to be affixed to his back." In addition to this punishment, twenty-one lashes upon his bare back were to be inflicted the same day.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

In 1753 the French invaded Western Pennsylvania, in pursuance of their grand scheme to secure the possession of the valley of the Mississippi. The next year witnessed open conflict and bloodshed between the English and French in that quarter, and ended with the latter in undisputed possession. These had endeavored, and in the end with success, to win the savages to their side, which was more readily accomplished on account of the intrusion of settlers within the territory to which they had not surrendered their claim.

In the spring of 1755 a number of troops arrived in Virginia from England to aid in the defense of the American possessions. In conjunction with a considerable number of colonial troops, they were placed under the command of General Braddock, and constituted the expedition defeated by the French and Indians near Fort Du Quesne. The news of this defeat aroused great excitement and alarm, and petitions poured in upon the Assembly from all parts of the country to take measures for protection.

The disputes between Governor Morris and the Assembly, in which the Quakers still had a majority, were constant, and unfortunately were not conducted with that spirit of moderation and forbearance that should have prevailed in a period of so much difficulty and danger. The Assembly could not vote money specifically for carrying on the war, and in providing means "*for the king's use*" they desired to issue an additional amount of paper money. This was opposed by the Governor under proprietary instructions. Another difficulty arose in providing for the assessment of a heavy land-tax. The Assembly included the proprietary lands in the assessment, and the Governor so far forgot himself as to accuse that body with having included these lands for the purpose of defeating the bill; especially did he censure Dr. Franklin, whom he regarded as the author of this measure. Notwithstanding the alarming condition of the country, there were those who endeavored to stir up sedition. For that offense one John Costello was in 1755 convicted by the court at Chester, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour on two successive days, wearing the insignia of his crime, as in the case of Owen Oberlacker.

No act could be passed by the Assembly to compel persons to take up arms in defense of the province, or to organize the militia for that purpose, but the Quakers threw no obstacle in the way of those whose scruples did not prevent them from performing military duty, and even went so far as to enact a law "for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for military purposes within this Province." The appropriations for "*the king's use*" were, indeed, by no means niggardly: an act granting £60,000 was passed this year, and one for £30,000 in the year following. Such acts continued to be passed from time to time while the Quakers still maintained their ascendency in the Assembly.

Of those who joined the military service from this county we have no definite account. The records of Friends show that several of their members were disowned for taking part in warlike measures. In the public expenditures we find charged, March 2, 1756, "To Capt. George Aston, for himself and Company's pay, £240 15*s.* 4*d.*," and on the 20th, "To Capt. Isaac Wayne, for himself and Company's pay, £190 2*s.* 3*d.*"*

"We, the Inhabitants of St. Vincent Township, Pike Land, Chester County, here underwritten having maturely weighed and considered the almost Inevitable Dangers to which We are exposed, and thinking it our bounden Duty as Christians and most Loyal Subjects to our most gracious Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, &c.,

"To Save, if possible, Our Lives, Wives, Children, Liberty, and our most holy Religion from the Hands of our most cruel and Merciless Enemy, who daily approaches Us with hasty, Conquering, and Murdering Steps, Have, first imploring the Assistance of the Almighty Sovereign, Giver of all Victories, on our Feeble Endeavours, Formed, and by these presents do form and associate Ourselves into an Independent Company, under the Denomination of the St. Vincent and

* Votes of Assembly, iv. 618–19.

Pike's Land Association, and to be in Subjection to One Captn, One Lieutent, and One Ensign, which shall be regularly chose and Voted for by us hereafter.

"The tenth Day of May, 1756, We further Assembled, do choose Adam Heylman, Captn, John Hart, Lieutent, Adam Roontour [Ramsaur,] Ensign of the said Company.

"As witnesses of Our hands:

John Lewis Ache.	Frederick Hasserus.
John Beker.	Philip Lewis.
John Bownd.	Jacob Losch.
Jacob Braun.	Adam McNally.
Ritchart Brischert.	John McNally.
Esaias Charles.	Frederick Mack.
Michael Conrad.	Jacob Mann.
Jacob Corner.	Adam Moses.
Charles Cramp.	Philip Muntz.
John Crassert.	George Nieler.
Jacob Danefels.	Dietrich Roam.
Jacob De Fran.	Michael Roth.
Peter Demler.	Peter Selle.
John Valentin Ernst.	Conrad Sellner.
Yost Everhard.	Peter Sleider.
Ernst Fanstiel.	Simon Sleider.
Jacob Gebbard.	Valentine Smidt.
George Good.	John Stein.
Jacob Good.	Peter Steiger.
John Hartman.	Adam Stone.
George Hartz.	Frederick Swab.
Valentine Henry.	Adam Swerner.
William Henry.	Jacob Thomas.
Balthaser Heylman.	Jacob Vine.
John Heylman.	Valentine Vittler.
John Adam Heylman.	George Werny."

In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 25, 1756, mention is made of officers who have received commissions under the new militia law, including David Thomas (captain), John Thomas (lieutenant), and Robert Fullerton (ensign), in Vincent, Chester County.

June 4, 1756, six members of Assembly resign their seats, including William Peters, of Chester County. This was owing to the clamor against Friends for refusing to support extreme war measures.

The Delaware Indians had been so far seduced by the French as to engage in committing the most barbarous atrocities against the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The Six Nations still remained friendly, and it was hoped that, through the instrumentality of this powerful combination of savages, the Delawares could be brought to terms of peace. The Quakers used every effort to bring about this result, but the Governor unwisely made a formal declaration of war against the Delawares; and not to be behind the savages themselves in cruelty and atrocity, a proclamation was issued offering a premium for prisoners *or scalps* taken from their Indian enemy.

A reconciliation was, however, soon brought about through the instrumentality of Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations, the Quakers, and a few of the Delawares who remained faithful.

It does not seem to be generally understood that the English Ministry at this time contemplated a measure that would have rendered it impossible for a Friend to have served as a member of Assembly, but such was the case. In January, 1756, a bill was framed to prevent any person in the colonies (meaning Pennsylvania) from being "capable to sett, vote, or have deliberative voice in any Council or Assembly," who would not take an oath.

At the October election a number of Friends were again elected, but at the opening of the session four of them sent in their resignation, as follows:

"October 16th 1756:

"Mahlon Kirkbride, William Hoge, Peter Dicks, and Nathaniel Pennock returned Representatives to serve in Assembly, requested leave to resign their seats for the reasons set forth in the following paper, by them presented to the House, viz

"May it please the Speaker and the House of Representatives; Understanding that the Ministry have requested the Quakers, who from the first settlement of this Colony have been the Majority of the Assemblies of this Province, to suffer their seats, during the difficult situation of the affairs of the Colonies to be filled by members of other denominations, in such manner as to prepare without any scruples all such laws as may be necessary to be enacted for the defense of the Province in whatever manner they may judge best suited to the circumstances of it; and notwithstanding we think this has been pretty fully complied with at the last election yet at the request of our Friends, being willing to take of all possible objection we who have (without any solicitation on our part) been returned as Representatives in this Assembly request we may be excused and suffered to withdraw ourselves and vacate our seats in such manner as may be attended with the least trouble and most satisfactory to this honourable House.

"Mahlon Kirkbride, Peter Dicks,
"William Hoge, Nathaniel Pennock.

"And the House taking the foregoing paper into consideration Resolved, That the request of said members be granted and that their seats be deemed vacant accordingly; and they are hereby disabled from sitting or serving in Assembly for the ensuing year. Ordered That Mr Speaker do issue his order to the Provincial Secretary requiring him to issue Writs to the Sheriffs of the counties of Bucks and Chester respectively, for electing other persons in the room and stead of the said members so disabled from sitting or serving in Assembly."

At a Quarterly Meeting held at Concord, 11th mo. 8, 1756,—

"Our Friends and Brethren of the Yearly Meeting and Meeting for Sufferings in London having understood that the Government there were about to impose an oath on all such as accepted seats in the house of Assembly here: Thereby effectually to prevent all Friends from any share in Legislation in this province, under a supposition that they were incapable (by reason of their peaceable principles) to serve their country in time of war: Taking the premises into consideration concluded to interest themselves against so violent a step being taken, whereby our political constitution would be much wounded, by making application and succeeding in such sort as to prevent it, on condition that Friends generally withdrew from the House of Assembly at this time of Danger and Distress. Wherefore, the said meetings engaged our dear Friends Christopher Wilson and John Hunt, (whom they recommend as Brethren in full unity) to undertake a visit to Friends in this province and who are now in this meeting with an Epistle from said meetings to the Quarterly Meetings in Pensilvania, and copies of their proceedings on the occasion whereby it appears that a deep concern and solicitude hath affected those meetings in regard to the reputation of Truth and good of the Society; and a singular instance of friendship and Brotherly Love is manifested by our said two Friends who have come so far to see us. For all which this meeting is thankfully sensible. In consequence of their application and the dissatisfaction of some Friends formerly members of Assembly we understand so many have left the House that there remains but about eight or nine friends there."

This appears to have placed those having no conscientious scruples on the subject of taking up arms in a majority in the Assembly, but still the want of harmonious action between that body and the Governor was not diminished. The future angry disputes between the parties conclusively demonstrate that Quakerism was but a small item in the serious obstacles to harmonious legislation. The representatives of the people, without distinction of sect or party,

knew their rights, and determinedly asserted and maintained them against all doubtful claims of prerogative, either by the crown, the proprietaries, or the executive. The doctrines that eventually led to a separation between the colonies and the mother-country had their origin in these and similar disputes.

So captious had the Governor become that it seemed almost impossible for the Assembly to shape a militia or money bill to suit the views of His Excellency. At length that body resolved that it appeared to them "that the Governor is determined to withhold that protection from the people of this province which a proper militia bill might afford them, unless we will present him with such a bill as will enable certain designing men *to subvert the Constitution and deprive the inhabitants of every liberty they think worth enjoying.*"

As a sample of proceedings in Friends' Meetings on the subject of war, the following notes are taken from those of Goshen Monthly Meeting, composed of Goshen, Newtown, and Uwchlan Weekly Meetings:

6, 21, 1756. Amos Williams (U. Mtg.) makes acknowledgment for enlisting among soldiers.

2, 21, 1757. Complaint is made of Francis Mechem Jur "for that he voluntarily Inlisted himself as a soldier in military service & intends to continue there": disowned 3, 21, 1757. (G. Mtg.)

2, 21, 1757. Report is made that Thomas Williams who was disowned for other reasons, had not received notice "because of his Inlisting himself in military service & keeping among the soldiers.' (Of Goshen Mtg.)

3, 31, 1757. William John (U. Mtg.) complained of for absconding from his master's service & going to sea on a privateering voiage. He offered ack. 4, 18, 1757, but was disowned 5, 16, 1757.

4, 18, 1757. Francis Mechem, Jr., reported "removed with the soldiers out of this province towards York, &c."

7, 18, 1757. Joseph Heale (U. Mtg.) complained of for Inlisting as a military soldier & fraudulently carrying off a sword not his own: disowned.

1, 15, 1759. James Massey, Jr., (N. Mtg.) complained of for enlisting as a soldier, for which he offers ack., having obtained his discharge.

5, 18, 1759. Report that he is again Inlisted & like to continue with the soldiers: disowned 6, 18, 1759.

7, 16, 1759. Evan Jones, late of Nantmeal, complained of for enlisting as a soldier: disowned 8, 17, 1759.

10, 9, 1761. Hayes Pennell (N. Mtg.) complained of for absconding when an apprentice, being several times engaged on board a privateer, &c.,—disowned 11, 6, 1761.

At Goshen Mo. Mtg., 7, 17, 1758:—In answer to 8th Query: "Nought but Clearness appears Except military services, some having shown an unbecoming forwardness in furnishing Horses & Carriages for the Expedition now on foot."

10, 16, 1758. "Not all clear of contributing towards carriages, &c., for the present Expedition to the westward."

1, 15, 1759. Ans. to 2nd query—"There is a degree of Love & Unity subsisting among us tho' unity hath suffered some interruption on account of the occasion of furnishing Waggons & Horses, &c., tho' we don't know of any furnished untill press warrants were out."

4, 16, 1759. "Some further pains have been taken with such as have contributed towards the affair of the waggons, &c., several of whom have acknowledged their Error therein."

7, 16, 1759. Ans. to 8th Query—"We hope clear except that of Military Service, several having again contributed to the furnishing waggons for the use of the Army to the westward, & on being spoke to some seem to justify their conduct therein."

At the Quarterly Meeting the subject was brought up at different times, and on the 13th of 8th month, 1759, report was made,—

"That pains hath been taken in some places, according to the advice of the last yearly meeting with such as had contributed to the furnishing waggons, &c., to carry Military Stores, but in most places ffriends have been so generally concern'd in that affair that there were but few clear; therefore there hath not been much done that way, but contrariwise we understand that many of such as contributed last year have practiced the like again this year; and that some upon being spoke to on the occasion do justify their conduct therein."

ACADIAN EXILES.

In November, 1755, there arrived at Philadelphia, in three vessels, several hundred of what were known as "French Neutrals," or Acadian exiles, from Nova Scotia. These persons, or their ancestors, upon the surrender of that country to the English, about 1713, had consented to become subjects of Great Britain, on condition that they might not be compelled to take up arms against France in any future conflict. Owing to the state of war between the two nations, the British authorities now conceived the infamous design of driving these people from their homes, under pretext of their being secret enemies. Of the 483 men, 337 women, and 1053 children thus exiled, one account says 800 were transported to Pennsylvania. These people, being Roman Catholics, were not welcomed in a Protestant colony, and naturally, considering themselves as prisoners of war, did not incline to settle down and become citizens, but thought they should be maintained at the expense of the government or sent to France, as they desired. In March, 1756, was passed "An act for dispersing the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, imported into this Province, into the several counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, and Lancaster, and the townships thereof, and making provision for the same." The commissioners for Chester County to carry out this act were Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb, and John Hannum. The overseers of the poor in some of the townships refused to receive them, many of them died with smallpox, and their condition was truly pitiable. In January, 1757, an act was passed for the binding out of their children, against which they earnestly remonstrated.

In the provincial accounts we find such items as these:

			£	s.	d.
1757,	July 5.	Jesse Maris and John Cameron, for French Neutrals in Springfield township	17	18	3
"	Aug. 11.	John Larkin for support of ditto	16	14	7
"	" 26.	James Scott per Nathaniel Grubb for ditto	14	9	1
"	Oct. 18.	Thomas Temple for ditto in Kennett township	6	0	11
1758,	June 6.	James Allison for his and George Garret's Accounts for French Neutrals in Chester County	6	15	5
"	July 25.	Haines and Matlack for ditto in Goshen.	14	16	0
"	Aug. 11.	Thomas Spakeman for ditto in Goshen..	2	1	1
"	" "	Thomas White and Amos Yarnall for ditto at Willistown	2	14	10

In February, 1761, a committee appointed to examine into the condition of these people, with a view to lessening the burden of their support, reported that their children were not bound out to service, as they should have been, owing to the parents' opposition to the law, on account of their religion. Many of them were industrious, and needed no assistance, but there had been much sickness amongst others. Up to this time there had been appropriated of the public funds upwards of seven thousand pounds for

their relief, in addition to private benefactions, which in Philadelphia were very considerable.

The wrongs and sufferings of these people have been immortalized by Longfellow's touching story of "Evangeline."

GEN. FORBES' EXPEDITION.

In 1758, Brig.-Gen. John Forbes commanded an expedition to the westward, which resulted in the capture of Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburgh) in November. It was for this expedition that the wagons heretofore mentioned were needed. Early in 1759 another expedition was projected under the command of Gen. Stanwix, who was appointed in place of Forbes, deceased, the object being to restore the ruined Fort Du Quesne, or to build a new one, and, in general, to protect the interests of the colonies. For this purpose wagons were again required.

(Advertisement):

"By Brigadier General Stanwix, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Southern Provinces of North America, Notice is hereby Given,

"That a Number of Waggons will be wanted for His Majesty's Service, and, in order to avoid Impressing, and all other severe Methods, I have thought proper to make the following very advantageous Proposals. The Number of Waggons now demanded from each County is as follows, viz.: From Philadelphia County, Eighty; Chester, Sixty-six; Bucks, Sixty-four; Berks, Sixty; Northampton, Thirty; Lancaster, Two Hundred; York, Fifty; Cumberland, Thirty. Each Waggon to Load at the Grand Magazine at Carlisle; and for every Gross Hundred Weight, carried from thence to Pittsburg (formerly Fort Duquesne) to receive forty-two shillings and Sixpence.

"And for each Hundred Gross Weight, carried from Carlisle to Fort Ligonier (formerly Loyal Hannon) to receive Thirty Shillings.

"And for each Hundred Gross Weight, carried from Carlisle to Fort Bedford (formerly Rays-Town) for the Supply of the Garrison there, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

"Provender for the Horses to be provided by the Owners. The Drivers to be furnished with Provisions as the King's Troops.

"The Waggons entering into the Service to be appraised and paid for, if taken or destroyed by the Enemy; and to have Fifteen Shillings for every Twenty miles from the Place of their Abode to Carlisle; and Fifteen Shillings a Day, unto the Day they set off from thence; and the same for every Twenty Miles on returning home.

"Proper and sufficient Escorts will be ordered with every Brigade of Waggons that goes from Fort Bedford.

"After the Waggons have made one Trip, they are to be discharged, if the Owners require it, and are to be immediately paid for their Loading, according to their Certificates of Delivery.

"The Counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland and Berks, to be paid at Lancaster. And the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks and Northampton, to be paid at Philadelphia.

"The Waggons of Cumberland County to be at Carlisle the Fourth of June; . . . those of Chester the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth of June.

"And for the Convenience of the Townships, proper Persons, living in each County, will be appointed to contract with the Owners of the Waggons, and have them appraised.

"Each Waggon is to be provided with Forage sufficient to maintain the Horses to Pittsburg and back; and such as are ordered to unload at any of the other Posts, their Surplus of Forage will be purchased for the King's Use.

"Each Waggon to be fitted in the following manner, viz., With four good strong Horses, properly harnessed; the Waggon to be complete in every Thing, large and strong, having a Drag Chain, eleven Feet in Length, with a Hook at each End, a Knife for cutting Grass, Falling Axe and Shovel, two setts of Clouts, and five setts of Nails, an Iron Hoop to the End of every Axletree, a Linen Mangoe, a two Gallon Keg of Tar and Oil mixed together, a Slip Bell, Hopples, two Setts of Shoes, and four Setts of Shoe-Nails for each Horse, eight Setts of Spare Hames and five Setts of Hame-Strings, a Bag to receive their Provisions, a spare Sett of Linch Pins, and a Handscrew for every three Waggons. The Drivers to be able bodied Men, capable of loading and unloading and of assisting each other in case of Accidents.

"The same price by the Hundred will be paid to those who carry Provisions or Stores on Pack Horses to any of the Posts between Carlisle and Pittsburgh, and they shall also receive Eighteen Pence per Horse for every Twenty Miles from the Places of their Abode to Carlisle.

"Given at Philadelphia, this Fourth Day of May, 1759.

"JOHN STANWIX."

June 9, 1759.—Gen. Stanwix complains that, notwithstanding his terms offered for wagons, but few were yet obtained; being 17 from Bucks, 14 from Lancaster, and 6 from Carlisle.

Aug. 13, 1759.—Gen. Stanwix writes from Bedford: "The County of Lancaster, our Chief Dependance, is the most Backward, and Bucks and Chester have given us only Nominal Assistance, by sending us impressed Waggons, unfit for this Service, by the Weakness of the Horses and Carriages. The Managers meet with more opposition in these two Counties than in any of the others, as the Magistrates seem unwilling to disoblige them; and unless they are spurred by the fear of incurring your displeasure, I am afraid they will not Exert their Authority in such a manner as will Answer the Purpose."

At the same time he wrote a circular letter to the "Managers for Waggons" in each county, urging them to exert themselves to procure a sufficient number.

Aug 16.—He urges that the Assembly should pass a law for three months, as last year, with a penalty of twenty pounds to be levied upon those who refuse to send their wagons to Fort Bedford, when thereto called upon by the lawful magistrates to make good the quota at every township, the present penalty of forty shillings being insufficient.

Sept. 1, 1759.—The Assembly decline to pass the desired law, and inform the Governor that it would be better for Gen. Stanwix to pay off old contracts. "Besides, we are of opinion the Prices the General offers for Carriages and Drivers are by no means adequate to the Risque and service expected from them, and are much inferior to the terms fixed and Established by a Law made for that purpose; this manifestly appears from long Experience, the several Townships which have fitted out Carriages being obliged to give large Bounties for their Waggons and Drivers over and above the Wages offered by the General for that Service, which has been a very great additional Burthen to our present Taxes."

In Roger Hunt's account-book, though not in his handwriting, are "Incident Charges extraordinary," some of them being as follows:

"1759, June 10, To cash paid Henry Atherton for filling up blank Advertisements for contracting, 150 in Number, @ 5*d.*

"To ditto paid John Jones for posting them and dispersing them thro' the County, 150 @ 1*s.* 0*d.*

"To 2 Advertisements for the setting out of the first Brigade of Wagons, and further Directions and Instructions thereunto relating, 5*s.*

"12th: To Charges Contracting,—1st at the Square, 6*s.* 11*d.* To travailing Expences 1*s.* 4*d.*; Nights Charge 3*s.* 2d.

"13th: To Charges at Jn° Hannums in Concord 7*s.* 11*d.*

"14th: To Expences at the Half-way House, And^w Caldwell's, 6*s.* 10*d.*

"16th: To ditto at Buffington's, 2*s.* 11*d.*; at Jones's 1*s.* 7*d.*

"To ditto at Geo. Aston's and travailing 11*s.* 8*d.*; at the White Horse, 3*s.* 4*d.*

"18th: To do. at the Ship in East Caln, 7*s.* 6*d.*

"19th: To do. at the same place 6*s.* 4*d.*

"To do. at the Ship from 20th, to September 8th at Sundry Times, £4 11*s.* 8*d.*

"July 8th: To travailing Expences and sending Express to eight magistrates to meet Col. Boquet at the Ship by his order, £2.

"To Cash paid George Aston for 6 Horses Hay (impressed) 4*s.*

"To do. paid John Baldwin, for Pasture and Hay for 20 Horses, impressed, 3 days and 2 Nights each, £1 6*s.*

"To travailing Charges, to Philadelphia to buy Bags, £1.

"To ditto to Lancaster by Colon[l] Boquet's order, £1.

"To cash paid C. Lewis for shoeing the Colonel's Horse, 2*s.*

"To Cash paid Rich[d] Evans for taking up a gray mare belonging to the king, branded P. I. M. and for pasture 7*s.* 6*d.*

"To Wm. Power to take her to Carlisle and find Pasture 12*s.*

"August 10th: To Cash paid John Downing for bringing 300 Bags from Philad[a] to my House, £1.

"To do. paid Phineas Lewis for Horse Pasture £5.

"To do. paid Thom[s] Legate for taking up the Kings Horses 10*s.*

"To Cash paid Joseph McKinley for 8 Bags, £3.

"To ditto paid Joseph Long for 2 ditto, 15*s.*

"To do. paid John Smith for 14 do. of 4 Bushels each £5 5*s.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"To sending Copies of General Stanwix's Letter to the Magistrates of this County &c. [a] per order	2	5	0
"To Cash advanced to Owen Aston, Wag[n] Master	30	0	0
"To ditto paid for 300 Bags	105	0	0
"To ditto paid Jane Parke for 2 Nights Hay for 2 Horses sent to Bedford by Captain Hambright	0	4	0
"To ditto paid Wm. Jones for 69 Bushels of Oats @ 2*s.* 0*d.*	6	18	0
"To Cash paid Constables for impressing Wagons Horses &c.[a], 57 in Number, 5*s.* 0*d.* each Constable per Colon[l] Boquet's order	14	5	0
"September 5, To ditto paid Thos[s] Legate for 12 Horses Pasture, 18 days in the Day Time, @ 3*d.* each	2	14	0
"To do. to Jane Parke [at the Ship] for do. Horses in the Night at Stable, @ 8*d.* per Night	7	4	0
"To Debentures for Balances due to two Townships Wagons fitted out at the Charge of the Crown			
"To the Balance of East Nottingham wagon account, No. 61, £5 3*s.* 1*d.* To Ditto of London Grove, No. 72, both impressed, £1 2*s.* 0½*d.* The money remaining in the Contractors Hands till accounted for and demanded by the Inhabitants of the said Townships	6	5	1½
"October 5, To Pasture of Sundry Horses impressed from East Marlbro., London Grove, Newlin, East Nottingham, West Nantmell and Uwchlan, at Jane Parkes.			
"To Sundry Expences at the Ship from Sept. 8th to Nov[r] the 3d about the Business of Contractor	1	11	6
"1760, Jan[y] 24: To Cash paid Lieuten[t] Jones for Charges of keeping impressed Horses whilst the party were out in that Business &c.[a]	1	10	0
"29th: To sundry Journeys and Exp[s] going to the owners of Wagons (their accounts, not settled) to demand their Reasons for such delay, &c.[a]—6 days in the whole, by Colon[l] Boquet's Order, @ 10*s.* 0*d.* per day	3	0	0
"To appraisement of 88 Wagons @ 3*s.* 0d each	13	4	0
"To 21 Bushels of Oats of Roger Hunt's @ 2*s.* 0*d.* for impressed Teams going out	2	2	0"

"Distances from Carlile to Lancaster and several Townships in Chester County.

"From Carlile to Lancaster, the River Sesquianna, 2 miles wide included, 54 Miles.

	Miles.	Perches.
From Lancaster to Joseph Steers, at the Red Lyon	5¾	and 30
To Caldwell's at the Hat	6¼	" 55
To John Miller's, at Pequae	6½	" 12
To the Wagon, Jam[s] Ways	6¾	" 64
To the Ship, Thos Parke's	6¼	" 13
To John Nealy's, at the Upper White Horse	8¼	" 12
To George Aston's, at the Admiral Warren	2¾	" 75
To the Ball, or King of Prussia	6½	" 66
To the Plough	5½	" 59
To the Buck	2¾	" 06
To the Black Horse	5	" 34
To the middle ferry, Coultas	4¼	" 21
To Philad[a] Court House	1¾	" 50

	Miles.	£	*s.*	*d.*
From Carlile to the Ship in East Caln 85 and 85=	170	6	7	6
To the Upper White Horse, Nealy's, 94 and 94=	184	6	18	0

	Miles.	Perches.
From Lancaster to the Ship in East Caln, Chester County	31½	32
From the Ship in East Caln to Philadelphia	34¼	26
To John Nealy's, the Upper White Horse	42¾	38
To George Aston's, at the Admir[l] Vernon	45¾	33
To the Ball, or King of Prussia	52¼	19
To the Plough	58	78
To the Buck	61	64
To the Black Horse		

"Distances computed from Lancaster to Fort Bedford.

	Miles.
From Lancaster to Carlisle	54
From Carlile to Shippensburgh	20 (?)
From thence to London	22 (?)
To Littleton	19
To Juniatta Crossings	18
To Fort Bedford	14

Some account of wagons furnished by the different townships in Chester County, as appears by Roger Hunt's account-book:

Aston.—William Gilkison, Pequea, received advance of £10. Balance of £10 19*s.* 6*d.* paid to John Wilson, of Salsbury, Lancaster Co. Aug. 21, 1759. Delivered C.17, 2, 24 flour at Fort Bedford, Aug. 11, £15 10*s.* 0*d*: mileage for 150 miles £5 12*s.* 6*d.* John Gilkison entered two wagons Oct. 13th (one for John Wilson) to set off the 16th if possible. Delivered 6 bbls flour and 17 bushels, 3 pecks of Speltz* from Carlile to Fort Loudon. Settled Nov. 5th. From Aston to Carlile and back, 216 miles. October 25th, Robert Armour enters one wagon for Ashtown; pressed (changed to Upper Chichester).

"Memorand.—December the 27th, 1759: That John Wilson, of Salisbury, in the County of Lancaster, who hath been employed to go out with his wagon for the Townships of Oxford and Ash Town, in Chester County, came and complained of a short allowance in his settlement for Ash Town, alledging that Gerrard Grimes had acquainted him that Mr. Shippen, Contractor for Lancaster County, allowed and settled for wagons of that County at 8*s.* 9*d.* ℔ C. to ffort London; therefore paid him 13*s.* 1*d.* to make up the Deficiency, and sent by him 13*s.* 9*d.* for Samuel Hughes, wagoner for Willis Town; both said accounts of Wilson and Hughes having been settled at 8*s.* 0*d.* ℔ C.

"And in like manner all the rest from Carlile to Loudon @ 8*s.* 9*d.* henceforth, and those settled for before in this Book, &c., altered to that price."

Bethel.—Ten pounds received as a bounty from Edward Whitaker in behalf of the township; paid to John James for fitting out a wagon. John Cooper entered a wagon, but perhaps it did not go. John Wilson credited with delivering oats and flour from Carlile to Loudon. Also Hugh Wilson, of Salisbury, Lancaster Co., received, Aug. 23, £7 4*s.* 0*d.* for 6 bbls of flour from Carlile to Loudon.

Birmingham.—Joseph McKinley rec'd cash in advance £10, June 22, 1759. Freight C.13, 3, 10, pork; mileage for 186 miles. Settled Aug. 21.

E. Bradford.—Christopher Smith: Freight 14 bags of Speltz, weighing C.23, 1, 12, £20 8*s.* 8½*d.* Mileage from Ship and back £6. Settled Nov. 2, 1759.

John Vaughan, 10 bbls flour, Carlile to Ft. Morris @ 3*s.* 6*d.* ℔ Cwt.; 9 bbls flour, Carlile to Bedford @ 17*s.* 6*d.*; 1 bbl flour to Loudon; mileage for 180 miles. Settled July, 1760.

W. Bradford.—Andrew Cox entered two wagons for W. Bradford and E. Caln. Freight 13 bbls pork weighing C.35, 3, 26. Rec'd 8 bus. oats at Fort Loudon. Mileage, 80 miles at 15*s.* 0*d.* for 20 miles, £6. Returning from Carlile, two wagons, 80 miles, £6. Received a balance of £12 5*s.* 4*d.* from Roger Hunt July 20, 1759.

James Fleming, 6 bbls flour to Ligonier, 10 days @ 15*s.* 0*d.*; 8 ditto, Carlile to Bedford, £15 10*s.*; 180 miles. Settled Dec. 17, 1759.

E. Caln.—Andrew Cox enters two wagons Oct. 25, and James Erwin enters one. Andrew Cox and brother John credited with 9 bbls flour, Carlile to Bedford; 6 ditto, Bedford to Ligonier; also 8 bbls flour C. to B., and 4 ditto, Bedford to Ligonier. Mileage for each, 160 miles.

W. Caln.—Wagon entered by William Clingan and Joseph Bishop. William Clingan credited with 8 bbls flour at Fort Bedford, Aug. 11, 1759. Oct. 25, entered wagon for W. Caln. Credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford, £15 10*s.* Ten days @ 15*s.* 0*d.* per day from Carlile to Ligonier. Mileage to and from Carlile (in each account) 150 miles. "By a mare left at Allegeni Mount. ℔r Certificate of Mr. Ourrey; appraised and valued £12." Settled Dec. 19.

* German wheat.

Charlestown.—John Koplin, Esq., credited with 60 days, July 17, to Sept. 14, @ 15*s.* 0*d.* hauling and working between Carlile and Ligonier; 5 days returning from Ligonier to Bedford; 5 more at Carlile. Mileage £6 15*s*; wagon appraised at Ft. Bedford, £15; pair of Quoilers, 25*s.* 0*d.*, &c. Cash advanced, £30; received by driver of Geo. Featerman, £2 10*s.* Bal. Dec. 18, £46 5*s.* 6*d.* A horse lost returning home.

"Wm. Bosman, of Lancaster, entered a team in behalf of Charlestown, and took a note of £10 as a bounty of the inhabitants, Aug. 25, 1759. Sept. 28, delivered 60 bushels of oats, in ten bags, at Fort Bedford. Mileage for 100 miles from Lancaster to Carlile and back. £15 paid to Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn, and balance £4 9*s.* 9*d.* to Mr. Bosman.

Chester.—Hugh Wilson, Salisbury, Lancaster Co., entered one wagon for Chester town, and to receive £5 as a bounty, by Benjamin Davis, Esq., David Cowpland, and John Hanby's assumption to Roger Hunt in Philada. for said £5. Credited by 4 bags of oats and 6 bbls flour, weighing C.20, 0, 3, and mileage for 216 miles. Total, £25 12*s.* 5*d.* Settled Oct. 27.

Upper Chichester.—Aug. 1st, 1759. Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn entered one wagon. Rec'd of Abel Whitaker £10 as a bounty, which was sent per John Switzer to William Bosman, who is credited with 6 casks from Lancaster to Carlile, and 8 from Carlile to Littleton.

Lower Chichester.—Samuel Howell entered one wagon. Benjamin Howell, ditto, July 25, 1759. Perhaps they did not go. James Simerson credited with 8 bbls flour delivered. Mileage from E. Caln to Carlile and back, 166 miles. Settled Nov. 2, 1759.

Concord.—Thomas Parke enters a wagon. Cash paid John James Aug. 16, £18 1*s.* 6*d.* Delivered 63 bushels oats at Bedford. Mileage from Barnabas Hughes' to Carlile and back, 62 miles. Donegal, Lancaster Co., wagon.

(2d.) John James rec'd cash, Sept. 24, £17 12*s.* 6*d.* Credited same date with 63 bushels oats delivered at Fort Littleton, £10 4*s.* 0*d.* For use of nine bags @ 6*d.* each, 4*s.* 6*d.* 192 miles from Concord to Carlile and back @ 9*d.*, £7 4*s.* 0*d.*

Coventry.—John Shope enters one wagon for Coventry—gone—pressed.

Upper Darby.—John Moore and Joshua Bonsall enter a wagon. Benjamin Bonsall, ditto, Sept. 20. Joshua Bonsall rec'd cash Aug. 13, £22 19*s.* 5½*d*: credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Juniata Crossings, one cask to Loudon, one day detained at Loudon. Mileage for 220 miles from Darby to Carlile and back.

Benjamin Bonsall credited by 11 Bags oats and mileage for 232 miles, £21 10*s.* 3*d.* William Wood rec'd cash, £18, Dec. 24, 1759.

Lower Darby.—Francis Morris entered a wagon: credited by 7 bbls flour, Carlisle to Bedford, and 10 bags of oats, 44½ bushels. One day detained at Fort Loudon; was at Carlisle Aug. 29. Account settled Nov. 8, 1759.

James Simerson, credited with 28 bushels Speltz and 31 bushels oats. Mileage from the Ship to Carlisle and back £6. Rec'd payment Nov. 2, 1759, £20 18*s.* 1*d.*

Easttown.—Isaac Wayne, 1 waggon, pressed, gone. July 25, 1759.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"Isaac Wayne to his majesty Dr to cash	31	1	4
To 11 bushels of oats at Carlisle	1	7	6
& for 4½ bushels of Rye at Ditto	0	15	9
& for 8 bushels of oats at Ditto	1	0	0
Cash paid him more	0	16	6½
	35	1	1½

Cr.

"By ten Bags of oats, 46 Bushels and half, C.14, 0, 22 gross, from Carlisle to Bedford.
By 7 bbls of flour, from Carlisle to Bedford, C.15, 2, 0, gross. By 218 miles from Easttown,

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Chester County to Carlile and back	8	3	6
The C.29, 2, 22 gross @ 17*s.* 6*d.*	26	2	7½
By 1 day detained at fort Loudon	0	15	0
	35	1	1½"

James Wilson entered a wagon for Easttown, pressed; credited by 25 bushels Speltz and 5 bbls. flour delivered at Loudon; total C.18, 3, 0, @ 8*s.* 9*d.*, £7 11*s.* 6*d.* Mileage from Easttown to Carlile and back, 202 miles, £7 11*s.* 6*d.* Rec'd Cash, £15 3*s.* 0*d*, Oct. 27, 1759.

Edgmont.—James Sill rec'd cash in advance of £20, July 9, 1759. Credited by 5 days going from Edgmont to Carlile, 104 miles; by being in his majesties service from July 20th to the 31st, as per certificate, 10 days; thence to the third of September, 34 days, and 10 days returning home. In all £44 5*s.*

James Wilson credited by 7 bbls flour, Carlile to Bedford; mileage for 200 miles; 3 *ferridges*, 15 shillings.

E. Fallowfield.—James Simerson entered two wagons and received advance of £20. Christopher Smith entered one wagon July 28, which was to be ready by the 1st of August without fail. Paid by R. H., £10 bounty.

James Simerson, of Rapho twp., Lancaster Co., credited by 8 bbls flour, Carlile to Bedford, and mileage for 86 miles.

James Fleming credited by 6 bbls flour, Bedford to Ligonier, 10 days @ 15*s.* 0*d.*; 8 bbls, Carlile to Bedford. Mileage for 160 miles.

William Bosman, of Lancaster, rec'd Aug. 25, £13 10*s.* 4*d.*, took 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Littleton, weighing C.18, 0, 14, £10 5*s.* 4*d.* Mileage for 100 miles £3 5*s.* 0*d.*

W. Fallowfield.—Christopher Smith entered two wagons, and received £20 advance, July 28th. Robert Boyle entered one wagon. John Park, of W. Fallowfield, entered one July 20, 1759. Arthur Andrew entered one July 28th, in place of Robert Boyle's. Park's did not go. James Simerson entered one wagon July 28, to be ready Aug. 1st: rec'd of R. H. £10 in advance.

Christopher Smith credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford. Mileage from Rapho twp., 86 miles.

William Bosman, of Lancaster, credited by 8 bbls flour, from Carlile to Littleton, weighing C.18, 0, 14, £10 5*s.* 4*d.*; mileage for 100 miles, £3 5*s.* 0*d.* Rec'd Aug. 25, £13 10*s.* 4*d.*

Arthur Andrews credited by 7 bbls flour C. to B.; 1½ days detention at Loudon; mileage for 172 miles. Rec'd Aug. 24, £20 7*s.* 3*d.*

Robert Long enters one wagon for West Fallowfield, Sept. 29, 1759, pressed. Credited by 4 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford; 6 bags of oats ditto; mileage for 172 miles. Settled Jan. 30, 1760.

Goshen.—Jonathan Davis entered one wagon and received £30 advance.

Haverford.—Robert Armor entered one wagon Sept. 25. Credited by 5 bags of Speltz, weighing C.8, 2, 22, and 6 bbls flour, weighing C.13, 2, 22; mileage from Harford to Carlile and back, 222 miles. Whole amount £27 18*s.* 5¾*d.* Settled Oct. 27, 1759.

Thomas Hubbart entered one wagon: credited by 112 days, July 11 to Oct. 31, 1760, @ 15*s.* 0*d.* Cash advanced, £30.

"Copy of Mr. Ourrey's Certificate and Discharge of William Jones, Wagon Driver for Mr. Thomas Hubbart's wagon for Haverford Township:

"This certifies that I have this Day discharged Wm. Jones, waggoner of George Aston's Brigade, with his wagon and Geers and two Horses: one of the others died in the service, the other strayed. He has received of Mr. Lindsay one pound sixteen and nine pence, and of me two pounds. Given under my Hand at Bedford this 30th day of Oct^{r}, 1759. Lt. Ourrey."

Kennett.—Peter Short entered one wagon Oct. 9, 1759. Hugh Wilson entered one and received July 25, £20 advance. Credited by 6 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford; one day detained at Ft. Loudon; mileage for 136 miles. Settled Aug. 23.

Michael Kiser credited with 9 bbls flour, C. to B.; one ditto, Carlile to Loudon; mileage for 194 miles; ferriage 4*s.* 0*d.* Advance to Shorts, £5. Advance to Kiser, £5.

Londongrove.—July 30, 1759: John Jordan and Robert Lamborn pay all Charges that accrues on a wagon and 5 horses, impressed. No body would enter it. Sent to Mr. Shippen at Lancaster to be equipt. Credit given by 6 bbls flour from Lancaster to Ft. Littleton, and 2 bbls from Shippensburg to Loudon. Mileage £6 3*s.* 0*d.* John Farran, driver.

William Bosman entered one wagon for this township, July 30, 1759.

London Britain.—John Singleton entered one wagon: gone the 21st of August. Credited by 11 Bags of Chopt Rye and straw, 1134 lbs., and a chest of stilliards, 118 lbs., from Carlile to Loudon. Mileage for 192 miles.

"October 25, 1759, James Moor enter 2 waggons for London Britain: it is to sett off next munday or tusday at fardest,—presed."

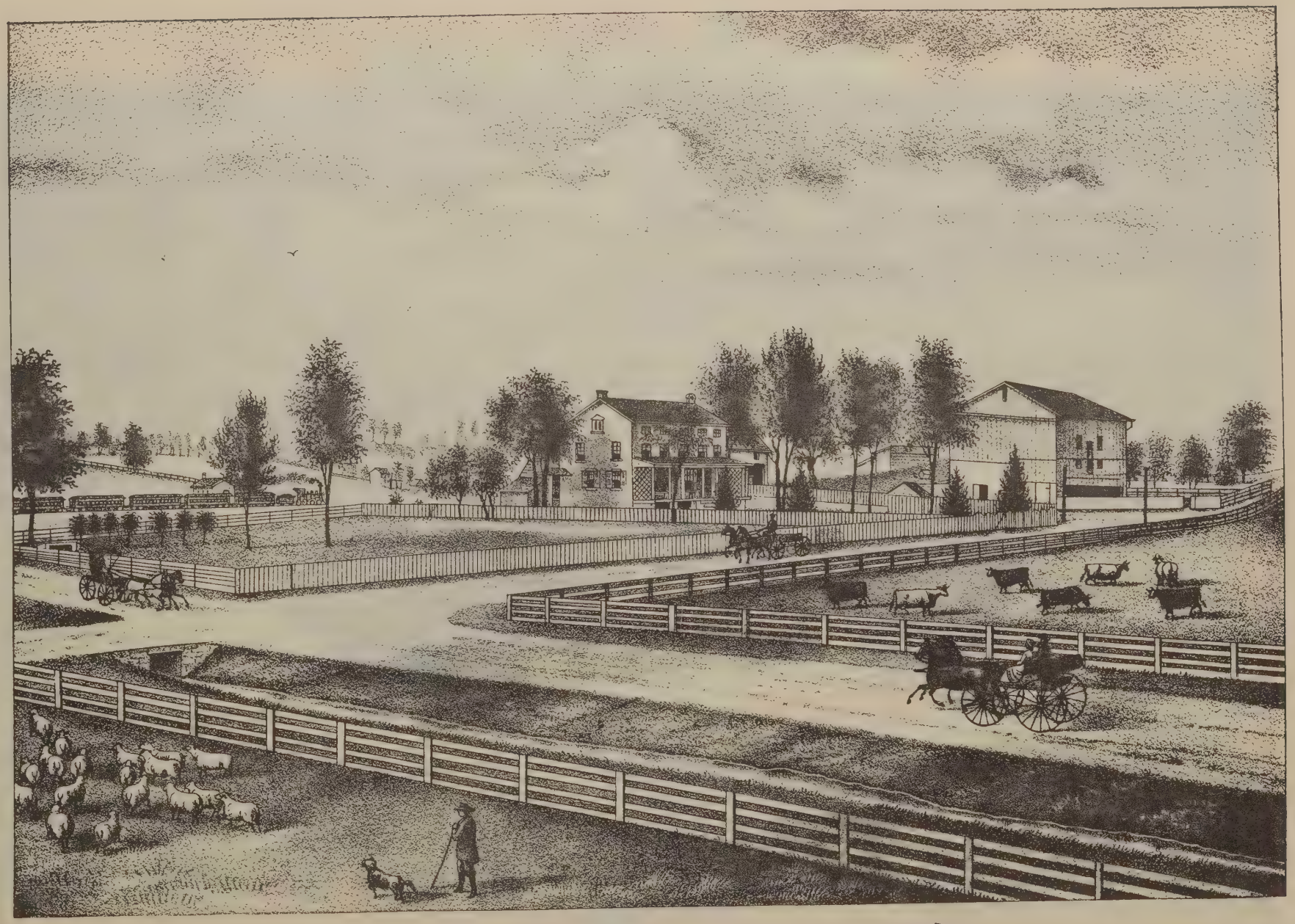
Londonderry.—James Moor entered a wagon p^{r} obligation: gone the 21st of August; pressed.

Credited by 24 bushels speltz, weighing gross C.6, 2, 11; 26 bushels of Cut Rye, weighing gross C.10, 0, 8; 64 bushels of oats weighing gross C.17, 3, 24; in all C.34, 2, 15, for £30 6*s.* 7½*d.*; 166 miles from Londonderry to Carlile and back, £6 4*s.* 6*d.* Settled Oct. 25.

"SPRING GROVE."

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MARIS HURFORD,

WEST FALLOWFIELD.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF **NATHAN MAULE**, SADSBURY TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

E. Marlborough.—"2 teems went to Lancaster to be fitted there: no body would enter them." Sent to Mr. Shippen to be fitted out. Team driven by Patrick Winter, credited by 6 bbls flour from Lancaster to Ft. Littleton, and a cask of flour from Carlile to Loudon: mileage £6 3*s.* 0*d.* "1759, Aug. 15th Memorand. That Patrick Winter, wagon Driver of East Marlebro, left a dark sorrel Horse with a star at the widow Reed's, 7 miles beyond Shippensburgh, per William Postlethwaite's order: the said Horse in the King's Pasture at the said widow Reed's."

Mem. "Sept. 8th, that George Peirce of East Marlebrough took his waggon and cart sadle and 2 pear of heams home." August 21, Daniel Meser took his two Horses home, but to return when cal'd for.

W. Marlborough.—Hugh Wilson, Salisbury, Lancaster Co., enters a wagon July 25th: engages to set off 30th. July 28th, "West Marleborough heath sent 13 subscribers that they would enter 1 waggon."

Hugh Wilson credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlisle to Bedford. Mileage for 136 miles. Received July 23, advance of £20. Account settled Aug. 23.

Marple.—Robert Taylor rec'd advance £20 July, 1759: To the driver at Lancaster 16*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 0*d.* at E. Caln. Credited by Flour from Carlile to Littleton, @ 11*s.* 8*d.* ℔ C. £7 15*s.*: 4 days detained at fort London: Mileage for 216 miles: whole amount £19 12*s.*

Christopher Smith credited by 8 bbls flour and mileage from E. Caln and back, 166 miles. Cash advanced, £20. Balance £1 10*s.* 2*d.* Paid Nov. 2.

Middletown.—William Noblit entered one wagon and received £20 advance.

Christopher (or Samuel) Smith credited by 34 bushels of Speltz and 28 bushels of oats, weighing C.17, 0, 7. Mileage from the Ship and back £6. Whole amount £20 18*s.* 7*d.* Settled Nov. 2.

E. Nantmeal.—"August 28th, 1759, Samuel Flower, Esquire, enters one wagon and four horses and geers, implements, bags, well equipt —— ffor East Nantmell Township."

"Per Benjª Evans.

"Sent out, August 31st, following."

Credited by 64½ bushels of Spelts in 12 bags, from Carlile to Bedford, C.19, 3, 19, @ 17*s.* 6*d.* Mileage for 171 miles: settled Oct. 11. (William Scanlin, driver of Capt. Flower's wagon.)

Benjamin Evans, manager for Samuel Flower, credited by 8 bbls flour to Bedford £15 10*s.* 11½*d.*; 9 ditto from Carlile to Loudon £7 7*s.* 6*d.* Detained at Littleton one day 15*s.*; mileage for 156 miles £5 17*s.* 0*d.*

W. Nantmeal.—July 28, William Noble enters one wagon "to sett off a munday next." Credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford; detained at Loudon 1½ days: mileage for 152 miles. Rec'd Aug. 24, £22 6*s.* 5*d.*

James Grimes rec'd July 13, £10 and balance, £9 9*s.* 9½*d.*, Aug. 20. 7 bbls flour, Carlile to Bedford: mileage for 152 miles. Son John, the driver, rec'd 2 bus oats at Ft. London.

New Garden.—Joseph Cookson, Pequea, enters one wagon in behalf of this township, July 27. Rec'd £15 bounty of R. H. Wm. Bosman, Lancaster, rec'd Aug. 25, £13 10*s.* 4*d.* Took 8 bbls. flour from Carlile to Littleton, £10 5*s.* 4*d.* Mileage from Lancaster, 100 miles, £3 5*s.* 0*d.* Joseph Cookson received a balance Jan. 8, 1760. Amt. £24 5*s.* 11¾*d.*

Newlin.—William Bosman of Lancaster entered one wagon and four horses July 30, 1759: Rec'd £10 bounty.

Price and Bosman credited by 6 bbls flour from Lancaster to Carlile, and two more taken up at Carlile: all delivered at Littleton.

New London.—"Alexander Johnston, Esqr, a wagon for New London ℔ obligation—gone the 21 of August—presed." "October 2. Alex Johnson, Cross Roads, Enters one waggon for the Lore End of New London township as may appear by his Letter deate the 1st of October, 1759; this is yᵉ second." "1759, December 1th. Merandom, that Mr. Jones presed one white Horse from David Emmit of New London township: the sd Horse Mr. Emit think was Branded with H. Cost Mr. Emit eight pounds a year agoe: —— to enquire of Capt. Hambright about sd Horse."

Alexander Johnson, Esq., credited by 43 bushels of chopt Rye and cut straw, Ct. 9, from Carlile to Littleton; 5 bbls of pork from Carlile to Fort Morris: Mileage, £6 18*s.*: whole amount, £3 9*s.* 3*d.* Settled 1760.

Newtown.—John Cooper enters one wagon, Aug. 16. Probably did not go.

Sept. 5, Richard Foulk (Fawkes) enters one wagon for Newtown: "this is the second wagon for this town,—presed." Rec'd £20 advance.

Richard Fawkes credited by 8 bbls flour from Lancaster to Bedford: Mileage for 200 miles: Rec'd Dec. 1, £23 1*s.* 8½*d.*

Second time of going out. Cash advanced, £20, Dec. 1759: 20 Cwt. of Baggage taken from Carlile to Bedford; 7 days detention: mileage for 212 miles. William Shorts, driver.

E. Nottingham.—"August 13. Impressed one wagon and five Horses from East Notingham, Thomas Green, junior, driver. Another was presed, that is, a wagon, but Returned home." "Aug. 18, Andrew Boyd engaged for a wagon for East Nottingham as ℔ his obligation." "Roger Hunt for East Nottingham Paid a bounty, £10 R. H. Rec'd it, £10."

The wagon impressed and fitted out credited by 43 bushels chopt Rye delivered: mileage to and from Carlile 178 miles: a month's wages £6 10*s.* 30 bushels of oats bought of Jane Parke at 2*s.*

"Memorand. Janʳʸ 10th 1760. Thomas Green, Junʳ, gives an account that a Mare of white Colour, branded I D on the near shoulder, about 13 years old, impressed from John Day of East Nottingham and appraised at £13 10*s.*, and sent out by Do. Green in the wagon, and on his Return delivered to the said John Day, is since dead."

W. Nottingham.—"August 13. Rec'd a bounty of Thomas Coulson and William Allen, both of West Nottingham Township.—Ten Pounds as a bounty for sending a waggon to the Westward."

"Aug. 18, Haines and Compa. engaged for a wagon for W. Nottingham as ℔ obligation. Rec'd about £10. Paid it."

"August 13th 1759: Received of William Hains Ten Pounds as bounty for Imploying a Teem in his majestics service in behalf of West Notingham township. William Bently, by Peque, Enters one waggon for West Notingham township. Paid £10 bounty to Bently William, —— James Purdy is gone instead of Bently."

Mem. that Mathias Slough sends 2 wagons in behalf of West Nottingham and Westtown townships. "R. H. sent the money ℔ post, yᵗ is, £20, as a bounty for yᵉ 2 teems."

James Purdy entered a wagon Aug. 20.

Jacob Varnor credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford, and mileage for 178 miles @ 9*d.* ℔ mile. Settled Oct. 10, 1759.

James Purdy credited with 51 bushels of oats and mileage for 169 miles. Settled Nov. 11.

Oxford.—"Job Ruston for Oxford, a wagon ℔ obligation. Ruston gave a bounty to John Wilson, Peque." "Aug. 12. John Wilson, Salisbury township, Lancaster, enters one wagon for Oxford township."

Credited by 8 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford and mileage from Oxford to Carlile and back 152 miles:—(the miles from Oxford to Lancaster a mistake). See Aston township.

Pikeland.—Christian Gemelin, one wagon,—preased,—gone.

"November 1st. Thomas Parke enters one wagon for Pikeland township; this the 2d wagon for this town,—pressed."

Credited by a load of flour from Samuel Scott's mill to Fort Bedford, certified and paid for by Scott: 4 bbls from Bedford to Ligonier and back, 10 days @ 15*s.* 0*d.*, 190 miles. "By a wagon left at the Shades of Death, £20; By a Bay horse dead on the road, £10; By a Bay mare that was given out and left, £12."

Upper Providence.—John Cooper entered one wagon; received cash advance, £30; Credited by carriage of 20 cwt. of Baggage from Carlile to Bedford, £17 10*s.*; 7 days detention; mileage for 212 miles; whole amount, £30 14*s.*

Lower Providence.—Nathaniel and Moses Vernon entered one wagon. Nathaniel Vernon credited by sundries from Carlile to Bedford, £14 2*s.* 9¾*d.*; mileage for 200 miles, £7 10*s.*; 6 bbls pork to Littleton, £9 13*s.* 9*d.*; 7 bbls flour from Littleton to Bedford, £4 10*s.* 5*d.*; mileage for 200 miles, £7 10*s.*; Total, £43 6*s.* 11¾*d.* Rec'd £20 advance, and cash to driver, 2*s.* 6*d.* Settled Dec. 1st. This wagon probably went the second time, being entered in July and again Oct. 8th.

Radnor.—"Thomas Legitt to his majesty,

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Cash advanced	10	19	0
To 2 Bushels oats	0	6	0
To Cash	10	8	5
	21	13	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By 5 bbls of Pork from Carlile to Bedford, weighing gross, C.13, 3, 10, is	12	2	1½
Miles from Carlile to Radnor and Back is 196 miles	7	7	0
To sundreys from Carlile to Littleton as per Receipt may appear C.3, 3, 7 @ 11*s.* 8*d.* pr. hundred	2	4	4
	21	13	5

"Mem. The above named was the first man that agreed for a bounty in Chester County."

Hugh Wilson entered a wagon Oct. 25th. Credited by 7 bbls flour from Carlile to Bedford; mileage for 215 miles; settled Nov. 14.

Ridley.—Dugald McIntire entered a wagon Oct. 8, 1759; credited by 5 bbls pork from Carlile to Littleton on Mr. Hoops' account; mileage for 211 miles. Settled Nov. 5. (2d account.) By 17 cwt. from Carlile to Bedford @ 17*s.* 6*d.*, £14 17*s.* 6*d.*; three days detention, £2 5*s.*; mileage for 214 miles, £8; ferriage, 5*s.* Settled Nov. 12.

Sadsbury.—July 30, Thomas Hope enters one wagon, to be ready to set off by the 6th. Credited by 6 bbls pork delivered; 2 days detention, and mileage from Sadsbury to Carlile and back, 154 miles.

Sept. 21. Thomas Parke enters one wagon. Credited by a load of flour from Samuel Scott's mill to Fort Bedford, mileage, £5 15*s.* 6*d.*; paid Dec. 24.

Springfield.—Mordecai Taylor entered a wagon and received £20 advance, July 9, 1759; Credited by 5½ days going from Springfield to Carlile; 12 days thence to Bedford; two days detention and 11 days returning to Springfield: Total, £22 17*s.* 6*d.*

Thornbury.—John Woodward fitted out a wagon,—pressed. Rec'd advance, July 26, £10, and balance, £7 4*s.* 9*d.*, Jan., 1760. John Shorts credited by 7 bbls flour from Carlisle to Bedford; 8 days from Bedford to Stoney Creek, £6; mileage for 208 miles. Account settled with Peter Shorts, Nov. 27.

Tredyffrin.—John Rowland fitted out a wagon and received £10 advance. Joseph Mitchell and John Rowland credited by 4 bbls flour from Ft. Loudon to Ft. Bedford, 57 miles, @ 8*s.* 9*d.* ℔ C., £3, 15*s.* 4*d.* "By huling Baggage from July 18th to August 22d, and Tools for two Companies cutting Roads, 36 days @ 15*s.* 0*d.* ℔ day, £27; By 2 days more, as ℔ Captain David Hunter's Certificate, £1 10*s.*; By 190 miles from Tredyffrin to Carlile and back, £7 2*s.* 6*d*; By allowance for Mr. Armstrong's Baggage, 5*s.* Cash advanced, £10; Do. paid John Gronow, £29 0*s.* 4*d.*

Uwchlan.—John Vaughan entered one wagon and received advance of £30. Dennis Whelen entered one July 30, and received advance of £20. Credited by carriage of C.19, 3, 20 @ 17*s.* 6*d.*; mileage for 184 miles. Balance, £4 6*s.* 9½*d.*, paid Aug. 20. John Thomson, driver.

Vincent.—George Aston entered one wagon which went out. No accounts.

Westtown.—"Aug. 15, Rec'd of Samuel Osborn Ten Pounds Bounty for Imploying a waggon in behalf of West Township." "Sent £10 to Slough pr post." Aug. 23, Matthias Slough entered one wagon. Credited with 60 bushels of oats delivered at Ft. Bedford; mileage to Carlile and back, 190 miles.

James Erwin credited by 8 bbls of flour to Bedford; 5 ditto to Ligonier; 10 days at 15*s.* 0*d.*; mileage, £6. Cash advanced, Oct. 27, £5.

Whiteland.—James Erwin entered a wagon June 21, 1759, and received advance of £10. Credited by C.16, 2, 12 of pork delivered July 13, £14 10*s.* 6*d.*; mileage for 162 miles, £6 1*s.* Settled July 20, with Roger Hunt. "John Porterfeeld, of Dunigall, enters one wagon in behalf of Whiteland township." Aug. 16: "This is the second teem sent this year." Credited by 8 bbls flour, C.17, 2, 15, @ 17*s.* 6*d.*, £15 8*s.* 7*d.*; mileage to Carlile and back, 192 miles, £7 4*s.*: Total, £22 12*s.* 7*d.* Settled Oct. 28.

"Rec'd August 7th, 1759, of Roger Hunt, Twenty shillings for entering five Pack Horses of my own and one gray mear, Branded P. I. M., belonging to the King, which I doe hearby promis to Deliver to Mr. James Sinclair at Carlile. WILLIAM POWER."

"Entered into his majesty's servis a black mare, Branded W. P., belonging to William Poor, appraised at £4 10*s.* 0*d.*

[Appraisers.] "JOHN DOWNING,
ROBERT CARTER,
JONATHAN STALKER,
EVAN JONES."

"August y^e 7th, 1759,
Rec'd the above horse into the servis. ROGER HUNT."

(Similar entries of four other horses.)

"August 7th, 1759: Contracted for Eighteen pence per day for Each Horse, and Entered in behalf of Whiteland Township."

Mem. "Sept^r 5, that William Power Returned with all his horses." Same date received £14 6*s.* 5½*d.*, for carrying C.16, 1, 8 of flour from Carlile to Ft. Bedford.

(2d account.) Dr. to Cash, £20 15*s.* 10*d.*; To ditto received at Bedford of Mr. Ourrey, £0 15*s.* 0*d.* Credited by 5 Bags of flour from Carlile to Bedford, weighing C.8, 0, 11 gross; 5 Bags of flour from Carlile to Bedford, C.8, 3, 26 gross—C.17, 0, 9 @ 17*s.* 6*d.*, £14 18*s.* 10*d.*; By 176 miles from the white horse to Carlile and Back £6 12*s.* 0*d.*

Willistown.—John Hanna entered one wagon July 26, and received £20 advance;—to set off the 31st without fail. Credited by C.16, 2, 12 Treight, including boxes of tools and leather: mileage for 200 miles, to and from Carlile. Balance of £1 18*s* 9*d.* paid Aug. 21.

Oct. 16. Samuel Hughes enters one wagon as per John Wilson's letter may appear: Credited by 62 bushels of Speltz, weighing C.18, 1, 3, from Carlile to Loudon: mileage from Carlile to Willistown and back, 194 miles, £7 5*s.* 6*d.**

King George II. died on the 25th of October, 1760, but his grandson and successor, George III., was not proclaimed in Pennsylvania till the 21st of January following. On May 6, 1762, Governor Hamilton informs a special session of the Assembly of a declaration of war against Spain. This aroused considerable alarm, especially in Philadelphia, as Spain then possessed a powerful navy, and preparations were made for defense.

In 1758 the Yearly Meeting of Friends had advised its members to withdraw from political affairs, and this advice was renewed in 1762. The subordinate meetings took up the subject, and appointed committees to wait upon office-holders personally. Thus, at Goshen Monthly Meeting, 3, 11, 1763, "Amos Yarnall, John Hibberd, David Reece, and Isaac Thomas are appointed to treat with such friends within this meeting's compass who hold offices in Govern-m^t, which subjects them to a violation of the fundamental privilege of Liberty of conscience."

5, 6, 1763, they "report they have taken an opp^ty with one of the representatives of Assembly, and that he do not apprehend himself culpable, and as to county commissioners and assessors there are none within the verge of this meeting."

The member of Assembly mentioned was George Ash-

* From another source the following account is obtained, without date, but perhaps prior to 1759:

George Bently Acknowledges Himself Having Rec'd on Acc^t of the Waggon Fitted out by Newlin Township the following sums of money, Viz^t

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Of Roger Hunt	47	8	0			
Of James Coultis	10	14	0			
Goods sold at Vendue	8	14	9	66	16	9

Craves allowance by the following sums:

	£	s.	d.
paid to Dan^l Stubbs	23	9	2
To W^m. Nichols	9	0	0
To Dan^l Stubbs	12	9	6
To Tho^s Baily	5	19	6
To Charles Wilson	2	2	6
To Joseph Hayes	0	14	11
To Alex^r Duncan	0	7	6
To Philip Taylor, he says by Discount of Taxes, &c., &c.	4	10	0
The Waggoner's acc^t	5	8	0
To Jn^o Strode ℔ rec^t	0	14	10
To sundry persons by Goods they bought at Vendue & kept in their hands Towards money Due to them	3	3	11
	£	s.	d.
	67	19	10½

bridge, who, through all the stormy political dissensions and the enactment of warlike measures, kept his seat for thirty years. It is somewhat singular that his vote on some of the questions was not called up for condemnation by the society to which he belonged.

Peace with France was proclaimed in January, 1763, and with Spain soon after. A fresh outbreak of Indian outrages on the frontiers occurred in May, and the year closed with the massacre of the Conestoga Indians at Lancaster, under the pretence that they were secretly aiding the hostile tribes. Their murderers were called the Paxtang volunteers. Samuel Lightfoot, of Pikeland, writing to his son Thomas, in Ireland, 3, 24, 1764, says of them: "But not yet satisfied with Blood, they assembled about the beginning of last month, and came down to destroy about 140 Indians who had taken refuge in the Barracks at Phil^{a}, among whom were Papoonhang & Comp^{a}, with a Number of Moravian Indians from about Bethlehem. These y^{e} s^{d} volunteers intended to kill, as they told in their way down: a number of 'em marched by the Red Lion on the first day of the week after meeting. Some of 'em in Indian dress, as I was told, & all armed with guns, Tomahawks, &c." Their appearance at Germantown caused, perhaps, more excitement and alarm in the city than anything which had yet happened. Finding that they would be met with armed resistance, they abandoned their bloody design and returned to their homes. That the descendants of these people would seek to justify their actions is perhaps only natural, but the reasons advanced can scarcely be consistent with the laws of humanity.

The act of the British Parliament for charging certain stamped duties in the American colonies, known as the *Stamp Act*, was passed in 1765. In October of this year a vessel bringing a supply of stamps arrived at Philadelphia, but the opposition to the law was so great that it could not be enforced. The excitement produced throughout the British colonies was unparalleled, and the discussions that resulted, it is known, led to the Revolution.

The Indian troubles ceased with a general treaty of peace entered into in 1765 with Sir William Johnson; but it was through the instrumentality of Col. Boquet that the Indians were humbled and brought to terms.

The odious Stamp Act was repealed on the 18th of March, 1766, the news of which event, when it reached America, caused unbounded demonstrations of joy. Though the Quakers generally would not have violently resisted the execution of the law, they shared with others the joy produced by the tidings of its repeal.

The most important event of 1767 was the final establishment of the line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the surveyors whose name it bears,—Mason and Dixon. Although this reduced the extent of our territory on the southern border, it did not take effect practically for several years.

After the repeal of the Stamp Act, the British Parliament passed, almost unanimously, an act imposing duties on certain articles imported into the colonies. This act, involving the same principle as that just repealed,—taxation without representation,—met with the same opposition. Under a belief that it was the amount of the tax, rather than the principle involved in imposing it, to which the colonists objected, assurances were given in 1769 that five-sixths of the taxes should be repealed. In the following year the whole was abolished, except threepence per pound on tea.

This produced only a temporary lull in the great political storm that for some time had been gathering; for the right of taxation by the mother-country was still maintained.

On the 15th of September, 1774, Governor John Penn issued a proclamation directing the recognition and observance of the line lately run between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, reciting that,—

"In pursuance of certain Articles of Agreement made the tenth day of May, Anno Domini, 1732, between Charles Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Province of Maryland, and the Honorable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, and of the Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini, 1750, for the specific Performance and Execution of the said Articles, and also in pursuance of certain other Articles of agreement made the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, 1760, between the Right Honorable Frederick Lord Baltimore, son and Heir of the said Charles Lord Baltimore, and the Honorable the Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties, and of one other Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing date the sixth day of March, 1762, for the specific performance of the said last mentioned Articles; the several Lines mentioned and described in the said Articles, and thereby finally agreed upon and settled by the said Parties, to be and forever remain the Boundaries and Division Lines between the said Provinces and Counties, have been run by Commissioners for that Purpose appointed and authorized by the said respective Proprietors, and marked out in exact conformity to the said Articles with visible Stones, Pillars and other Land marks, as by the said Articles and Decrees, and the Return of the said Commissioners under their Hands and Seals, and an exact Plan or Map of the Lines, so as aforesaid by them run and marked, may at large appear."

There was also recited the order of the king in Council of Jan. 11, 1769, confirming the said agreements and proceedings.

The then heir of Lord Baltimore was a minor, and his guardians declared their incapacity to join in the ratification of the line, and from a fear that the *ex-parte* action of the Penns would provoke violence on the borders, the king directed, by order of Aug. 26, 1774, that the above proclamation should be recalled. Thereupon Governor Penn, on November 2d, issued directions to await His Majesty's further pleasure therein, and at the same time sent a statement to the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State, of the benefits which had already appeared in consequence of the first proclamation.

Another order from the king, approving of the proclamation of the 15th of September, was received March 12, 1775, and was followed by a final proclamation from Govenor Penn, April 8th, which appears to have ended the matter.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

We now come to what is generally considered the most momentous period of our history. The selfish policy pursued by Great Britain towards her colonies was more like what might be expected towards a conquered nation than that which marks the treatment of a child by a parent. Whether by the act of 1750, which forbade the colonies to

erect steel-furnaces and slitting-mills, the Stamp Act of 1765, or the subsequent tax-bills, the evident design was to benefit the mother-country at the expense of the children. It was the constant aim to make the colonies buy as much and sell as little as possible.

The merchants of the cities adopted non-importation resolutions in regard to the articles upon which a duty was laid, and cargoes of tea destined for Philadelphia and New York were sent back in the vessels which brought them. The cargoes which reached Boston were emptied into the bay by a mob. This act aroused the anger of the British government to such an extent that, among other vindictive measures, it was decided in March, 1774, to close the port of Boston. The people of the different colonies having, in the case of the Stamp Act, co-operated for their mutual benefit, were not wholly unprepared for this occasion. Meetings were held in Philadelphia, from which emanated a circular to the people of the several counties of the province. This circular was addressed to Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, and Henry Hayes, of Chester County, who immediately issued the following call for a meeting of the people of the county:

"To the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of the County of Chester, qualified by law to vote for Representatives in General Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"The large, and very respectable committee for the City and County of Philadelphia, have wrote to us, the subscribers, requesting that a committee might be chosen for this county as soon as possible, to meet the committee from the other Counties of this province, at the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of this instant, to deliberate on matters of the greatest weight and importance, not only to us, but to all America. And we are now assured, that on the account of the Indian disturbances, his Honour the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet, in their legislative capacity, on Monday the 28th of this instant; and we also find, that it is not only the opinion and request of the said committee for Philadelphia, but also the opinion and desire of a number of respectable persons of this county, coinciding with our own opinions, as lovers of civil and religious liberty, that the committees of the several counties of this province, should meet at Philadelphia, on the said 15th of this instant, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our representatives, at their meeting the Monday following.

"We have therefore thought proper on mature deliberation, and by the advice of a number of gentlemen of this county, to appoint Wednesday the 13th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as a proper time for the inhabitants of this county to meet at the Court House in Chester, to choose a number of our best and wisest men as a committee for this county, as shall be judged necessary to meet the other committees, at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid, and for such other purposes, as may then be deemed useful and necessary. And we sincerely hope, that the good people of this county, will give their attendance on that day, and calmly and heartily join with [us] in doing the business proposed, which we earnestly wish and desire may answer the good proposed, and the good purposes intended by it.

"CHESTER July 4th 1774."

The following is the record of the proceedings of the meeting:

"At a meeting of a very respectable number of the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of the County of Chester at the court-house on Wednesday the 13th of July, 1774, in consequence of public notice for that purpose given, Francis Richardson Esq. Chairman.

"This Assembly, taking into their serious consideration, the present critical and alarming situation of American affairs, and the unhappy differences now subsisting between Great Britain and her Colonies, do agree and resolve as follow, viz.:

"1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay all due faith and allegiance to our lawful and rightful sovereign Lord George the Third, king of G. Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

"2. That it is an absolute right, inherent in every English subject, to have free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his property, either by himself or representative, and that no other power on earth can legally divest him of it.

"3. That the act of Parliament lately passed for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, in its consequences dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and that therefore, we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of America.

"4. That the protection of the liberties of America is an indispensable duty which we owe to ourselves, who enjoy them, to our ancestors who transmitted them down, and to our posterity who will claim them at our hands, as the best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind.

"5. We do agree with the Committee of the City and County of Philadelphia, that a Congress of Deputies from the said Colonies is the most profitable and proper mode of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress, preserving our rights and liberties, and establishing peace and mutual confidence between our Mother country and her Colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

"6. The inhabitants of this County ought and will cheerfully adopt, adhere to, and assist in executing all and singular such peaceable and constitutional measures, which may hereafter be agreed upon and determined by the said general Congress.

"7. It is our opinion that it would conduce greatly to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the Colonies enter into a solemn agreement not to purchase any goods, wares or merchandize imported from Great Britain, under such restrictions as be agreed upon by the Congress. We, for our parts, sensible of the great advantages which must arise from promoting economy and manufacturing among ourselves, are determined to use as little foreign manufactures of what kind or quality soever, as our necessities will permit until the several acts of the British Parliament, injurious to American liberty, be repealed.

"8. That as our brethren at Boston are now suffering in the cause of America, it is the duty of the inhabitants of this County, in common with the neighbouring Colonies, generously to contribute towards their support; and therefore the Committee hereafter appointed, are requested immediately to open and set on foot a subscription for the said sufferers, and the money arising therefrom to be laid out and expended as the said Committee, or a majority of them, shall judge best to answer the benevolent intention.

"9. That the following persons, to wit: Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnston, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockley, Robert Mendenhall, and John Fleming, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee for this County to meet and correspond with the Committees of the several Counties of this and the other Colonies, and to join in such measures as to them shall appear necessary for the public good.

"FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *Clk. Com.*"

Of this committee, Richardson, Price, Hart, Wayne, Sellers, Lloyd, Johnston, and Riley met with the other similar committees in conference at Philadelphia on July 15, 1774.

There had been some correspondence between the Philadelphia committee and influential persons in the several counties of the province a month earlier, at which time it was not expected that the Governor would convene the Assembly. Delegates from the several county committees convened at Philadelphia, and engaged in the preparation of a series of general resolutions to be laid before that body, which met shortly afterwards. The Assembly, acting in harmony with similar bodies in the other colonies, appointed deputies to the General Congress that convened at Philadelphia on the 5th of September following. The

whole number of deputies was fifty-five, of whom eight were from Pennsylvania, and of these, two—viz., Charles Humphreys and John Morton—were from Chester County.

On the 20th day of December following we again find "a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the County of Chester convened at the Court-house, in the borough of Chester," for the purpose of choosing a committee "to carry into execution the Association of the late Continental Congress." The following persons were chosen, viz.: Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, Richard Riley, Evan Evans and James Moore, Esqs., Hugh Lloyd, Thomas Hockley, David Cowpland, John Hart, Sketchley Morton, Samuel Fairlamb, Isaac Eyre, John Crosby, Nicholas Diehl, Jesse Bonsall, Aaron Oakford, Benjamin Brannan, John Talbot, Joseph Brown, Samuel Price, John Crawford, John Taylor, Lewis Gronow, Edward Humphreys, Henry Lawrence, Richard Thomas, William Montgomery, Persifor Frazer, Thomas Taylor, John Foulke, Robert Mendenhall, Joseph Pennell, George Pierce, Nicholas Fairlamb, Samuel Trimble, Charles Dilworth, John Hannum, George Hoops, Joel Bailey, John Gilliland, Joseph Bishop, Jr., John Kerlin, Edward Jones, William Lewis, Patrick Anderson, Joshua Evans, Thomas Hartman, Dr. Branson Van Leer, William Evans, Joseph Cowan, Thomas Haslep, Patterson Bell, Dr. Jonathan Morris, Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Buffington, James Bennett, Joseph Musgrave, William Miller, Richard Flower, Walter Finney, James Simpson, David Wherry, James Evans, Thomas Bishop, William Edwards, Jonathan Vernon, Jr., Lewis Davis, Sr., Joseph Gibbons, Jr., and Thomas Evans, which committee were "to be and continue from this time until one month after the rising of the next Continental Congress, with full power to transact such business, and enter into such associations as to them shall appear expedient."

After the appointment of the above committee they proceeded to appoint a chairman and secretary, when Anthony Wayne, Esq., was selected for the former, and Francis Johnston, Esq., for the latter office. The committee then passed the following resolves unanimously:

"1st. That any twelve or more of the said Committee, meeting upon due notice, be empowered to enter upon and transact all such business, as shall come under their consideration; *provided*, the majority agreeing shall not be less than twelve.

"2d. That the present unhappy situation of public affairs in general, and of this Province in particular, renders it highly necessary that a Provincial Convention should be held as soon as possible; for which purpose twelve persons shall be appointed, out of the said Committee as delegates to attend the said Convention, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on."

The committee then adjourned to meet at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester, on the 9th of January, 1775.

Agreeably to one of the resolves of the first meeting of the people of Chester County, subscriptions were circulated for the relief of the suffering people of Boston. The Society of Friends, acting in a meeting capacity, did not hesitate to contribute to the same object. Chester Monthly Meeting contributed seventy pounds "for the relief of Necessitous inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay and Provinces adjacent;" Darby Meeting paid thirty-three pounds and fourteen shillings "for the relief of the poor and distressed in New England;" while Haverford Meeting responded to the request of the meeting for sufferings "that Friends should contribute liberally for the relief of Friends or others (in the New England government) who are or may be reduced to indigent circumstances in this time of public calamity," and in a short time had the satisfaction to receive "an affecting account of the state of the poor of these Provinces, and of the distribution of the donations sent from hence."

In this connection it may be remarked that the period under consideration was one of great tribulation with the more staid members of the Society of Friends. Their tenets imposed a condition of perfect neutrality, and this was generally adhered to; but many, and among them men in high repute for their intelligence, took an active part in opposing the arbitrary measures of the mother-country. The effect of allowing their members to participate in the commotions of the times was foreseen, and the most kindly caution was repeatedly administered by the visitation of committees.

The proposed Provincial Convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 23d of January, 1775, and continued its sessions until the 28th. The following ten delegates from Chester County appeared at the first meeting of the convention: Anthony Wayne, Esq., Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnston, Esq., Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joseph Musgrave, Joshua Evans, and Persifor Frazer. The absentees were Thomas Hockley and Thomas Taylor.

The proceedings of the convention were unanimous, and the object of one of its first resolves was "to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves into the province."

No record of a meeting of the Chester County committee on the 9th of January, the day to which they adjourned, has been found; but they are again assembled on the 20th of March, pursuant "to *adjournment* and public notice," showing that an intervening meeting had been held. This meeting was held at the house of Richard Cheyney, in East Caln, when, on motion, it was "*Ordered*, that Mr. Hockley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Gronow, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Taylor, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to essay a draught of a petition to present to the General Assembly of this Province, with regard to the manumission of slaves,—especially relating to the freedom of infants hereafter born of black women within this Colony,—and do make report of the same to this Committee at its next meeting."

On motion, "*Ordered*, that each member in this Committee will use his utmost diligence in collecting the several sums of money subscribed for the use of Boston, and pay the same into the hands of Anthony Wayne, Esq., Treasurer, at the next meeting of the Committee."

The committee then adjourned to meet at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester, on Wednesday, the 31st of May next.

The following extract from their proceedings shows that the committee met at an earlier day than that to which they adjourned:

"In Committee, Chester, May 22, 1775.

"Whereas it appears very necessary, in order to avert the evils and calamities which threaten our devoted country, to embody ourselves

and make all the military preparation in our power; and it appears absolutely impossible to carry this laudable design into execution, without observing the greatest order, harmony and concord, not only under the laws of civil government, but also while under arms and in actual duty,—we therefore unanimously recommend the following Association, to be entered into by the good people of this County:

"We, the Subscribers do most solemnly resolve, promise and engage, under the sacred ties of honor, virtue, and love to our country, that we will use our utmost endeavours to learn the military exercise and promote harmony and unanimity in our respective companies; that we will strictly adhere to the rules of decency during duty; that we will pay a due regard to our officers; that we will, when called upon, support with our utmost abilities the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws for the good of our country, and that we will at all times be in readiness to defend the lives, liberties, and properties of ourselves and fellow-countrymen against all attempts to deprive us of them.

"Extract from the minutes.

"By order of the Committee,

"FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *Sec'y.*"

"CHESTER COUNTY, September 7, 1775.

"The Committee of Chester County are desired to meet at the sign of the Turk's Head, in the township of Goshen, on Monday, the 25th inst., at Ten O'clock, A. M., on business of consequence, at which time and place the board of commissioners and assessors are requested to attend.

"By order of the Committee,

"ANTHONY WAYNE, *Chairman.*"

"IN COMMITTEE, CHESTER COUNTY, Sept. 25, 1775.

"*Whereas* some persons, evidently inimical to the liberty of America, have industriously propagated a report that the military associators of this County, in conjunction with the military associators in general, intend to overturn the Constitution, by declaring an Independency, in the execution of which they are aided by this Committee and the board of Commissioners and Assessors with the arms now making for this County; and as such report could not originate but among the *worst* of men for the *worst* of purposes,—This Committee have therefore thought proper to *declare*, and they do hereby *declare*, their abhorrence even of an idea so pernicious in its nature; as they ardently wish for nothing more than a happy and speedy reconciliation, on constitutional principles, with that state from whom they derive their origin.

"By order of the Committee,

"ANTHONY WAYNE, *Chairman.*"

The strong language of this disclaimer against any intention of favoring independence, and the desire expressed for a reconciliation with the mother-country, sounds strange at this day, yet there can be no doubt that up to this late period it was the prevailing sentiment even among those who were most strenuous in their opposition to the measures of the home government.

After having provided for the election of a new committee for the ensuing year by the people of the several townships on the 2d of October, the committee adjourned to meet at Chester on that day, but we have no record of the proceedings of that meeting. Whether the complexion of the committee was changed by the election is not known, but we judge it was not, from the proceedings of the next meeting:

"CHESTER, Oct. 23d, 1775.

"Pursuant to public notice given, the Committee met at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester. On motion *ordered*, that each member of this Committee do immediately make return to the Chairman of the quantity of Powder which he already has or may collect within his district, together with the price and the name of the owner thereof, that the same may be paid for.

"On motion *resolved*, that Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, and Elisha Price, Esqrs., Mr. Richardson, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brannan, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Correspondence for this County.

"By order of the Committee,

"FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *Sec'y.*"

The second meeting of Congress was in May, 1775. At the close of the first meeting of that body it was hoped and believed by many that a second meeting would not be necessary; that the representations made to the home government by the representatives of all the colonies would bring the desired relief. But this was a delusion, for before Congress met hostilities had actually begun. From this time onward for seven long years war measures and the events of the war engrossed public attention. Only those of a local character will be noticed.

A Committee of Safety was appointed by the Assembly on the 30th June, consisting of twenty-five members, of whom Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartholomew, Francis Johnston, and Richard Riley were from Chester County. This committee was especially active in providing for the defense of the province, and particularly for that of the city of Philadelphia.

Each county was required to furnish a certain number of *firelocks*, the quota for Chester County being six hundred. These were manufactured by a man named Dunwicke, and were ready to be proved by the 6th of October. Gunboats were constructed, ammunition provided, companies, battalions, and regiments were organized, and breastworks hastily thrown up. These defenses were mostly in the neighborhood of Fort Mifflin. In addition, two tiers of *chevaux-de-frize* were thrown across the main channel of the Delaware, one opposite the upper part of Hog Island, near the fort, and the other nearly opposite the Lazaretto. The following resolution, adopted by the committee on the 16th of November, directs additional tiers to be sunk, but it does not appear that any barrier to the navigation of the river was placed so far down as Marcus Hook:

"*Resolved*, that one or more tiers of Chevaux-de-frize be sunk above those already sunk, near to Fort Island.

"That two tiers of Chevaux-de-frize be sunk for the further security of this Province in the channel opposite or near to Marcus Hook."

In October there was a reorganization of the Committee of Safety made by the Assembly. All the names from Chester County contained in the first appointment are included in this, with the addition of that of Nicholas Fairlamb, the whole number of members being increased to thirty-two.

"In committee (of Chester County), *September* 25, 1775. This committee do recommend it to the Inhabitants of each Township within this county, to meet at their usual place or places of holding Elections in the same, on Wednesday, the 11th of *October* next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuse one or more committee men, to represent them in a committee for the ensuing year; and the committee so chosen are desired to meet at the house of David Cowpland, in the Borough of Chester, on Monday the 23rd of said month, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order, F. JOHNSTON, *Sec'y.*"

At a meeting of the Chester County committee, held on the 26th of December (1775), regulations were enacted to secure a perfect organization of the associators, agreeably to a vote of the Assembly. At the same meeting it was also

"*Resolved*, that Anthony Wayne, James Moore, Francis Johntson, Esq., Dr Samuel Kenedy, Caleb Davis, William Montgomery, Persifor Frazer, and Richard Thomas, Gentlemen, or any five or more of them, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed, to represent this county, (if occasion be,) in Provincial Convention for the ensuing year."

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM T. PAINTER, BIRMINGHAM.

"GREEN BANK."
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES PAIST, EASTTOWN.

"FAIR VIEW"
RES. OF **DAVID P. CHAMBERS**, LONDON GROVE PA.

The Committee of Safety held its sessions almost daily in Philadelphia. Their duties were arduous in the extreme. It is indeed difficult to comprehend how a body of men could control and direct such an amount of business, in all its details, as was brought under their notice. Some idea may be gained in respect to their doings by a detail of such of their transactions as relate more particularly to this county or its vicinity.

Four battalions of Continental troops were ordered by Congress to be raised in Pennsylvania. At the request of that body, the committee recommended proper persons for officers. On the 2d of January, 1776, they recommended to the Congress the appointment of Anthony Wayne, of Chester County, as colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion; Francis Johnston, of Chester County, as lieutenant-colonel; and Nicholas Hausecker, of Lancaster County, as major of the same battalion; which accordingly took place.*

On the 5th of January they selected for captains for the four battalions John Beatty, Thomas Craig, William Butler, John Miller, William West, John Brisban, Samuel Benizet, Persifor Frazer, Thomas Robinson, Rudolph Breenner, Thomas Byles, John Reese, John. Spohn, Nathaniel Vansant, James Moore, John Lacey, Peter Scull, Caleb North, Christopher Stuart, Alexander Graydon, Thomas Church, Samuel Watson, John Hulings, Frederick Vernon, David Lenox, Walter Stewart, Henry Allice, James Taylor, Peter Decken, Joseph Hubley, Matthew Duncan.†

On the 17th of January the committee resolved,

"That Col. Wayne, Col. Johnson, Mr Bartholomew & Mr Reiley, be a committee to examine the Firelocks, Cartridge boxes, Knapsacks &c. as ordered by the Assembly to be provided by Chester County . . ."

The two tiers of *chevaux-de-frize* that had already been laid were not regarded as sufficient. Others were constructed at Gloucester, and on the 13th of March it was resolved by the committee "that John Cobourn be employed to take the Chevaux-de-Frize, when launched at Gloucester, and sink them in their proper places near Fort Island, and that he be authorized to procure anything for the purpose, hire persons under him on the best and cheapest terms, and that he draw on this board for the expense."

Saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder was the great desideratum of the times, and great apprehensions were entertained in regard to the possibility of obtaining a sufficient supply for a successful defense of the province. The following advertisement shows the extraordinary means adopted to insure a supply of this necessary article:

"*To the* INHABITANTS *of the County of* CHESTER:

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania, to the Committee for Inspection for the County of Chester, Benjamin Brannan, Walter Finney, and John Beaton were appointed to attend the saltpetre manufactory in the City of Philadelphia, in order to perfect themselves in said art: We having complied therewith do hereby give notice to all those whose public virtue and patriotic spirit would excite them to such a valuable and necessary undertaking at this crisis of time; that attendance will be given at the house of Benjamin Brannan in Darby, on the 23rd and 24th of February; at the house of Mr. Cochran in East Fallowfield on the 27th and 28th; at the house of Mrs. Whitby [Withy] in the borough of Chester, on the 1st and second of March; at the house of Mr. Hood in Oxford, on the 4th and 5th; at the house of Mr. Miller in Birmingham on the 6th and 7th; at the house of Mr. Powell in Newtown on the 8th and 9th; at the house of Mr. Bell in Kennet on the 12th and 13th, and at the house of Walter Finney in New London on the 14th and 15th of said month, in order to teach and instruct all persons who may please to apply at the times and places above mentioned.

"BENJAMIN BRANNAN,
"WALTER FINNEY."

"N. B.—The times and places in the North West district are not yet appointed."

Feb. 7, 1776, Thomas Heimberger, a powder-maker, engaged to erect a mill in Chester County, about thirty-three miles from Philadelphia, a few miles from Yellow Springs, on a never-failing stream, provided the committee advanced him one hundred and fifty pounds and kept him one year employed.

Feb. 26th, John Beaton advertises that he will be at the house of William McFall, in Charlestown, Feb. 27th and 28th; at the house of Mr Culbertson, at the Yellow Springs, March 4th and 5th; and at the house of Mr. Brumback, of Vincent, March 11th and 12th, to instruct in making saltpetre.

Three other appointments were subsequently made by John Beaton.

About the 4th of March the Chester County committee petitioned the Assembly for a change in the articles of the military associations. The principal change asked for was that the associators be furnished with arms. The petition is signed by Anthony Wayne as chairman of the committee.

On the 29th of March, upon application of Col. Wayne, an order was drawn by the Committee of Safety in favor of the Chester County committee for five hundred pounds, for purchasing arms on account of Congress.

Under the apprehension of an attack being made by water, every precaution was used to guard against it. Neither pilots nor pilot-boats were allowed to pass the *chevaux-de-frize*, and the persons specially appointed to conduct vessels through the opening in that obstruction were not permitted to go below Chester.

Provincial troops were rapidly recruited and organized along the river, so rapidly that, upon a representation made by Col. Miles "that there is not a sufficient number of houses in or about the towns of Chester and Marcus Hook to quarter the troops now raising for the defense of this Province," the Committee of Safety, on the 13th of April, resolved, "That Col. Miles do procure, for the use of the said troops, one hundred good tents on the most reasonable terms in his power."

On the 17th of April, upon the application of Caleb Davis, an order for one thousand five hundred pounds was drawn by the Committee of Safety in favor of the commissioners and assessors of Chester County, "for the payment of *firelocks*, etc., made in that county for the use of the Province."

An application was made to the Committee of Safety by the Chester County committee for 850 pounds of powder,

* Wayne and Johnston continued to sustain the noble cause; but Hausecker became disgusted with the service, and went over to the enemy soon after the battle of Trenton.

† Col. Rec., x. p. 447.

in addition to the 400 pounds on hand, and lead enough for the whole, and also for 1500 flints, to be distributed among the associators, "in order to supply them with twenty-three rounds per man." This supply was to be sent to the care of Nicholas Fairlamb.

The committee had judged rightly of the danger to be apprehended from armed vessels coming up the Delaware. "In consequence of intelligence received on the 29th of April, that the Roebuck Man-of-war is aground upon Brandywine [shoals], Capt. Reed was ordered with the provincial Ship Montgomery, to proceed down the river and Bay, and join the Commodore who is already on his way, with the armed Boats, in order to take or destroy her . . ."

The provincials had quite a fleet of armed boats and other craft on the river at this time. A list, with the number of men on each, made up to the 1st of May is as follows:

	Men.		Men.
The Washington	50	The Bull-Dog	39
" Franklin	38	" Ranger	37
" Congress	37	" Warren	22
" Effingham	22	" Dickenson	35
" Burke	24	" Hancock	48
" Camden	39	Floating Battery	116
" Chatham	24	Ship Montgomery	117
" Experiment	31		414
	265		265
			679

The "Roebuck" was a vessel of forty-four guns. She succeeded in getting from her perilous situation without being captured. There was also another British war-vessel in the bay, the "Liverpool," of twenty-eight guns, which likewise escaped; but the presence of the provincial fleet prevented them from ascending higher up the river than the neighborhood of Wilmington. Here on the 8th of May both vessels were attacked by the provincial fleet under the command of Capt. Reed. Col. Miles, with one hundred riflemen, had repaired to that vicinity, with the view of rendering any assistance in his power, and witnessed the engagement. At 4 o'clock on that day he writes from the river-bank near Wilmington to the Committee of Safety:

"Our boats and the two men-of-war have been engaged for two hours at long shot. I believe there is no damage done on either side, tho' I suppose three or four hundred shots have passed between them. . . . Our boats fire much better than the other vessels, but in my opinion engage at too great a distance. . . ."

There was disappointment expressed at the failure of the gondolas or armed boats to capture or destroy the "Roebuck," and those in charge of the expedition, to screen themselves from censure, attributed their want of success to a deficiency of supplies, particularly of ammunition, thus casting the blame on the Committee of Safety. This body very promptly asked the Assembly "to promote such an inquiry as shall satisfy the public where the blame & misconduct is justly chargeable." Perhaps an item in the instructions sent by the committee to Capt. Reed—"*to be careful in exposing any of the Boats to capture or destruction*"—had as much to do in causing the failure of the expedition as the want of supplies.

From the following orders, adopted by the committee on the 7th of May, it may be inferred that a considerable land force was at this time stationed at Chester:

"Robert Towers was directed to deliver to Colo. Samuel Miles, for the use of the Provincial troops under his command, 1000 pounds of gunpowder and 2000 pounds of Lead, or as great a part thereof as is in store."

At the same time twenty thousand cartridges for muskets, "for the use of the Associators of Chester County," were directed to be conveyed there, "agreeably to Col. Miles' direction." And on the next day the commissary was directed "to send down to Chester, for the use of the Provincial troops under Col. Miles, Sixty Firelocks." These guns were sent under the protection of a guard.

After procuring a supply of saltpetre, the next great necessity of the country was to have it manufactured into powder. There was no powder-mill in the province before the Revolution broke out.

June 3, 1776. John Ladd Howell reports to Committee of Safety respecting powder-works:

"The Dimensions of the Powder Mill erecting by Messrs Cowperthwaite & Biddle on French Creek, about four miles above Moore Hall, 102 ft. by 31 ft., 8 Inchs.

"Two Water Wheels in the Centre of the House, 18 ft. Diamet^{r}, four ft. Head and 9 ft. Fall, each Wheel to work three Shafts 32½ ft. Length, Six Mortar Trees 28 ft. Length, 12 Mortars, each Tree 22 Inches Length, 12 do Br'dth, 17 do. D'pth; Two Stampers, each Mortar 4 Inches Square & 12 ft. Length.

"The Graining Mill, 37½ by 27½ ft., built of Stone not yet cover'd in. Water Wheel, 10½ ft. Diameter, to work seventy-two Stampers for preparing Sulphur, 12 Seives for Graining Powder, and one Bolting Cloth.

"One Salt Petre House for refining ready to set twelve Kettles, each Kettle capable of refining 150 w^{t}. Four Drying Houses, 27 ft. by 21 ft. each. One end of the Powder Mill being near finished, can make thirty Hundred Powder ℔ Week, or perhaps two Tons; will be ready to work about the 25th Inst., the very extraordinary Fresh on the 26th May having fill'd the race, carried away the Dam, (as it has most in that part of the country) besides other Damage in the Loss of Boards, Scantling, &ca., has put them back at least Two Weeks.

"Thomas Heinberger's Powder Mill on a Creek which emptys into French Creek, about five miles above the aforesaid Mill & two miles from Young's Forge, 36 ft. by 30 ft. Water Wheel, 16 ft. Diameter over Shot.

"Two Shafts, 22 ft. Length, to work 18 Stampers, each 9 ft. Long, 4½ Inches Square. Two Mortar Trees, 20 ft. Long, 9 Mortars, each of 12 Inches by 9, & 16 Inches Depth.

"One Drying House, 18 ft. by 20 ft., the Mill not floor'd nor the Drying House Plaster'd, expects to begin Work in Ten Days. His Dwelling House not being yet in hand I cannot think he will begin so soon: he has received one Ton of Salt Petre but no Sulphur; has not began to build a refining House, what Salt Petre he has rec^{d} he refines in this City; he expects to make half a Ton of Powder ℔ Week."

A mill on Crum Creek, belonging to Dr. Robert Harris, had begun to work about May 23d, and still another small mill was in the course of erection on Swamp Creek, in Bucks County.

Lead was also in great requisition—so much so, that all the leaden clock weights, draught weights, etc., were required to be given up for military purposes. Six pence per pound was allowed for the lead thus taken.

June, 1776. Estimate of the number of fire-arms fit for service in Chester County:

1st Battalion, Col. James Moore, 380.
2d Battalion, Col. Thomas Hockley, 400.
3d Battalion, Col. Hugh Lloyd, 300.
4th Battalion, Col. Wm. Montgomery, 450.
5th Battalion, Col. Richard Thomas, 300.

June 22. By order of the Committee of Safety, Robert Towers, commissary, was directed to deliver the following quantities of ammunition to the colonels of the different battalions of associators in Chester County:

To Col. James Moore 2300 cartridges for provincial muskets; 2070 do, sorted, for the other different bores of firelocks, 1500 flints.

To Col. Thomas Hockley 2300 of first kind, 2300 of second, and 1600 flints.

To Col. Hugh Lloyd, 1840 of first, 1610 of second, and 1200 flints.

To Col. Wm. Montgomery, 2760 of first, 2415 of second, and 1800 flints.

To Col. Richard Thomas, 1840 of first, 1610 of second, and 1200 flints.

And to each of the said colonels the same proportion of loose powder and lead equal to the quantity of cartridges.*

In Congress, Friday, 5th July, 1776:

"*Resolved*, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils of Safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops, that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the Head of the Army."

It now became known that New York, and not Philadelphia, was to be attacked, and, in consequence, on the 2d of July, Colonel Miles was requested to march his battalions immediately to Philadelphia. Letters were at the same time dispatched by the committee "to the Colonels of the different Battalions of the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester & Lancaster, requesting they would hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning, with their battalions to the city."

The military organizations in Pennsylvania, known as *Associators*, were constituted into fifty-three battalions. These assembled, by representatives, in convention at Lancaster on the 4th of July,—the day independence was declared,—"to choose two Brigadier-Generals to command the Battalions and forces of Pennsylvania." Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing were elected.

The delegates to this convention from Chester County were Major Culbertson, Colonel Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson; Captains Wallace, Scot, Gardiner; Privates Cunningham, Boyd, Denny, Culbertson, and Fulton.

July 12. Robert Smith wrote to President Wharton:

"Sir, I am under the necessity of applying to you, by Col. Cheyney, for money to enable me to fill the 1st class of Chester county Militia. The class has been long since duly ordered to March. Notwithstanding repeated orders, there are but about 320 arrived at Chester,—200 of which are substitutes. This account I have received from Col. John Hannum, the commanding officer of that station: His pressing request to fill the 1st class, with your orders, occasions me thus to intrude on your patience. The class when filled will consist of near 700 men. Two thousand pounds are necessary for the present."

July 15, 1776. Abraham Marshall asks leave to resign his commission as captain of a company in the musket battalion, which is granted, and Lieutenant Joseph McClellan, of the same battalion, is appointed in his stead.

This musket battalion was under the command of Colonel Samuel John Atlee, of Lancaster, and contained, on July 1st, the following companies and number of men: Patrick Anderson's, 56; Peter Z. Loyd's, 61; Francis Muncy's, 52; Abraham Marshall's, 44; Abraham Dehuff's, 64; Thomas Herbert's, 57; John Nice's, 55; Joseph Howell's, 55; total, 444.

* Col. Rec., x. 613.

This battalion, with other troops from Chester County, were hurried off to take part in the campaign around New York. Their condition will appear from a letter written by Colonel Atlee to the Committee of Safety, dated at Perth Amboy, August 2d, in which he says that numbers of them were without shirts, breeches, or stockings. An appropriation of two hundred and fifty pounds was made on the 7th to supply them with clothing. On the 11th he wrote again, saying his battalion would march that afternoon to join General Washington, but in a most disgraceful situation.

From the want of muster-rolls of this period, we are unable to give the names of the rank and file of Chester County troops in the Revolution, except in a few instances.

From Captain William McDowell, of Upper Oxford, we have received "The Horse Company's Acct^s in full, Sept. 8, 1776." "The United States of North America, D^r. to Capt. Jas. McDowell's Company of militia of the 4th Battalion of Chester County, Commanded by Col. Montgomery: July 12th, 1776 to Sept. 14 (which will include 6 days for returning home, 125 miles)."

Captain.—Jas. McDowell.

Lieutenants.—Jas. Turner, David Hayes.

Ensign.—Abraham Smith.

Sergeants.—Charles Ramsey, John Wallace, Ezekiel Hopkins, John Arnell.

Drummer.—Neal Crossin.

Privates.

David Watt.	Nath^l Walker.
Andrew Lowry.	Rob^t Henderson.
Arthur Andrew.	Rob^t Auld.
Alexander Walker.	Robt. Hogg.
David Jackson.	Solomon Coventry.
George Ramsey.	Thomas Mease.
Henry Ewing, senior.	Will^m Edmiston.
Henry Ewing, junior.	William Law.
Henry Hagan.	Rob^t Smith.
John Walker.	Will^m Carlisle.
John Patton.	Will^m Wallace.
John Simmerville.	Joseph Murdach (July 24th).
Jas. Andrew.	David Edmiston.
John McCallister.	Jas. Ewing.
Joseph McCallister.	John McCalmont.
Joseph Smith, junior.	Rob^t Maxfield.
Isaac McCollough.	Joseph Smith, senior.
John Robinson.	Will^m Luckey.
William Ewing.	Rob^t Buntin.
Jas. Wilson.	Patrick McCollough.
John Buntin.	John Rodgers.
Jas. Freeborn.	John Bealy.
Jas. Auld.	
Jas. Donaughey.	

Three battalions, including that of Colonel Atlee, were formed into a regiment, under command of Colonel Samuel Miles, and were stationed, in arranging the lines for the battle of Long Island, at Flatbush. In the disastrous engagement which ensued on the 27th of August, they occupied an apple-orchard upon the front, and suffered severely. Several of Anderson's company were killed, one sergeant and nine privates were missing, and he himself only escaped at the last moment through the timely assistance of a friend. David Parry, one of his neighbors and intimate associates, was killed at his side; and it is said that this loss so enraged him that it was with difficulty he could be withdrawn from the field. Colonels Miles and Atlee were captured,

Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb Parry was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Dan Broadhead, of the Second Battalion.

Colonel Montgomery's battalion was part of what was known as the "Flying Camp." Colonel Thomas' battalion was also among the troops sent to New York, but it is said that he was at home looking up some deserters at the time his command was captured.

The following extracts from a letter dated at Kingsbridge, on the 22d of September, addressed by Captain Patrick Anderson, of Chester County, to Dr. Franklin, sufficiently attests the shattered condition of Colonel Atlee's battalion of musketry after the battle of Long Island:

"Immediately after our defeat on Long Island, the command of the Musquetry Battallion devolved upon me. I found the number of men remaining fit for duty to be about 200, but most of their baggage & some even of their arms and accoutrements Lost, and having no field officers left, applyed to Lt. Col. Broadhead for his advice and assistance; soon after he informed me the General ordered him to annex our Battalion to the Rifle Regt. which I at that time complyed with in expectation of further instructions from the Convention or Council of Safety, as Col. Broadhead wrote you concerning it. Want of necessaries sowered the men's minds. Deficiencys in their stipulated rations hath increased it, & neglect of punctual payt. of their pay hath caused their meeting and Desert in great numbers, with arms &c. So that there is now only scarce Eighty three remaining & they still think if they are taken prisoners, they will not be exchanged, while any prisoners from the Continental army is in the enemy's hands."

On the 1st of August there had been three hundred and ninety-seven men in this battalion under pay.

General Washington was obliged to retreat across New Jersey, and was closely followed by the British army. The "Roebuck" was again in the bay. Every effort was now made for the defense of Philadelphia, the situation of which had become imminently perilous. Troops were mustered into service, defenses were erected, munitions of war were provided, and army supplies were collected from every available quarter. Chester County contributed her full share towards providing for this emergency.

"*Philadelphia, August* 27, 1776. THE WOMEN OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNA. Since the departure of the able-bodied men from the forks of Brandywine, in Chester county, on the service of their country, the patriotic young women, to prevent the evil that would follow the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, have joined the ploughs, and are preparing the fallows for the seed; and should their fathers, brothers, and lovers be detained abroad in defense of the liberties of these States, they are determined to put in the crops themselves,—a very laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation."—*New England Courant, Sept.* 5, 1776.

September 28, 1776. Mr. Nesbit was directed to pay Colonel Richard Thomas for repairing arms and nursing sick soldiers.

From a few of the minutes and resolves of the Council of Safety, relating more particularly to Chester County, a good idea may be formed of all the defensive and other measures adopted at this time.

On the 4th of October it was resolved "that Mr. William Evans be desired to purchase all the coarse cloths, blankets, and stockings in Chester County."

October 14, 1776. "A complaint being made by Captain Sharp Delaney, that a certain John Brigs, of Willetstown [Willistown?], Chester County, had insulted his company of Militia returning to Town from exercise, and he appearing before the Council, and being charged with making use of disrespectful words against the Liberties of America, and not denying the same, was committed to the State Prison."

November 14th. "Intelligence was received by express that several hundred transports had sailed from New York, & steered their course to the southward & expected to be intended for this city; whereupon the Council wrote a circular letter to the commanding officers of the Battalions of Militia, earnestly requesting them to march their respective Battalions to this city immediately."

"*Ordered*, That the owners of cattle and other stock near the river side make the necesary preparations for removing the same, at least five miles from the river, on the shortest notice, as it is Probable that this board may be under the disagreeable necessity of giving the most preremtory orders for their removal, and to see that the same be punctually and suddenly complied with."

November 23d, "*Resolved*, That the salt now in the possession of the Council of Safety, be immediately sent to the Committee of the several counties in the following proportions, to wit: . . ." The share of Chester County was eighty bushels. "The Committees are to sell it to the people at the rate of 15*s*. per bushel, and in no greater quantity than half a bushel to any one family; they are to make as equal distribution as they can, according to the necessities of the people, for which purpose they are to require a declaration of what quantity they are possessed of more than their just proportion of this necessary article, at a time of such very great scarcity of it."

December 4th. "An order was drawn on Mr. Nesbit in favour of Dr. Robert Harris, for £58, for making powder for Congress, to be charged to his Acco't."

"Mr. Towers was directed to deliver Dr. Robert Harris one ton of Salt Petre, & Sulphur in proportion, to make into Gun powder."

"Mr. Nesbit to pay Jno. Morton £3 : 6 : 0, for wharfage of the Floating Battery *Arnold*, in March last."

"*Resolved*, That Thomas Marle be employed to fix the Boom to the Piers at Fort Island, and to be stationed there to have the care of it, to receive orders, and to be subject to the commanding officer at that station, and he is to employ a sufficient number of hands, and do this business without any delay."

Dr. Thomas Bond proposed "instituting Hospitals for the sick in Darby, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington & New Castle." "I think," he says, "the water carriage from Trenton to those places would save much carting, and this plan much better than one proposed of sending the sick to East Town [Easton], Bethlehem, Nazareth, Reading, &c."

The successful attack made by General Washington, on the night of the 25th December, on a body of Hessians encamped at Trenton, and the capture of a large number of them, with a great number of guns and military stores, at once turned the tide of events at this period in favor of the American cause, and relieved our people from any immediate apprehension of the presence of the enemy.

During the year 1776 sixty cannon for the use of the army, of twelve- and eighteen-pound calibre, were cast at Warwick Furnace.

January 7, 1777. Colonel Francis Johnston, of Chester County, complained to the Council of Safety of being *overslaughed*, by officers junior to himself being promoted over him.

March 12th. Officers of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment: Colonel, Francis Johnston; Lieutenant-Colonel, Persifor Frazer; Major, Thomas Robinson.

April 3d. The Board of War made a requisition for wagons upon Colonel Caleb Davis, Chester County; upon Major Evans, near the Yellow Springs; Colonel William Dewees, at Valley Forge; and Isaac Webb, Milltown (Downingtown).

"FRENCH CREEK, March 10, 1777.

"SIR:—I am Sorry to inform you of the unhappy Explotion of Blowing up the Continel Powder Mill this Morning About 10 A o'clock. Which Wee are very Supspities has bin Don by Mr. Peck or his Men, as they have yoused Several odd Expressions, and thay had Gon Sum Distants from it at the Time it Hapned and Runn to the next neighber's house & Did not Come back till Wee Sent out A Gard for them. Mr. Peck Seem to Say at first, that all his Men where killed; Secondly, he Said that he had Seen the Men Going to the Graining house; that & Sum other Resons Give me Som Reson to think have Sum knowledg of it. The first Day of this instant, Col. Peter Grub Was at the Powder Mill, Somewhat in Drink; he Damned the Powder Mill, and told Col. Dewese, Let us Blov it to hell, Which I thought Was a very odd Expresstion when Col. Dewesse told Me: & Several others heard him use that Expresstion; he and Mr. Peck Seemed verry Great, & he Lodged With Mr. Peck that knight. Wee have Got the Men & Mr. Peck under Gard, till firther orders from the Counsyl. So I remain,

"Your Friend & Humble Servant,

"PETER DE HAVEN.

"To Col. John Bull, or The Hon^ble Council of Safety, Philadelphia.

"℔ favour Capt Bodly."

"PHILA., Feby. 18, 1777.

"Wanted immediately a number of hands who understand any of the branches of the gunsmith's business. Stockers in particular will meet with good encouragement by applying to Peter De Haven, at the public manufactory, at French Creek, or James Carter, in Third Street, near Arch Street."*

Though relieved from the apprehension of an immediate attack on Philadelphia, the Council of Safety did not slacken their efforts in providing for the defense of that city. Early in January an order was issued to county committees of the nine counties nearest the city to furnish thirty-eight thousand bushels of horse-feed for the army. The apportionment of Chester County was four thousand bushels.

The suspicion that Gen. Howe intended to attack Philadelphia by water was confirmed by the arrest of one James Molesworth, who had been sent on from New York to secure pilots to conduct the British fleet up the Delaware. Subsequent movements of Howe rendered it difficult to decide whether he would carry out this intention, and made it necessary to embrace a wider scope in providing for the defense of the city.

On the 25th of April, at the request of Congress, a call was made for three thousand militia, one-half of whom were to be encamped at or near Chester. Each soldier was to be provided with a blanket; but, if blankets cannot be *purchased*, "they must be *impressed*." At this time the number of men returned in Chester County capable of bearing arms was five thousand.

It was required of the committees of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks "to take an inventory of all the flour, wheat, Rye & Indian Corn, Oats, Beef, Pork, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c., also wagons, carts, &c., in said Counties." The ostensible object of this inventory was to have the articles removed in case of any sudden alarm, but it is probable that a desire to know what amount of provisions and means of transportation could be made available for our army was at the bottom of this enumeration.

Upon the application of General Schuyler, of the Continental army, an order was issued by the Board of War for the collection of four thousand blankets in Pennsylvania for the use of the Continental troops. These blankets were to be collected from the inhabitants "in such quantities as is proportionate to the number they have in the family, and the stock of blankets they may be possessed of; for which blankets they shall be paid the full value, according to an appraisement to be made of them." The proportion to be furnished by Chester County was five hundred.

Early in June General Howe, commander of the British forces at New York, showed a disposition to advance by land across New Jersey, and to take possession of Philadelphia. On the 14th of that month he actually made an advance by two columns, which led General Washington to believe that this was his real intention. This information being communicated to Congress the same day, that body

"*Ordered*, That the 2nd Class of the Militia of the County of Philadelphia, *Chester*, Bucks, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, & Northampton be ordered to march to the places to which the first class of the said counties respectively are ordered, and that the third class be got in readiness to march, and also that the 1st and second classes of the City Militia, be ordered to march to Bristol, & the 3rd Class hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice."

This order was promptly responded to by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, who issued a circular letter to the lieutenants of the counties named "to forward the first Class of Militia immediately, and to hold the second class in readiness to march at the shortest notice." Forty wagons were also ordered to be sent from Chester County, thirty from Philadelphia, and thirty from Berks.

But it so turned out that the marching of Howe was intended to draw General Washington from the strong position he then occupied, and in that event to give him battle, which he declined to do as our troops were then posted. Washington wisely refused to risk his army in an open field-fight, and Howe would not venture to cross the Delaware, leaving so large a force as that commanded by Washington in his rear, so that Philadelphia was again relieved from being attacked by the way of New Jersey.

June 5, 1777. "Deserted from my company stationed at French Creek powder mills the 10 of April last a certain William Evans alias Thomas Davis, a Welshman about forty years of age near five feet six inches high thick and well made. He had a light coloured long skirtled coat, striped trousers and old shoes. Whoever takes up said deserter shall have Ten dollars reward and reasonable charges.

"James Pugh, Capt.

"N. B. John Flemming who enlisted with George Blewer, 2 Lieut., surrenders himself according to proclamation of Gen. Washington (June 24th)."†

"*June* 25th. The Council taking into consideration the intelligence received by Congress from Gen. WASHINGTON, respecting the movements of the enemy, and the extreme inconveniency arising from the march of the Militia in the time of harvest.—*Agreed*, That the Lieutenant of the county of Chester (with others) be informed that it is unnecessary to march the second class of that county; but that the first class be marched, and the second class be held in perfect readiness to march at the shortest notice."

It having become apparent that General Howe had definitely changed his plan for gaining possession of Philadel-

* *Evening Post.*

† Ibid.

phia, the marching orders for all the militia, except those of Philadelphia and Chester County, were countermanded. News of the embarkation of a large British force at New York very reasonably suggested the idea that the attack on the capital of Pennsylvania would be by way of the river Delaware; and doubtless that was the plan of Gen. Howe when he sailed. Every effort was accordingly made for the defense of the river.

On the 27th of July certain information was received by the Council of the approach of the British fleet towards the Delaware Bay. This news produced the highest degree of excitement among the people, and induced the authorities of the State to redouble their exertions to ward off the threatened blow.

A draft of the militia of Philadelphia County had marched before harvest into New Jersey; one from Bucks had guarded the fords of the Delaware for two months; a second class from Bucks, two from the city, and one from Chester, had occupied for some time, and assisted in finishing, the defenses of the Delaware between the city and Chester. July 28th Congress made a requisition on the Executive Council of Pennsylvania for four thousand militia, in addition to those already in service; in response to which the Council, on the same day, ordered one class to be immediately called into service from the city, and one class from each of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton; also a detachment of artillery from the city of Philadelphia, equal to three-eighths of the whole. Most of these troops were directed "to march immediately for Chester."

The persons appointed to drive off the cattle from the borders of the Delaware on the approach of the enemy were reminded of the importance of their trust, and of the necessity of holding themselves in readiness for the performance of it when the expected emergency should happen. Caleb Davis, who had been recently appointed prothonotary, etc., for Chester County, was directed to remove the county records from the town of Chester to a place of greater security. On the 31st of July certain information was received of the fleet approaching and entering the Delaware Bay to the number of two hundred and twenty-eight vessels of war and transports. Arms were wanted for the militia that had been called out, and, as an expedient for supplying them, those persons who had refused to take the oath of allegiance were directed to be disarmed, "and their arms made use of by those who are willing, at the risk of their lives, to defend their liberty and property."

"*August* 1, 1777. We the subscribers, Justices of the Peace for the county of Chester, have this day met, in order to nominate proper persons to take an account of all the Wheat, Flour, Grain and other Stores in the county of Chester, within 20 miles distance westward of the river Delaware; and have, after due consideration, returned the following gentlemen: *viz*, John Wilson, Isaac Taylor (Pennsbury), George Currey, Charles Dilworth, Thomas M'Call, Joshua Evans, James Ewing, and James Lindsey: and for the purpose of billeting, and providing for the Poor that may be removed out of the city of Philadelphia, the following gentlemen: *viz*, Benjamin Bartholomew (East Whiteland), David John (Charlestown), David Thomas (Vincent), Michael Hallman (Pikeland), Peter Crumbacker (Coventry), William James (East Nantmeal), John Brown (West Nantmeal), Thomas Evans (Uwchlan), George Thomas (West Whiteland), James Thompson (East Caln), John Fleming (West Caln), Joseph Parker [or Parke?] (Sadsbury), Thomas Heslip and Samuel Futhey (East and West Fallowfield), William Wilson (Oxford), William Poke (West Nottingham), and David Wherry (East Nottingham),—whom we esteem to be men of fidelity and worthy of the trust to be reposed in them,—(Signed)

"PHILIP SCOTT, ISAAC DAVIS,
"ROBERT SMITH, JAMES MOORE,
"DAN GRIFFITH."

So confidently was the enemy expected to approach Philadelphia by the Delaware that the different detachments of the regular army under Washington were ordered to march to the vicinity of the city, and requisitions had been made on several counties for wagons to be used in the transportation of army stores. After entering the bay Gen. Howe found the navigation for such an immense naval armament more difficult than he had expected, and retraced his steps to the ocean, having determined to make his approach by the way of the Chesapeake. This movement was not at first understood by our people, for no tidings were received from the fleet until the 8th of August, when it was seen some leagues south of Delaware Bay, but soon again disappeared, having been prevented from entering the Chesapeake by contrary winds until the 16th of that month. It was not, however, until the 22d that the Council was advised of the presence of the enemy in the Chesapeake.

In this period of uncertainty Washington abated not the least in providing for the defense of the city. On the 15th of August we find him giving directions for the improvement of the defenses of the Delaware. More *chevaux-de-frize* were to be sunk, or "the left bank of Fort Island fortification supported by a good battery capable of resisting the cannon of the ship." The effect of the disappearance of the enemy upon the Executive Council was different. They dreaded expense, and especially unnecessary expense. An order that had been issued for wagons was countermanded on the 8th of August, and less diligence appears to have been used in forwarding the militia. Up to the 16th of August, agreeably to the report of Col. John Evans, only about one thousand militia had arrived at Chester, and there was no shelter for more, "all the empty houses being occupied." These troops were from the counties of Berks, Cumberland, Lancaster, and Chester. The following letter from the Council to some of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress still further exhibits the great anxiety of that body to avoid expense, and may serve to explain the policy that lessened the efficiency of the militia when called into actual service:

"PHILADELPHIA, 20th Augt. 1777.

"Gent:

"Council desire, that you will represent to Congress that the Militia last called out in this State, have been rendezvousing at Chester, and are still arriving there. As this is the season for sowing winter corn, on which this county greatly depends, & labourers are become very scarce, they are sensible that great distress must ensue upon continuing these people embodied. In this circumstance, it will afford very sensible satisfaction to the Council, as well as relief to the industrious Inhabitants, if public affairs may admit of the dismissing of part of the Militia, especially as they are very deficient in Arms & blankets, & totally unprovided with tents."

Two days later, when news of the approach of the enemy by way of the Chesapeake was received, a very sudden change took place in the measures adopted by the Council. The threatened danger was at hand. Economy yielded to necessity, and the Council at once resumed the work of

preparation with vigor, which had been unwisely slackened during the short period that the enemy remained invisible. Additional troops were ordered to Chester, and an equal number to Downingtown; the militia from Northampton, that had been ordered to proceed northward, were now directed to proceed to Lancaster "with all possible expedition," and, in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, all disaffected persons were ordered to be arrested and sent into the interior.

The fleet passed up the Elk River as far as the ships could be navigated with safety, and on the 25th of August landed about eighteen thousand men "in good health and spirits, admirably supplied with all the implements of war, and led by an experienced general of unquestionable military talents." On the day before Howe landed the American army passed through Philadelphia and marched towards the Brandywine. Being deficient in the means of transportation for army baggage, a pressing request was made upon the Council to supply the deficiency. This request was promptly responded to by an order upon the justices of the counties of Philadelphia and Chester, each county being required to furnish twenty-five wagons with four horses each.

Gen. John Armstrong was placed in command of the militia at Chester. In a letter to the president of the Council, dated at that place on the 29th of August, we are informed that out of the "chaos" in which Gen. Armstrong had found things at that place he had then forwarded eighteen hundred men; that, in concert with Gen. Potter, he had formed a rifle regiment (battalion), and placed at the head of it Col. Dunlap, "a prudent man, and not unacquainted with the business of a partisan." This rifle battalion, consisting of three hundred privates, which was to march from Marcus Hook the next day, and one hundred and fifty sent from Billingsport the same day, were exclusive of the number above mentioned. The headquarters of Gen. Washington were now at Wilmington, where these troops united with the regular army. On the 1st of September the militia that had been called out in Lancaster County were also ordered by Gen. Washington to join his army at Wilmington.

Up to the 3d of September the enemy had made but little progress towards Philadelphia. Gen. Maxwell had advanced, with a body of light troops, to Iron Hill, in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, where on that day he was attacked by a column of the British army led by Lord Cornwallis, and driven beyond White Clay Creek, with a loss of forty killed and wounded. Up to the 5th of September the main body of the American army had remained in the vicinity of Wilmington, where some works had been thrown up. On that day the whole body was removed to Newport, and occupied a position between that place and Red Clay Creek, except Gen. Irwin's brigade, which remained at Wilmington in charge of the works at that place. According to the best information that could then be obtained, the British troops were spread over a "considerable space of country, but in a detached way, from Couch's Mills to some part of Nottingham."

Pursuant to a recommendation of Congress, a call was made by the Executive Council on the 6th of September for five thousand militia, in addition to those already in the field. They were ordered to rendezvous on the heights of Darby, "with what arms they have or can procure, and otherwise equipped in the best manner they may be able." These equipments, including blankets, in case they were taken by the enemy or otherwise unavoidably lost, were to be paid for by the State.

In order to strengthen the army Gen. Washington had withdrawn nearly all the troops from the defensive works on the Delaware. The Navy Board became apprehensive "that some parts of the enemy's fleet would soon attempt to invade the city," and on the 5th of September communicated its plans of defense to the Executive Council. Hog Island and the meadows were to be laid under water; flats and boats should be provided to make a bridge from Fort Island to Province Island; ninety or one hundred men should be put in the fort at Darby Creek; four pieces of cannon should be got to Billingsport; some person to be put in charge of the fort at Fort Island, and thirty men to be ready to be put on Bush Island. In pursuance of these suggestions, Col. Jehu Eyre, with two companies of militia artillery, was ordered to repair to the works that have been named, where, in conjunction with the commanders of the fleet, he was to exert himself "to take, burn, sink, or otherwise destroy the enemy's ships or vessels that may attempt to invade this or the neighbouring States." He was promised a reinforcement of militia from Bucks County.

Information having been communicated to the American camp at Newport that the enemy had disencumbered themselves of all heavy baggage, Gen. Washington at once determined to put his army in a like condition. A requisition was made by the quartermaster-general, on the 7th of September, upon the Executive Council for a sufficient number of teams for the removal of all baggage except blankets and a few small clothes. These teams were "to be placed in the rear of the divisions, and immediately on an alarm the tents and small packs left with the men were to be sent over Brandywine."

THE BATTLE OF THE BRANDYWINE.

Up to the 8th of September the opinion was entertained by Gen. Armstrong that the British would probably re-embark on the Delaware, cross over, and land at some convenient point on the Jersey shore, march up to the *chevaux-de frize*, accompanied by the vessels of force, which he expected would bombard Philadelphia. On the very day that Gen. Armstrong communicated this opinion to the Council a movement of the enemy proved that it was not well founded. Gen. Washington had strengthened the position he then occupied, and, regarding it as probable that the fate of Philadelphia would be there decided, he had resorted to every means in his power to encourage his troops and stimulate them to the greatest exertions. But the movements of the enemy indicated a design to turn the right of the American army, and to cut off all communication with Philadelphia. Washington decided at once to change his ground, and that night crossed the Brandywine, and took a position behind that stream at Chad's Ford. Gen. Maxwell was posted west of the ford, on the road, and Gen. Armstrong was assigned a position on the east side of the Brandywine, about two miles below, which enabled him

to guard two fords, now known as Pyle's Ford and Corner Ford. In order to fortify the position at Chad's Ford a breastwork was hastily thrown up on the bluff bordering on the flat ground a little north of the main road. Part of the main army was stationed above the ford to guard other passes.

This division of the American army has been estimated numerically at fifteen thousand, including the Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Gen. Armstrong. Chief Justice Marshall, who was present at the battle of Brandywine, estimates the effective force of the Americans at eleven thousand, including the militia, and assigns his reasons why there should be such a large number of men unfit for military duty. Thus posted, and with this small body of effectives, Washington patiently awaited the approach of the greatly superior force of the enemy.

On the evening of the 9th of September the British army entered Chester County in two divisions, one of which, under Gen. Knyphausen, encamped at New Garden and Kennet Square, and the other, under Cornwallis, a short distance below Hockesson Meeting-house. Early next day they united at Kennet Square, whence in the evening the forces under Knyphausen advanced towards Welsh's tavern, now known as the "Anvil," probably for the convenience of water, and those under Cornwallis remained encamped on the hills north and west of Kennet Square.

Peter De Haven to Vice-president Bryan:

"FRENCH CREEK, September 10, 1777.

"Sir, Wee have got sum information that thare is part of Mr. How's army within four miles of Downins Town, and I believe they intend for our Magazene, and we are in a very poor situation for defending it. I should be very glad if you would send a proper Gard for this place."

On the morning of the 11th the army divided into two columns, one division, under Knyphausen, marching directly through Kennet and Pennsbury townships to Chad's Ford by the Philadelphia road, and the other, under Cornwallis, and accompanied by Sir William Howe, taking a circuitous route, traversing portions of the townships of Kennet, East Marlborough, Newlin, West Bradford, East Bradford, and Birmingham, crossing the west branch of the Brandywine at Trimble's Ford, a short distance south of Marshallton, and the east branch mainly at Jefferis' Ford, and approaching Birmingham Meeting-house from the north, the object of these movements being to hem the Americans in between the two forces, and thus make them an easy prey.

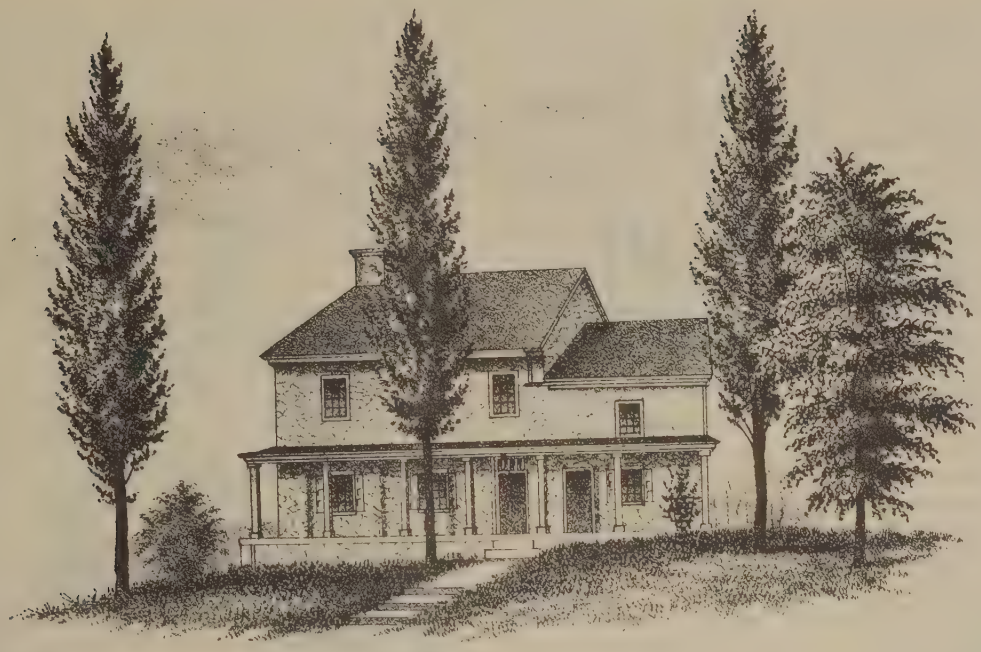
The column under Cornwallis set out about daybreak, and that under Knyphausen about nine o'clock. A very dense and heavy fog continued until a late hour. The column under Knyphausen skirmished with the advanced parties of the American army sent forward to harass the march of the British troops. Maxwell's corps, which occupied the hills west of the Brandywine, was driven across the stream after a severe engagement, and joined the main body of the American army, which was ranged in order of battle, awaiting the attack of the enemy. Knyphausen paraded on the heights, reconnoitred the American army, and appeared to be making dispositions to force the passage of the creek. A skirt of woods, with the stream, divided him from Maxwell's corps, small parties of whom occasionally crossed over, and kept up a scattering fire, by which not much execution was done. At lenth one of these parties, led by Captains Waggoner and Porterfield, engaged the British flank-guard very closely, killed a captain, with ten or fifteen privates, drove them out of the wood, and were on the point of taking a field-piece. The sharpness of the skirmish soon drew a large body of the British to that quarter, and the Americans were again driven over the Brandywine.

Gen. Cornwallis, with the larger division of the British army, under the cover of the hills and forests, and aided by the fog, proceeded in the circuitous route a considerable distance unobserved, and must have reached the hills south of Trimble's Ford about the time that Knyphausen moved from his position east of Kennet Square. Some cannons were discharged at this point (and cannon-balls have been found in the vicinity), for which it is difficult to account, unless they were designed to notify Knyphausen that they had gained a midway position, or to direct him to march to the ford.

Gen. Sullivan, who commanded the right wing of the American army, had received instructions to guard the fords as high up as Buffington's (now Shaw's), just above the forks of the Brandywine, and scouting-parties were sent out in various directions to watch the movements of the enemy. About one o'clock intelligence was brought that the enemy's left wing was about crossing the Brandywine above its forks, and Col. Bland sent word to Washington that a large force was seen advancing up the road towards Trimble's Ford, and this was confirmed by a note from Col. Ross, who was in their rear, and who estimated the force that he had seen at not less than five thousand. Washington, on receiving this intelligence of a large division being so far separated from the army at Chad's Ford, formed the design of detaching Sullivan and Lord Stirling to engage the column conducted by Cornwallis should he attempt to cross the stream, while he in person should cross over with the residue of the troops and attack the forces under Knyphausen.

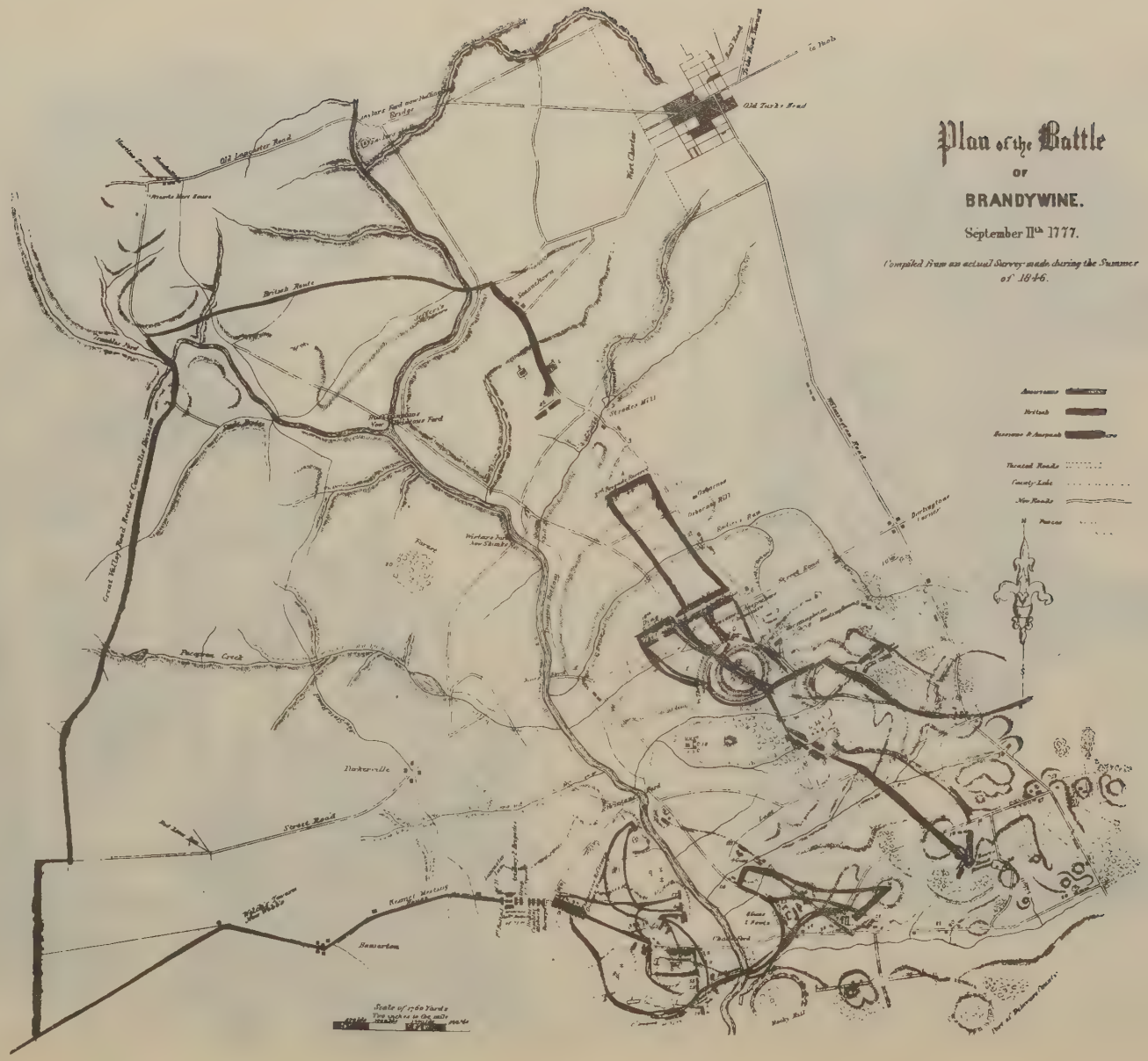
In pursuance of this determination, Stirling was dispatched with a considerable force to occupy the high ground in the vicinity of Birmingham Meeting-house, while other necessary dispositions were made upon the left. At the critical moment, when the plan was about to be executed, counter-intelligence was received, inducing the opinion that the movement of Cornwallis was merely a feint, and that, after making demonstrations of crossing the Brandywine above its forks, he must actually have marched down the right bank of the stream, and was about to re-unite his column with that of Knyphausen. This opinion was confirmed by the report of a number of light-horse that had been sent to reconnoitre.

While Washington was in a state of painful uncertainty, produced by these conflicting accounts, Squire Thomas Cheyney, a citizen of Thornbury township, rode up to the forces under Sullivan with intelligence that the main body of the British army had crossed the Brandywine and was already at hand, approaching from the north; and, being uncourteously received by that general, demanded to



HEAD QUARTERS OF GEN. WASHINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.
(RES. OF BENJAMIN RING.)

HEAD QUARTERS OF LA FAYETTE AT THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.
(RES. OF GIDEON GILPIN.)


Plan of the Battle
OF
BRANDYWINE.
September 11th 1777.
Compiled from an actual Survey made during the Summer of 1846.
Old Turk's Road
Old Lancaster Road
British Route
Birmingham Meeting
Scale of 1760 Yards

be led to the commander-in-chief. This was done, and although Washington was at first disposed to doubt the correctness of the information, he was at length convinced of its truth, and immediately disposed of his troops to meet the emergency. It is said that some of the general's staff spoke rather sneeringly and incredulously of the rustic squire's information, which roused his temper. "If you doubt my word," said he to the commander-in-chief, "put me under guard until you can ask Anthony Wayne or Persie Frazer if I am a man to be believed;" and then, turning to the general's attendants, he indignantly exclaimed, "I would have you to know that I have this day's work as much at heart as e'er a *blood* of you!"

As soon as Washington became convinced that a large division of the enemy had crossed the Brandywine above, he immediately made a change in the disposition of his force.* The divisions commanded by Generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Stephens advanced farther up the Brandywine, and fronted the British columns marching down that stream. The division commanded by Gen. Wayne remained at Chad's Ford, to keep Knyphausen in check, in which service Maxwell was to co-operate. Greene's division, accompanied by Washington in person, formed a reserve, and took a central position between the right and left wings.

The divisions detached against Lord Cornwallis formed on an advantageous piece of ground above Birmingham Friends' Meeting-house, chiefly within what is now the lawn surrounding the dwelling of Mrs. Biddle, both flanks being covered with a thick wood. Stirling's detachment advanced to within a short distance of the meeting-house, where he awaited the approach of the enemy. After waiting for some time the near approach of the British was announced, when Stirling endeavored to secure the highest ground in the immediate vicinity of the meeting-house; but when he reached that point the British had so nearly gained it that he could not have formed before they would have been upon him. In this dilemma he threw a small force into the graveyard, which was inclosed with a stone wall, for the purpose of giving the enemy employment until he could form his men on the rising ground in the rear. This body, after having made an obstinate resistance, rejoined the main division.

Unfortunately, Sullivan's division, in taking its position, took too large a circuit, and was scarcely formed when the attack commenced. The battle began about half-past four o'clock, and was kept up warmly for some time. The right, having been formed under the enemy's fire, first gave way, and by its flight exposed that flank of the remaining divisions to a galling fire. The line continued to break from the right, and in a short time was completely routed. The right wing made some attempts to rally, but being briskly charged, again broke, and the flight became general.

Upon the commencement of the action on the right, the reserve division under Washington and Greene pressed forward to the support of that wing; but before its arrival the rout was complete, and nothing could be done but check the pursuit. For this purpose the Tenth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Stephens, and a regiment from Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Stewart (neither of which had been in action), were posted advantageously on the road taken by the defeated army. Though dispersed by Gen. Howe, these regiments did good service in putting an end to the pursuit. To the same end Gen. Greene contributed largely. Placing himself at the head of Muhlenberg's brigade, in the rear of the retreating army, he kept up, especially from his cannon, so destructive a fire as greatly to retard the advance of the enemy. At one time, it is said, he opened his columns for the fugitives, and closed them against their pursuers. Arriving at length at a narrow defile, strongly secured on its right and left by thickets or woods, he immediately halted, sent forward his cannon, that they might be out of danger in case of being compelled to a hasty retreat, and formed his troops, determined to dispute the pass with small-arms, notwithstanding the vast superiority of his assailants. He effected his purpose with complete success, for, though he was dislodged by Howe, the pursuit was abandoned.

When the American right was found to be fully engaged with Lord Cornwallis, Knyphausen made real dispositions for crossing the Brandywine. Chad's Ford was defended by an intrenchment and battery with three field-pieces and a howitzer, this division of the army being under the command of Gen. Wayne. After some resistance the work was forced, and, the defeat of the right being known, the left wing also withdrew from the ground.

The whole American army retreated towards Chester, arriving there by different roads, and at different times, in the night.†

* Gen. Sullivan, who commanded the right of the American army, has been much censured for failing to obtain correct knowledge of the diversion of a part of the British forces at the battle of Brandywine that resulted in our defeat. The charges made against that officer and his defense will be found in the bulletin of the Hist. Society of Penna., vol. i. No. 8.

† The reproduction of the following lines, by the late T. Buchanan Read, from his "Wagoner of the Alleghanies," is particularly appropriate:

"The hour was loud, but louder still
Anon the rage of battle roared
Its wild and murderous will;
From Jefferis' down to Wistar's Ford,
From Jones' to Chad's, the cannon poured,
While thundered Osborne Hill.
Oh, ne'er before fled holy calm
From out its sainted house of prayer
So frighted through the trembling air
As from that shrine of Birmingham.

"Oft through the opening cloud we scanned
The shouting leaders, sword in hand,
Directing the tumultuous scene:
There galloped Maxwell, gallant Bland,
The poet-warrior, while between,
Ringing o'er all his loud command,
Dashed the intrepid Greene;

"Here Sullivan in fury trooped,
There Weedon like an eagle swooped,
With Muhlenberg,—where they were grouped
The invader dearly earned his gains;
And (where the mad should only be,
The fiercest champion of the free)
The loudest trumpet-call was Wayne's,
While in a gale of battle-glee,
With rapid sword and pistol dealing
The blows which set the foeman reeling,
Sped 'Light-horse Harry Lee.'"

The loss on the side of the British was one hundred killed and four hundred wounded. The loss on the side of the Americans was nine hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded was the Marquis de la Fayette. As but few Americans were killed or wounded in the retreat, the inequality in the loss sustained has been attributed to the inferiority of their arms, many of their muskets being wholly unfit for service.

The following is copied from a memorandum once in the possession of Col. Thomas Forrest. It was presented to John F. Watson by the late Dr. Thomas F. Betton:

"State of British forces and disposition Sept. 11, 1777.

At the upper Fords under the command of Lt. Cornwallis:

2d Regt. British Guards 2d " Light Infantry	1740	Killed	and	wounded	.....	612
2d Brigade British	2240	"	"	"	.....	360
1st " Hessians	800	"	"	"	.....	60
Fargason's Riflemen	80	"	"	"	.....	46
	4860					1078

Middle Ford under Maj.-Gen. Gray:

2 Battalions of Guards	500
2 " " and 42d Regt. Highlanders	700
2 " and 71st Regt. Highlanders	700
	1900

Lower Chads Ford under the command of Knyphausen:

2 Brigades British consisting 4th, 5th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 40th, 49th, and 55th.	2240	Killed	and	wounded	.....	580
1st Brigade Hessians	800	"	"	"		28
Queen Rangers	480	"	"	"		290
Grand total	10,280					1976

"Lost at Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777, 1976."

"The above is a true copy of a return found on one of the British officers, Marquet, at the time of the engagement at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777."*

Gen. Howe has received great applause for the plan of this battle, which, but for one circumstance, was the very best that could have been adopted. The circuit taken by the division under Cornwallis was too great. Had Gen. Washington received early and correct information of the wide separation of the two divisions of the British army, he would have crossed the Brandywine with his whole force and made an attack on Knyphausen, with almost a certainty of success, and could have been ready to meet the division under Cornwallis by the time it arrived, or upon some future day, as best suited his convenience. To one acquainted with the distance and the ground traveled over by the detached wing of the British army, the taking of such a wide circuit appears like a serious mistake on the part of Lord Howe, and one that would have changed the fate of the day but for the extraordinary combination of circumstances that kept Washington in ignorance or in doubt in respect to the extent and character of the movement until it was too late to take advantage of it.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Washington at Chester he addressed the following letter to Congress, by whose order it was published:

"CHESTER, September 11, 1777. Twelve O'Clock at Night."

"Sir:

"I am sorry to inform you, that in this day's engagement, we have been obliged to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the Enemy's advancing up the Brandywine and crossing at a ford about six miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my plans to get the best. This prevented my making a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked us on our right; in consequence of which, the troops first engaged were obliged to retire, before they could be reinforced.—In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy that remained on the other side of Chad's ford, crossed it and attacked the division there under the command of General Wayne, and the light troops under General Maxwell; who after a severe conflict, also retired. The Militia under the command of General Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chad's, had no opportunity of engaging.

"But though we fought under many disadvantages, and were from the cause above mentioned, obliged to retire, yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable; I believe much less than the enemy's. We have also lost seven or eight pieces of cannon according to the best information I can at present obtain.—The baggage having been previously moved off is all secure; saving the men's blankets, which being at their backs, many of them doubtless are lost:

"I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging for the night.—Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.

"The Marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woodford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded and some slain, but the numbers of either cannot now be ascertained.

"G. WASHINGTON.

"P. S. It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have since the engagement."

On the next day the American army marched through Darby to Philadelphia, where it was probably joined by straggling parties who had not reached Chester. One of these, accompanied by a wagon-load of the wounded, with a surgeon, reached Gibbons' tavern, in Springfield, about ten o'clock on the night of the battle. Here their wounds were dressed, and their wants supplied with everything the house could afford. They left early in the morning, for fear of being overtaken by the enemy.

While the American army was stationed on the Brandywine Washington occupied the dwelling of Benjamin Ring, a mile from Chad's Ford, as his headquarters. This house is now owned by Joseph Turner, and has undergone some modifications since it was occupied by the "Father of his Country." The annexed lithograph represents the appearance the building then presented, as nearly as those who had been acquainted with it could convey the same to the artist, with the exception that it then had what is called a *hipped* roof.

The quarters of Lafayette† were at the dwelling of Gideon Gilpin, who was still living in the same house when Lafayette visited this country in 1825. The procession that accompanied the general to the Brandywine battle-ground stopped in front of the house while he paid his respects to old Gideon, who was then on his death-bed. This property is now owned by Joseph Turner.

A little above the road leading from Dilworth's town to Brandywine, on the descending ground, there stood a small house, occupied by a man named Brown at the time of the battle. When Brown discovered that the Americans were retreating, followed by the British, he ran out of his house and huzzaed for King George at the top of his voice. An

* *Penna. Magazine*, iv. 121.

† On September 7, 1781, when the allied armies were on their march from King's Ferry (on Hudson River) to Head of Elk, when they reached Wilmington the French staff-officers turned aside to visit the field of Brandywine, where Lafayette first distinguished himself as an officer. This was four years after that memorable battle.

American rifleman, within hearing, indignant at his treachery, shot Brown just as he re-entered his dwelling, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his arm.

In the fight at Birmingham Meeting-house a party of the Americans for a time occupied a position inside of the rear wall of the graveyard. A number of the British fell here. The killed of both armies who fell in the vicinity of the meeting-house were buried in the graveyard which partly surrounds it, their remains occupying one common grave just inside of the gate, and on the side next to the meeting-house. The meeting-house was used as a hospital while the British army remained in the neighborhood.

A Major Furgesson, who was the commander of a small corps of riflemen attached to the British army, mentions an incident which he says took place while he lay concealed in a small skirt of woods in front of Knyphausen's division. In a letter to Dr. Furgesson he writes,—

"We had not lain long when a rebel officer remarkable for a huzzar dress passed towards our army, within one hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a good bay horse, with a remarkably high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them; but the idea disgusted me. I recalled the order. The huzzar, in returning, made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the woods towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but looking at me, he proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made a sign to him to stop, but he slowly continued on his way. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty, so I let him alone. The day after, when I was telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, one of our surgeons, who had been dressing the rebel officers, came in and told me that General Washington was all that morning with the light troops, and only accompanied by a French officer in a huzzar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every way as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

The good genius of Washington never forsook him.

The place where Lafayette received his wound, as pointed out by himself in 1825, was on the high ground a little northwest of the frame public school-house, and southeast of the present residence of John Bennett. It occurred while Washington in person and the worthy young Frenchman were endeavoring to rally some of the retreating regiments. Some hard fighting took place at this point.

8, 29, 1777.—Benjamin Hawley writes in his diary:

"Yesterday the sick soldiers took possession of y^e^ meeting house" (this was probably Concord Meeting-house), and on the 31st (First Day) he notes that his son John and Jane Jefferis (housekeeper) "went to meeting at Newlins."

9, 9, 1777.—"The soldiers Came for a fowl & milk."

11^th^ "Fifth Day very hot: finished harrowing the Rye: son W^m^ took his horse: the English Engaged the Americans; the Latter Defeated with much Loss."

12^th^ "Sixth Day Cloudy: putting up fences that the American Soldiers made in their retreat."

13^th^ "Seventh Day Some Clouds Some of y^e^ English Soldiers had sundries to y^e^ value of 8s. & did not pay."

14^th^ "First Day d^o^ at home: Jane 49 weeks: the Soldiers Came & had milk bread & pye"

15 "Second Day do d^o^ Rec^d^ of y^e^ Soldiers about 10s. Lost an Ax, 2 bags & an Iron pot. Thrash'd 3 Doz."

16 "Third Day Cloudy the English Soldiers went away Thrash'd 2 Doz Rachel Miller & Isaac Came to visit us P.M. very hard Rain."

Benjamin Hawley was farming a place belonging to his son William, in Concord.

The battle of Brandywine, as is known to most of our people, was fought on two different fields,—at Birmingham and at Chad's Ford. The British army, soon after leaving Kennet Square, on their march eastward, formed in two divisions, one of them, under General Knyphausen, marching directly to Chad's Ford, and the other, under General Cornwallis, and accompanied by General Howe, the commander-in-chief, taking a northern direction, crossing the west branch of the Brandywine at Trimble's Ford, and the east branch at Jefferis' Ford, and then turning southward to Birmingham.

The public roads in those days were somewhat differently located from what they are at the present day. What is now known as the State road from West Chester to Jefferis' Ford was not then in existence. The road from what is now West Chester—then only known as the Turk's Head—to Jefferis' Ford passed out the present Gay Street to Bradford Avenue, at the northwest corner of the late Orthodox Friends' burial-ground, then diagonally across Edwin James' lot, and by the farm-house on the property of Samuel R. Shipley, south of his residence, then by the dwelling-house on the farm of Edwin James, and from thence, nearly on the route of the present State road, to Jefferis' Ford. Between the farms of Edwin James and John James a road ran over the hills in a northern direction, passing west of the residence of John M. Hildeburn, and running southward to a hamlet known as Sconneltown, where it united with a road from Jefferis' Ford, and continued on to Birmingham Meeting-house, on the bed of the present road. From Sconneltown northward this road has been vacated, but its site in places is still plainly marked, and it can readily be traced. From the farm-house of Edwin James a road ran northward very much as at present, past the farm-buildings formerly of the late Eusebius Townsend. An oil-mill stood in former times a very short distance west of the farm-house of Edwin James. It was supplied with water from a dam across the run a short distance above the mill. The dam has become filled, but both the site of the oil-mill and dam are still plainly discernible.

The road past the mill was formerly known as the Oil-mill road, and it is still occasionally so called, although the mill has long since disappeared.

The farm-house already referred to, on the property of Samuel R. Shipley, just outside the present limits of West Chester, still standing and in good preservation, was in the days of the Revolution owned and occupied by one John Townsend. Emmor Jefferis resided in the house late of David Meconkey, west of Jefferis' Ford, his brother, James Jefferis, where John James lately resided, immediately east of the ford, and Cheyney Jefferis, a son of James Jefferis, where Edwin James lately resided. The hamlet known as Sconneltown was situated on the road leading southward towards Birmingham. It has entirely disappeared, but its site is marked by a school-house bearing the same name. Among its few buildings was a large wheelwright-shop, which stood on the east side of the road, and on the brow of the hill nearly opposite the present school-house.

When General Washington resolved to dispute the passage of the Brandywine by the British army, and for that purpose marched his forces to its banks, he took possession of the Birmingham Friends' meeting-house, intending to use it as a hospital for the sick of the army. In consequence of this the Friends held their mid-week meeting on the 11th of September, 1777, in the wheelwright-shop at Sconneltown. Among those present at this meeting were two young men, Joseph Townsend and his brother William, sons of John Townsend, already referred to.

Some years subsequently Joseph Townsend wrote an interesting account of the engagement, and of his observations on that memorable day, which was published in the year 1846; but it has been long out of print, and copies are very rarely to be met with.

Mr. Townsend was at the time of the battle about twenty-one years of age, and resided with his parents, in the house still standing on the property of Samuel R. Shipley, just outside of the present borough limits.

NARRATIVE.

"During the winter of 1776 and the spring of 1777 the British army had possession of New York, Long Island, etc., and numerous were the conjectures respecting their future destiny, or on what part of the continent the ensuing campaign would be opened. This continued to be the case until the summer approached, when information was generally spread that they were making preparations to leave their winter quarters, which actually took place in the month of July; but their intended movements remained a profound secret until the latter end of the ensuing month, August, when they made their appearance in the Chesapeake Bay. It was then ascertained that their object was to get possession of Philadelphia, and to march thither the most direct and favorable route to obtain that purpose, having been led to believe that the productive country through which they were to pass would render great facility to their contemplated march, and that but little obstruction or opposition would be met with from the inhabitants of that portion of the country. The number of soldiers under arms amounted by computation to seventeen thousand, five thousand of them being German troops, generally termed Hessians, the former being under the command of Gen. Howe, and the latter under Gen. Knyphausen. The fleet conveyed them up above the mouth of the Susquehanna River, and landed them a little east of Turkey Point, from which place they contemplated marching. The news of their landing soon spread throughout the adjacent country, and some were of opinion that a general devastation would be the consequence; others concluded that the country was now conquered, and that peace and tranquillity would be restored by the former government being re-established, as considerable commotion and disturbances had taken place in that section of the country respecting it.

"At that time I resided at my father's (John Townsend), the place of my nativity, adjoining to the ground where West Chester now stands,—a neighborhood where the inhabitants were alive to the prevailing reports and rumors of the day.

"The first account received after their landing was that they were at Iron Hill, a place not much known or spoken of previously as a place of note; the next news was that they were at Allen's tavern, in the settlement of New Garden, a person having arrived who had been in sight of them so near as to discover the buttons on their coats, which I suppose was a regiment of the German troops, who were, during the whole march, kept in front of the army, to cover the English troops from any skirmishing which might take place with the Americans (or rebels, so termed with them), which probably would be the case before they arrived at Philadelphia, their intended winter quarters.

"Things at this time began to wear a serious aspect, and the countenances of many were changed: some of them evidently appeared gloomy, others somewhat brightened up from the consideration of pleasing prospects before them, and the favorable issue soon to be experienced.

"Gen. Washington was early apprised of the British forces landing on the shores of the Chesapeake, and disposed of his troops in different directions, to arrest their progress in their intended march through that section of the country, and to make a stand against them at every position favorable for that purpose. A breastwork was thrown up on an eminence on the east side of Brandywine Creek, nearly opposite to Chad's Ford, near which his principal army was encamped. Scouting-parties were reconnoitring in various directions for several miles up the said creek, to discover if possible the ford over which the invaders intended to force their march.

"Several persons in the neighborhood who had manifested a disposition to support the Americans' cause now thought it advisable to remove their families, stock, and furniture to a distance, that it might be safe from the British plunderers, as destruction would be the consequence if left in their way; others, being of a different opinion, were disposed to remain at home, and risk the danger to which they might be exposed, let the consequence be what it might.

"A majority of the inhabitants were of the Society of Friends, who could not, consistently with their principles, take any active part in the war, and who generally believed it right to remain at their dwellings, and patiently submit to whatever suffering might be their lot, and trust their all to a kind, protecting Providence, who had hitherto protected and prospered their undertaking in an extraordinary manner ever since their first settlement of the country under the proprietor and Governor, William Penn.

"Gen. Washington had his headquarters at Benjamin Ring's, who resided near the east side of Chad's Ford, and Gen. Lafayette was near at hand, in the neighborhood, at Gideon Gilpin's. They were frequently together, which afforded an opportunity to spectators to view them both at the same time.

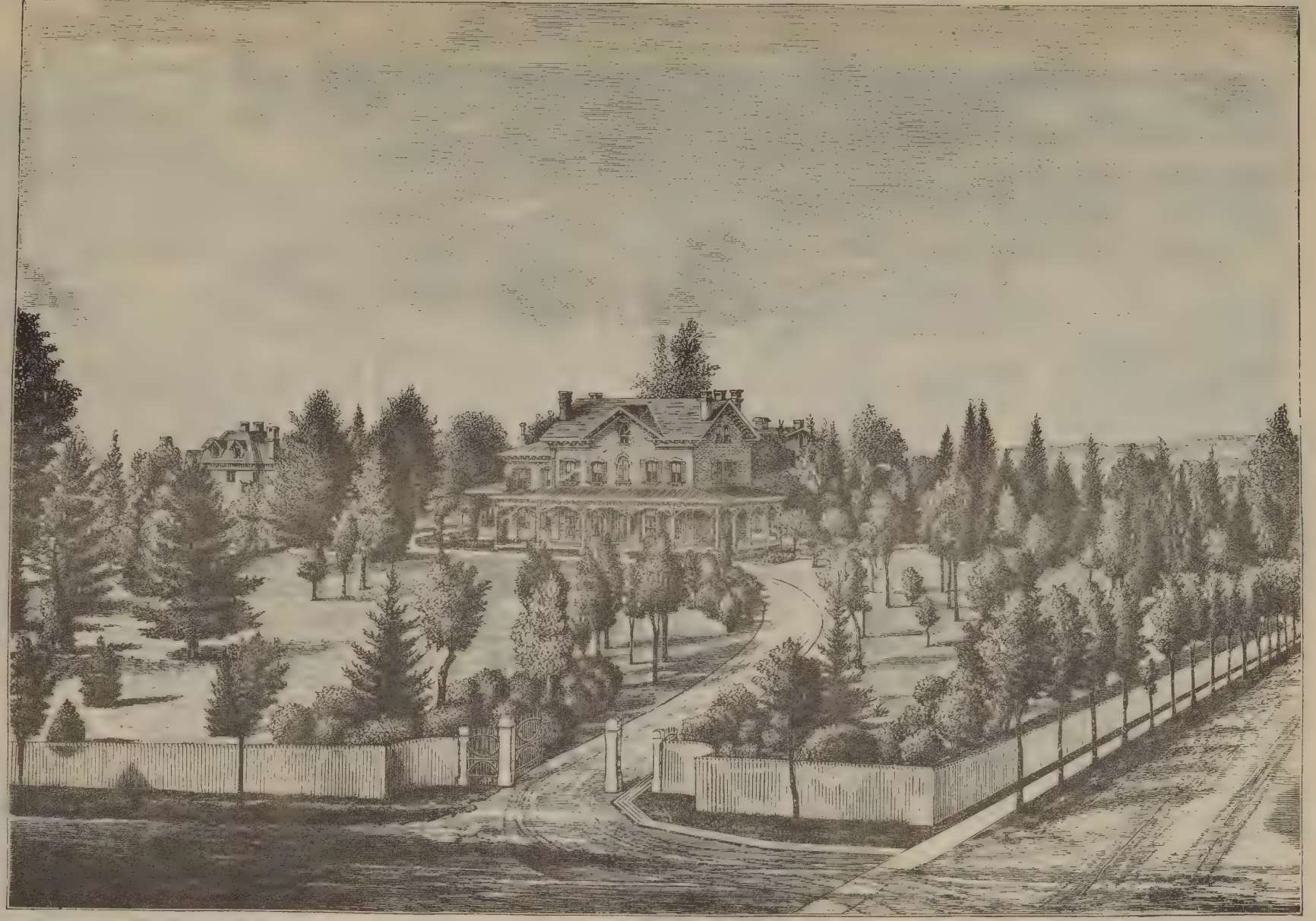
"On the 10th of September, in the evening, the British forces arrived and encamped at Kennet Square and its vicinity, and early on the morning following were disposed to carry into effect their concerted plan of crossing the Brandywine Creek and routing the American army from their ground of encampment, which was for Gen. Knyphausen to conduct the troops under his command to the high grounds of the creek, on the west side, and commence a brisk cannonading, in order to keep up the appearance of an attempt to cross the stream, while Gen. Howe conducted his troops, artillery, etc., up the stream about seven miles to Jefferis' Ford, that he might surprise Washington's army, which lay southeast of Birmingham Meeting-house.

"The order given to Gen. Knyphausen was complied with. He arranged his artillery on the lands of William Harvey, Jacob Way, and others adjoining, as the most eligible spot for the intended purpose, having the principal part of his troops under arms in full view of the Americans, who occupied the eminences on the east side.

"Gen. Knyphausen commenced his cannonading early after daylight, and continued it the greater part of the forenoon. It then, in a great measure, ceased, and it appeared as if the troops were retiring; so much so, that a company of Americans ventured to cross the creek at the ford and advance some distance on the west side without any interruption from the enemy. Thus were the Americans amused during the forenoon, and until information arrived that Gen. Howe and his troops were crossing the Brandywine at Jefferis' Ford, which unexpected intelligence occasioned a general consternation and commotion throughout the whole of Gen. Washington's army.

"It may be recollected the whole of the movements of the enemy were concealed from Gen. Washington. He could obtain no correct intelligence respecting them, except the firing of the cannon opposite to Chad's Ford. It was near twelve o'clock before the information reached him, and it took some considerable time before he could arrange his forces to risk an engagement with them, which he endeavored to do, by posting such of his troops as were prepared for action on the eminence in front of and south of Birmingham Meeting-house. Some few of them were sent forward to the meeting-house, the burying-ground and site contiguous being favorable for the first attack, which took place accordingly.

"As the object of these memoranda is to recite some particulars of the transactions of that day, I shall now turn to the early part of it and relate some circumstances leading thereto. On the arrival of Gen. Washington's army from the eastward, in order to impede the progress of the British after their landing on the shores of the Chesapeake, a considerable number of the soldiers were sick, in consequence of their long marches through the excessive heat of that season of the year. On that account the commissaries, and those who had the charge of the disordered persons, were obliged to take possession of



"NORTH HILL."

RESIDENCE OF JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,

WEST CHESTER.

RESIDENCE OF E. H. HOLLEY,
EAST BRADFORD.

the meeting-houses and other public buildings as hospitals to accommodate them. Among the number thus designated Birmingham Meeting-house was to be one, and preparations were being made therein for that purpose. First-day morning arrived. Friends assembled as usual, from an expectation that the meeting might be held in the house even if it should be taken possession of afterwards; but, from the situation of it, their request could not be granted. They therefore got permission to take some of the benches out of the house, and placed them under the trees which stood in front thereof, on which they seated themselves in the quiet, as far as was practicable under existing circumstances, inasmuch as the officers and workmen were moving about, and engaged in making preparation to receive the sick, to be brought there as soon as the premises could be got in readiness. . . . Under these circumstances it became necessary that some other building should be provided to accommodate the meeting in future until the meeting-house should be cleared and put in order for the purpose; and how soon that would be the case was uncertain from the present gloomy appearances. Several houses and rooms were talked of, but it was finally concluded to hold the next meeting in a large wheelwright-shop, which stood on the eminence north of the dwelling-house owned by Philip Price (at the date of the writing of this sketch), at a place then in existence, and called Sconneltown. The next meeting day was on the 11th of the month, which proved to be a memorable day.

"Amos House, who had left his dwelling near Chad's Ford, and was succeeded therein by Lord Stirling and his attendants, was in the practice of visiting the premises almost daily to see what discovery he could make, went down on the morning of the eleventh, after the cannonading had commenced, and rode under the cannon-balls that were discharged from the artillery on the hills, on each side of the creek, without receiving any injury therefrom.

"Possessed with curiosity, and fond of new things, my brother, William Townsend, myself, and some others, rode alongside of the Brandywine for some distance to discover the approach of the British army, in case they should attempt to cross at any of the fords on the creek between Jefferis' and Chad's. We fell in with many like ourselves, but no intelligence could be obtained. We then returned to the aforesaid wheelwright-shop, to assemble with Friends in holding our week-day meeting, it being near the hour appointed. While we were sitting therein some disturbance was discovered near the house and about the door, which occasioned some individuals to go out to know the cause, and the uneasiness not subsiding, suspicions arose that something serious was taking place, and the meeting accordingly closed. On our coming out of the house and making some inquiry of what had happened, found it to be an alarm among some of the neighboring women that the English were coming, and that they murdered all before them, young and old. Some of us endeavored to quiet their fears by telling them it was not likely to be the case, and that they had better compose themselves instead of making further disturbance; and while we were reasoning with them our eyes were caught on a sudden by the appearance of the army coming out of the woods into the fields belonging to Emmor Jefferis, on the west side of the creek, above the fording-place. In a few minutes the fields were literally covered over with them, and they were hastening towards us. Their arms and bayonets, being raised, shone as bright as silver, the sky being clear and the day exceedingly warm. Recollecting that there was no one at our dwelling except some of our sisters, we concluded it advisable to return home as expeditiously as possible, as we had no doubt that they were marching direct for Philadelphia, and would pass by the house and over the farm. Our parents had a few days before been called to their daughter Lamborn's, at Kennet, on account of the illness of her children, one of whom had died during their stay there. They were considerably plundered by the rabble which accompanied the army during their encampment at Kennet Square, to which they were contiguous.

"After our arrival at home, and our horses inclosed in the stable, we were in momentary expectation of the army's approach, but in this we were disappointed; and having waited some time, we ventured down the road towards them, and when in sight of Jefferis' Ford we discovered that they had turned their course towards Birmingham, and were passing by where the meeting on that day had been held. Being disposed to have a better and nearer view of them, we sat out for the purpose; and passing by the dwelling of Abel Boake, we soon after met Sarah, his wife, who had been as curious as ourselves, and had been among the soldiers as they marched along. The space occupied by the main body and flanking parties was near half a mile wide. Sarah encouraged our going among them, at the same time admired their appearance, and said what fine-looking fellows they were, and (to use her own phrase) 'they were something like an army,' which we could see for ourselves, if we would go among them, and that there would not be any objection to our entrance. Thus encouraged, we walked on until we approached the flanking party, when a soldier under arms called out, 'Where are you going?' We replied that we wished to see the army, if there was no objection. He observed that there was their captain, we must speak to him; which being done, leave was readily obtained, and in a few minutes we found ourselves in the midst of military characters, rank and file; little to be discovered but staff-officers and a continued march of soldiers, with occasionally a troop of horse passing. Great numbers of baggage-wagons began to make their appearance, well guarded by proper officers and soldiers. We passed through them until we reached one of the most eligible houses in the town (Sconneltown), and soon after divers of the principal officers came in, who manifested an uncommon sociable disposition. They were full of inquiries respecting the *rebels*, where they were to be met with, and where *Mr. Washington* was to be found. This inquiry respecting the rebels was a general thing among the common soldiers, and others, as they moved along. The officers aforementioned were replied to by my brother, William Townsend, who modestly and spiritedly told them, if they would have patience a short time, he expected they would meet with Gen. Washington and his forces, who were not far distant. Had we known it, the front of his army was then in view, on the heights at Birmingham Meeting-house, though three miles distant from us. They inquired what sort of man Mr. Washington was. My brother, who had a knowledge of him by being with him at his quarters at Chad's Ford, replied that he was a stately, well-proportioned, fine-looking man, of great abilities, active, firm, and resolute, of a social disposition, and was considered to be a good man. This he observed to check their eagerness for a sight of the general, and to draw forth some further observations from them respecting him; to which one of them answered, that 'He might be a good man, but he was most damnably misled to take up arms against his sovereign.' During the interview, while I was conversing with one of the officers, I inquired of him at what place they had encamped the night before; of which he replied, that he knew not where the main body of the army was, but that their regiment lay on the south side of the hill beyond Kennet Square. He then observed to me, with much animation, 'You have got a hell of a fine country here, which we have found to be the case ever since we landed at the Head of Elk.'

"The house we were in was elevated, so that on the first floor, where we stood, we had a pretty full view of the army as they passed along; and while we were conversing together, my brother called to me to step to the door to see Gen. Lord Cornwallis, who was passing by. He was on horseback, appeared very tall and sat very erect. His rich scarlet clothing, loaded with gold lace, epaulets, etc., occasioned him to make a brilliant and martial appearance. The advanced portion of the army made a halt at this place, and refreshed their horses by hastily clearing off some of the corn patches that were within their reach. It might be observed that most or all of the officers who conversed with us were of first rank, and were rather stout, portly men, well dressed and of genteel appearance, and did not look as if they had ever been exposed to any hardship; their skins were as white and delicate as is customary for females brought up in large cities or towns.

"As we spent no idle time in viewing the strangers who surrounded us, I discovered on a sudden that there was a general stir or movement among them. Inquiry was made what could be the object of it, and it was answered by one of them that they were resuming their march, and that the halt which had been made was only to refresh their horses, to enable them to perform the several duties required of them.

"Having by this time become familiar with them, and no danger or difficulty to apprehend from them, my curiosity or ambition was increased, and I wished a further and more full view than I before had, and to have it to say that I had seen the whole of them, as far as was practicable. I invited James Johnson, an acquaintance, who was standing by, to accompany me, and we proceeded through the crowd on the public road until we reached the advanced guards, who were of the German troops. Many of them wore their beards on their upper lips, which was a novelty in that part of the country. This

took place between the dwelling of Richard Strode and Osborne's Hill. Being now in the front, we walked on inconsiderately until we arrived at a pair of bars, opposite the ancient dwelling of Amos Davis, through which we went into the field southwest of the road, and walked up to the upper fence, being the division line between the two tracts of land of Amos Davis and the heirs of his uncle, Daniel Davis. On turning our faces back we had a grand view of the British army, as they advanced over and down the side of Osborne's Hill and the lands of James Carter; scarcely a vacant space left. While we were amusing ourselves with the wonderful curiosity before us, to our great astonishment and surprise the firing of the musketry took place. The advance-guard aforementioned, having arrived at the Street Road, were fired upon by a company of the Americans who were stationed in the orchard north of Samuel Jones' brick dwelling-house. The attack was immediately returned by the Hessians, who, stepping up the bank of the road, alongside of the orchard, used the fence as a breastwork, through which they fired upon the company that commenced the attack. From the distance at which we were from them, —though in full view until the smoke of the firing covered them from our sight,—I was under no apprehension of danger, especially when there was such a tremendous force coming on and ready to engage in the action; nevertheless, I concluded it best to retire, finding that my inconsiderate curiosity had prompted me to exceed the bounds of prudence. I proposed it to my companion, but he refused to return, being disposed to see what further would take place and how it would end.

"I then made the best of my way through the crowd until I arrived at the aforementioned bars on the road, which opened into the field of Amos Davis, where I was met by several companies of soldiers, who were ordered into the field to form and prepare for the approaching engagement. The opening of the bars not being of sufficient width to admit them to pass with that expedition which the emergency of the case required, a German officer, on horseback, ordered the fence to be taken down, and, as I was near to the spot, had to be subject to his requiring, as he flourished a drawn sword over my head, with others who stood by. On a removal of the second rail I was forcibly struck with the impropriety of being active in assisting to take the lives of my fellow-beings, and therefore desisted from proceeding any further in obedience to his commands. The hurry was great, and so many rushing forward under arms, I found no difficulty in retiring unobserved, and was soon out of reach of those called immediately into action. I lost no time on my return, and when I arrived on the top of the hill I discovered on the eminence in Samuel Osborne's field a number of my acquaintances, who were standing near to a considerable number of persons on horseback, and viewing them, with the different movements of the army. I joined in with them. It was now a time of some seriousness and alarm among them. The battle had commenced in earnest; little was to be heard but the firing of the musketry and the roaring of cannon from both parties. It appeared that those on horseback were some of the principal officers of the British army, with their aides, who had collected together to consult about carrying on the engagement to the best advantage. Among them was Gen. Howe. He was mounted on a large English horse, much reduced in flesh, I suppose, from being so long confined on board of the fleet between New York and the head of the Chesapeake Bay, which was about six weeks, occasioned by contrary winds. The general was a large, portly man, of coarse features. He appeared to have lost his teeth, as his mouth had somewhat fallen in. As I stood alongside, I had a full opportunity of viewing him as he sat on his horse, and had to observe his large legs and boots, with flourishing spurs thereon. While the officers were in consultation and we viewing them, together with the smoke issuing from the cannon and musketry, we remarked a tremendous roaring of cannon, and volumes of smoke arising therefrom, at Chad's Ford. Gen. Knyphausen having discovered that the engagement was on with the front of Howe's army at the meeting-house, he immediately forced the troops under his command across the Brandywine, and the whole of Gen. Washington's army at that station were routed from their breastworks, and from the different positions they had taken to impede the march of the British. From these circumstances, Gen. Washington considered it prudent to effect a retreat, which took place accordingly. While we remained on Osborne's Hill we had the opportunity of making many observations,—the engagement of both armies, the fields in front of us containing great heaps of blankets and baggage, thrown together to relieve the men for action; the regular march of the British army, consisting of horse and foot, artillery, baggage and provision wagons, arms and ammunition, together with a host of plunderers and rabble that accompanied the army; almost the whole face of the country around appeared to be covered and alive with these objects. The time occupied in their passage was about four hours.

"We remained on the hill for some time, and when the engagement seemed to be nearly over, or at least that part of it which was in view, and the day being far on the decline, we were about retiring; but, as admiration and curiosity had been the order of the day, I proposed to some of my companions that we should go over to the field of battle and take a view of the dead and wounded, inasmuch as we might never have such another opportunity. Some of them consented, and others with reluctance yielded. We hastened thither, and awful was the scene,—to behold such a number of fellow-beings lying near each other, severely injured, and some of them mortally; a few dead, but a small proportion, considering the quantity of powder and balls that had been used. It was now time for the surgeons to exert themselves, and divers of them were busily employed. Some of the doors of the meeting-house were torn off, and the wounded carried thereon into the house, which was now occupied as a British hospital, instead of for the American sick, for whom it had been preparing some days previous.

"The wounded officers were first attended to; several of distinction had fallen, and as everything appeared to be in a state of confusion, and we being spectators and assistance required, some of our number,—of whom I was one,—at the request of the surgeons, became active in removing them therein. I desired to know who they were; but it was not a time for inquiring, and I do not recollect to have heard the name of one of them mentioned at that time. After assisting to carry two of them into the house, I was disposed to see an operation performed by one of the surgeons, who was preparing to amputate a limb, by having a brass clamp or screw fixed thereon, a little above the knee-joint. He had a knife in his hand, the blade of which was of circular form, and was about to commence the incision, when he recollected that it might be necessary for the wounded man to take something to support him during the operation. He told some of his attendants to give him a little wine or brandy to keep up his spirits, to which he replied, 'No, doctor, it is not necessary; my spirits are up enough without it.' He then observed that he had heard some of them say there was some water in the house, and if there was, he would like a little to wet his mouth. As I was listening to the conversation, and waiting for the water to arrive, one of my companions caught me by the arm and mentioned that it was necessary to go out immediately, as they were fixing the picket-guards, and if we did not get away in a few moments we should have to remain within the lines of encampment during the night. I instantly complied, and we saved our distance, and were at liberty to return home.

"The dusk of the evening was then on, and we set out accordingly, being twelve or fifteen in number, two of whom had started earlier and were some distance before us. I suppose we were all under the erroneous impression that from what had passed during the day there was no probability of an American under arms to be found in the neighborhood. In this, however, we were mistaken, for the two persons aforesaid, who had started early, were talking rather freely on the defeat of the American army that afternoon, and were overheard by a scouting-party who had been following the rear of the British during their movements. They were posted in a field on an eminence, and were watching the movements of the British in the evening after the battle was over. [*Note.*—Tradition says this scouting-party was a company of local militia, commanded by Capt. William Gibbons.] They hailed the two gentlemen who had been and were then taking such liberties, and as no answer was returned they repeated their call, which, being disregarded, one of the scouts, without further hesitation or ceremony, fired upon them. The ball penetrated the thigh of one of them named Simon Kerns, and he fell. They then rode off, and were seen traveling up the public road that led to our dwelling. The report of the musket was heard by some of our number who were behind, and that not without serious apprehensions, not knowing what it could mean. When we arrived at the place where the circumstance had happened, we were informed of the particulars, and that a kind neighbor, Richard Strode, had assisted in carrying the wounded man into a small house, where he lay groaning and lamenting in grievous manner. [*Note.*—Simon Kerns

not having the assistance of a surgeon that night, the wound swelled considerably. Thomas Darlington attended him, but did not think it best to extract the ball. Simon finally recovered, but carried the ball as long as he lived, without serious injury to his person or occupation. He died about the year 1830.]

"It would be difficult to express our feelings on this occasion. We were all panic-struck, not knowing but what it might be our fate, or perhaps worse, in a few minutes. We felt our imprudence or inconsiderate conduct with great force, and the curiosity of the day was now greatly damped. To move forward was terrifying; to remain where we were would be no small punishment under existing circumstances. Some of us had left our families, consisting only of a few females and children, and we knew not what dreadful events might have taken place in our absence. Imagination was worked up to a great height, and our fears were as great as we could well bear, such was the dilemma that we were in. I considered that it overbalanced all that we had seen, and was now without remedy. A consultation was held, and we found ourselves surrounded with difficulties. To pursue the public road home was dangerous, from the expectation that the aforementioned scouting-party, or others of the military, were lying in wait for us, and that we might be fired upon, or otherwise taken up and carried before the prevailing power to answer for our conduct. If we attempted to return through the fields we were apprehensive we might be met by some of the military, and more guilt would appear than if we went boldly along the road. We were two miles from home, and the moon having risen, the night was clear and bright and remarkably still, so every movement could be discovered at a distance. After various projects being suggested, we finally resolved to take the nearest way home, which was through divers fields and woods, from a hope that there would be less danger and risk of being detected. We came to the conclusion before we set out that no conversation should take place on the way, or observations made that would be unfavorable, in case we should be overheard. We accordingly commenced our route, and reached our dwellings at a late hour of the night without molestation or alarm, except in one instance, when climbing over a fence on the way we surprised a flock of sheep which lay alongside taking their repose. They started and ran off as if their greatest enemy was in close pursuit of them. Our fears were up in an instant, not knowing but that those whom we so much dreaded were not at hand.

"We found all safe and undisturbed when we arrived at home, but met with a severe reproof from one of our sisters for having taken such liberties, and given way to an idle curiosity, which might involve ourselves and the family in great difficulty and distress, saying that for her part she had no wish nor desire to see one person in the whole British army. I was satisfied with the correctness of her observation, but it was too late to be remedied. I could say for myself that I do not recollect ever to have felt a more thankful heart to the great author of my existence than I did after I retired to bed, though I knew not what might be the consequence of that day's expedition when it came to be known that we had shown such an attachment to, and familiarity with, the enemies of our country, whom the American forces were contending against, and over whom, under the assistance of a protecting Providence, they finally prevailed, which event was the introduction and establishment of a great and powerful nation.

"Having in the foregoing given some account of the engagements and adventures of one day,—the memorable 11th of September, 1777,—I shall now proceed to give some further account of what took place shortly thereafter. The British army remained on the ground of encampment at Birmingham until the third day of the week following, being the sixteenth of the month, having in the course of that time removed all their wounded that survived to the borough of Wilmington (at that time in their possession), amounting to one hundred and twelve wagon-loads. They on that day commenced their further march for the city, having formed two divisions, one of which, commanded by Gen. Knyphausen, proceeded by way of Chester, and the other, being the grand one, under the command of Gen. Howe, proceeded direct to the Swedes' Ford, on Schuylkill, which, after marching through a severe day's rain, encamped the following night on the south side of the Valley Hill, and around the Boot Tavern, at which house the general had his headquarters.

"The ground which they had lately occupied at Birmingham, being now cleared and left in a desolate condition, exhibited a scene of destruction and waste. Some few of the inhabitants who remained thereon, and some others who were returning to the places of abode, found it necessary to call in the assistance of their neighbors to rebury many of the dead, who lay exposed to the open air and ravages of beasts and wild fowls, having, in consequence of the late heavy rains, been washed bare, and some few of them had never been interred. I was one among a number who attended and performed that duty.

"It would be difficult to describe the many cases of horror and destruction of human beings that came under our notice in this undertaking, but we accomplished it, though in many instances of a most disagreeable and unpleasant nature. During the performance of it we had a full opportunity of beholding the destruction and wanton waste committed on the property of the peaceable inhabitants of the neighborhood, and on the ground of the encampment. Those who were obliged to remain thereon had their stock of cattle destroyed for the use of the army, their horses taken away, and their household furniture, bedding, etc., wantonly wasted and burned. It was not uncommon to see heaps of feathers lying about the farms, the ticks having been stripped off and made use of, and the remains of small pieces of valuable furniture lying about their fireplaces, in the fields, unconsumed, when there was no want of timber and fence-rails, which might have been used for their cooking, etc.; but being in an enemy's country, inhabited by rebels, there was no restraint on the soldiery or rabble which accompanied them.

"Having made mention that the meeting-house at Birmingham had been taken out of our possession by the Americans in order to accommodate their sick soldiers, it so turned out that before it could be occupied for that purpose Gen. Howe had the control of it for the use of his wounded officers; and when vacated, and the army removed, friends were at liberty to cleanse and purify it, which was so far done that we held our meeting therein on first-day (Sunday) succeeding their departure; but considerable repairs were necessary afterwards to put it in the condition it was previous to our being deprived of it. During their occupancy of it several of their principal officers died, and were interred in the burying-ground adjoining, one of them said to be a near connection of the Duke of Northumberland, a young man of the name of Percy."

The question as to whether a Percy fell at the battle of Brandywine has been generally doubted by careful historians, yet there must have been some foundation to the story, and as a partial attempt to explain it, the following statements are given:

Col. William L. Stone, formerly editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, made a visit to the field of Brandywine in the year 1831, and published an account of his visit in his paper under the title of "Notes by the Way." This article found its way into many newspapers of the day, and was copied by Watson into his "Annals of Philadelphia." Col. Stone gives the tradition as related to him by persons in the vicinage, that this young Percy, on the march of the division of the British army under Gens. Howe and Cornwallis from Jefferis' to Birmingham, on reaching the eminence now familiarly known as Osborne's Hill, suddenly curbed his horse, and, viewing the landscape, said to his servant, Clifford, that he had seen that field before in England, and in a dream, and that he should fall there; that he gave him his watch and purse, with messages to his friends, dashed forward with his fellows, and fell near the northern wall of the Birmingham graveyard, around which the battle raged, about the middle of the action, and that he was buried in that yard. This was certainly the tradition that was current at the time of Col. Stone's visit in 1831.

An English member of the Society of Friends, Robert Sutcliff, published in England a work entitled "Travels in Some Parts of North America, 1804–5–6," in which he mentions at that early day the tradition that a Percy was slain at the battle of Brandywine. He says, "The ground I traveled on this day was the scene of much bloodshed during the Revolutionary war, it being that part of the country where the battle of Brandywine was fought. My companion was present at the time, with several other friends, who were led forth by the dictates of humanity, in order to lend some assistance to the poor wounded and dying soldiers that lay scattered over the fields, through an extent of several miles. On this occasion the Friends' meeting-house at Birmingham was converted into a hospital, in which many of the poor mangled creatures breathed their last. Among those who ended their earthly career in this meeting-house were sev-

eral officers, who were buried in the Friends' burial-ground. One of these, a near connection of the Duke of Northumberland, was a young man of the name of Percy, whose amiable and exemplary conduct under his severe sufferings had procured him the particular regard and esteem of the friends about him."

This was written at a time not so remote from the year of the battle,—only about twenty-seven years,—when there were many living witnesses of the event of the day, and which doubtless formed a common topic of conversation.

In the New York *Magazine of American History* of September, 1879, there is published the "Personal Narrative of the Services of Lieut. John Shreve, of the New Jersey Line of the Continental Army." Mr. Shreve, in 1788, removed to Western Pennsylvania, where and in Ohio he resided the remainder of his life. He was a man of intelligence, and was for several years an active member of the Legislature of this State. He wrote this narrative when he was advanced in life. He was in the battle of Brandywine, and in giving a circumstantial account of the events of the day as they fell under his observation, says, "After we met the enemy and the engagement commenced, a cannon-ball went through Captain Stout, and through a sergeant that stood behind him, and killed both of them. I heard that a Captain Ashton, of the British army, told this story after the battle was over. When they (the British) were marching down on the east side of the river Brandywine from Jefferis' Ford, and in view of the Birmingham Meeting-house, Captain Percy, of the British army, said that the scenery before him was as familiar to him as the scenery of his native place in Northumberland (in England); it had come before him at the twilight and in his slumbers over and over again, and added, 'I know I am to die here.' The battle soon commenced, and Captain Percy received a mortal wound. He was taken to the meeting house, and died before night, in the presence of Captain Ashton. The British the next day buried Colonel Gordon and Captain Percy, of the English army, and Captain Stout (above mentioned), of the American army, in one grave."

Gideon D. Scull, an American now residing in England, writes from Rugby, February 5, 1880, saying there is no foundation whatever in fact for the old popular belief that Earl Percy, or some near relative of the name, was killed at the battle of Brandywine, in support of which he gives the following facts:

Earl Percy succeeded his father in 1786, but was summoned to Parliament in 1777, as Baron Percy. He married, in 1764, Lady Annie Stuart, third daughter of the Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and from whom he was divorced by act of Parliament in 1779.

In the register of Westminster Abbey the following entry duly attests his burial there:

"1817. July 19. The most notable Hugh Percy, Hugh and Earl of Northumberland, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, &c., &c., (died) at Northumberland House, Strand, July 10th, aged 75. (Buried) in Northumberland vault in St. Nicholas Chapel."

Earl Percy's father was Hugh Smithson, second son of Sir Hugh, who was third baronet of Stanwick, county of York. Hugh Smithson succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1749–50, and married Lady Elizabeth Seymour, whose father was Charles Seymour, seventh Duke of Somerset (known as the proud Duke of Somerset), and who was in 1749 created Earl of Northumberland, he having married Lady Elizabeth Percy, only daughter of Joseline, eleventh Earl Percy, who died in 1670, at the age of twenty-six, without male issue. Sir Hugh Smithson assumed the name of Percy, and was created in 1766 Earl of Percy and Duke of Northumberland. He was succeeded by his second son in 1786, who died in 1817, and was buried, as before mentioned, in Westminster Abbey.

A glance at the Percy pedigree in "Burke's Peerage" is sufficient to convince any one that Earl Percy (of 1777) could not possibly have had any male relatives of his name who could have been present at the battle of Brandywine in 1777. There were, however, several children of the duke's (Earl Percy's father) who were recognized as the illegitimate offspring by different mothers, two of whom were buried in Westminster Abbey, in the South Cross. They were named Philadelphia and Dorothy Percy. The former died in 1791, and the latter in 1794.

They had a half-brother, James Macie, who some years after assumed his father's name of Smithson, and who died in Genoa, Italy, in 1826, and is the same person who left his fortune, which was large, to found the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. He commences his will thus: "I, James Smithson, son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords of Audley, and niece of Charles, the Proud Duke of Somerset." So that this James Smithson was well born both on his father's and on his mother's side.

The proud Duke of Somerset received this *sobriquet* on account of his intolerable pride. After his wife's death he again married, and it is recorded that on one occasion his new spouse, who was also of high birth, placed her hand upon his shoulder. Thereupon he drew himself up in a haughty manner and said, "Madam! my first wife was a Percy, and she never dared to take that liberty." He was also fond of remarking that he really pitied Adam, "for he had no ancestors!"

One feels inclined to think that there must have been some foundation for the various statements and traditions current in the neighborhood of the battle-field, and it is not at all improbable that an illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland was wounded and died and was buried on the battle-ground; but, supposing there was such a one, his name need not necessarily be looked for among the British list of dead under the name of Percy or Smithson, for many of different names claimed paternity of Earl Percy's father.

The following additional reminiscences are given by Joseph Townsend, in a sketch of West Chester:

"On the 15th of September, 1777, when the British army was encamped at Birmingham, after their late battle there, and their contemplated march to Philadelphia was daily expected; various conjectures were formed by the inhabitants as to their intended route, especially by the military. On this account the American light-horse were continually reconnoitring the different roads where they were expected; certain accounts had arrived that they were making the necessary preparations. One of the American troop of horse, in the course of their reconnoitrings, arrived at the Turk's Head tavern, and being much fatigued from being on duty and the want of sleep, etc., concluded to regale themselves and horses at the tavern.

"Prior to their engaging therein they determined that one of their number should be stationed on the Wilmington road, on the eminence south of the tavern, near the line of William Sharpless' land, which was in full view of the tavern house, that in case of any alarm of the approach of the enemy the signal might be given immediately to his companions of the troop, which was to be effected by discharging one of his pistols, in order that they might be in readiness to make their escape, provided an attack should be made.

"This arrangement took place, and the troopers leisurely unsaddled their horses, with their accoutrements, that they might cool and be in readiness for the next excursion. This being done, they were enjoying themselves over some glasses of liquor and conjecturing where the next night was to be spent, and to meet the emergencies that might be required. Thus was their situation when one of them discovered that the person who was stationed below was on full speed towards the house, he having neglected to obey the order given him by sounding the alarm. They were all at once thunder-struck, the liquor was abandoned, and every one became their own hostler. Most or all the horses were saddled in an instant, and they prepared for the flight, except some of their caps were left behind.

"They were scarcely mounted before the Hessian light-horse were in full view, with their long swords and cutlasses brandishing in the air, making the most terrific and frightful appearance imaginable, like a set of heroes in an enemy's country with a prize in full view before them.

"It appeared that the soldier placed as a sentryman to guard the safety of his companions had sat on his horse during the time, in the hot sun, and, for the want of sleep and otherways much fatigued, had forgot himself, and continued in that situation until he was aroused up by a little girl who was passing near him, with the information that the Hessians were in sight. This she communicated to him in a low voice, as she was afraid to stop, but hurried home with the news, the dwelling-house being near at hand. The alarm was so sudden and unexpected that he neglected to apprise his companions as directed; self-preservation was his great object.

"The retreat of the Americans and the pursuit of the enemy after

them was now commenced with great rapidity. The road leading to the Great Valley was the course pursued. The former had no time to look back, but the best fellow was to be foremost, without paying any regard to the military order in which they had been trained. The latter pursued the chase with the greatest fury imaginable, and as swift as their small horses could lay legs to the ground, and in addition thereto, to increase the fright, they issued the most tremendous uproar by hallooing and shouting as far as their voices could extend.

"The inhabitants on the road, not knowing the cause, became much alarmed, especially the females, presuming that their final destruction was at hand, as it had been a time of great commotion and disturbance for several days previous.

"The chase continued until the parties reached the top of the hill north of the dwelling-house belonging to John Hoopes, where there was at that time an opening into a tract of woodland, into which the Americans directed their course in various directions. This circumstance frustrated the designs of the enemy, and they were obliged to return without making that conquest which they had contemplated, and to join with those from whom they had separated, being an escort from the British army to guard the wounded Americans from the field of battle at Birmingham to the old school-house at the Turk's Head, to be occupied for a hospital for them, which stood at the intersection of the Valley and Brandywine roads, the spot since occupied by the descendants of the late Caleb Brinton.

"On the 16th of the 9th month, 1777, as the British army was on their march from their ground of encampment at Birmingham, where they had lain from the 11th, after the battle at Brandywine, as they passed by the Turk's Head tavern, on their way to the Swedes Ford on Schuylkill, they were fired upon by a scouting-party of the Americans, and two of their number were shot dead. Graves were immediately opened inside of the garden-fence near the intersection of the Philadelphia road, and their bodies deposited therein during the time of their march, which was performed in about four hours in the course of the forenoon, a tremendous rain taking place during the time.

[NOTE.—The remains of those men above mentioned were dug up in the summer of 1827, when cellars were preparing by John W. Townsend for his row of brick buildings.*]

"The old school-house at the intersection of the Valley and Brandywine roads was occupied for a hospital for the accommodation of the wounded Americans who had suffered in the late battle at Brandywine; a number of whom died, and were buried in the open space left for the use of the school-house on the north side of the road leading to Brandywine."†

The following letter, written by the late Dr. William Darlington, and published in 1845, contains much interesting matter in relation to the battle of Brandywine. It was addressed to Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia:

"WEST CHESTER, Nov. 29, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—When the British army landed at the Head of Elk, the inhabitants of Wilmington supposed the enemy would march through that place on their way to Philadelphia, and with a view to preserve their property a number of merchants and others sent their goods into Chester County, near the forks of the Brandywine, exactly in the way of the depredations which they hoped to escape. A large quantity of liquors was stored in the cellar of Emmor Jefferis, at Jefferis' Ford, on the very route by which Sir William Howe and Lord Cornwallis passed with the main division of the army. The British soldiers ransacked the house, rolled the casks of liquor out of the cellar, knocked in the heads of the vessels, and drank of the contents until a great number of them became intoxicated. Sir William Howe took Mr. Jefferis with him as a guide to conduct him towards Birmingham Meeting-house. When they arrived at Osborne's Hill, in view of the meeting-house, the Americans were posted on the high ground about a quarter of a mile south of that building, with some light companies thrown forward into the walled graveyard. The British pushed steadily forward, until, after a short conflict, the Americans gave way and retreated towards Dilworthtown, Sir William Howe in the mean time viewing the battle from Osborne's Hill. After the retreat commenced, Howe moved on after the army, taking Mr. Jefferis some distance with him. Mr. Jefferis used often to relate that when they approached the contending forces, the bullets from the Americans whistled so sharply by him that he could not refrain from dodging his head as they passed; which Sir William observing, called out very encouragingly, '*Don't be afraid, Mr. Jefferis, they won't hurt you.*' Mr. Jefferis, however, took the earliest opportunity to quit the scene and return home.

"The late Col. McClellan, of this county, who was a captain in the American army, pointed out to me the position which his company occupied on the left wing of the line, when formed, south of Birmingham Meeting-house. It was on the eminence immediately south of where the road turns at right angles to the east and west, about a quarter of a mile south of the meeting-house [*Note.*—Where Mrs. Biddle's residence now stands]. He said when the British approached them, a stout man whom he took to be a Scotchman, and who was evidently under the influence of liquor, advanced recklessly and placed himself behind a little mound, made by the root of a tree which had been blown down. From this position, which was within pistol-shot of McClellan's company, the British soldier fired, and killed the sergeant, who was standing by Capt. McClellan's side. This, of course, attracted McClellan's notice. The American captains at that time were armed with carbines; subsequently they carried spontoons. Capt. McClellan, seeing his sergeant fall, and observing whence the fatal missile came, perceived that the man was reloading his piece as he lay crouched behind the mound, and partially protected by it, and determined to anticipate him. He discharged his carbine with deliberate aim, and said he saw the soldier roll over, evidently disabled, if not killed.

"The advance of the evening now caused an immediate retreat. Col. McClellan told me the last he saw of Gen. Washington that day was in the Wilmington road, about a mile below Dilworthtown. The general finding some officers there during the retreat, rode up and inquired if any of them were acquainted with the country between that place and Chester. Capt. McClellan, being a native of the county (it was all Chester County at that time), replied in the affirmative, whereupon Gen. Washington desired him to collect as many of the dispersed soldiery as possible and rendezvous at Chester the next morning.

"Gen. Washington's headquarters were at Benjamin Ring's tavern, about three-quarters of a mile east of Chad's Ford. He was there, and thereabout, all the forepart of the day of battle. When he ascertained that the main body of the enemy were at Birmingham Meeting-house and engaged with our troops, he was anxious to proceed thither by the shortest and speediest route. He found a resident of the neighborhood, named Joseph Brown, and asked him to go as a guide. Brown was an elderly man, and extremely loth to undertake that duty. He made many excuses, but the occasion was too urgent for ceremony. One of Washington's suite dismounted from a fine charger, and told Brown if he did not instantly get on his horse and conduct the general by the nearest and best route to the place of action he would run him through on the spot. Brown thereupon mounted, and steered his course direct towards Birmingham Meeting-house with all speed, the general and his attendants being close at his heels. He said the horse leapt all the fences without difficulty, and was followed in like manner by the others. The head of Gen. Washington's horse, he said, was constantly at the flank of the one on which he was mounted; and the general was continually repeating to him, '*Push along, old man—push along, old man.*' When they reached the road, about half a mile west of Dilworthtown, Brown said the bullets were flying so thick that he felt very uncomfortable; and as Washington now no longer required nor paid attention to his guide, the latter embraced the first opportunity to dismount and made his escape. This anecdote I had from my father, who was well acquainted with Brown, and had often heard him relate the adventure.

"Some light troops, belonging to the division which went with Howe and Cornwallis to attack Washington's right flank, passed by the ford where now is Wistar's bridge.‡ The Wistar farm was then owned by John Brinton. He was an eccentric, daring little man, and a furious

* Where Thomas Pierce's drug-store and E. D. Haines' banking-house now stands.

† It is said in erecting the present iron fence inclosing the grounds of Ruth P. Johnson on Gay Street, a military button was picked up, and perhaps preserved, by Samuel J. Parker, which, if so, is some evidence of the correctness of this statement.

‡ Now known as Sager's bridge.

Whig, somewhat intemperate in his habits, and in the latter years of his life (when I knew him well) he was so extravagant in his deportment when excited by liquor that he was commonly called 'Crazy Johnny.' When the British companies aforesaid approached his house, he greeted them with a hearty '*Hurrah for Gen. Washington!*' They immediately arrested him, and treated him very roughly. They threatened to kill him instantly if he did not hurrah for King George. They prevailed, after some time, to make him say, '*Hurrah for King George!*' but he immediately added—'*Washington!*' Finding him utterly unmanageable, they plundered his house and took him with them as a prisoner to Philadelphia, where he was detained a long time and treated with great severity. While the British armed ships 'Roebuck' and 'Liverpool' were at anchor in the Delaware, there was great excitement among the people, and some projects set on foot to destroy them. And on one occasion this same 'Crazy Johnny' shouldered his musket, went down to the river-shore, and, wading in as far as he could towards the vessels, courageously delivered his fire, and then marched back again.' As long as he lived (which was some thirty years afterwards) he always affected the costume of that day, especially the old Revolutionary cocked hat. . . .

"Some three or four and twenty years ago I was dining with Mr. Adams (John Quincy Adams), then Secretary of State, and happened to sit at table next to Gen. Samuel Smith, who so distinguished himself by the defense of Mud Fort, and was so long a representative and senator in Congress from Maryland. The general was, as usual, in a sociable, communicative humor, and, finding that I resided near the Brandywine battle-ground, he was pleased to entertain me with a particular account of his own experience on that eventful occasion. Gen. Smith had command of a regiment that day, and told me, among other details which have now escaped from memory, that during the confusion of the retreat he somehow got entirely separated from his command, and, being unacquainted with the country, he was apprehensive of falling in with the enemy. Feeling his situation to be forlorn and perilous, he resolved to take vigorous measures to extricate himself. He rode up to the house of a farmer, who was a Quaker, or Friend, and told him he must conduct him (Smith) forthwith, and by a safe route, to Chester. The Friend demurred and protested against the undertaking. Col. Smith told him the case admitted of no delay, and, drawing a pistol, assured him he was a dead man if he did not get his horse instantly and show the way to Chester. The Friend was alarmed, and, exclaiming, '*What a dreadful man thou art!*' went and saddled his horse and prepared to set out. 'Now,' said Col. Smith, 'I have not entire confidence in your fidelity, but I tell you explicitly, that if you do not conduct me clear of the enemy, the moment I discover your treachery I will blow your brains out.' The terrified farmer exclaimed, 'Why, thou art the most desperate man I ever did see!' The general added that the Friend conducted him safely across the country to the place of destination, and was dismissed with proper acknowledgments for the favor. . . .

"Very respectfully, your most obedient,

"WILLIAM DARLINGTON."

Further incidents of the battle of Brandywine, by Dr. Darlington:

When the commander-in-chief took post at Chad's Ford, . . . the widow of John Chads occupied the premises of her late husband, and resided in the old stone house yet standing a short distance northward from the ford. The old lady had a relative, named Amos House, who then lived with her and superintended the business of her farm. Some fifty and odd years ago Mr. House related to the compiler of these notes that on the morning of Sept. 11, 1777, Gen. Washington, with a few attendants, rode up into the field above Mrs. Chad's dwelling, and was engaged, with the aid of glasses, in reconnoitring and endeavoring to ascertain the character and position of the hostile forces on the hills west of the stream. While they were thus engaged, Amos House and two or three others were led by curiosity to approach and observe what was going on. Pretty soon, said Mr. House, some cannon-balls from the enemy's artillery began to drop in the field quite near to the company thus collected, when Gen. Washington remarked to the visitors, "Gentlemen, you perceive that we are attracting the notice of the enemy. I think you had better retire." The hint was respectfully and promptly attended to.

Sir William Howe, with a large division of his army, as heretofore stated, had moved early in the day from Kennet Square towards Trimble's Ford, on the west branch of the Brandywine, and on his way impressed John Parker, an estimable Quaker citizen, to conduct the troops by the nearest and best route to the said ford.

In the spring of 1822, during the session of the Seventeenth Congress, the compiler of these notes happened to be passing an evening with some friends at the residence of old Mountjoy Bayly, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate. Mr. Bayly had been captain of a company of light troops from Maryland at the battle of Brandywine, and learning that the compiler was raised on, and then represented that classical ground, the veteran entertained his visitors by detailing some of his personal observations on that eventful occasion. Capt. Bayly said his company was detached as a scouting-party on the day of the battle, to obtain information and watch the movements of the enemy. In traversing the hills on the west side of the forks of the Brandywine he came to a comfortable farm-house (afterwards known in the vicinage as "Brag Hill"), the proprietor of which he soon learned was a namesake of his own and a zealous loyalist. The hospitable old farmer mistook the Maryland company for British, and greeted them with a hearty welcome. He caused a generous lunch to be produced for them, of which they freely partook, and Mountjoy kept his aged host in pleasant conversation, without in any way correcting his misapprehension. Having got through with the entertainment, the advance of the British column was seen approaching, when Capt. Bayly concluded it was about time for his Marylanders to be moving. He so stated to the hospitable old farmer, who thereupon urged him to remain, assuring him that the approaching troops were certainly good friends. Capt. Bayly, however, excused himself by alleging that the duty of his company was to keep some distance ahead of the column; and so he speedily made his escape from a rather critical position.

The American line that day was hurriedly and rather imperfectly formed on the slightly rising ground some eighty or one hundred rods southeastward of the Birmingham meeting-house, and facing the same. The extreme left of the line was at the spot where stands the rural cottage of Mrs. Pepper [now of Mrs. Biddle], and the company of Capt. Joseph McClellan occupied that position. The British forces advancing steadily and resolutely, the Americans gave way under a destructive fire, and retired towards Dilworthtown, as far as Wistar's woods, where they were rallied by the reserve, under Gen. Greene, and made a brief but gallant stand, aided by the personal efforts of Washington and Lafayette, who had just then arrived from the vicinity of Chad's Ford. Capt. McClellan stated that in his retreat across Bennett's field, immediately south of Wistar's woods,—a field strewn with musket-balls for years after the war,—he saw Gen. Lafayette in that field on horseback, and was very confident

the wound of the young Frenchman was there received very soon afterward, probably while dismounted and aiding to rally the retreating men. The general himself says, in his "*Mémoires*," "La confusion devint extrême, et c'est en ralliant les troupes que M. de Lafayette eut la jambe traversée d'une balle. A cette epoque, tout ce qui restait plia. M. de Lafayette dut à Gimat, son aide-de-camp, le bonheur de remonter à cheval."

It was now the evening of the 11th of September, and the invaders halted at old Dilworthtown, where they remained, recruiting their energies and plundering the inhabitants, until the morning of the 16th.

In the afternoon of Sept. 11, 1777, about the time the Americans had retired and left the invaders masters of the Brandywine battle-ground, Sir William Erskine, quarter-master-general of the British army, came, with some of his companions, to the house of Edward Brinton, Esq., near Dilworthtown, took possession of the parlor, and caused his servant to produce some bottles of wine from his baggage, when the company sat down, and had a jolly time over their liquor. Edward Brinton was then an aged man, had long held the commission of judge and justice of the peace from George II., and was the respected ancestor of many families now resident in Chester and Delaware Counties, and also in the great West. When the visitors had thus regaled themselves after the fatigues of the day, Sir William addressed the venerable squire, saying, "Well, old gentleman, what do you think of these times?" The worthy patriarch of Birmingham replied, very frankly, "Our people may have been a little rash sometimes, but I do think the mother-country has treated us very badly." "Indeed, sir," said Sir William, "I think so, too; and had it not been for your Declaration of Independence, I never would have drawn my sword in America."

While the British army was resting at Dilworthtown, from the 11th to the 16th of September, 1777, the officers sent their servants round among the farmers of the vicinity to collect poultry and other provender for their own tables. These marauders regarded as lawful plunder everything they could lay their hands upon and deemed worth carrying away. The late John Marshall, a venerable and intelligent citizen of Goshen township, used to relate that at the time of the Brandywine battle he was a lad of some twelve years of age, and lived with Jacob Yearsley, of Thornbury. Jacob was strongly suspected of being a Whig; the prowling British scouts therefore arrested him, and took him to Dilworthtown, where, it is said, he was tried, convicted, and would have been executed but for the intercession of an old acquaintance, a certain Jacob James, who joined the enemy with a company of Tory light-horse, and soon became an active partisan officer in His Majesty's service.

TRADITIONS OF THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE, AND RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LOCALITY.*

My grandfather was a Whig or patriot in feeling, but he and his wife, being members of meeting, were non-combatants of course. His awkward position subjected them to be foraged upon and plundered by both armies. While Washington's outposts were watching for the British advance in Philadelphia, several officers, Gen. Smallwood among the number, took up their quarters at their house, remaining a short time. When the British troops appeared, however, the American outposts were withdrawn; and as the American commander had thrown up breast-works, or at least a battery of guns, on the hill back of Chad's house, it was known by the people that a battle was to be fought there; so farmers hid away everything that could be concealed. My grandmother was within a month of her confinement, and she and the children were sent a mile southwest of their home, to Benjamin Lindsay's (afterwards Benjamin Taylor's) farm. The cured meat was hidden in a recess of the northeastern wall of the house, while the men remained at home, awaiting the clash of arms. My great-uncle, Isaac James, then but a stripling, was plowing in the field nearest to the battle-ground, less than half a mile from where Knyphausen's guns, as I suppose, opened fire on Wayne's battery across the creek, whereupon the young man incontinently ran to the house to tell the news, leaving the horses hitched to the plow.

His timidity made little difference, however, for when both armies had left my grandfather had not a hoof left on the place, and even his wagons were taken; of course, most of his losses were by the British, who gleaned the ground last.

The 11th of September, 1777, was a very hot day, as I have often heard my grandfather say, and great numbers of the Hessians fell while fording the creek in their feints to assault and carry Wayne's position. The history of the battle is well known: Knyphausen was only to amuse Wayne with attempts at a permanent crossing until late in the day, when Cornwallis should have turned Washington's right flank. Accordingly the Hessians had to make attempts at crossing to keep up appearances, which exposed them to Wayne's grape and canister at a quarter of a mile range. Grandmother asserted that great numbers were killed in the water, and many dropped down from excessive heat, and that the farmers for several days afterwards were fishing dead bodies from the water, and burying them and others left on the ground.

For a long time old people dated nearly everything by "the battle of Brandywine,"—it was the universal era of the neighborhood. There was a current tradition that a long and expensive mill-race, owned by William Twaddle, below the battle-ground, was dug by soldiers while waiting for the advance of the British, or by deserters from one or both armies afterwards; and it was further current that Twaddle, by some trick or device, did not fully compensate them for their work.

ALMOST A DUEL ABOUT THE BATTLE.†

After the battle of Brandywine a portion of Gen. Wayne's division retreated across the Valley hill, and encamped in the evening in the meadow on Christian Hench's farm. Mr. Hench, who was a strong Whig, told the soldiers they were welcome to take whatever they wanted. So

* By M. Augé, grandson of Moses and Mary (James) Mendenhall, who lived on the west bank of the Brandywine.

† By W. D. Hartman.

soon as their tents were pitched and their camp-fires lighted from the fences in the vicinity, forty head of fat bullocks were driven into the barnyard, and the slaughtering continued until a sufficient number were secured to supply their wants. So soon as the skin was taken off a slaughtered animal many of the soldiers, who were shoeless and their feet sore and bleeding, gathered around, and, placing their feet on the flesh side of the skin, and doubling it around their foot in the form of a shoe, secured it with thongs cut from the same. A large peach-orchard adjoining the camp was stripped of its fruit, and the next morning every soldier had a knapsack full of peaches. My grandmother was wont to relate that her mother, Mrs. Hench, was occupied in her dough-tray kneading and baking bread for the officers from the time the army pitched their tents in the evening until the next morning at daybreak. Observing some commotion among the officers about the house the next morning, she found upon inquiry that two wounded officers who occupied separate beds in one of her rooms were about to fight a duel sitting up in bed, and their waiters were down-stairs cleaning and loading their pistols for the fray. She soon settled the quarrel by taking the pistols from the waiters, and, going to the officers' room, gave them a lecture, ending with the declaration that she would not permit such conduct in her house. The quarrel arose from a dispute in reference to the battle of Brandywine a few days previous. Before they left Mrs. Hench succeeded in restoring friendship between them. After breakfast was over a troop of cavalry galloped into camp, and immediately tents were struck, and in a short time the army was on the march, and no halt was made until the Schuylkill River was placed between them and the British. After the departure of Wayne's troops, Mr. Hench, supposing that, in consequence of his having entertained the army, the British and Tories might be induced to wreak their vengeance upon him, decided to leave home. Collecting his goods, and loading them on a four-horse wagon, and driving his stock before him, he with his family followed the army into the forest some miles, where they remained encamped for several days. Previous to leaving home Mr. Hench took his gold and silver and, placing it in a milk-pot, buried it in one corner of the cellar; calling only my grandmother to witness the deposit, and telling her if all should lose their lives she, being the youngest of the family, might be spared, and she should remember where the treasure was hidden. About ten days after leaving home, hearing that the British army had gone to Philadelphia, they returned home, finding everything as they had left it saving the destruction of the fences around the buildings by the army.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES IN CHESTER COUNTY AFTER THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

A considerable part of the British army remained from the 11th to the morning of the 16th of September in the neighborhood of the battle-field, the chief portion lying encamped about Dilworthtown, and south of it, on the properties then owned by Charles Dilworth and George Brinton. Gen. Howe had his headquarters at a house near by, still standing, and owned by Elias Baker. During this time they had a cattle-pen near Chad's Ford, where they collected and slaughtered large numbers of cattle and other animals, and preserved them for the use of the army. Nearly all the live stock in the country for a considerable distance around was taken from the inhabitants. In some instances payment was made in British gold, but generally no compensation whatever was given. The day after the battle a detachment of the army under Maj.-Gen. Grant marched to Concord Meeting-house, where it was joined on the 13th by Lord Cornwallis with some light infantry and British grenadiers. From this point they moved to Village Green, a short distance from Chester, and there encamped, leaving a detachment at Concord to guard the wounded left in the meeting-house, and sending another to Wilmington, where there were some wounded. The next day after the battle Washington retreated by way of Chester to Philadelphia, and in a few days Howe continued his course through Chester County towards the Schuylkill, with the intention of effecting an entrance, if possible, into that city.

As it was deemed important to save the city from falling into their hands, Washington resolved to risk another engagement; for, although the battle of Brandywine had resulted unfavorably to the American army, it was considered that the British had there gained little more than the battle-field, and the ardor of the troops was unabated.

At that time one of the principal crossing-places of the Schuylkill was at Swedes' Ford, near the present southern limits of Bridgeport and Norristown, and as the British could not well cross lower down, on account of the depth of the water, it was expected they would make the attempt to force a passage at that point or higher up the stream.

On the 15th of September Washington left his camp at Germantown, and with the main body of his army crossed the Schuylkill, and marched up the Lancaster road, with the intention of meeting the enemy and again giving battle. He proceeded to a point near the junction of the Lancaster and Swedes' Ford road, in East Whiteland township, northwest of the Admiral Warren tavern, and encamped his forces between that point and the White Horse tavern, having his headquarters at the residence of Joseph Malin, now belonging to Benjamin Carruthers.

The British commander, having received intelligence that Washington was advancing upon the Lancaster road, resolved to attack him. The portion of his army which had been encamped in the neighborhood of Village Green—then known as the "Seven Stars"—left that point, under the command of Cornwallis, on the 16th of September, and proceeded northward towards the Great Valley by what is known as the Chester road, by way of the present villages of Glen Riddle, Lima, and Howellville, and by Rocky Hill and Goshen Friends' Meeting-house.

On the morning of the 16th Washington received information that the enemy were approaching by the way of Goshen Meeting-house, and were already in the neighborhood of that place.

The two armies moved to positions between the White Horse and Goshen Meeting-house, on the high ground south of the valley, and both commanders commenced making preparations for action. Some detachments were made

by the Americans to reinforce the advanced guard and keep the enemy in check until the army should be properly arrayed. To Gen. Wayne was assigned the duty of leading the advance and opening the battle. Skirmishing began between the advance of the forces under Wayne and the light infantry at the head of Lord Cornwallis' column, and a sanguinary battle would probably have been fought, but a rain-storm of great violence stopped its progress. A consultation was had as to whether the British should be received on the ground then occupied by our troops, or whether they should retire beyond the Great Valley, which was in the rear, and in which the ground was said to be wet, and where, in case of a defeat, the artillery would certainly be lost. Washington accordingly, after consultation, gave the order to move, and the American forces retired, and formed on the high ground in the Great Valley, east of the White Horse, and north of the old Lancaster road, and there remained until about four o'clock in the afternoon, awaiting the advance of the British army.

Col. Timothy Pickering, adjutant-general of the American army, gives the following account of these movements:

"On the 11th of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine took place. After carrying General Washington's orders to a general officer at Chadsford, I repaired to the right, where the battle commenced, and remained by the general's side to its termination at the close of the day. Orders were given for the troops to rendezvous at Chester, whence they marched the next day to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. When refreshed and supplied with ammunition the army again crossed the Schuylkill River, and advanced to meet General Howe. On the 16th of September, in the morning, information was received of the approach of the enemy. Some detachments were made to reinforce the advanced guards and keep the enemy in check until the American army should be arrayed for action. General Washington ordered me to the right wing, to aid in forming the order of battle. On my return to the centre I found the line not formed. Seeing the commander-in-chief with a number of officers about him, as in consultation, I pressed my horse up to learn the object. It was a question whether we should receive the British on the ground then occupied by our troops, or retire beyond a valley in their rear, in which the ground was said to be wet and impassable with artillery, which, in case of a defeat, would of course be lost, except that with the left wing, commanded by General Greene, through which there was a firm road. By this time the fire of the troops engaged appeared to be drawing near. At this movement, the consultation yet continuing, I addressed General Washington. 'Sir (said I), the advancing of the British is manifest by the reports of the musketry. The order of the battle is not completed. If we are to fight the enemy on this ground, the troops ought to be immediately arranged. If we are to take the high grounds on the other side of the valley, we ought to march immediately, or the enemy may fall upon us in the midst of our movement.' 'Let us move,' was the general's answer. The movement took place. It had begun to rain. The British army halted. Ours formed on the high ground beyond the valley, and there remained during a very rainy day."

The point where the skirmishing took place was on the high ground about one mile and a half north of Goshen Meeting-house, and a half a mile or more a little west of south of the old "Three Tuns" tavern, on the property then of Thomas Rees, now belonging to the heirs of John Parry, deceased, in the northeastern part of East Goshen township. Twelve American soldiers were killed in the conflict and buried there. A few were also wounded, and some prisoners were taken by the British.

The British forces which had remained encamped near the field of battle at Birmingham and Chad's Ford, at the same time that Cornwallis moved northward from the Seven Stars towards the Great Valley by the Chester road, proceeded, under Knyphausen, by way of the Turk's Head, now West Chester, towards the same point, with the view of joining the forces under Cornwallis. A part of this division, under Brig.-Gen. Matthews, proceeded from the Turk's Head northward by the Reading road to the Indian King tavern. From thence they passed across the farm of David Dunwoody, then occupied partly by himself and partly by his son, James Dunwoody, and encamped on the northeast part of it, near the Ship road, and overlooking the valley. It was raining heavily, and they at once took measures to protect themselves from the inclemency of the weather. The Hessian line, under the command of Count Donop, took the road leading from the Turk's Head to the Boot tavern, and from thence northward towards the Ship tavern. When they reached the South Valley Hill, on the farm of Daniel Meredith, now owned and occupied by his grandson, Isaac Meredith, and were near to his residence, they encountered a detachment of the Americans, and a spirited skirmish took place, in which a few were killed on both sides and a considerable number wounded, and some prisoners were taken by the Hessians. The killed were buried near to the dwelling of Daniel Meredith, and the wounded taken to the house of Daniel Thompson, a short distance north of Meredith's, which was used as a hospital. The house, now torn down, stood immediately in front of the site of the present new house on the Ship road, belonging to Rev. Samuel L. Tennis. This engagement, which was interrupted by the rain, took place about the same time as that with the forces of Cornwallis near the Three Tuns tavern, already referred to. The points are about three miles distant from each other. Bullets and other relics of the war have frequently since been found on the sites of both of these engagements.

The Americans left the White Horse about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, and retired northward to the Yellow Springs, about five miles distant, where they arrived in the night. The division of Wayne encamped on the farm of Christian Hench, now partly owned by Joseph J. Tustin. An inspection disclosing the alarming fact that the army was not in a condition to engage in a conflict, in consequence of their ammunition having been greatly damaged by the rain, and that scarcely a musket in a regiment could be discharged, the march was continued the next day to Warwick Furnace, on the south branch of French Creek, in the northern part of Chester County, where there was an ordnance depot and some stores for the use of the army, from whence a fresh supply of arms and ammunition was obtained.

The storm lasted some time, the division of the British army under Cornwallis being encamped during its continuance along the South Valley Hill, south and west of the Three Tuns tavern, that portion of the division of Knyphausen under Gen. Matthews on the farm of David Dunwoody, and the Hessian line, under Count Donop, on the farm of John Bull, south of the present residence of George W. Jacobs. Other forces lay at the Boot tavern, and north of it.* The headquarters of Gen. Howe were at the Boot

* The British forces, during this storm, burned and destroyed large numbers of fence-rails on the properties where they encamped and

tavern, then kept by John Bowen, and of Lord Cornwallis, during a part of the time, at the house of George Hoopes, now owned by his descendant, George Hoopes, of West Chester, a short distance north of Goshen Meeting-house, and afterwards at the house of Daniel Durborow, now owned by Francis S. Fiss, about one mile west of the Three Tuns, or what is now known as the King road. All these houses are still standing.

On the evening of the 17th Cornwallis, with his division, advanced to the old Lancaster road, in the Great Valley, and took post about two miles distant from Knyphausen. On the 18th the division under Knyphausen advanced on the Ship road northward to the Lancaster road, and thence eastward to the White Horse, where they joined the forces under Cornwallis on the same day, and the entire army moved down the Lancaster and Swedes' Ford road into Tredyffrin township, and encamped on the south side of the Swedes' Ford road, at the present village of Howellville, and between that and the village of Centreville. Gen. Howe, the commander-in-chief, had his headquarters at the residence of Samuel Jones, now belonging to Franklin Latch, a short distance west of Centreville, and Lord Cornwallis at that of Abel Reese, now late of Mrs. Reese, near the bridge at the crossing of the Swedes' Ford road and Chester Valley Railroad. The quarters of Gen. Knyphausen were east of Gen. Howe's, and of Gens. Agnew and Grey, near Howellville.

From French Creek Gen. Wayne, on the 17th, was detached, with his division, amounting to about fifteen hundred men and four field-pieces, to join Gen. Smallwood, who had command of the Maryland militia, and was then in the rear of the British army. Wayne was ordered to harass and annoy the enemy, and to seize every occasion which might offer to engage him with advantage, and to endeavor to cut off the baggage-train, and by this means to arrest his march towards the Schuylkill until the Americans could cross the river higher up and pass down on the east side and intercept the passage of the river by the British.

Gen. Wayne proceeded to the duty assigned him, and on the 18th of September encamped about three hundred yards a little north of east of the present Paoli monument, on land now belonging to Hannah G. Griffith, and which was about four miles in the rear of the enemy, distant from any leading road, and securely concealed, as he believed, from the knowledge of Howe. He established his headquarters at the house of a man named King, now of Robert Hutchinson, on the east side of what is now called the Sugartown road, and a short distance south of the gate by which the monument grounds are entered from that road.*

those adjoining. After the close of the war returns were made to the County Commissioners, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed Sept. 21, 1782, of damages and losses sustained from the troops and adherents of the king of Great Britain during the war, from which we learn that David Dunwoody reported, among other things, the loss of 8500 rails; Daniel Thompson, 8800; Thomas Lewis, 8000; Thomas Rees, 9000; John Bowen, 9000; Thomas Harris, 2300, and many other considerable numbers. Samuel Jefferis, who owned the property late of Samuel R. Kirk, near Kirkland Station, on the West Chester Railroad, who made no report, lost about ten thousand rails, and his farm lay unfenced for many years thereafter.

* Wayne was no doubt especially chosen for this service, as his home was in the neighborhood, and he was well acquainted with the locality.

On the 19th of September Gen. Wayne watched the movements of the enemy as far as was practicable, with the view of attacking them should they attempt to move. On the morning of that day, on the enemy's beating the reveille, he ordered his troops under arms, and took up the line of march for their left flank, and proceeded to within half a mile of their encampment, but found they had not stirred, and lay too compact to admit of an attack with prudence. In a letter to the commander-in-chief, written at Paoli after ten o'clock A.M., he stated that the enemy would probably attempt to move towards evening. They did not move, however, but on the 20th he received what he believed was reliable information, that the British commander would take up his line of march for the Schuylkill at two o'clock on the following morning, and he sent Col. Chambers as a guide to Gen. Smallwood, then near the White Horse, to conduct him to the place of encampment. When the junction with his forces should be effected, it was his design to advance upon the British rear and attack it while in the operation of moving. He had already reconnoitred a road leading along their right flank, and had determined on his plan of operation. To be in readiness for this purpose, he directed his men to lie on their arms, and, as it was raining, to protect their cartridge-boxes with their coats; and that no time might be lost after the arrival of Gen. Smallwood, he had his own horse brought out, saddled and holstered, ready for mounting, and his cloak thrown over his horse to preserve his accoutrements from injury from the inclemency of the weather.

He had carefully guarded himself against surprise, planted pickets and sentinels, and thrown forward patrols upon the roads leading to the enemy's camp. Between nine and ten o'clock he received a visit from a friendly citizen of the neighborhood, a Mr. Jones, who had come to his quarters to give information that a servant of Mr. Clayton, who had been taken by the enemy and afterwards liberated, had said that he had overheard some of the British soldiers speaking of an attack to be made upon Wayne's detachment during the course of the night. Gen. Wayne thought proper, in consequence, to take some additional precautions. He dispatched a number of videttes, with orders to patrol all the roads leading to Howe's camp. He planted new pickets, one on a by-path leading from the Warren tavern to the camp, and others to the right and in the rear. In addition to these, a horse-picket was well advanced upon the Swedes' Ford road; and having taken these precautions, he lay in momentary expectation of Gen. Smallwood's arrival, to enable him to take the offensive.

Although the British commander did not know where the forces under Gen. Wayne lay, there were Tories residing in the neighborhood who did, and by these he was informed of the precise locality, and of the nature of the approaches to it. He at once sent Gen. Grey to surprise and cut him off, a service of a dangerous character, as Wayne's corps was known for its stubborn and desperate conduct in fight. Col. Musgrave, with the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, was moved up to the Lancaster road, near the Paoli tavern, to be in a position to aid Gen. Grey if necessary, and to intercept any attempt by Wayne's forces to retreat over that route. The watchword of the Americans for that

BRITISH CAMP AT TRUDRUFFRIN

from the 18th to the 21st of September 1777.

with the ATTACK

made by MAJOR GENERAL GREY

against the REBELS

near WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

on the 20th of September.

Drawn by an Officer on the Spot.

Engraved & Published by W. Faden Charing Cross July 2d 1778.

REFERENCES.

AAAA. *March of* Gl Grey's *Detachment in two Columns to Attack the Rebels* B

C. Light Infantry *attacking the* Rebel Brigade *in Flank.*

D. *A Party of* Light Infantry *in pursuit of the Rebels Canons* EE *which were carried off on the first Allarm.*

F. Light Infantry *after having routed the Rebels.*

G. *The* 44th Regiment *supporting the* Light Infantry.

H. *The* 42d Regiment *in Reserve, following without breaking their Ranks.*

IIII. *The* Rebels *flying in Disorder.*

NB. *The Two Regiments under* Col: Musgrave *were not engaged.*

J. LASBURY, Photo-Lith.

night was "Here we are and there they go," and this, the tradition of the neighborhood says, through some treachery, was communicated to the enemy.

Gen. Grey, guided by his Tory aids,* as is generally believed, marched from his encampment near Howellville up the Swedes' Ford road, and massed his troops on that road, as near the camp of Wayne as possible without betraying a knowledge of his approach. From there he moved on up the road to what is now known as the "Valley Store," at the crossing of the Swedes' Ford and Long Ford roads, north of the Admiral Warren. At this point there was an American picket, who fired and escaped. Tradition says the British made use of the American watchword, but the picket discovered they were not Americans and fired. Gen. Grey then proceeded south on the Long Ford road to near the Admiral Warren, where they encountered another picket, who also fired and escaped; from there he cautiously moved through the woods and up the ravine through the South Valley Hill, north of this point, and near to the present Malvern Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first intelligence Gen. Wayne received of the enemy's advance was from one of the videttes whom he had sent out in consequence of the notice received from Mr. Jones. Several pickets had been silently bayonetted in the darkness, and being missed by the patroling officer, his suspicions were aroused, and he hastened to the headquarters of his commander with the information. The troops were immediately ordered under arms, and many of them were awakened from their slumbers by the cry, "Up, men, the British are on you!" The night was dark, and, being rendered more obscure by the surrounding woodland, much had to be left to conjecture as to the point of attack.

Having ascertained, however, that the enemy were advancing upon his right, where the artillery was placed, Wayne directed Col. Humpton, his second in command, to wheel the division by sub-platoons to the right, and to march off by the left, and gain the road leading on the summit of the hill towards the White Horse, being the road on which the division had marched two miles the previous evening. The division wheeled accordingly, and the artillery moved off; but, owing to some misapprehension, as is alleged, on the part of Col. Humpton, the troops did not move, although they were wheeled and faced for the purpose, until the second and third order had been issued. In addition to this, only part of the force took the right direction, while the other part took a wrong one, and were brought within the light of their fires, and thus gave the enemy an advantage which should have been most assiduously guarded against. Gen. Wayne took the light infantry and First Regiment, and formed them on the right, with a view to receive the enemy and cover the retreat of the artillery.

Gen. Grey,† whose forces consisted of two regiments,—the Forty-second and Forty-fourth,—the Second Battalion of light infantry, and the Second and Tenth Dragoons, was enabled, in consequence of the darkness, and aided by the knowledge of his Tory guides, to approach very closely without observation. He gained Wayne's left about one o'clock in the morning. The troops under Wayne met the enemy with spirit, and gave them several close and well-directed fires, which did considerable execution. They were, however, soon obliged to give way before the superior numbers of the assailants. Seeing this, Gen. Wayne immediately flew to the Fourth Regiment, with which he again received the shock of the enemy's charge, and covered the retreat of the rest of his line. After being again compelled to retire, he rallied such of Col. Humpton's troops as had taken the proper course in their retreat, about three hundred yards in the rear of the last stand, where they were again formed ready to renew the conflict. Both parties, however, drew off without further contest, and Wayne retreated to the White Horse, carrying with him his artillery and ammunition, except eight wagons loaded with baggage and stores, which, with a considerable amount of arms, were left upon the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

The British forces amounted to nearly double the number commanded by Wayne. Gen. Howe had received from disaffected persons such accurate accounts of the strength and position of the American forces as enabled him to give to his own detachment so decided a superiority as to insure victory. He knew from his guides the precise point where to make the attack, and was enabled to move with decision and accuracy, while Wayne was under the necessity of acting, in a great measure, from conjecture.

The British attack was made with bayonets and light horsemen's swords only, in a most ferocious and merciless spirit. In emulation of a remarkable action which took place in the German war, Grey ordered his men to remove the flints from their guns, that not a single shot should be fired, and thus gained the *sobriquet* of the "No-flint general."

Even the wounded and sick were not spared, and many were killed after resistance on their part had ceased. It is this feature in the conduct of the British commander which has stigmatized it as "British barbarity" and "cold-

* The Admiral Warren tavern was at that time kept by one Peter Mather, and tradition has always charged him with having been active in piloting Gen. Grey on the night of the massacre. His sympathy was doubtless with the British, but there is reason to question the truth of the tradition. He denied it himself, and his daughter, at the age of eighty years, stated to a friend that she was eight years of age at the time, that her father was at home on that night, that the British, in their march to surprise Wayne, came to the house and urged her father to pilot them, but that he positively refused and did not go, and she added that it was a dreadful night to them. As somewhat corroborative of this, it may be stated that several letters of British officers concerning the surprise speak of having compelled a blacksmith residing close to the Warren tavern to give them information and to accompany them, but make no mention of Mather.

† Winthrop Sargent, in his "Life of Maj. John André," states that André was an aide to Grey at Paoli. He had been appointed on his staff early in the summer of 1777, and was with him at the battle of Brandywine; but on that occasion Grey's brigade, which formed part of the column of Cornwallis, was not called into action. Its character was so high that it was preserved intact as a recourse in case Knyphausen failed. Maj. André had been a prisoner of war on parole from November, 1775, until January, 1777, spending his time at Lancaster, Carlisle, and Reading, and during this period had frequently traveled the Lancaster road, and was therefore doubtless of service to Grey on the night in question.

blooded cruelty," and has given to this affair the title of the Paoli massacre.*

When the attack commenced, Gen. Smallwood, with about eleven hundred and fifty Maryland militia, and Col. Gist, with seven hundred men, were within a short distance of Wayne, whom they were hastening to join. Had they commanded soldiers of sufficient firmness, their sudden arrival might have greatly embarrassed the British general, and even given a different turn to the affair. The raw militia commanded by them became, however, excessively alarmed, and could not be brought to face the enemy thus unexpectedly encountered; and the advance having fallen in with a small party of the enemy who were returning from the pursuit, they fled in confusion, with the loss of one man only, and Gen. Smallwood, with the remainder of his *Romans*, agreeably to the orders of Wayne, joined him at the White Horse.†

The loss of the Americans was about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The British reported their loss as eight killed, but the opinion of the neighborhood at the time was strongly against the veracity of this report, as many litters were seen to pass that night towards the British camp, and it is well known that they manifested extreme jealousy with regard to the discovery of the extent to which they suffered.‡

The next morning the scene of the conflict was visited by the people of the neighborhood, one of whom was Joseph Cox, and the sufferings of the wounded were alleviated as far as circumstances would permit. It had rained heavily the night before, and to assuage their thirst the water was dipped up with leaves, and with the broad brims of their hats, from the pools which had formed, and given to the men. Fifty-three mangled dead were found upon the field, and decently interred by the farmers in one grave, immediately adjoining the scene of action, on the spot now marked by a monument. While they were engaged in the act of burying the dead a number of British officers rode up and viewed the grounds, but did not interfere with them. About two weeks thereafter the body of another dead soldier was found in the woods and buried where it lay.

Among those killed was Major Marion Lamar, of (now) Centre County, who fell in the midst of the British in the retreat. His last words were, "Halt, boys, give these assassins one fire!" He was instantly cut down by the enemy. In honor of this martyr in the cause of his country a township in Centre County, erected in 1817, was given his name. Dr. Christian Reinick, of Lancaster, surgeon's mate of the First Pennsylvania, was also killed.§

The unfortunate affair soon became the subject of animadversion in the army, instigated, it was said, by those who were envious of Wayne's rising reputation, and in consequence he at once requested an inquiry into his conduct. This request was granted, and soon after the battle of Germantown a court-martial was convened. The charge, which was preferred by Col. Humpton, was that Gen. Wayne "had timely notice of the enemy's intention to attack the troops under his command on the night of the 20th of September, and, notwithstanding that intelligence, he neglected making a disposition until it was too late either to annoy the enemy or make a retreat without the utmost danger and confusion." Gen. Wayne made a written answer to this charge against him, and after a full investigation the court unanimously acquitted him of the charge, and further declared that he had done everything that could be expected from an active, brave, and vigilant officer under the orders which he then had, and they further added, "The court do acquit him with the highest honor."

The attack upon Wayne's forces and their consequent retreat frustrated the contemplated operations against the right wing and rear of the enemy, and enabled Howe to move without being molested. On the morning of the 21st of September he resumed his march, and, in pursuance of his

* In Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution," vol. ii. p. 164, 1860, the following is given: "A Hessian sergeant, boasting of the exploits of that night, exclaimed, 'What a running about barefoot and half-clothed, and in the light of their own fires! These showed us where to chase them, while they could not see us. We killed three hundred of the rebels with the bayonet. I stuck them myself like so many pigs, one after another, until the blood ran out of the touch-hole of my musket.'"

† *Copy of a Memorandum in the handwriting of Capt. Thomas Buchanan, of First Pennsylvania Regiment.*

"At the affair of the Paoli, in the fall of 1777, I was sent forward to Gen. Smallwood, that lay at the White Horse, to get him to cover our retreat and fix a place of rendezvous, etc. He sent me forward to try to stop as many of his broken troops that had taken the road to Downingtown. On coming near to there I found where some of his artillery had thrown a field-piece into a lime-kiln, and had broken the carriage. I went on to Downingtown, and fixed a guard on the road to stop the runaways; got a wheeler and blacksmith to mend the carriage, and went down and put the cannon on the carriage, etc."

‡ "Lieut. Samuel Brady, of Buffalo Valley, now in Union Co., Pa., belonged to Capt. John Doyle's company of Independent Rifles, then attached to the Sixth Pennsylvania, in Wayne's brigade, and was with him at Paoli. Brady was on guard, and laid down with his blanket buckled around him. The British were nearly on them before the sentinel fired. Brady ran, and as he jumped a fence a soldier struck at him with a musket and pinned his blanket to a rail. He tore the blanket and dashed on. A horseman overtook him and ordered him to stop. He wheeled and shot the horseman dead, and got into a small swamp, supposing no one in but himself. In the morning he found fifty-five men in it, of whom he took command and conducted to camp."—*From John B. Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, Pa.*

§ Dr. R. C. Smedley, born and reared in the neighborhood, relates the following traditions: "On the night of the massacre, while the slaughter was going on, the family of Joseph Cox, living near by, on the property now owned by Wm. G. Cox, on the State road, were aroused by a man outside calling to them. The battle of Brandywine having occurred but a short time before, and the family knowing that soldiers were in the neighborhood, had been living in a state of apprehension and excitement, and were easily awakened. Joseph immediately arose, hoisted the window, and asked, 'Who is there?' 'For God's sake get up; we're all routed,' replied the man. 'Don't you hear them?' At this every member of the family was soon at the windows listening to the work of carnage. There was borne to them distinctly on that midnight air the sounds of the British as they rushed through the camp in their demon-like madness and murderous intent, crying out with vociferous yell the Americans' watchword of that night, 'Here we are and there they go,' the cracking of leaves and bushes as men rushed through them, and the groans of the wounded as they were stabbed with swords and bayonets, becoming fainter and fainter until they died.

"Early the next morning a soldier came to the house of Joseph Cox to borrow of him a plain coat and hat to wear back to the place to look after his fallen comrades, saying he was afraid to go in his uniform lest some of the English might be lying around to kill any American soldiers that might return."

purpose to reach Philadelphia, moved down the road leading to Swedes' Ford, intending to cross the Schuylkill at that point; but there were breastworks on the opposite side of the river, occupied by troops placed there by Washington, and, seeing this, he turned up the river on the west side, with the intention of making its passage at some of the fords higher up.

The American army under Washington, in order if possible to prevent the British from passing the river, had in the mean time moved from Warwick Furnace, and crossed the Schuylkill at what was then known as Parker's Ford, at or near the present village of Lawrenceville, in this county, the officers and men wading the stream, which was breast-high, and marched southward on the east side, by way of the Trappe, as far as the Perkiomen.

The British commander then made a feint of moving his army northward along the west bank of the Schuylkill, with the view of inducing the Americans to suppose that it was his intention to gain their right, or else by a sudden movement to seize the ammunition and other military stores deposited at Reading. Washington, deceived by this movement, returned up the eastern side of the river to the neighborhood of Pottsgrove, and while he was there Gen. Howe, on the 23d of September, suddenly wheeled his army, marched rapidly down the river, and, dividing his forces, crossed with little opposition at Gordon's Ford, now Phœnixville, and at Fatland Ford, a short distance below Valley Forge, and proceeded by easy marches to Philadelphia, which he entered in triumph on September 26th.

One of the great difficulties with which the American cause had to contend during the entire period of the Revolutionary war, after the early enthusiasm had in some measure subsided and war became a stern reality, was the fact that a portion of the people were either apathetic or disposed to favor the British interest.

The region bordering on the Schuylkill River, through which the armies passed, was largely disaffected towards the American cause, and for that reason Washington could procure very little reliable information of the movements of the enemy. Could he have obtained correct intelligence, he might have foiled Howe and saved Philadelphia. We perhaps appreciate too little the difficulties under which Washington sometimes labored in obtaining correct information, by reason of this disposition among a portion of the people to withhold their aid from the struggling cause.

The British army, in its march from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia, occupied about two weeks in its passage through Chester County, having entered it on the 9th of September, 1777, and left it on the 23d of the same month. It traversed nearly the whole length of the southern part of the county (then comprising within its limits the present county of Delaware), and also made incursions into several townships not on the line of the main route, before making its exit in the neighborhood of the present town of Phœnixville and of Valley Forge, and taking up its winter quarters in the quiet city of Penn. This was the only time during the entire contest that the soil of our good county was pressed by the foot of the invader, if we except the occasional foraging expeditions sent out from Philadelphia while it was occupied by the British army.

The plunder and devastation perpetrated by the enemy—English as well as Hessians—on the private property of passive non-combatants during this period, in violation of the proclamation issued by Howe, was enormous and wanton, while compensation for any portion of the property taken was rarely made by those in command. Many families were stripped of everything they possessed, and left in a state of perfect destitution. "The British army had not before passed through a district of country so rich in agricultural productions, nor one in which every farm-house was so well stored with everything that could minister to the real comforts of life." Hence they did not fail to gather a rich harvest, carrying off horses, cattle, sheep, swine, grain, provisions, clothing, merchandise in stores, liquors in public-houses, and whatever they could lay their hands on that could be used in the camp or on the march. Independent, however, of the property thus carried off, the wanton destruction of furniture and other articles which they could not use was unworthy of the most barbarous people, and this devastation was not confined to the track of the army, but extended for a considerable distance on either side.*

For forty years the spot where the patriot dead of this field lay interred was unmarked save by a heap of stones, but on the 20th of September, 1817, the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, aided by their fellow-citizens, erected a monument over their remains, appropriately inscribed. On that occasion an address was delivered by Major Isaac D. Barnard, and an account of the massacre was given by the Rev. David Jones, then in his eighty-second year, who had been the chaplain to the ill-fated warriors, and who was on the ground on that fatal night and barely escaped. The occasion was also honored by the presence of Col. Isaac Wayne, the son of Gen. Wayne.

Soon thereafter these grounds, containing twenty-three acres, were purchased by the military organizations of Chester and Delaware Counties, and set apart as a parade-ground. On each returning anniversary of the massacre, for many years, the citizens, soldiers of these counties, and occasional visiting companies from Philadelphia and elsewhere, met here to participate in the ceremonies of the day, which, we believe, were for some years invariably closed with a sham battle. These visits were interrupted by the war of the Rebellion, but since its close they have been resumed. The scene of this conflict is probably the best preserved of any that marked the progress of the Revolutionary war. It is in Willistown township, less than half a mile southwest of Malvern.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PAOLI MASSACRE.

The following account is from the diary of Lieut. (afterwards Gen.) Hunter:

"As soon as it was dark the whole battalion got under arms. Maj.-Gen. Grey then came up to the battalion, and told Maj. Maitland,

* While the British army lay in Tredyffrin township a detachment was sent to Valley Forge, and destroyed property belonging to Col. William Dewees, valued by him at £4171, Pennsylvania currency, equal to over $11,000. Among the property destroyed and taken from him was a forge, saw-mill, two large stone dwelling-houses, two coal-houses and four hundred loads of coal, and twenty-two hundred bushels of wheat and rye in sheaf.

who commanded, that the battalion was going on a night expedition to try and surprise a camp, and that if any men were loaded they must immediately draw their pieces. The major said the whole of the battalion was always loaded, and that if he would only allow them to remain so, he, the major, would be answerable that they did not fire a shot. The general then said if he could place that dependence on the battalion they should remain loaded, but firing might be attended with serious consequences. We remained loaded, and marched at eight in the evening to surprise Gen. Wayne's camp. We did not meet a patrol or vidette of the enemy until within a mile or two of the camp, when our advanced guard was challenged by two videttes. They challenged twice, fired, and galloped off at full speed. A little farther on there was a blacksmith's forge; a party was immediately sent to bring the blacksmith, and he informed us that the picket was only a few hundred yards up the road. He was ordered to conduct us to the camp, and we had not marched a quarter of a mile when the picket challenged, fired a volley, and retreated. General Grey then came to the head of the battalion, and cried out, 'Dash on, light infantry!' and without saying a word the whole battalion dashed into the wood, and, guided by the straggling fire of the picket, that was followed close up, we entered the camp, and gave such a cheer as made the wood echo. The enemy were completely surprised; some with arms, others without, running in all directions in the greatest confusion. The light infantry bayonetted every man they came up with. The camp was immediately set on fire, and this, with the cries of the wounded, formed altogether one of the most dreadful scenes I ever beheld. Every man that fired was instantly put to death. Capt. Wolfe was killed, and I received a shot in my right hand soon after we entered the camp. I saw the fellow present at me, and was running up to him when he fired. He was immediately killed. The enemy were pursued for two miles. I kept up until I grew faint from loss of blood, and was obliged to sit down. Wayne's brigade was to have marched at once in the morning to attack our battalion while crossing the Schuylkill River, and we surprised them at twelve. Four hundred and sixty of the enemy were counted the next morning lying dead, and not one shot was fired by us,—all was done with the bayonet. We had only twenty killed and wounded."

Account by an officer of the Second Battalion British Light Infantry:

"I have been in a more bloody affair at midnight on the 20th of September. The battalion I served in (the Second Light Infantry), supported by three regiments and some dragoons, surprised a camp of the rebels consisting of 1500 men, and bayonetted (we hear) from four to five hundred.

"The affair was admirably conceived and executed. I will (as it is remarkable) particularize. I was released from picket at sunset,—the preceding sunset I mounted,—and was waked at nine at night to go on the bloody business. The men were ordered to unload; on no account to fire. We took a circuit in dead silence; about one in the morning fell in with a rebel vidette (a vidette is a horse sentinel), was challenged three times and fired. He was pursued but escaped. Soon after two foot sentries challenged and fired; these escaped also. We then marched on briskly, still silent; our company was advanced, immediately preceding a company of riflemen, who always are in front. A picket fired upon us at the distance of fifteen yards, miraculously without effect. This unfortunate guard was instantly dispatched by the riflemen's swords. We marched on through a thick wood, and received a smart fire from another unfortunate picket,—as the first, instantly massacred. We then saw the wigwams or huts, partly by the almost extinguished light of the fires and partly by the glimmer of a few stars, and the frightened wretches endeavoring to form. We then charged. For two miles we drove them, now and then firing scatteringly from behind fences, trees, &c. The flashes of the pieces had a fine effect in the night.

"Then followed a dreadful scene of havoc. The light dragoons came on sword in hand; the shrieks, groans, shouting, imprecations, deprecations, the clashing of swords and bayonets, etc., no firing from us, and little from them, except now and then a few, as I said before, scattering shots, was more expressive of horror than all the thunder of the artillery, etc., on the day of action."

From the "Diary of the Revolution," by Frank Moore, vol. i. page 498, copied from Gaines' *Mercury*:

"September 22d. Yesterday, the British having received intelligence of the situation of General Wayne, and his design of attacking their rear should they attempt to pass the Schuylkill, a plan was concerted for surprising him, and the execution intrusted to Maj.-Gen. Grey. The troops for this service were the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Musgrave, and the Second Battalion of light infantry, and the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Regiments, under the general. The last detachment marched at ten o'clock last night, the other at eleven. No soldiers of either were suffered to load; they that could not draw their pieces took out their flint. The general knew nearly the spot where the rebel corps lay, but nothing of the disposition of their camp. He represented to the men that firing would discover them to the enemy, kill their own friends, and cause a confusion favorable to the escape of the rebels, and perhaps productive of disgrace to the British. On the other hand, by not firing they would know the foe to be wherever fire appeared, and a charge insured his destruction; that amongst the enemy, those in the rear would direct their fire against whoever fired in front, and consequently destroy each other.

"General Grey marched by the road leading to the White Horse, and took every inhabitant with him as he passed along. About three miles from camp he turned to the left and proceeded to the Admiral Warren, where, having forced intelligence from a blacksmith, he came in upon the out-sentries, pickets, and camp of the rebels. The sentries fired and ran off, to the number of four, at different intervals; the picket was surprised, and most of them killed in endeavoring to retreat. On approaching the right of the camp the line of fires were perceived, and the light infantry, being ordered to form to the front, rushed along the line, putting to the bayonet all they came up with, and, overtaking the main herd of fugitives, stabbed great numbers, and pressed on their rear till it was thought prudent to order them to desist. The Forty-fourth Regiment, advancing in line likewise, closed up in support of the light infantry, putting to the sword such of the rebels as the heat of the pursuit had escaped that corps, whilst the Forty-second came on in a third line as a reserve. Upwards of two hundred were killed, and as many more wounded. Seventy-one prisoners were brought off; forty of them, being badly wounded, were left at different houses on the road. The British loss consisted of Capt. Wolfe and one or two men killed, Lieut. Hunter and five men wounded. It was about one o'clock this morning when the attack was made, and the rebels were then assembling to move towards the king's forces."

Extract from Gen. Howe's letter to Lord George Germain:*

"HEAD-QUARTERS, GERMANTOWN, Oct. 10, 1777.

"MY LORD:

* * * * * * * * *

"The enemy crossed the Schuylkill on the 18th, above French Creek, and encamped upon the river on each side of Perkyomy Creek, having detached troops to all the fords of Schuylkill, with cannon at Swedesford and the fords below it.

"Upon intelligence that Gen. Wayne was lying in the woods with a corps of fifteen hundred men and four pieces of cannon, about three miles distant, and in the rear of the left wing of the army, Maj.-Gen. Grey was detached on the 20th, late at night, with the Second Light Infantry, the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Regiments, to surprise this corps.

"The most effectual precaution being taken by the general to prevent his detachment from firing, he gained the enemy's left about one o'clock, and, having by the bayonet only forced their out-sentries and pickets, he rushed in upon their encampment, directed by the light of their fires, killed and wounded not less than three hundred on the spot, taking between seventy and eighty prisoners, including several officers, the greater part of their arms, and eight wagons loaded with baggage and stores. Upon the first alarm the cannon were carried off, and the darkness of the night only saved the remainder of the corps. One captain of light infantry and three men were killed in the attack, and four men wounded. Gallantry in the troops and good conduct in the general were fully manifested upon this critical service.

* * * * * * * * *

"With most perfect respect,

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"W. HOWE."

* See *Remembrancer*, vol. v. p. 413.

Letter of Col. Samuel Hay to Col. (afterwards Gen.) William Irvine:

"CAMP AT THE TRAP, Sept. 29, 1777.

"DEAR COLONEL,—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you the division under the command of Gen. Wayne has been surprised by the enemy with considerable loss. We were ordered by his Excellency to march from the Yellow Springs down to where the enemy lay, near the Admiral Warren, there to annoy their rear. We marched early on the 17th instant, and got below the Paoli that night; on the next day fixed on a place for our camp. We lay the 18th and 19th undisturbed, but on the 20th, at twelve o'clock at night, the enemy marched out, and so unguarded was our camp that they were among us before we either formed in any manner for our safety or attempted to retreat, notwithstanding the general had full intelligence of their designs two hours before they came out. I will inform you in a few words of what happened. The annals of the age cannot produce such a scene of butchery. All was confusion, the enemy among us, and your regiment the most exposed as the enemy came on the right wing. The First Regiment (which always takes the right) was taken off and posted in a strip of woods, stood only one fire, and retreated; then we were next the enemy, and as we were among our fires they had a great advantage of us. I need not go on to give the particulars, but the enemy rushed on with fixed bayonets and made the use of them they intended. So you may figure to yourself what followed. The party lost three hundred privates in killed, wounded, and missing, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Our loss is Col. Grier, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Irvine* wounded (but none of them dangerously), and sixty-one non-commissioned and privates killed and wounded, which was just half the men we had on the ground fit for duty. The 22d I went to the ground to see the wounded; the scene was shocking, the poor men groaning under their wounds, which were all by stabs of bayonets and cuts of light horsemen's swords. Col. Grier is wounded in the side by a bayonet, superficially slanting to the breast-bone. Capt. Wilson stabbed in the side, but not dangerous, as it did not take the guts or belly; he got also a bad stroke on the head with the cock-nail of the lock of a musket. Andrew Irvine was run through the fleshy part of the thigh with a bayonet. They are all laying near David Jones' tavern. I left Capt. McDowell with them to dress and take care of them, and they are all in a fair way of recovery. Maj. Lamar, of the Third Regiment, was killed, and some other inferior officers. The enemy also lost Capt. Wolfe killed, and four or five light horsemen, and about twenty privates, besides a number wounded. The general officers have been in council for three days, and the plan is fixed, but what it is we do not yet know. Inclosed you have the state of the British army, with their loss at Brandywine; you have it as I have it, and may judge of it as you think proper.

"You will see by this imperfect scrawl how many sorts of ink I have written with,—all borrowed, and the inkstands dry,—as I have no baggage, nor have had any these four weeks, more than one shirt and one pair of stockings, besides what is on my back. The other officers are in the same way, and most of the officers belonging to the division have lost their baggage at Col. Frazer's, taken by the enemy. I have nothing new to inform you of. My compliments to Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. Armstrong; let her know the general is very well, and lodges near our camp.

"I am, with great respect,

"Yours affectionately,

"SAMUEL HAY.

"P. S.—The officers of the division have protested against Gen. Wayne's conduct and lodged a complaint, and requested a court-martial, which his Excellency has promised they shall have. This has brought down his pride a little already."

GEN. CHARLES GREY.

Gen. Charles Grey, the British officer who "conducted" the massacre at Paoli, also distinguished himself subsequently in superintending the bayoneting of sixty-nine unarmed men of Baylor's regiment, near Tappan, N. Y., to whom he ordered *no quarters to be given*, although they begged for their lives on bended knees. After these *heroic* achievements he returned to England, where he was dubbed by King George III.—presumably as a reward for his *meritorious* services—*Sir* Charles Grey, *Knight of the Bath*. He was created Baron Grey of Howick in 1801, and in 1806, Viscount Howick and Earl Grey. One of his sons became Prime Minister in 1830, and others of his descendants have been conspicuous in British annals.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE TRIAL OF GEN. WAYNE.

REQUEST OF GEN. WAYNE FOR COURT-MARTIAL.

Shortly after the 20th of September Gen. Wayne addressed the following letter to Washington:

"SIR: I feel myself very much injured until such time as you will be kind enough to indulge me with an inquiry into my conduct concerning the action of the 20th of September.

"Conscious of having done my duty, I dare my accusers to a fair and candid hearing; dark and insidious friends I dread, but from an open and avowed enemy I have nothing to fear. I have no other mode of showing them forth to open view than through your means. I must, therefore, beg an immediate investigation by a court-martial. Your compliance will much oblige your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

ORDER OF GEN. WASHINGTON TO COURT OF INQUIRY.

"HEADQUARTERS, TOAMENSING, Oct. 11, 1777.

"The Court of Inquiry of which Lord Stirling is President,† now sitting at the President's quarters, is to inquire into the conduct of Brig.-Gen. Wayne, viz.: That he had timely notice of the enemy's intention to attack the troops under his command on the night of the 20th ultimo; and, notwithstanding that intelligence, he neglected making a disposition until it was too late either to annoy the enemy or make a retreat without the utmost danger and confusion. The President will give notice when the court can enter on the inquiry, and when the parties and evidence are to attend.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED.

A general court-martial, of which Gen. Sullivan was president, was held the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 30th of October, for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Wayne on the following charges, viz.:

That he had timely notice of the enemy's intention to attack the troops under his command on the night of the 20th of September last, and, notwithstanding that intelligence, neglected making a disposition until it was too late either to annoy the enemy or make a retreat without the utmost danger and confusion.

DEFENSE OF GEN. WAYNE.

"After the expiration of five weeks, during which period the tongue of slander has not been idle, I am happy to bring my case before a court of whose honor and impartial judgment I cannot have the least doubt. I shall not intrude on the patience of this court by any useless preface, but proceed to answer the charge.

"The first part of the charge exhibited against me, that 'I had timely notice of the enemy's intention to attack the troops under my command,' is very readily answered.

"I shall briefly notice what these gentlemen call a *timely notice*. A Mr. Jones, an old gentleman living near where we were encamped, came to my quarters between nine and ten o'clock at night, and informed me, before Cols. Hartley, Broadhead, and Temple, that a servant-boy belonging to Mr. Clayton had been taken by the enemy and liberated again, who said that he had heard some of their soldiers say

* Capt. Andrew Irvine received seventeen bayonet-wounds in all, one of which penetrated through his company book, which, in the confusion, he had taken up and thrust into the breast-pocket of his coat to carry off. He never entirely recovered, but died, soon after the close of the war, from the effects of these wounds.

† It consisted of Gens. McDougall and Knox, Cols. Spencer and Clark.

that they intended to attack me that night. Although this could not be deemed a *sufficient notice* upon any military principle, yet I immediately ordered out a number of videttes, in addition to those already planted, with directions to patrol *all* the roads leading to the enemy's camp. I also planted two new piquets, the one in front on a blind path leading from the Warren to my camp, the other to the right, and in the rear, which made on that night not less than six different piquets. I had, exclusive of these, a horse piquet under Capt. Stoddard, well advanced on the Swedes' Ford road, being the very way the enemy marched that night. But the very first intelligence which I received of their advancing was from one of the videttes which I sent out in consequence of the *timely notice* from Mr. Jones, who had only *time* to go about a mile before he met the enemy. Immediately on his return the troops were all ordered to form, having been warned to lay on their arms in the evening, for a purpose which I shall presently mention. At this time it was raining, and in order to save the cartridges from wet I ordered the soldiers to put their cartouch-boxes under their coats. This, gentlemen, does not look like a surprise: it rather proves that we were prepared either to move off or act as the case might require when once apprized which way the enemy were actually advancing. To have made any move previously to ascertaining that fact might have been attended by fatal consequences, totally subversive of the views of the commander-in-chief. So soon as it was discovered that the enemy were pushing for our right, where our artillery was planted, Maj. Ryan carried my orders to Col. Humpton and to the division to wheel by sub-platoons to the right, and to march off by the left, and gain the road leading on the summit of the hill towards the White Horse, it being the very road on which the division moved the previous evening. The division wheeled accordingly, the artillery moved off, but, owing to some neglect or misapprehension, which is not uncommon in Col. Humpton, the troops did not move until a second and third order were sent, although they were wheeled and faced for the purpose. At the very time this order for the retreat was at first given, and which I presumed was obeyed, I took the light infantry and the First Regiment, and formed them on the right, and remained there with them and the horse, in order to cover the retreat. If this was not *making a disposition*, I acknowledge I know not what a disposition is.

"Those troops met and received the enemy with a spirit becoming free Americans, but were forced to give way to numbers. The neglect or misapprehension of Col. Humpton had detained the division too long, otherwise the disposition would have been perfect. I was, in consequence, necessitated to form the Fourth Regiment to receive the enemy and favor the retreat of the others; this Col. Butler and the officers of the infantry of that regiment were concerned in and witness of. About three hundred yards in rear of that I again rallied such of the divisions as took the proper route; those who went a contrary way and out of supporting distance perhaps Col. Humpton can give the best account of. Here I have a fair and ample field for recrimination were I so disposed. I shall waive the subject, and beg leave to read the orders which I received from time to time from his Excellency Gen. Washington.

"In the eyes of gentlemen and officers I trust that I stand justified for the part I took on that night. I had the fullest and clearest advice that the enemy would march that morning at two o'clock for the river Schuylkill, and in consequence of this intelligence I had reconnoitred a road leading immediately along the right flank of the enemy, with Cols. Humpton and Hartley, and had the men *lying* on their arms, to move (as soon as Gen. Smallwood should arrive) not *from* but *to* the enemy. For this purpose I had sent Col. Chambers as a guide to conduct that officer into my rear, who, with his division, was expected to arrive every moment from two in the afternoon until we were attacked, at which time he was within a short distance of our rear, and retreated to the White Horse.

"I shall just put a serious question or two, and then submit the matter to the decision of this court. Suppose that, after all these repeated orders from his Excellency, and the arrival of Gen. Smallwood, I had retreated, before I knew whether the enemy intended to attack me or not, and that they should have marched for the Schuylkill that morning, which they actually did, would not these very gentlemen have been the first to default me for putting it out of my power to attack their rear? Would not his Excellency, with the greatest justice, have ordered me in arrest for cowardice and disobedience of his repeated peremptory and most pointed orders? Would not I have stood culpable in the eyes of the world? Would I not justly have merited immediate death or cashiering? I certainly would. What line could I follow but the one I trod? What more could be done on the occasion than what was done? The artillery, ammunition, etc., were covered and saved by a body of troops who were rallied and remained on the ground more than an hour after that gentleman, Col. Humpton, the prosecutor, had effected his escape from *danger*, although, perhaps, not without *confusion*.

"I hold it needless to say any more, or to take up the time of this court on the occasion. I rest my honor and character, which to me are more dear than life, in the hands of gentlemen who, when deciding on my honor, will not forget their own."

DECISION OF THE COURT.

"The court having fully considered the charge against Brigadier-General Wayne, and the evidence produced to them, are *unanimously* of opinion that Gen. Wayne is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, but that he on the night of the 20th ultimo did everything that could be expected from an *active*, *brave*, and *vigilant* officer under the orders which he then had. The court do acquit him with the highest honor.

"The Commander-in-Chief approves the sentence."

THE EVIDENCE OF CAPT. JAMES WILSON, OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

"That on the night of the 29th Sept[r] Genl. Wayne Personally placed me With the Light Infantry, his orders to me Was, Stand like a Brave Soldier and Give them fire. his Orders I Obey'd as Long as Possible, but the Enimy being too numereus fors[d] me to Give Way to the middle Fence, Where I Rallied about Thirty men and Gave them the Last Fire.

"Ja. Wilson,
"Capt. 1st Regt."

On the back, in the handwriting of Lord Stirling, are the following questions and answers,—

"Q. What distance was the Light Infantry advanced from ye right of ye Division when you received the enemy?"

"A. 300 yards.

"Q. How long was ye placed to oppose the Enemy before they came to you at Firing distance?

"A. About 8 minutes, & then not above a rod distance."

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE.

The monument thus erected having, in the lapse of years, become very much injured and defaced by relic hunters, and being no longer a fitting memorial to the heroic dead, steps were taken to procure the erection of a new one, and on September 20, 1877, the one hundredth anniversary of the massacre, the new one, built under the auspices of the military of Chester and Delaware Counties, aided by many citizens, was dedicated with appropriate military honors.

The 20th of September, 1877, was a day which will long live in the annals of Chester County. The sky was unclouded, and the balmy air seemed to invite the people to turn out in holiday garb and greet each other upon the historic field of Paoli. At an early hour they began to gather from all directions, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot; military and civic processions paraded into the grounds to the music of bands and drum corps, and the numerous trains on the West Chester and Pennsylvania Railroads added their quota to the moving tide of humanity, until, as the hour approached for the commencement of the exercises, the grounds seemed to be literally covered with people. There was such an assemblage as had never before convened on the soil of Chester County. The number present was variously estimated at from eight to ten thousand persons.

While on the dedication of the first monument, on the fortieth anniversary, September 11, 1817, Col. Isaac

RESIDENCE OF J. W. NIVIN.

WESTTOWN.

Wayne, a son of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was present and participated in the ceremonies, so on this occasion, the one hundredth anniversary, the day and event were honored in the presence of Capt. William Wayne, a great-grandson of Chester County's brave and gallant hero, Anthony Wayne, a gentleman who, inheriting the military qualities of his noble ancestor, was himself an officer in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion of 1861–65.

The monument is of Quincy granite, twenty-two feet and a half in height, chaste and rich, and impressive in its simplicity. A square pedestal of rugged granite supports a sub-base of similar material but smaller proportions; on this rests the die with its inscriptions, from which springs upward a plain granite shaft, the whole making a well-proportioned obelisk. On the west face of the shaft is cut in bold letters the word "Paoli," while the polished die bears the following inscriptions:

West side:

"Sacred
to the memory of the
PATRIOTS
who on this spot
fell a sacrifice to
British barbarity
during the struggle for
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
on the night of the
20th of September, 1777."

North side:

"THE ATROCIOUS MASSACRE
which this stone commemorates
was perpetrated
by British troops
under the immediate command
of
MAJOR-GENERAL GREY."

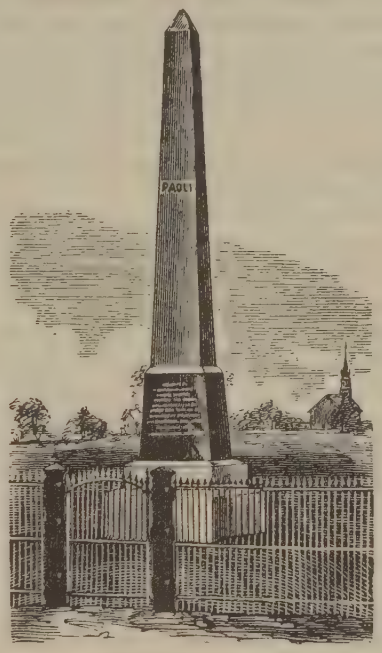
South side:

"Here repose
the remains of fifty-three
AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
who were the
victims of cold-blooded cruelty
in the well known
"MASSACRE AT THE PAOLI,"
while under the command
of
GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE,
an officer
whose military conduct,
bravery and humanity,
were equally conspicuous
throughout the
REVOLUTIONARY WAR."

East side:

"Erected by the citizens of
Chester and Delaware counties,
September 20, 1877, being
THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the Paoli Massacre.
The other inscriptions on this monument are
copied from
the memorial stone
formerly standing here,
which was erected by
the Republican Artillerists,
and other citizens of
Chester County,
September 20, 1817."

These inscriptions (except that on the east side), taken from the old monument, were written by Dr. William Darlington, who was the master-spirit on the occasion of its erection in 1817.



PAOLI MONUMENT.

The monument is built upon a mound of about three feet, giving it an elevation of twenty-five feet. On the south end of the mound stands the old monument, erected in 1817, which is preserved as a relic of the past. It is nine feet in height, has a base of blue marble and pedestal of white marble, upon which are the inscriptions as above mentioned. The stone wall was removed, and the whole plot is surrounded by a wrought iron picket-fence five feet high.

When the corner-stone of the new monument was laid a copper box was placed at its base, containing the following articles:

1. Original subscription list, dated July 4, 1875, with the name of projector of monument and the subscriptions obtained on that day.
2. Address on monument project to the citizens of Chester County.
3. List of contributors.
4. Specifications and contract.
5. Officers of the day.
6. Large handbill of dedication ceremonies.
7. Portrait of Gen. Anthony Wayne.
8. Chester and Delaware County newspapers.
9. Names of President and Vice-President of the United States.
10. Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania.
11. Names of county officers, with their signatures.
12. Confederate money,—$50, $20, $5, $1.
13. Specimens of colonial and Continental money.
14. Likenesses of President and Vice-President of United States.
15. Ticket of admission to the counting of the electoral vote, 1877, House of Representatives, signed by T. W. Ferry, President of Senate, and Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of House.
16. Silver coins, as follows: trade dollar, ordinary dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and two three-cent pieces; five-cent nickel, two-cent piece, one-cent-piece, old copper penny, and half-penny, copper.

Governor John F. Hartranft and staff, with other gentlemen, arrived by an early train, and were escorted to the residence of Capt. William Wayne, where a bountiful breakfast had been provided.

After breakfast the whole party, preceded by the Washington Troop, repaired to the monument grounds, and were met at the western entrance by Col. Alfred Rupert, the chief marshal of the day, and his aides, and as the procession moved across the field the military organizations were drawn in line to receive the Governor, and presented an imposing sight. A Governor's salute of seventeen guns was fired by the Griffen Battery.

At twelve o'clock the meeting, which was held in the grove immediately west of and near the monument, was organized by Dr. Wood, who named the following officers:

President.—Hon. Washington Townsend.

Vice-Presidents.—Capt. Wm. Wayne, John D. Evans, Dr. John R. Hoskins, Jesse Matlack, Abraham Fetters, Jr., Isaac W. Vanleer, Gen. George Hartman, Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh, Chandler Phillips, Col. F. B. Speakman, John McWilliams, Evans Rogers, Robert E. Monaghan, Esq., Col. N. M. Ellis, John O. K. Robarts, John P. Thornbury, Edwin Otley, Hon. William Ward, James M. Wilcox, Dr. J. L. Forwood, Charles D. Manley, Esq., David Ruth, Esq., Tryon Lewis, Dr. George Smith, P. Frazer Smith, Esq., David Ramsay, John Irey, Matthew Barker, Hon. Jesse C. Dickey, Capt. Samuel Holman, J. Lacey Darlington, Harmon Bond, Wm. T. Shafer, Hon. J. M. Broomall, Robert L. McClellan, Nimrod Strickland, Wellington Hickman, W. Cooper Talley.

Secretaries.—Maj. A. C. Fulton, R. Jones Monaghan, W. W. Thomson, Thomas V. Cooper, William W. Polk, William H. Hodgson, Barton D. Evans, W. I. Kauffman, Henry L. Brinton, John Miller, Edward B. Moore, Ezra Evans, Vosburg Schaeffer.

The exercises were then conducted in the following order:

1. Delivery of monument by Mr. Van Gunden, on behalf of Messrs. Van Gunden, Young & Drumm, of Philadelphia, the contractors, to the committee.
2. Reception of the same, on behalf of the committee, by Capt. Robert T. Cornwell.
3. Presentation of monument by Dr. Wood, on behalf of the committee, to the president for dedication.
4. Address of Hon. Washington Townsend at dedication.
5. Unveiling of monument by Dr. Wood.
6. National salute of thirty-eight guns by Griffen Battery.
7. Prayer by Rev. Joseph S. Evans.
8. Historical address by J. Smith Futhey, Esq.
9. Oration by Hon. Wayne MacVeagh.
10. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Elliott.

At the conclusion of the foregoing programme, the military and citizens formed in line, and to the solemn music of the bands and the low roll of the muffled drums marched slowly around the monument. It was a very impressive ceremony.

The order of march was as follows:

Gen. John R. Dobson and Staff.
Col. Alfred Rupert and Aides.
Washington Troop, of Glenloch, Chester County,
Capt. Wilson M. Matlack.
Griffen Battery, of Phœnixville and West Chester,
Capt. John Denithorne.
11th Regt. Pa. National Guards Band, of Phœnixville, 15 pieces,
Capt. B. Frank Dunhower.
Wayne Fencibles, Co. I, 11th Regt. N. G. Pa.,
Capt. Robert T. Cornwell.
West Chester Grays, Co. E, 11th Regt. N. G. Pa., with
drum corps, Lieut. Henry M. Worth commanding.
Cooper Rifles, Co. G, 11th Regt. N. G. Pa.,
Capt. John W. Russell.
Wheatly Cadets, of Phœnixville, Co. D, 11th Regt.
N. G. Pa., Capt. Samuel Wilson.
Reeves Rifles, of Phœnixville, Co. A, 11th Regt.
N. G. Pa., Capt. Samuel Gilbert.
Coatesville Guards, Co. C, 11th Regt. N. G. Pa.,
Capt. Caleb Brown.
Delaney Guards (col.), Independent, of West Chester,
Capt. Levi M. Hood.
West Chester Pioneer Corps, Capt.
J. Lacey Darlington, Jr.
Coatesville Pioneer Corps.
Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School, 62 boys, clad
in blue uniforms.
Valley Forge Cornet Band, 16 pieces.
Township delegations followed, representing, among others,
Tredyffrin, Uwchlan, Pikeland, Schuylkill, Charlestown, and Easttown, the latter carrying a banner
bearing the words, "Easttown, the home
of General Wayne."

This ended the formal exercises of the day, the vast assemblage slowly departed, and when the shades of evening fell over the scene there was nothing left but the old monument and the new over the dust of the dead.

Altogether, it was an event long to be remembered, and during the whole day there occurred nothing to mar any feature of the occasion.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO ARMIES IN CHESTER COUNTY.

Pennypacker's "History of Phœnixville and its Vicinity" says that in the course of these manœuvres, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, on the 21st of September, 1777, the British army, numbering about fourteen thousand men, entered Schuylkill township, and encamped along Nutt's road from the Fountain inn to Fatland Ford. The English occupied the upper side of the road, and upon the other the Hessians were stationed. The headquarters of Gen. Knyphausen, the commander of the Hessians, was at the house of Frederick Buzzard, which at that time stood about midway between the "Corner Stores" and the Morris' woods. The headquarters of Gen. Howe were at the house of William Grimes, recently occupied by John Acre, and the first house below the Bull tavern.

No sooner were the men dismissed and ordered to encamp than they commenced depredations upon the surrounding neighborhood. In a little while every house had been visited. All the provisions, clothing, straw, and hay that could be found were carried off, and the cattle and horses were driven away. So completely were the people divested of everything which could be used in the camp that they in many instances suffered from the want of food and clothing. The only means by which anything could be retained was by application to the commanding general for a guard. Requests of this kind were usually granted.

To the residence of Moses Coates, Jr., the Hessians came in droves as soon as the army halted, and they continued their incursions until the next morning, when a guard was obtained. The garden, cellar, and larder were emptied, and the hen-roosts soon made desolate. Among other things carried away was a large flock of geese. The last of them, an old gander, was pursued through the yard, and finally caught, around the neck, by a huge Hessian, who held the bird aloft as he throttled it, and cried, exultingly, to the members of the family, "Dis bees goot for the poor Hes-

sian mans!" One of the daughters expressed the hope that it would choke him to death, upon which he began to curse, and departed with his prey.

The family of Patrick Anderson had been informed of their approach, and had removed and secreted as many things of value as possible. The bedding and clothing were locked up in the bureau drawers, and the house was abandoned. The English, who knew that Anderson was absent in the American army, broke open the doors of the dwelling, and completely destroyed everything in it. They pushed the locks off from the bureau drawers and closets by thrusting their bayonets through the key-holes, and took possession of the contents. The furniture, which was in good condition, they broke into pieces and used for their fires. Mirrors were thrown upon the floor, and paintings and other articles of *vertu*, with the single rather remarkable exception of a portrait of George Washington, which was left in its place upon the wall, were ruined. The cattle and sheep were slaughtered, and the meat was salted and prepared for transportation in the parlor. The blood-stains remaining after this butchery could be seen upon the floors when the house was removed in 1842.

They came to the residence of Matthias Pennypacker in the night, and ransacked it in the search of provisions and clothing. The grain and flour in the mill became a valuable acquisition. The mill was at that time new and in excellent order, and to prevent its future use they hacked the machinery and cut the bolting cloth into strips.

From the Fountain inn, where William Fussell then lived, they carried away whatever could be obtained. In order to secure some bed-curtains, which she considered to have a particular value, Mistress Fussell wrapped them about her person and covered them with her dress. Some Hessian women, however, who accompanied the army, having their suspicions aroused, threw the lady unceremoniously upon the floor, unwound the wrapping from about her, and made it their spoil.

Lord Cornwallis came himself to the house of Benjamin Boyer after it had been thoroughly stripped. The bee-hives, for preservation, had been carried into a room in the west end of the house and covered over with sheets. Cornwallis inquired what was concealed there, and was informed they were bees. Not to be deceived, however, by what he thought to be a subterfuge, with an impatient movement he removed the covering. The insects, already disturbed by their recent transportation, resented the interference by flying into his face and hair, and they probed him unmercifully. His lordship beat a hasty retreat.

A horse belonging to a son of Moses Coates, then quite a youth, was taken from the pasture-field, and it was known the animal was among the British forces. The young man went to the headquarters of the commanding general, and upon making inquiries of some of the attendants about that officer's person received only insolent and taunting replies. He insisted, however, upon an interview with their superior, and was finally shown into Howe's presence. Upon making his errand known, he was treated politely and detained in conversation. The subject of the condition of the American army was adroitly introduced, and every effort made to elicit information from him. At length Howe said to him that he could have his horse if he would go over the Schuylkill and learn as accurately as he could the number of Washington's troops. The offer was rejected, and Howe increased it by saying that he would not only return his horse, but would give him, in addition, six guineas in gold. The youth replied, with indignation, that he could not be bribed to perform an act so base; and when it was found that he would not answer Howe's purposes, he was given permission to search for his horse through the camp and take it away.

Joseph Starr was carried to the camp and charged with conveying intelligence to the Americans. While there he met with very abusive treatment.

The people residing north of the French Creek were very little molested.

A portion of the American forces were stationed on the high ground, belonging to the Jacobs family and others, on the opposite side of the river. When the British discovered them there, they planted a battery on the hill, about where the Reading Railroad depot now stands, and fired three shots across, all of which took effect among a row of cherry-trees growing beside the road.

Howe made his arrangements to ford the river on Tuesday, the 23d of September. The Hessians, under the command of Knyphausen, and the division of Cornwallis were ordered to force a passage at Gordon's Ford, at the end of Bridge Street, while he, with the right wing of the army, crossed at Fatland Ford, below. Early on the morning of the 23d, Cornwallis, with his suite, came riding across the fields to the residence of Thomas Robinson, and, calling the old man from the house, they told him they wanted him to point out the location of the ford. He refused to give any information, but, compulsion being threatened, he put on his broadbrim hat and went along with them, determined to be of as little use as possible. They were on horseback and the old Quaker was on foot, and in a little while he was lagging with tardy steps far in the rear, seeking for an opportunity to escape. When Cornwallis reached the crest of the hill, where the late David Reeves resided, he turned to ask some questions of his guide and found that he was almost out of sight. Some aides were dispatched for him, and he was hurried to the presence of the general, who began to threaten and swear most furiously. Just at this time, however, the balls from the other side of the river began to whistle among them, and the attention of Cornwallis was drawn to some military movement. Robinson, availing himself of the favorable circumstance, hurried away with a much more youthful and vigorous gait, and thus avoided the disagreeable task.

In crossing the river the cavalry were in the advance, and were followed by the Hessian infantry, who, as soon as the water reached their knees, began to sing their German hymns and chants. "It must have been amusing," adds my informant, who had perhaps imbibed a very natural prejudice, "to have seen such cowards going into battle."

The Americans shot and killed an Englishman and his horse by the side of the buttonwood-trees, a few yards from the river, where the Port Providence road and the upper Norristown road intersect. The man was carried away,

but the horse lay where he fell for several days after their departure.

A rifleman, secreted upon the island, fired at and struck an English officer standing upon the Phœnixville shore, just as he was about to enter the water at the ford. He fell, and, being conveyed back to the house of John Allen, on the south side of Bridge Street, expired in a short time afterward. He was buried in the Starr burying-ground. His grave was not marked, but it was directly in the angle made by the intersection of Church and Main Streets.

John Kider, who then lived at the old Rhoades farm-house, upon the north bank of the French Creek, went around over the hill to the mouth of the creek, in order to see the army as it passed. A Hessian at the ford, probably supposing him to be a rifleman or a spy, raised his piece and fired. The ball struck a tree near the river. This tree and its bullet-hole stood an object of curiosity until it was removed in digging the canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

A squad of the British stopped at Gordon's Cave, in Mount Clare, and there found a goose roasting upon the fire. They took advantage of the opportunity to make a rich repast, and while thus engaged were abandoned by their comrades and captured by a party of American militia, who had come down from the hills to follow in the rear of the enemy.

The two wings of Howe's army, after having successfully crossed the Schuylkill, united at Bean's tavern, on the pike, and proceeded to Philadelphia. The country which they had left was a picture of desolation. The fences had been burned, the corn in the fields had been beaten to the ground by the tread of horses and men, and the hay and straw from the barns were tramped into the mud of the deserted encampments.

The division which crossed at Fatland Ford took with them a lad, a son of Edward Lane, intending to make use of him as a guide. To all the questions, however, that were addressed to him he replied, in a silly way, "I don't know," and, concluding that he was either obstinate or idiotic, they dismissed him. They then compelled Jacob Richardson to conduct them over the river and accompany them to Philadelphia. Richardson, although his actions had been entirely involuntary, feared to return home. While he remained in the city a number of propositions were made to him to act as a spy in the service of the British, but were all refused. One morning he recognized an American officer of some distinction in the market-house, dressed in the garb of a Quaker farmer and selling provisions. Richardson went to him privately, and told him that he could be readily detected through his disguise, and that his face was well known to many people ill-affected to the cause who would not hesitate to betray him. The officer accepted the advice and assistance he proffered, and, after having escaped and arrived safely at Valley Forge, made a certificate, detailing the circumstances, and vouching for Richardson's loyalty and attachment to American interests. Rendered secure by this evidence, he came back to his home.

Gen. John Armstrong, who commanded the Pennsylvania militia, wrote on the 26th of September to President Wharton from the Trappe:

"A feint of the Enemy, in rapidly moving a part of their body up the Scuilkill, by French Creek, led the General to apprehend they designed to cross above us and turn our right wing; to prevent this he marched high on this side on the Swamp road when the same night or next morning, they crossed at Fatland ford, and proceeded on to Sweed's ford also by another road, I think, called the Manotany (Ridge Road) so that before full intelligence of their crossing came to headquarters, or rather before it gained credit they were thought in council to be at too great a distance to be harassed in the rear by fatigued troops, by these means we have got but a few prisoners."

After the entrance of Howe into Philadelphia, Washington approached nearer to the city, and encamped for a week or two at Pennypacker's Mill, between the Perkiomen and Skippack Creeks. The main division of Howe's army was at Germantown, and he determined to surprise the British at that place. An attempt was made on the 4th of October, resulting in the battle of Germantown, which was almost a decided success, but after the check at Chew's house he was compelled to withdraw to his encampment at Skippack. The next six or seven weeks were spent in energetic but fruitless efforts to prevent communication between Howe in Philadelphia and his fleet in the Delaware Bay, and on the 18th of December, the weather having become intensely cold, Washington retired into winter quarters at Valley Forge, in Tredyffrin township, Chester County.

In the intervening time, subsequent to the departure of the British, foraging-parties of the Americans were passing through this neighborhood continually in the search for supplies. Upon one occasion a party of this kind galloped up to the residence of Edward Lane, and the following conversation ensued:

"We have come to get your hay and grain."

"You cannot have it."

"We will."

"You shall not. I have a special permit from the British to retain the whole of it."

"Damn the British."

They hastened to the barn, and found that there was not a bundle of straw or peck of wheat in it. The enemy had been there before them.

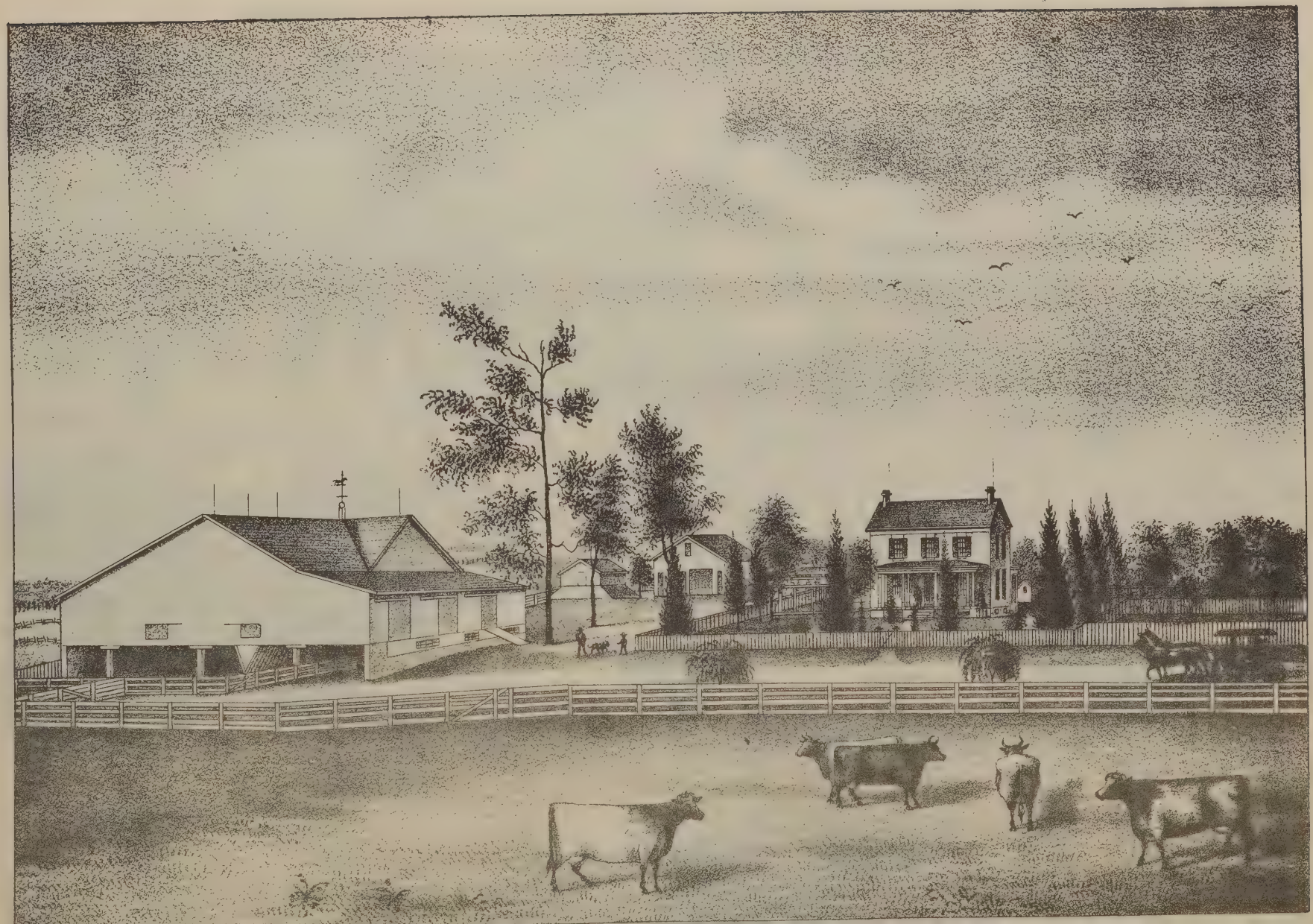
An incident in which the Marquis de la Fayette participated occurred in this vicinity, and is worthy of narration. The lady interested spent the greater part of a long life in Schuylkill township. Soon after the battle of Brandywine, Lafayette, who had been wounded, was conveyed to the house of Dr. Stephens, a short distance from Valley Forge, in order that his injuries might receive attention. The office of the doctor, in the second story of the building, with a flight of steps leading down into the kitchen, was under the charge of his daughter, a young girl, afterwards Mistress Elizabeth Rossiter. One morning, while she was engaged in cleaning the room, Lafayette entered, followed by a young aide-de-camp. The aide, with French impulse, seized the girl and kissed her. Lafayette turned quickly about and unceremoniously kicked the young gentleman down the steps and out of the house, telling him at the same time that such conduct was not admissible.

Benedict Arnold, after the victory at Saratoga, which his gallantry had won, remained for a week at the house of Moses Coates. He had received three wounds in that engagement, and Dr. Cochrane came daily from Moore Hall

"ROCK BARTON."

M.G.C. ENG.

RESIDENCE OF E. H. BARNARD, AND JOHN BARNARD & SON'S CREAMERY,
WEST MARLBOROUGH.



to dress them. While there Arnold prepared a luxurious feast, to which many of the army officers were invited. The table was arranged under a row of cherry-trees, to the southeast of the dwelling, upon the bank of the meadow. Twenty-one guests were present, among whom the only civilian was Samuel Howard, an old Quaker from the valley. From the army were Gens. Greene and Knox, Col. Biddle and others. Gens. Lafayette and Wayne, through courtesy, came to the table, drank a few glasses of wine and departed. Gen. Washington sent a note declining the invitation, and expressing the opinion that such expensive entertainments were ill-suited to times in which one-half of the soldiers were suffering from the want of food and clothing. Arnold had a personal guard of twelve men.

While the army was lying at Valley Forge a well-known farmer of the valley, whose descendants still live upon the place he owned, about four miles from Phœnixville, went repeatedly to Gen. Wayne to complain of depredations committed by the soldiers upon his property. Wayne, annoyed by these frequent visitations, and unable to prevent the men from straggling away from camp, said to him, in irritation, one morning, when he came to detail the circumstances of another incursion, "Well, damn 'em, shoot 'em! Why in the devil don't you shoot 'em?" A few days afterwards the farmer, on going to his barnyard, saw a soldier sitting beside one of his cows busily engaged in milking. Returning to the house he procured a fire-arm, and without any further ceremony killed the intruder. He was arrested, tried by court-martial, and only escaped with his life by pleading and proving the hasty, unintended advice of Wayne.

A board of general officers, convened at Valley Forge Dec. 28, 1777, made the following arrangements concerning rations:

"1¼ lb Beef, 1 lb Pork, or 1¼ lb Salt Fish, per Man a Day; 1¼ lb Soft Bread or Flower, 1 lb Hard Bread, ½ Gill Wisky or Rum per Man per Day in Lieu of Beer; 3 lb Candles per 100 Men per Week for Guards, 24 lb Soft Soap or 8 lb of hard Soap per 100 Men per Week.

"N. B.—The Liquor to be Issued only in General or Special orders."

On the 23d of October, 1777, Washington, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, was ascending the hill at the Fountain Inn tavern, on the suburbs of Phœnixville. The general was a little in advance of the rest of his company, when his attention was arrested by the shock of a terrific explosion in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. In a moment every man had turned upon his saddle and was gazing eagerly in the direction from which the sound had come.

"General," said one of the party, "they are cannonading us somewhere."

"No, that isn't a cannon: a magazine has blown up."

His opinion proved to be correct. Two English frigates, the "Augusta" and "Merlin," in attempting to pass the *chevaux-de-frise* and fortifications in the Delaware, had run aground, and were soon reached by hot shot from the batteries. Their magazines exploded with a concussion that shook the country for many miles around. The wrecks of these vessels lay in the river for years, slowly rotting away. The anchor of the "Augusta" was raised and taken to Philadelphia. There it was purchased by George Thompson when proprietor of the iron-works at Phœnixville, and was used by him for some purpose about his rolling-mill.

When the army encamped at Valley Forge many of the farm-houses in this vicinity were selected by officers for their quarters.

Col. Clement Biddle was for some time at Moore Hall; Gens. Gates and Mifflin and Cols. Davis and Ballard were quartered at the house of Moses Coates. They had, in addition to their attendants, a guard of twenty-four men.

Officers were quartered for the winter at the house of Edward Lane, and also at the house of Jacob Pennypacker. The wife of the latter, *neé* Ann Pawling, is said to have complained very bitterly when her store of clothing was taken away. As was the custom of the matrons of those days, she had devoted the leisure hours of her life to the manufacture of quilts, blankets, and woolen goods, which were stowed away in chests for future use. She entreated the detail to leave a portion of them, and the reply was, "Madame, they are good, warm blankets."

A company of horse was stationed at the residence of Matthias Pennypacker. The orchard was used as a parade-ground, and the barn as a magazine. The powder was kept in kegs and barrels upon the floor, and the building was surrounded by a guard continually. It is also told of this good Mennonite that he secreted a quantity of his neighbors' clothing in barrels. There was a constant picket-guard through the winter on his property, where the West Chester road crosses the Pickering Creek.

A number of sick soldiers were at the house of Philip Rapp; two of them died, and were buried in the woods.

The house of Henry Miller was converted into a commissary store. Eleven surgeons also lived in it, and every morning they rode over to camp. Provisions were kept in the cellar, and in the barn were a number of cattle ready to be slaughtered. These animals, being of great importance, were honored with a guard.

In the barn of David James spies, deserters, and delinquents were confined, and were watched continually by a provost-guard. Daniel Sower was arrested upon some charge, and kept there for several days. Nothing could be proven, however, and he was liberated.

The old Varley house became a hospital. Six or seven of the sick who were there died, and were buried in a field a few steps to the northward from the southeast corner of the farm recently occupied by George Hellerman.

There was a large hospital upon the farm of Joest Smith, and the soldiers placed there had the smallpox and camp fever. About forty-five of them died, and were buried beneath some cherry-trees, a hundred yards eastward from the barn.

The largest hospital was erected upon some high ground in a field on the Gwynn farm. About one hundred and fifty men are supposed to have been buried around it. The site has all been plowed over, and not a trace of it is to be seen.

Many persons offered their teams voluntarily, and those of others were impressed. They were used in hauling supplies from a distance. In this service Edward Lane and Jacob Pennypacker were engaged through the greater part

of the winter. A large portion of the timber and all of the rails from the fences in the immediate neighborhood were burned. The fatted cattle were all killed, and many cows were driven daily to the camp and there milked.

Generally, during the war, drafted men who did not wish to enter the army were permitted either to pay a fine or furnish a substitute. Occasionally, however, when the exigencies of the service demanded it, sterner measures were adopted. A miller by the name of Yost was taken from the mill of Matthias Pennypacker without being given time to change his clothes. He refused to go, and, manifesting some opposition, was hurried away bareheaded.

The headquarters of the general were at a stone house on the lower side of Valley Creek, only a few yards distant from the Reading Railroad. His wife spent the winter there with him. Beneath one of the old-fashioned windows is a secret place, in which he is said to have kept private papers. At the door rests a large flat stone, serving as a step, on which, at that time, a sentinel always stood keeping guard. One very cold morning Washington, upon starting away after breakfast, found the sentry at his post endeavoring to keep warm by stamping his feet and clapping his hands. Said the General,—

"My good man, have you had anything to eat this morning?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Give me your musket, then, and go inside and get some breakfast," and the commander stood as a guard over his own house, while his wife waited upon the soldier within.

General Wayne, writing from Mount Joy on the 28th of December, says,—

"At this inclement Season one third of our Troops are totally Destitute of either Shoes, Stockings, Shirts or Blankets, so that unless they receive an immediate supply of these Necessary Articles, Sickness, Death & Desertion will be the inevitable consequence."—(Arch., vol. vi. page 143.)

Washington, writing from Valley Forge, February 15, 1778, says,—

"I am constrained to inform You that the Situation of the army is most critical & alarming for want of provisions of the meat kind. Many of the troops for four days & some longer, have not drawn the smallest Supplies of this article. This being the case, it is needless to add, to convince You of their distress they have been on the point of dispersing & without the earliest relief, no address or authority will be Sufficient to keep them long together. Their patience & endurance are great, but the demands of nature must be Satisfied. I must therefore, Gentlemen, entreat & request your immediate & most active exertions to procure & to forwarde to Camp as expeditiously as possible, all the provisions of the meat kind which it may be in your power to obtain. I would not have you wait till You collect a large quantity, but wish You to Send on Supplies as fast as you can get them. The troops must have instant relief or we shall have reason to apprehend the worst consequences. I need not mention to You the necessity of Secrecy, in an affair of such delicacy, your own prudence & discretion will point it out. The state of forage is the same with that of provisions & a supply is materially wanted. Without it & very speedily, we shall not have a horse left."—(Arch., vol. vi. page 263.)

Previous to the occupation of Philadelphia by the forces of the enemy, Congress removed the seat of government to York, and the Council of Safety withdrew to Lancaster. Communication between these two places and the army at Valley Forge was maintained by means of express-riders, who traversed the intervening country upon horseback. One of these horsemen was Isaac Anderson, a son of Patrick, then a youth, and afterwards a member of Congress from this district. He was frequently intrusted with important dispatches by the commander-in-chief.

On the 18th of June, 1778, the British army evacuated Philadelphia, and soon afterwards, the Americans having withdrawn from this neighborhood, it was no longer the scene of that commotion and disturbance which always attend upon military occupation.

On the 18th of August, 1778, the vice-president of the Council wrote to Col. William Evans, of Vincent, Chester County, concerning a Quaker Tory named Thomas Clarke, who had accompanied the British from the Elk River, where they landed, to Philadelphia, and had been subsequently captured, saying,—

"His doings in this place are cast into equal shade with the practices of many evil-doers residing here. It is necessary to look abroad for testimony. Benjamin Coates, near the Valley Forge, and Mrs. Graham, at the Bull, in Charlestown, are represented as capable of giving evidence against this man."

To which the reply was,—

"VINCENT, CHESTER COUNTY, September 1st, 1778.

"SIR,—On the 28th of Augt. I Reed your favour Dated the 18. In obedience thereto I immediately Proceeded to Valley Forge and saw Mr. Benjamin Coates and ex'd him Concerning Knowledge of Thomas Clarke Being with the Enemys of this Country at his house, who Saith that befor they Came he, the said Coates with his fumaley, fled and never saw Clark at all but was informed by Mis Grahum that he made his house his quarters in Company with one Stackhouse, a tall, slender man, who said that he Came from Bucks County, and appeared in the Habit of a Quaker. As said Coats Knew nothing from his own Knowledge, thought it needless to send him to you. I also Examined Mrs. Grahum, a gentle woman of virtuety, who saith she Knew Clark well, and saw him Come with the English army. As I thought her a very material witness I got her to Consent to com to you on the 4th Day of this instant, to be Examined before Council, to whom I think she will give general satisfaction Concerning this matter. As to the Tory Estates, Col. Bell and myself are now taking a return of them and in a few Days Expect to send an Exact List to Council.

"I am your H Sert, WM. EVANS."*

Col. William Evans lived in the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs, and took a very active part in maintaining the colonial interests during the war. In 1777 he was authorized to impress wagons and collect arms, accoutrements, blankets, and similar articles from those persons in the county who had not taken the oath of allegiance. Later he was appointed a commissioner to purchase supplies, and also a justice of the peace.

In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, under date of the 28th of April, 1779, is the following:

"A letter from Patrick Anderson of 27th inst., representing that Elections of officers in the militia have been held in Chester County & voters admitted who have not taken the test & returns of the said election by Col. Gronow, *Ordered*, That the Secretary do write Col. Gronow & enquire into the aforesaid charge" (Col. Rec., vol. xi. page 760); and under date of May 11th, "Col. Grono, Sub Lieutenant of Chester County, attended in consequence of a Letter wrote him on the 28th April, And it appearing that the Election referred to in the said Letter was conducted without proper attention to the Test Law & that the said Election on that account is informal, *Ordered*, That the same be vacated & that Col. Grono be directed to hold a new

* Arch., vol. vi. pages 709, 731.

Election as soon as convenient & report to this Board, that Commissions may issue without further delay."—(Col. Rec., vol. xi. page 772.)

Capt. MacFall died during the war, at the residence of William Grimes, and was buried with military honors, at the Friends' meeting-house in the valley. His parents were Quakers, and when they arrived at the place of sepulture his aged mother stood in a distant corner of the yard. While the remains were being lowered into the grave three cannon were discharged over them, and the old lady, to whom this was little consolation for a lost son, exclaimed, "There, you need not fire now, he is dead enough; cover him over."

In order to prevent Gen. Howe from obtaining supplies for his army in the well-cultivated district west of the Schuylkill, Gen. Potter, with six hundred militia, was ordered to scour the country between that river and Chester. Congress had also adopted a resolution subjecting to martial law and death all who should furnish provisions or certain enumerated articles, and who should be taken within thirty miles of any place occupied by the British troops.

The army under Gen. Washington was now in the most destitute situation for the want of clothing, blankets, etc., besides which no provision had been made for the recruits coming in. A strong appeal was made by Gen Washington to Congress for supplies, who in turn had the matter brought to the notice of the Executive Council. The following order from that body sufficiently explains the means resorted to to obtain a portion of these supplies, without which the army could not have been continued in the field:

"In Council, Lancaster, October 21, 1777.

"*Ordered*,

"That Col. Evan Evans, Col. Wm. Evans, Col. Thomas, Col. Gibbons, Capt. Thomas Levis, Capt. William Brooks, and Capt. Jacob Rudolph be authorized and required to collect without delay, from such of the inhabitants of the County of Chester as have not taken the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, or who have aided or assisted the enemy, arms and accoutrements, blankets, shoes, and stockings, for the use of the army; that they appraise the same when taken, according to their quality, allowing at the rate of three pounds for a new single blanket, and give certificates for the same to the owners; that they call to their aid the militia of this Commonwealth, who are hereby ordered to obey and assist them in the execution of this order; and that they deliver the same, so taken, to the order of the Clothier General, or his agent, with whom they are to correspond in the discharge of this business."

The Quakers having generally refused to take the oath of allegiance and abjuration, were no doubt great sufferers from the enforcement of this order, for, in addition to the inconveniences of parting with articles provided for family use, their conscientious scruples would not permit them to receive the proffered compensation.

There was an outpost of the Valley Forge encampment in Radnor, on the property now belonging to Tryon Lewis. About seven acres of heavy timber had been cleared near the middle of a large tract of woodland by the troops stationed here; this was afterwards cultivated, and was well known in the neighborhood as the "camp-field." Radnor Friends' meeting-house, which is more than half a mile distant from this camp-ground, was occupied in connection with it, probably as officers' quarters and for a hospital. The records of the society show that they were deprived of the use of their meeting-house early in the year, "in consideration of its being occupied by soldiers," and that it required considerable repairs before it was put in a condition for holding a Monthly Meeting, which was not till near the middle of 1780.

It is probable that during the winter and spring most of the scouting-parties that served to restrain, in a measure, the foraging of the enemy within our limits, and at the same time to prevent disloyal farmers from carrying their produce to the city, were detached from the outpost at Radnor. The inhabitants of the townships on the eastern margin of the county suffered severely while the enemy occupied Philadelphia, and numbers of the Whigs were captured and carried off as prisoners.

Notwithstanding the punishment of death was denounced against those who furnished aid and comfort to the enemy, still a large amount of marketing reached the British lines, and those engaged in its transportation, when captured by the American scouts, were rarely subjected to any other punishment than the forfeiture of their goods and the imposition of a fine. In default of the latter, a good whipping was sometimes substituted. In the townships nearest the city even some of those who were not disposed to favor the enemy engaged in this traffic, for while persons at a distance had no temptation but British gold, these had no alternative but to carry their produce within the lines of the enemy and receive its value or have it taken without compensation.

But our people were not subjected to the depredations of the enemy alone. The necessities of our army at Valley Forge had become so great that Congress had authorized the commander-in-chief to seize provisions for its use at any place within seventy miles of his headquarters. Washington reluctantly yielded to the overwhelming necessity that induced Congress to confer this unusual authority upon him; but he did yield, and in order that the present year's crop should be made available for the pressing necessities of the army, he had, early in the winter, issued a proclamation enjoining and requiring all persons residing within seventy miles of his headquarters to thresh out one-half of their grain by the 1st of February, and the other half by the 1st of March, under the penalty of having all that remained *in sheaves* after the last-mentioned period seized by the commissaries and quartermasters of the army and *paid for as straw*. The necessities of the army were too great to await the times specified in the proclamation, and the general was obliged to keep parties of his troops threshing grain to prevent his supplies from failing. Certificates were given for the property taken for the American army, payable in Continental money; but, unfortunately for the credit of the government, this currency was never redeemed.

On the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of December, 1779, Cornwallis, with a detachment of the British army, made a sally from Philadelphia into Darby, Haverford, and Radnor, and at that inclement season of the year stripped many families of all their provisions, their stock and provender, and many articles of household furniture. These outrages were premeditated, were committed under the eye of the general, and by his authority, and many of them were

against persons who had never raised a hand against the home government. For unfeeling brutality they scarcely have a parallel in civilized warfare.

Many of the Whigs were captured at this time, and many had been captured previously and carried to Philadelphia, where they were detained as prisoners till the enemy evacuated the city; but after that event the tables were turned, for now the Tories who had given aid and comfort to the enemy, or who were suspected of having done so, were seized and tried as traitors, their property confiscated, and a few were executed.

Several classes of the militia were called out in the year 1778, but many refused to turn out, and also refused to pay their fines. When the goods of these defaulters, such as horses, etc., were levied upon and sold, they would be frequently stolen from the purchaser, which rendered the collection of fines very difficult.

In 1777 but little tax was collected in this part of the country. The presence of the enemy rendered its collection very difficult in some places, and the robberies committed by them made collections impossible in others. Many collectors refused to serve, and paid their fines during the period of the Revolution, but more particularly in the years 1777 and 1778. Two taxes appear to have been laid the latter year, but the commissioners of Chester County reported to the Council on the 29th of May that "they had not been able to get a return of property from near one-third of the townships, the township assessors having refused or neglected to act," owing, as the commissioners supposed, to the proximity of the enemy. The delinquents were fined, and writs issued to the sheriff, but, for the same reason, these writs were not executed.

In the minutes of a meeting of the county commissioners, "held at the sign of the Ship in East Caln, Jan^{y} y^{e} 5th 1778," the following entry occurs:

"The Board appointed Sketchley Morton, David Cloyd, and the Clerk to remove the press and chest of books, papers &c from Chester to James McClellans in Sadsbury."

The next meeting of the board was held at the house of James McClellan, on the 26th of the same month, when "the committee appointed to remove the records from Chester reported that they had removed the same according to order & presented their bill of expense," etc.

During the occupation of Philadelphia by the enemy, the armed galleys and other craft that escaped up the river were sunk by order of Gen. Washington, to prevent them from being captured, but after the evacuation they were put afloat again, and some of them fitted up for active duty. Mud Island Fort and Billingsport were both to be put in repair and to be reoccupied; the former was to be supplied with two, and the latter with four, heavy guns. The Council employed Col. John Bull to direct the workmen and to complete the works, and agreed to pay him "three pounds per day, and forage at Billingsport for one horse."

The evacuation of Philadelphia by the British was the dawn of returning prosperity in this section of our country. Up to this time Pennsylvania had suffered more from the war than any other State, more of her men had been captured or lost, and no district had been so thoroughly plundered as that which had been overrun by Gen. Howe, between the Head of Elk and Philadelphia. From this time till the end of the war our people suffered no serious inconvenience beyond what was common all over the country.

Perhaps the greatest inconvenience resulted from the great depreciation of the paper money authorized by Congress. Early in the year 1779 it had depreciated so much that the price of every article had become almost fabulous, and yet it had not then reached its lowest point. A barrel of flour was sold for twenty pounds, and a bushel of salt for fifteen pounds; a journeyman blacksmith was paid eight pounds per day, and the price for shoeing a horse all round was four pounds.

The county commissioners encountered very great difficulties in levying taxes. The moderate fines that the law had imposed upon officers for neglect of duty when the currency was good failed to secure the services of those whose duty it was to assess and collect the taxes. By a minute made by the board of commissioners and county assessors for Chester County, at a meeting held on the 18th of January, it appears that "from the greatest number of townships" no return of taxable property had been made. The assessment was consequently postponed till the 26th of April, the commissioners in the mean time having borrowed money, and the Legislature having enacted a law imposing fines on delinquent assessors and collectors more in accordance with the inflated character of the currency.

Late in November the American army went into camp in a strong position at Whitemarsh, (now) Montgomery Co., where (and at Gulf Hills, fourteen miles from Philadelphia) it remained, notwithstanding Gen. Howe's attempts to draw Gen. Washington into battle, until it went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the 18th of December, 1777.

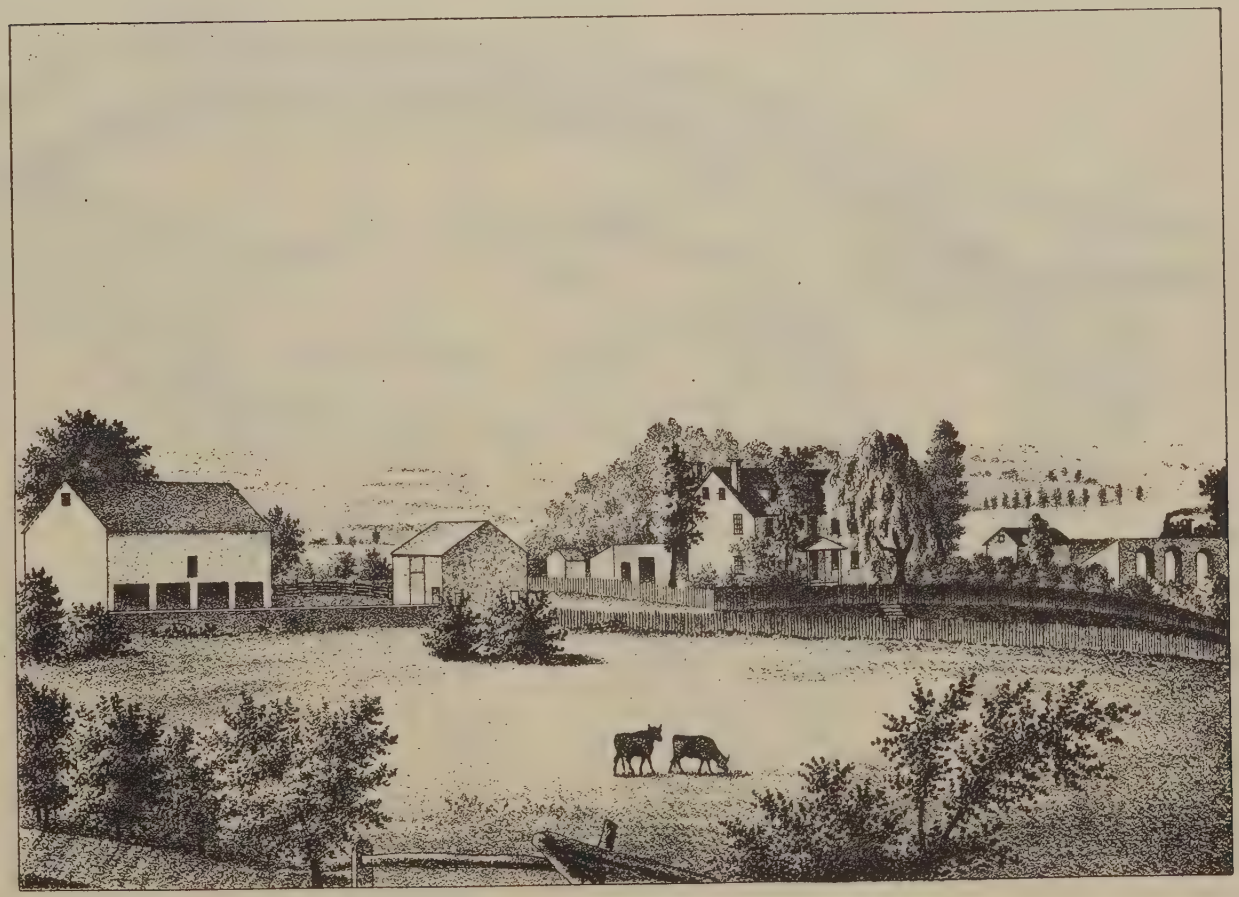
THE ENCAMPMENT AT VALLEY FORGE

was partly in Tredyffrin township, the line between Chester and Montgomery Counties running through the encampment. The headquarters of Gens. Lafayette, Wayne, Knox, and Woodford were in Tredyffrin, as was also the encampment of the forces of Gens. Wayne and Scott, and a part of those of Gens. Woodford and Poor.* The encampment was about two miles in length, its eastern extremity resting near the present Port Kennedy; and stretching in a semicircle to the northwest, as far as the Gulf road, were the brigades of Gens. Muhlenberg, Patterson, Learned, Weeden, and Glover. Continuing west of that road were the brigades of Poor, Wayne, and Scott, north of the intersection of two small roads was Gen. Woodford, and a short distance from him was stationed Knox's artillery. From Knox, parallel with Valley Creek, extended

* The headquarters within the limits of Chester County were Gen. Lafayette's, at Samuel Howard's, now Edward Wilson's; Gen. Knox's, at John Brown's, now Mrs. Mary Jones; Gen. Wayne's, at Joseph Walker's, now Ivan Walker's; Gen. Woodford's and Count Duportail's, at John Havard's, now William Davis'.

The location of the brigades in Tredyffrin township were Gen. Woodford's command, on the right, above Brown's orchard, extending as far east as the turn of the Baptist road; Gen. Knox's, about the camp-house, extending towards the limekiln; Gen. Scott's, on Thomas Brown's patch, now owned by Kendall; Gen. Wayne's, east of Scott's location, extending forty or fifty perches; and Gen. Poor's, east of Wayne's, about the same distance.

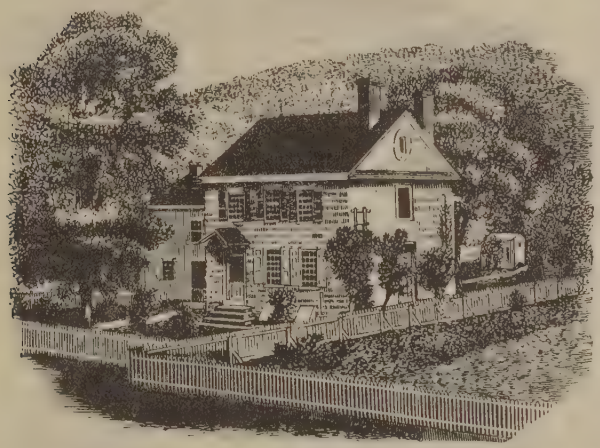
ENCAMPMENT
AT
VALLEY FORGE
1778
Wayne's Hd Qrs
Woodford's Hd Qrs
Lafayette's Hd Qrs
Knox's Hd Qrs
Woodford
Scott
Wayne
CHESTER COUNTY
Poor
Knox's Artilery
Redoubt
Picket
Valley Creek
Valley Forge
Maxwell
Glover
Learned
Paterson
Weedon
Muhlenberg
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Conway
Huntington
Redoubt
McIntosh
Washington
Hd Qrs
Artillery
Guard
Provost
Picket
Redoubt
Redoubt
Picket
Varnum
Picket
Picket
Picket
SCHUYLKILL
RIVER



MOORE HALL, SCHUYLKILL CHESTER CO. PA.

a line of intrenchments, from which abatis stretched to the east to a point near the ford now known as Sullivan's Crossing. The crossing was defended by a large star-shaped redoubt, and below this redoubt was placed the command of Gen. Varnum. Between the abatis and a line of redoubts on the north were Huntington, Maxwell, and Conway. The brigade of McIntosh and Washington's Life-Guards were stationed in the northeast portion of the camp, below Valley Creek, on an eminence by the river. North of the creek, near the Schuylkill, were the artificers. Excluding the last-named detachment, which was in the present Schuylkill township, the camp was bounded on the east by the Schuylkill River, on the south and west by a range of hills, and on the north by Valley Creek.

There is still preserved at Valley Forge a small two-story stone house, which was the abode of the commander-in-chief. It is situated on the Gulf road, at a point where a back-road intersects. The back room of the first floor was occupied by the general as both office and bedroom, and under the window, in secret closets which still remain, he was accustomed to deposit important papers. There may also be seen the secret doors which were built to facilitate the flight of Washington in case of any sudden invasion by the enemy. During the Revolution, and for many years subsequent, the house was the property of Isaac Potts, an honest farmer.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

The sufferings of the patriot army at Valley Forge are too well known to the general reader to require detail here. Well might Washington exclaim, "Our sick naked, our well naked, our unfortunate men in captivity naked! Our difficulties and distresses are certainly great, and such as wound the feelings of humanity."

"Naked and starving as they are," writes one of their officers, "one cannot sufficiently admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiers, that they have not been ere this excited by their sufferings to a general mutiny and desertion."

In March Thomas Wharton wrote, in the name of Pennsylvania,—

"The unparalleled patience and magnanimity with which the army under Your Excellency's command have endured the hardships attending their situation, unsupplied as they have been through an uncommonly severe winter, is an honor which posterity will consider as more illustrious than could have been derived to them by a victory obtained by any sudden and vigorous exertion."

"I would cherish these dear, ragged Continentals, whose patience will be the admiration of future ages, and glory in bleeding with them," cried John Laurens in the enthusiasm of youth. "The patience and endurance of both soldiers and officers was a miracle which each moment seemed to renew," said Lafayette in his old age. But the noblest tribute comes from the pen of him who knew them best:

"Without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth, it may be said that no history now extant can furnish an instance of an army's suffering such uncommon hardships as ours has done and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie upon, without shoes (for the want of which their marches might be traced by the blood from their feet), and almost as often without provisions as with them, marching through the frost and snow, and at Christmas taking up their winter quarters within a day's march of the enemy, without a house or hut to cover them till they could be built, and submitting without a murmur, is a proof of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled."

Such was Washington's opinion of the soldiers of Valley Forge.

On the 18th of December, 1877, the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the cantonment at Valley Forge, "The Centennial Association of Valley Forge" was organized. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a demonstration on the centennial anniversary of the departure of Gen. Washington's army from Valley Forge, and the memorable event was befittingly celebrated June 19, 1878. In the varied exercises of the day the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Governor Hartranft, Gen. Hancock, and many eloquent speakers, and numerous military and martial bands, participated. In the procession and the grand review, witnessed by a vast concourse of spectators, were the following Chester County organizations: Col. Rupert and staff, commanding five companies of the Eleventh Regiment (West Chester Grays, Company C, of Coatesville, Company G, Media, Company K, Chester, Wayne Fencibles); then followed the Washington Troop, Griffen Battery, Delaney Guards, West Chester Pioneer Corps, Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans, and a delegation from the Phœnix Iron Company's Works.

From the eloquent address delivered on this occasion by Hon. Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, a few paragraphs are here given:

"And who are the leaders of the men whose heroism can sanctify a place like this? Descend the hill and wander through the camp. . . .

"These are the huts of Huntington's brigade of the Connecticut line; next to it those of the Pennsylvanians under Conway. Beyond Conway, on the hill, is Maxwell, a gallant Irishman, commissioned by New Jersey. Woodford, of Virginia, commands on the right of the second line, and in front of him the Virginian, Scott. The next brigade in order is of Pennsylvanians, many of them men whose homes are in the neighborhood,—Chester County boys, and Quakers from the valley, turned soldiers for their country's sake. They are the children of three races,—the hot Irish blood mixes with the colder Dutch in their calm English veins,—and some of them—their chief, for instance—are splendid fighters. There he is at this moment riding up the hill from his quarters in the valley. A man of medium height and

strong frame, he sits his horse well and with a dashing air. His nose is prominent, his eye piercing, his complexion ruddy, his whole appearance that of a man of splendid health and flowing spirits. He is just the fellow to win by his headlong valor the nickname of 'The Mad.' But he is more than a mere fighter. Skillful, energetic, full of resources and presence of mind, quick to comprehend and prompt to act, of sound judgment and extraordinary courage, he has in him the qualities of a great general, as he shall show many a time in his short life of one and fifty years. Pennsylvania, after her quiet fashion, may not make as much of his fame as it deserves, but impartial history will allow her none the less the honor of having given its most brilliant soldier to the Revolution in her Anthony Wayne.

"And what shall I say of him who bears on his heart the weight of all? Who can measure the anxieties that afflict his mind? Who weigh the burdens that he has to bear? Who but himself can ever know the responsibilities that rest upon his soul? Behold him in yonder cottage, his lamp burning steadily through half the winter night, his brain never at rest, his hand always busy, his pen ever at work, now counseling with Greene how to clothe and feed the troops, or with Steuben how to reorganize the service; now writing to Howe about exchanges, or to Livingston about the relief of prisoners, or to Clinton about supplies, or to Congress about enlistments or promotions or finances or the French alliance; opposing foolish and rash councils to-day, urging prompt and rigorous policies to-morrow; now calming the jealousy of Congress, now soothing the wounded pride of ill-used officers; now answering the complaints of the civil authority, and now those of the starving soldiers, whose sufferings he shares, and by his cheerful courage keeping up the hearts of both. Modest in the midst of pride, wise in the midst of folly, calm in the midst of passion, cheerful in the midst of gloom, steadfast among the wavering, hopeful among the despondent, bold among the timid, prudent among the rash, generous among the selfish, true among the faithless, greatest among good men and best among the great,—such was George Washington at Valley Forge.

"The people in the vicinity of Valley Forge were by no means all Quakers, and among them were many who had no scruples against fighting, including the Scotch-Irish, who rather preferred it. Washington, indeed, wrote, in his letter to Congress explaining the reasons for the failure of his campaign along the Schuylkill, that the people of that region were to a man disaffected; but in this instance the general, much as we revere his character and admire his abilities, is no safe guide to the historian. But four or five miles away lived Anthony Wayne, the best executive officer in the Revolutionary army. Five miles in another direction lay the Trappe, whence came Gens. Peter Muhlenberg and Francis Swain. At the Valley Forge was Col. William Dewees, whose property the British destroyed; and on the Schuylkill, a few miles below, lived Col. John Bull, whose house met a similar fate. At near points in the Chester Valley were Col. Lewis Gronow, Lieut.-Col. Caleb Parry, who was killed at Long Island, Dr. John Davis, surgeon of the Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion, and Dr. Samuel Kennedy, who had charge of the hospital at the Yellow Springs. In Vincent was Col. William Evans, and John Beaton, one of the most active men in Pennsylvania in the organization of troops and other military measures, was born within sight of Valley Forge. At the time Washington wrote that letter, Capt. Patrick Anderson (whose home, only two miles from the Forge, the British ransacked and devastated) had in his army a company recruited in that neighborhood, and Isaac Anderson was with him temporarily with a company of militia. Capt. William Bodley, whose residence was near where the Phœnixville road is, Capt. Alexander McCaragher, and Capt. John Pugh all had companies in the service some time during the war. Lieuts. Hezekiah Davis, Llewellyn Davis, and Ezekiel Howell lived in the adjacent township of Charlestown. In Providence, across the river, were Capts. Henry Pawling and John Edwards and Lieut. Thomas Morgan.

"The names of privates, unfortunately, are not so easily ascertained, but I am ready to furnish satisfactory evidence that the following-named men, living within a circuit of four miles of Valley Forge, served at one time or other in the Revolutionary army: Patrick MacFall, of the Bull tavern, Samuel Roberts, Frederick Yost, Isaac Richardson, William Schofield, James Schofield, George Schofield, Frederick Gearheart, John Parry, Jacob Varley, Jacob Boyer, John Humphrey, Samuel Williams, George Lute, Jacob Humble, Jacob Walters, Benjamin Boyer, Roger Little, Thomas Roberts, Lewis Pearce, James Boyles, Mordecai Williams, Nicholas Pergrin, Frederick Foose, Peter Rambo, Phineas John, and James Martin, who died in the service. Now it may be that there were other localities in other provinces which contributed more towards the Revolutionary cause, but I do not know them, and certainly this is enough to show that, though there were cases of individual disaffection, any sweeping charge of disloyalty is mistaken. Gen. Howe says, in his 'Narrative,' p. 56, 'Through the whole march of the army, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia, the male inhabitants fit to bear arms (a very few excepted) had deserted their dwellings, and I had great reason to believe were in arms against us.'"

June 19, 1879, Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge were dedicated with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, the new corner-stone being laid by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Pennsylvania. J. Smith Futhey, the president of the day, then delivered some appropriate remarks, which were followed by an oration by ex-Governor Pollock. Valley Forge he called the "Mecca of America," where civilians would flock to imbibe lessons of patriotism, and soldiers to acquire inspirations of valor. A large assemblage was present, and seven companies of the Sixth Regiment and the Griffen Battery, of Phœnixville, participated in the day's exercises.

HOSPITALS IN CHESTER COUNTY FOR WOUNDED REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—MONUMENTS ERECTED TO THEIR MEMORY.

After the battle of Brandywine it became necessary to provide hospitals for the sick and wounded. Gen. Lafayette was cared for by the Moravians at Bethlehem. The German Seventh-day Baptists, who had a monastic institution at Ephrata, in Lancaster County, and who were decided Whigs in sentiment, although opposed to war, opened their whole establishment, and converted their large building into a hospital.

The barn of Joseph Downing, at Downingtown, was used as a hospital, and also the next summer, and its use in 1778 prevented the storing of hay in it. Forty soldiers were buried on the Downing farm, but no marks now remain to show the place of interment. In the fall of 1777, Mr. Downing's team was away in the army, when the seeding was done with an old mare and oxen, driven by Joseph Downing, Jr., father of Richard I. Downing, who says he cut up the steps the soldiers used in going up and down in the barn.

The Uwchlan Friends' meeting-house, at Lionville, was occupied as a hospital. This stone meeting-house was erected in 1756, is still standing, and used by the society, and traces of blood therein are still visible from the wounds of the Revolutionary soldiers who for months were lodged in it, many being of the wounded at Paoli. The old school-house at the intersection of the Valley and Brandywine roads, at the Turk's Head tavern (now West Chester), was occupied as a hospital for the accommodation of the wounded Americans who had suffered in the Brandywine battle, a number of whom died and were buried in the open space left for the use of the school-house, on the north side of the road leading to the Brandywine. The hospitals at Yellow Springs (since called Chester Springs), where Washington had for a time his headquarters, were well arranged and quite commodious, as, owing to the Springs having been a place of great resort since 1750, great improvements for those days had been made to it by

John Bailey, a silversmith of Philadelphia. Washington utilized all these improvements, especially for the sick and wounded of his men.

The wives of Zachariah Rice and Christian Hench died from typhus fever contracted in the hospital at the Yellow Springs while on errands of mercy, carrying food and delicacies to the invalid soldiers. The following spring a surgeon of the army, named Dr. McCuryher, in going from the camp to the Yellow Springs, stopped to water his horse in the creek below the hospital, and the horse becoming frightened, threw his rider, breaking his neck. The doctor's effects were administered to by Maj. Christy, who commanded at the hospital, and were sold at public sale. Maj. George Hartman had seen the notice, and attended the sale with a view to purchase his silver watch. He purchased it for eight hundred dollars, Continental money, being his wages for three campaigns as drummer and driving team for Washington's army while at Valley Forge. This watch he directed should descend to the eldest son in a direct line. During the time the army was encamped at Valley Forge, the hospital at the Yellow Springs was full of soldiers with typhus fever and smallpox, many of whom died. One of George Hartman's brothers-in-law, who was at home during the winter and played the fife, was sent for almost every morning to assist in playing the "Dead March" at the funeral of a soldier who had died during the night, numbers of whom lie buried in the meadow in front of the old hospital at the Yellow Springs. It being a difficult matter to obtain necessary drugs for the use of the army, our surgeons had recourse to many articles of our indigenous flora, American senna and white-walnut bark being substances largely in demand.

On the farm of Herman Prizer, in East Coventry township, formerly stood a barn, torn down many years ago, which was used as a hospital for the American forces during the Revolutionary war. About one hundred and fifty yards northwest of the barn, in a small copse of woods belonging to John Ellis, Esq., are the graves of sixteen American soldiers. The mounds over these graves are still visible, being side by side, in a straight line, and about four feet apart. There are no head- or foot-stones. About three hundred yards north of the hospital more soldiers were buried; but a public road was laid out through this section many years ago, and the mounds were leveled down to make a thoroughfare right over the patriots' heads.

Many churches and meeting-houses in Chester County were converted into hospitals, and among them were the German Reformed church in East Vincent township, on the Ridge or Nutt's road, and Zion Lutheran church, on the Schuylkill road, in East Pikeland township, about one mile apart.

Many of the wounded soldiers from the field of Brandywine were removed to these churches, and their moans and groans as they passed along the roads gave the inhabitants indications of how near to them the tide of war was rolling. A small detachment of soldiers accompanied them, and were encamped for a time in a buckwheat-field belonging to Peter Miller, near the German Reformed church. The grain was nearly ready for the sickle, and was wholly destroyed. After the main army took up their winter quarters, in the month of December, 1777, at Valley Forge, the sick and wounded were provided for in private houses, meeting-houses, and wherever suitable accommodations could be had. The German Reformed and Lutheran churches above alluded to continued to be occupied as hospitals during the entire winter of 1777–78. The German Reformed church on the Ridge road, then a log structure, stood on very high ground, and was visible to the naked eye from the Valley Forge encampment, on the North Valley hill, and with the aid of a glass one could be very plainly seen from the other. Gen. Washington, whose heart was with his men, frequently visited these hospitals, and while at the one on the Ridge road his headquarters were at an old log house on the farm recently owned by George Snyder, about one-fourth mile north of the church, and within sight of it.*

A very malignant fever broke out among those quartered in the churches named, and many of them died. Twenty-two were buried on grounds belonging to Henry Hipple, Sr., near the East Vincent church. He always preserved the spot as sacred ground, and protected their graves with a good fence. Two soldiers also died in an old log barn on the farm lately owned by James Hause, about five hundred yards from the church, and were buried on the bank of a small stream on the farm. The place of their burial was marked, and is known. During the same period a number died at Zion church, but there is nothing to mark their resting-place, and their exact number is not known. In the year 1831 steps were taken by the military volunteer organizations of Chester County to inclose the remains of the twenty-two soldiers who were buried near the church on the Ridge road, and to erect a monument to their memory. The monument is at the foot of the hill, and is a marble pyramid about eight feet high, inclosed by a strong wall. It bears the following inscriptions:

On the southwest side:

"Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

On the southeast side:

"Within these walls surrounding they
Can yet be thought to claim a tear;
Oh, smite thy gentle breast, and say,
'The friends of freedom slumber here.'

"We here their humble graves adorn,—
We, too, may fall and ask a tear,—
'Tis not the beauty of the morn
That proves the evening shall be clear."

On the northwest side:

"Their names, though lost in earth below,
And hence are not recorded here,
Are known where lasting pleasures flow,
Beyond the reach of death and fear.

* In the winter of 1777–78, it is said, a detachment from the British army, probably piloted by Tories, crossed French Creek at what is now Snyder's Mills, one mile south of the German Reformed church on the Ridge road, for the purpose of endeavoring to capture Gen. Washington while he was on a visit to the hospital, but they failed in their purpose. There was a village of some seventeen houses near where they crossed the creek, and in their rage they burned these houses, and killed some of the occupants before they could make their escape. This is the tradition of that neighborhood.

"Their feet have trod misfortune's sands,
Their lives by hardships worn down;
They're gone, we trust, to better lands,
To brighter sunshine of their own."

On the northeast side:

"Sacred to the memory of Twenty-two Revolutionary Soldiers, who in the fall of 1777, when the American Army had encamped at the Valley Forge, were lodged in the German Reformed Church, (in sight) then occupied as an hospital; who there, distant from their homes, uncomforted by friends and kind relations, deceased in the spring of 1778, of a fever then prevailing in the camp; who were interred in this ground and where they slumbered in their peaceful but neglected tomb [except that Mr. Henry Hipple, Sr., preserved the ground,] until the Union Battalion of Volunteers of Chester County, aided by the generous and patriotic people of this vicinity, resolved to have them enclosed and a monument placed over them; the foundation of which accordingly was laid on the 19th of November, 1831, upon which occasion regular military ceremonies were observed, and a funeral oration delivered, to perpetuate the profound regard due the individuals who paid the forfeit of their precious lives for our sacred rights, and for privileges which they were never permitted to enjoy, and to contribute to generations unborn, the memory of the precious price of the Liberty & Independence of our happy Union. They have raised this Monument on the 25th of October 1833, and which they also dedicate to the memory of a number of other Revolutionary Soldiers who, the same time and same manner, deceased in the Lutheran Church (then used as an hospital and are buried near it and in other places of this vicinity)."

In the lapse of years the wall began to crumble and become dilapidated; a committee was appointed about the year 1868 to take steps for the necessary repairs. The grounds had been donated by the then owner, Henry Hipple, Sr., but they had not been formally conveyed, and Reuben Beerbower, who had become the holder of the legal title, at the request of the committee, by deed dated Nov. 17, 1868, conveyed to Joseph P. Mitchell, Charles Holman, and Davis Yeager, as trustees, in fee simple, "all that certain Revolutionary soldiers' cemetery and lot of ground, situated on the Ridge or Nutt's road, in East Vincent township, Chester County," bounded as described in said deed, and containing twelve and thirty-seven-hundredths square perches. This deed, which was prepared by Davis Hause, Esq., contains a clear and succinct account of the hospital, and of the erection of the monument. It is recorded in the recorder's office, in Deed-Book W. 7, page 297. After the conveyance funds were collected, and a substantial wall re-erected on three sides of the lot, and an iron fence in front. These repairs and improvements were completed about the year 1870.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY FROM CHESTER SPRINGS TO READING.

When Washington was about leaving Chester Springs he made inquiries for a trusty guide to pilot him to Reading. Capt. John Ralston was recommended to him to be such an one. The general wrote a few lines, and sent one of his officers to order Capt. Ralston to appear before him. The latter was making some excuses, but the request was pressing. He went with the bearer of the order, though in great alarm, not knowing for what purpose he was wanted. But his good conscience cheered him, as he had done no harm to his country, and had acted the part of a good patriot. With this feeling he recovered his composure, and when he arrived at Washington's headquarters he was introduced to the general by his guide saying, "Here is Capt. Ralston." Washington made inquiries how far he lived from the Springs, and how far his father lived from them; how they all were, and where he had been. When the captain had answered all these questions, the next was, "Are you acquainted with all the roads in these parts?" When Washington put this last question he stood directly before the captain, who had been requested to take a seat.

Then, the captain used to say, his heart beat faster than ever before as he looked at this monstrous big man. The captain replied "Yea;" and then he was asked if he knew such and such a road that the general mentioned. The captain saying he knew of none by that name, the general quickly clapped his hand in his pocket and drew out a book of maps (all which time the captain knew nothing of the general's design), and looking for the road he intended to inquire about, he said: "The Ridge road, leading by Brumback's church." Whereupon the captain answered "Yes; he was well acquainted with it." "Then," said Washington, laying his hand on the captain's shoulder, "you must be my pilot to Reading," and not until then did the captain's heart cease its violent beating. He was ordered to be ready at such an hour on the morrow at his headquarters. The captain did as ordered, and the line of march was commenced from the Springs to Kimberton (now); then continued down Branson's road to where the General Pike tavern is, where this and the Schuylkill road forks to get across French Creek bridge, as there was no stone bridge known in those times. Then they went up the Ridge road, which went in front of the German Reformed church on the hill (then full of sick soldiers), and thence up the road to where tents had been struck for the first night's quarters. The general occupied the house yet standing, and lately the residence of the family of Widow Francis, which quarters the captain had gone ahead and prepared for Washington. Next day the line of march was up the Ridge road to where the Ridge and Branson's road meets,—the place lately John Young's,—and here was Washington's second night's lodging. (For this house, when erected, Col. Bull did the masonry work.) The next day the captain was discharged, as the perilous part of the journey was over, and the roads were from this on better known.*

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATIVE TO CHESTER COUNTY, 1777 TO 1784—DOINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Etc.

Sept. 17, 1777, Council of Safety urged the fifth class of Chester County militia into the field with all possible dispatch. Chester County believed to be well furnished, and that two thousand blankets might be had there.

Council of Safety to Col. Smith, Lieutenant of Chester County:

"Lancaster, 14 Novr. 1777.

"Sir,—Information, from persons of character, has come to the Council that Mr. John James, of the city of Philadelphia, a person whose uniform conversation and conduct has heretofore fixed on him the charge of enmity to the cause of liberty, had lately been clandestinely

* This anecdote of Capt. Ralston was written by Frederick Shruder, his intimate friend, in 1846.

RES OF **FRANCIS GOOD**, WEST GROVE,
CHESTER CO. PA.

RES. OF **A. D. HARLAN** COATESVILLE, CHESTER CO. PA.

HOME RES. OF MOSES ROSS, PARKESBURG CHESTER CO. PA.

FARM RES. OF MOSES ROSS, WEST DERRY.

sent out by General Howe, to promote the views of our Invaders. Such miscreants ought to be hunted down, and laid hold off, by every good man, but Council are particularly bound to secure these dangerous emissaries, in order to their condign punishment. I therefore apply to you, in order to get the person above named, and any others acting in like manner, certainly and speedily arrested. For this purpose it will be proper to watch the meetings of the Quakers. At these assemblies, agents of this nature will without doubt, be busy and mischievous. Prudence directs that secrecy be used; and therefore the design of laying hold of them should be imparted with caution, and not without necessity. John James is about 35 years of age, five feet & ten inches high; slenderly made, his eyes dark, he stoops in walking, his shoulders fall greatly; and he leans sideways; his hair, for he wears no wig, is of a dark hue, and his hat very plain. He generally uses clothes of a light drab color, made in the 'strictest Quaker fashion,' being lengthy in the skirts and without pockets. But as he is a native of Chester County, he will probably be known among you, and better ascertained by your neighbors than by any description. For this man you have under cover of this letter, a warrant, tho it is expected that all agents of the enemy will be industriously sought after and apprehended by you and many other friends of their country, without such formality."

January 13th. Jacob Dingee and Richard Strode delivered the body of Charles Dingee, late of the county of Chester, to the order of the Council of Safety, agreeably to the condition of a bond by them given, with Thomas Meteer, to His Excellency the President, taken by Elias Boudinot, etc.

"Order by Council, that the said Charles Dingee be committed to the goal of this (Lancaster) County, there to remain until he shall take the oath or affirmation of allegiance and give security," etc.

March 11, 1778, the Council write to Col. Andrew Boyd, of Chester County, as follows:

"Sir,—Council are informed that there is a quantity of Paper at the paper-mill belonging to Mr. Wilcocks in your county. This is an article so essentially necessary at this time of distress and difficulty, when our ports are shut up, that it is the opinion of Council it should be immediately secured and taken to some place of safety. Council therefore request you to undertake the business; and as it is probable that the enemy will counteract the design unless you conduct yourself with great secrecy and dispatch, as I am informed that Mr. Wilcocks is in the city of Philadelphia, I think it necessary to caution you on this head. You are hereby authorized to call on the wagon master of your County for wagons as you may have occasion, and if you find a Guard of Militia to be necessary, which I think it absolutely so, the powers with which you are invested, they may easily be procured, but none of them should be intrusted with the secret unless it be the officer commanding the party. As it is intended that the owner shall be paid a reasonable price for the paper, you will please to leave a certificate with some of the family, for the quantity you may take. It is the request of Council that you make particular inquiry respecting the conduct of the people that are carrying on the business at the Paper-Mill, and what stock of raw material is on hand, as it is hinted to Council that they are unfriendly to the American cause.

"P. S.—Mr. Wilcocks has in his possession a Mould for making paper belonging to this State, which I request you to bring away. It is marked with the word Pennsylvania in 24 places. He did promise, if the enemy came that way, he would throw it into the Mill Dam."

April 2, 1778, in Council, at Lancaster. An order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of Stephen Cochran, Esq., for the sum of two thousand pounds, to be by him paid to Mr. Samuel Futhey, of the county of Chester, to purchase horses with to mount the cavalry, agreeably to the request of the committee of Congress lately at camp.

April 12th. Forfeited estates noted to be sold: of Nathaniel Vernon (late sheriff of Chester County), of Curtis Lewis (blacksmith), and of Richard Swanwick, all of Chester County.

April 22d. Col. Andrew Boyd writes to President Wharton, acquainting His Excellency of a set of "Tory horse-thieves" that is in this county. According to the Pennsylvania Archives, in some few instances it was reported that the Quakers insulted, and even attempted to fire on, two different guards Col. Boyd had in collecting fines; so the colonel himself wrote.

May 5th. An order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of Caleb Davis for fifteen pounds for six days' riding to Gen. Potter's camp, and through the neighborhood of Darby and Chester, in order *to gain intelligence.*

May 6th. The Council, taking into consideration the appointing of commissioners, agreeably to the act of attainder, etc., ordered that the following persons be appointed, to wit: For Chester County, William Evans, Thomas Cheyney, Thomas Levis, Patterson Bell, and John Hannum.

May 8th. Council orders that, among others, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, and David Dawson, husbandmen; Jacob James, late of the township of Goshen, inn-keeper; Joseph Thomas (heretofore sub-sheriff), yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, Jr., laborer; and John Swanwick, late of the custom-house, Philadelphia, all late of the county of Chester, be required to appear and abide trial for adhering to the enemy, etc.

May 21st. *Resolved*, That a warrant do issue to the wagon-master of Philadelphia County for fifty wagons, and the like warrant to the wagon-master of Chester County for forty wagons.

June 4, 1778. On the representation of Col. John Hannum of the ravages made by the enemy in their march through Chester County, and of the great quantities of provisions, forage, etc., which have been furnished by the people of that county for the use of the army, for which they have received certificates only, and the great difficulties the people are under in raising the substitute money and militia fines due from them, *Ordered*, That good and sufficient certificates from the known commissioners, deputy quartermasters, or commissaries be received in payment of substitute money and militia fines from those persons to whom such certificates have been given, but not from any persons who may have obtained assignments of such certificates, except only in such cases where divers persons, each having such certificates, pay their fines by some one of such certificates.

June 4, 1778. John McMekin, constable of the township of East Fallowfield, in Chester County, laid before the Council an account of expenses in bringing to the gaol of this (Lancaster) county from the county of Chester James Chalfant and Evan Chalfant, charged with having taken prisoner one of the inhabitants of said county, and attempting to carry him to the enemy, amounting to the sum of eleven pounds and six shillings, which was allowed.

June 15, 1778. A proclamation was issued by the Supreme Executive Council designating as traitors a large number of persons—nearly five hundred—belonging to the commonwealth, of whom sixty-five are named as now or late of the county of Chester.

January 15, 1779. Capt. William Mackey, of the Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, taken prisoner, and now on parole, prays for a suit

of clothes, whereupon ordered by Council that he be furnished with same and two shirts.

July 13, 1779. Andrew Boyd was desired to purchase and forward six hundred barrels of flour from Chester County to Philadelphia.

July 14th. William Clingan, Esq., of Chester County, was appointed to receive subscriptions, and transmit the same to the loan-officer, agreeably to the resolve of Congress of June 29th for borrowing twenty millions of dollars.

June 15, 1780. Col. John Hannum writes from Bradford, Chester County, to President Reed:

"Sir,—Pursuant to your orders, I have collected 28 cattle and 101 sheep,—all that I could collect in so short a time, not having reed your orders till the 11th inst. It gives me concern that the army is reduced to the extremity they are, being well assured that one person may be found that will engage to furnish the Penn^{a} troops with every necessary provisions, and to suffer death the day they are destitute thereof."

June 27th. Council drew orders in favor of Gideon Gilpin, James Hannum, Israel Gilpin, and Caleb Pyle, for cattle purchased by John Hannum for the use of the army.

August 4th. The Council appoint David Wilson, Thomas Strawbridge, Owen Thomas, John Crosby, George Pierce, and Joseph Speer to collect horses in Chester County, especially from the disaffected, for the use of the government. John Beaton appointed paymaster of the Chester County militia.

February 14, 1783. Col. John Hannum wrote to President Dickinson about the sale of Hog Island, the property of Joseph Galloway, attainted for high treason.

March 1, 1783. The Executive Council received a petition from Frederick Buzzard, convicted of misdemeanors upon three indictments in Chester County in aiding British prisoners to escape, praying remission of his fines, and upon consideration two-thirds of them were remitted. On February 12, 1784, Buzzard again petitioned, and for the remission of the other one-third, but his prayer was rejected.

On February 22, 1783, in the Executive Council, a petition was read from Anne Allen, in behalf of her husband, John Allen, convicted of misdemeanors in Chester County in aiding British prisoners to escape, together with a recommendation from Honorable George Bryan in his behalf, and on consideration the fine and punishment of whipping was remitted.

May 13, 1783. Upon the petition of Isaac Pyle, convicted of a misdemeanor in aiding British prisoners to escape, and sentenced at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer, held for the county of Chester, to a fine of fifteen pounds, etc., Council orders that his imprisonment, on his discharging the fine adjudged to the State, his fees, and the costs of prosecution, and upon his also finding sufficient security for his good behavior, be remitted.

Rev. John Carmichael to the president:

"East Caln, Jan'y 27th, 1780.

"*May it Please your Excellency:* As a Sworn, faithful member of the State, I think it my duty to inform your Excellency of what I have by good authority, which I believe to be fact, viz: The atrocious villany of a certain Phenias Whiteker, a Miller in this Neighborhood, in the Township of East Caln, in this County of Chester. The affair, by information, is as followeth:

"When a Division of our Standing army, on their march to the Southerd came up on their way as far as Downingstown, they were, it is said, out of flour to make bread; the mills in all these parts were then froze fast, except this Phenias Whiteker's; the Comisary bought sixty bushels of Wheat of Mr. John Ligget, my next Neighbour, to grind down for the relief of the Troops. But when this Enemy, this Phenias Whiteker, knew it was for our soldiers, he would not grind one grain of it, for he had it then in his power to strike a capital blow for one man against 500 brave Troops under pretense of Conscience, for he professes to be a Quaker, but if it was Conscience, it must have been a very ignorant and partial one, for on that principle he ought not to grind for any of the people in these parts who have taken the oath of alegience to the State and who are supporters of the war, for we are as much to blame or more than the soldiers, we are their employers.

"I think such impotent, insolent contempt of Government ought not to pass over unnoticed, least it may make him and the like of him to despise authority. It is very probable no regular information is tabled to any magistrate yet on the heat, or he would be delt with; he is in the midst of a whig settlement.

"If your excellency will write to William Clingan, Esq'r, a faithful, Judicious magistrate close bye, to call this Raskel before him, and if he be found guilty let him be dealt with as the state of the case may require. I hope your excellency's &c. Family are well. I am

"Your Excellency's most obedient

"& Very Humble Ser't,

"John Carmichael.

"his Excellency Jos. Reed, Esq'r.

"P. S.—please to not make my name public if it is not necessary, as it will kindle the rage of the whole quaker society against me, and they may, perhaps employ some Ruffin to Burn my House and Barn or do me so great mischief secritly, for they have not taken the oaths to the States, and we know they are our bitter enemies, if they dared to show it. But if it is necessary to enform how you come by your information, in order to write to Mr. Clingan to do his duty, I chearfully submit and leave the consequence in the hand of a wise and Good Providence.

"J. C."

DAMAGES INFLICTED BY THE BRITISH ARMY UPON THE PEOPLE OF CHESTER COUNTY, AS REPORTED TO THE AUTHORITIES.

The greatest amount of property taken and destroyed was in Birmingham and Tredyffrin townships, owing to the fact that the army lay for a considerable time, comparatively in each of these townships. Goshen township appears to have been the next largest sufferer.

Near the close of the contest—viz., Sept. 21, 1782—the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an "act for procuring an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of Pennsylvania from the troops and adherents of the king of Great Britain during the present war." By this act the county commissioners of every county which had been invaded were directed to call on the assessors, to procure and return accounts and estimates of the damages that had been done by the enemy since the 18th of April, 1775, to register such accounts and estimates, and to transmit the originals to the Executive Council. The precise object to be accomplished by this act is not now very obvious. It is not likely the Legislature intended to foot the bills themselves. If it was designed as preparatory to a reclamation of damages from the mother-country for the outrages committed, it certainly failed to produce any beneficial results.

The estimates of damages sustained in the county of Chester, made in pursuance of the provisions of this law and returned to the commissioners, were carefully recorded, as directed, and the record may be seen in the office of the commissioners at West Chester.

The Society of Friends, who in a portion of the route traversed by the British army constituted a considerable portion of the community, generally declined to report their losses to the public authorities, and the plunder being indiscriminate, whether of loyalists or rebels, the estimates thus furnished from the various townships are probably not more than a moiety of the damages really sustained.

At the period when the returns were made the county (then including Delaware County) was divided into three election districts. The returns are registered according to townships, and the townships in each of the three election districts are classed together.

The three districts were known as the Chester, Red Lion, and Chatham districts, these being the names of the places at which the general elections were held. Chester, situated on the Delaware River, was the seat of justice of the county; Red Lion was a public-house in the township of Uwchlan (at the present village of Lionville), receiving its name from the sign it exhibited; and Chatham was a public-house in Londongrove township, which had for its sign a portrait of the famous English earl bearing that title. The name Chatham was conferred upon this house by Hon. Thomas McKean, afterwards chief justice and Governor of Pennsylvania, who was the owner of the property. The Earl of Chatham had favored the cause of the colonies in the British Parliament, and hence was very popular in this county.

In order to afford the reader an idea of the wanton character and extent of the ravages committed by the British army on its passage through Chester County, as well as the valuation in those days of the property taken, the reports of a few of the inhabitants will be given in full detail, after which summary statements will be presented of the losses sustained in the respective townships. The returns were made in pounds, shillings, and pence, in what was known as Pennsylvania currency, seven shillings and sixpence being equal to one dollar, or three pounds to eight dollars.

The first return we will present is that of Charles Dilworth, who at that time owned and kept the tavern at Dilworthtown. It will be seen that his total loss amounted to £820 15*s.* 3*d.*, equivalent to $2188.70,—a pretty large sum in those days; indeed, he appears to have been pretty well cleaned out. Mr. Dilworth was afterwards sheriff of Chester County from 1789 to 1792.

"An account of property taken, damage, waste, spoil, and destruction done and committed by the army of the king of Great Britain and their adherents, under the immediate command of Sir William Howe, commander-in-chief, from the 11th to the 16th days of September, 1777, to the property, real and personal, belonging to Charles Dilworth, of Birmingham, viz.:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"3 beef cattle	21	0	0
2 year old heifer	9	0	0
1 year old heifer	3	0	0
1 two year old Fillie, part blooded	15	0	0
2 two year old horse colts	24	0	0
24 large fat hogs	90	0	0
45 pigs or shoats different sizes @ 7–6	16	17	6
10 sheep @ 15*s.* each	7	10	0
3½ tons clover hay @ £4	14	0	0
1½ tons not so good	4	10	0
The wheat of about 17 acres of ground not less than 10 bushels to the acre, 170 bushels thrashed before the battle	83	12	0
The wheat of about seven acres, not less than 15 bushels to the acre, thrashed before the battle, one-half of which was my property	17	13	6
The rye of about three acres, supposed to be not less than 36 bushels, two-thirds of which is mine.	5	8	0
The rye of about two and a half acres, supposed to be 40 bushels, my share one-half	4	10	0
140 bushels of oats, @ 2–6	17	10	0
15 bushels barley, @ 5–6	4	2	6
5 acres of Indian corn destroyed	7	10	0
6 acres buckwheat, greater part destroyed	7	10	0
5 acres mowing grass	5	0	0
70 bushels potatoes, @ 2–6	8	15	0
130 bushels imported salt, in partnership with Richard Nichols, my share 65 bushels, some few bushels left sold current for £12 per bushel; exchange then at three for one, being £4 per bushel	260	0	0
3 barrels of singlings of whisky, a number of tierces and barrels destroyed, with other damages done at the still-house	9	0	0
Destroyed in the house about ten gallons of rum, and 15 gallons of peach brandy, which cost me £52 2*s.* 6*d.* exchange 3 to 1	17	7	6
A quantity of bowls, decanters and glasses in the bar	2	0	0
2 feather beds, bedsteads and pillows	12	0	0
2 tow bedticks, bolsters, etc	1	12	6
7 pairs of sheets and 13 blankets	31	15	0
6 bed quilts, coverlids and rugs	11	0	0
4 pair sacken bottom bedsteads and 2 pair corded.	6	15	0
1 large walnut table damaged, the feet cut off and leaves cut and split	1	10	0
2 small tables damaged, tops split		15	0
1 painted table		5	0
1 do.		12	6
1 mahogany table, best sort, cut to pieces	5	10	0
3 walnut chairs; 2 of them damask bottoms, the other leather, destroyed	3	15	0
12 rush bottomed chairs, damaged and some cut to pieces	1	10	0
1 dough trough destroyed		10	0
1 desk damaged and split		7	6
1 dressing table do.		10	0
2½ doz. best hard mettle pewter plates, 5 doz. best hard mettle dishes	8	7	6
3 small best hard mettle basins and 6 porringers.	1	5	0
1 large copper teakettle and 1 large copper saucepan	2	15	0
2 brass kettles 37–6 and two iron kettles 15*s.*	2	12	6
1 large iron pot 15*s.*, and 1 pair of sadirons 10*s.*	1	5	0
3 pairs shovels and tongs	1	17	6
1 looking glass broken to pieces	3	0	0
1½ sets of china cups and saucers, and one set of coffee do. broken to pieces	2	5	0
6 silver tea spoons	1	6	0
1 doz. china plates, 4 doz. bowls and sugar dish.	3	10	0
Tea and coffee pots; delf and queensware, plates and dishes	1	15	0
Tumblers, jelly glasses and wine glasses, broken and destroyed		15	0
Wearing apparel taken	8	0	0
5 new checked aprons and caps	2	7	6
1 English baby's basket, chintz, frocks, petticoats, shirts and a number of caps	4	0	0
3 table cloths, 6 napkins, two towels	2	15	0
1 boy's new hat, clothes belonging to the children, servant boy and girl	3	10	0
1 pair chains, backband, bellyband		15	0
1 wagon wheel taken away	1	10	0
Brass ball and socket and staff belonging to my surveying instruments	1	10	0
Table knives and forks, pewter spoons, ladles, flesh forks, brass skimmers, earthenware and other kitchen furniture	3	0	0
Cider tubs, pails, churn and bar-tub	1	0	0
1 dutch tin oven	1	0	0
1 large Bible torn to pieces	1	0	0
The time of a servant lad Patrick Kelley, about 14 months, he went off with the British army.	10	0	0
Damage done to my real estate, viz.:			
31 pannel post and rail fence burned	3	17	6
89 pannel worm fence	4	9	0
8 apple trees in the orchard cut down	8	0	0
A quantity of small sapling timber cut down and destroyed	1	10	0
Damage done to dwelling house by breaking doors, stair case and pulling down an oven	1	10	0
Destroying pale fence around the garden and yard	1	10	0
A frame house situate in Wilmington entirely destroyed	45	14	3
Aggregate	820	15	3"

Chester *ss.*:

"Personally appeared before me the above named Charles Dilworth, who being duly qualified according to law, doth declare and say, that the above account of property plundered and destroyed by the British Army, is a just and true account, to the best of his knowledge as the same stands stated, and that he never received any part thereof.

"Affirmed before me, November 18th, 1782.

"THOMAS CHEYNEY."

"*An Account of a Sacrilege committed in the Baptist Meeting-house in Tredyffrin, in the County of Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, by some of the British Army under Gen. Howe, in their march from the head of Elk to Philadelphia, the 18th, 19th or 20th days of September, when said Meeting-house was broken open, and was stole from thence the Sacramental Dishes, viz.:*

	£	s.	d.
"2 pewter dishes		15	0
2 do. pints		8	0
1 diaper table cloth		12	0
1 Bible of the English language		15	0
A change of Raiment for the administration of Baptism! viz.:			
2 linen shirts		16	0
1 pair linen drawers		10	0
The lock of the chest the goods were in		5	0
The Saxton's tools for Burials, viz.:			
1 grubbing hoe 8s., 1 spade 7s. 6d.		15	6
They destroyed and burnt on the parsonage farm! viz.:			
135 pannel of fence, equal to 810 rails at 4s. per hundred	1	12	4
	6	8	10

"Attested by

"JAMES DAVIS ELDER."

In Kennet township, among others, Peter Bell returns that there was taken from him and destroyed by the British troops and their adherents, on September 9th, 10th, and 11th, property to the value of £657, and to be added to this the loss of his house, with all his effects, money, etc., therein contained, at a moderate computation the additional sum of £513 6s., altogether over $3000.

Dr. John Davis, of Tredyffrin, had all his medicines (of which, from the inventory, he appears to have had quite a full supply) taken in order to replenish the army medicine chests of His Britannic Majesty.

Mary Howell, of the same township, who probably kept an inn, reports as taken from her (among other things) one hogshead of whisky, one hogshead of rum, 20 gallons of gin, 3 horses, 23 head of cattle, 36 sheep, 300 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of other grains, and 6000 rails of fence.

Samuel Davis, a merchant, had almost his entire stock of store goods taken from him, of the value of $1600,—quite a large amount for a country store in those days.

In several of the returns negro slaves are mentioned as having escaped or gone to the enemy, and their market value set down, varying from £100 to £200.

The following is a summary of the damages and losses sustained by the inhabitants of the several townships, so far as returns were made to the authorities:

NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Isaac Allen	170	0	0
James Allen	8	7	6
William Martin	65	5	0
Isaac Miller	363	17	6
Andrew McIntire	41	0	0
David Frame	5	0	2
William Whiteside	212	5	0
James Miller	85	7	6
	951	2	8

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Job Ruston, slaves	500	0	0

NEW LONDON TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
John Jack	35	9	0
John McKee	79	0	0
	114	9	0

LONDONGROVE TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Francis Alison, late Senior Surgeon General Hospital	451	7	6

KENNET TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Nathan Norton	36	16	5
John McFarlan	81	11	6
William Hickman	73	0	6
Peter Bell	1170	13	0
	1362	1	5

EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
James Jefferis	24	9	6
John Jackson	30	0	0
Caleb Jackson	50	0	0
Isaac Calvert	4	15	0
	109	4	6

NEWLIN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Barnard	25	0	0
William Hanna, on April 22, 1778	110	0	0
David Eckoff	75	0	0
James Shields (by Fitzpatrick and Dougherty)	3	12	6
	213	12	6

WEST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Tristram Moore	75	0	0
Abner Cloud	20	0	0
Thomas Jones	17	14	0
Thomas Welsh	82	10	0
Thomas Travilla	30	0	0
	225	4	0

WEST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Baker	254	0	6
James Marshall	107	10	0
James Trimble	152	10	0
Jonathan Buffington	33	16	2
John Highfield	35	12	6
	583	9	2

EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Strode	125	5	0

PENNSBURY TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Joshua Peirce	108	11	6
Peter Harvey	15	11	9
Amos Harvey	130	0	0
Joseph Brinton	69	15	0
Moses Mendenhall	98	0	0
Conrad Seltzer	11	2	6
Benjamin Fredd	33	4	6
George Brown	17	19	6
Noah Mendenhall	28	16	3
Thomas Monks	58	6	6
John Roles	124	6	3
John Fredd	198	9	0
	894	2	9

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.*

	£	s.	d.
William Dilworth	48	2	0
Charles Dilworth	820	15	3

* When Chester County was divided, in 1789, the line ran through Birmingham and Thornbury townships, leaving but a small portion in the present Chester County. The above are the returns made from the whole of the old townships.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Dilworth	522	12	2½
Charles Porter	8	7	6
William Chapman	16	3	3
John Martin	242	4	6
William Harvey, Jr.	562	16	6
John Bennett	401	1	4
George Brinton	544	11	8
Rachel Hannings	47	12	6
Caleb Brinton	592	18	8
Israel Gilpin	607	12	6
Thomas Hannum	42	2	0
John Henderson	536	6	11
John Chamberlain	57	0	3
Gideon Gilpin	502	6	0
Jesse Graves	212	14	8
Thomas Davis	24	5	7
James Dilworth	13	0	0
Charles McCrea	41	13	4
	5844	6	7½

THORNBURY TOWNSHIP.*

	£	s.	d.
George Brinton	517	11	5
Sampson Davis	115	18	8
William Arment	42	0	0
William Londen	19	12	0
Catharine Davis	34	3	6
Isaac Davis	58	12	6
	787	18	1

WESTTOWN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
John Hunt	30	0	0
Caleb James	32	10	0
Thomas Taylor	82	14	0
James Brown	23	16	10
	169	0	10

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Lewis	261	0	0
Thomas Rees	215	10	0
John Bowen	579	5	0
Elizabeth Oliver	43	14	6
Ralph Forrester	52	0	0
Jarvis Hall	100	0	0
Robert McLaughlin and Alexander Boggs.	85	8	6
Evan Williams	20	7	6
William Jones	74	10	0
Thomas Patterson	4	10	0
Elias Davis	23	5	0
John Underwood	7	8	4
William Patterson	5	5	0
Jacob Beaumont	25	5	0
John Beaumont	116	5	0
John Patton	21	0	0
Joseph Brown	67	8	6
John Michen	15	0	0
Jonathan Garrett	63	6	0
Mary Garrett	44	8	0
Israel Matlack	40	7	6
John Hoopes	103	7	4
Lydia Davis	34	0	0
Ann Goodwin	25	0	0
Richard Goodwin	6	0	0
Jonathan Matlack	35	13	6
Charles Carter	10	0	0
George Smith's estate	134	1	0
George Hoopes	50	18	0
	2372	13	8

WILLISTOWN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Rowland	18	0	0
Caleb Smedley	40	0	0
Erasmus Lloyd	14	5	0
Isaac Yarnall	31	0	0
Phineas Massey	25	0	0
Joseph Thomas	21	0	0
Samuel Davis	404	13	4
Samuel Jones	10	0	0
Esther Griffith	24	0	0
Thomas Jones' widow	11	0	0
Samuel Thomas	11	0	0
Isaac Thomas	15	0	0
Hannah Rees	12	0	0
	636	18	4

* See note on preceding page.

EASTTOWN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Robert Stephens	10	0	0
Michael Binger	60	12	6
Christopher Rue	23	1	3
Casper White	9	0	0
Peter Uble	18	0	0
Gen. Anthony Wayne	60	0	0
Martha Davis	46	5	0
Judith Rue	5	5	0
Andrew Steel	42	1	0
Mary Nichols	4	6	3
Sarah Scott	1	5	0
Lewis Morris	4	10	0
Rev. David Jones	81	11	3
Whitehead Wetherby	4	13	9
Benjamin Junkin	10	0	0
Richard Robinson	27	16	6
James Morris	12	0	0
	420	7	6

WEST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Evan Anderson	56	4	0
Jeremiah Jarman	30	0	0
James Dunwoody	81	16	3
Daniel Thompson	237	4	1
David Dunwoody	382	0	5
John Boyers	31	7	0
Ezekiel Rigg	67	18	1
John Bull	130	11	6
David Williams	54	5	0
Edward Lammey	45	8	0
	1116	14	4

EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
John Kerlin	199	0	0
Dr. Samuel Kennedy's estate	273	7	6
Thomas Harris	143	9	9
Jacob Coffman	128	10	0
Christian Zook	18	0	0
Henry Souders	30	0	0
Randal Malin	25	0	0
Joseph Malin	15	0	0
Thomas Cummings	3	0	0
John Templeton	291	2	6
William Harris	4	10	0
James Robinson	33	8	6
Cornelius Dempsey	24	6	7
David Cloyd, Esq	20	0	0
John Bartholomew	45	0	0
Milles Welsh	35	0	0
John Rettew	27	0	0
Thomas Mellon	100	0	0
	1415	14	10

TREDYFFRIN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Benjamin Davis	4	0	0
Nicholas Finderbander	5	0	0
William Dewees	4171	0	0
John Havard	574	11	3
Adam Ginder	81	16	0
Devault Beaver	125	0	0
Dr. John Davis	113	8	6
Abel Rees, at Lord Cornwallis' quarters	303	3	0
William Curry	106	13	4
Mary Howell	696	1	0
Isaac Griffith	60	2	0
Christian Workizer	126	14	0
David Havard	91	10	0
Valentine Showalter	250	0	0
Jacob Baugh	250	0	0
Thomas Pennington	50	0	0
Samuel Davis, storekeeper	600	0	0
John Brown	228	10	0
Thomas Waters	173	3	8
John Wilson	72	17	6
John Rowland	95	17	6
John Frick	120	0	0
Lydia Jones	7	10	0
Samuel Richards	160	8	0
Samuel Havard	540	5	0
Samuel Jones, Gen. Howe's quarters	171	2	6
The Baptist Meeting-house	6	8	10
David Wilson	34	16	9
Isaac Davis' estate	32	10	0
David Davis	106	5	0
	9358	13	10

CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.*

	£	s.	d.
George Lutz	54	0	3
Llewellyn Davis	105	13	9
William Bodley	322	17	6
Benj. Longstreth	342	10	0
Patrick Anderson	303	3	6
John Varley	100	0	0
Philip Rapp	7	13	6
Alex. McCalla	231	9	4
Richard Tompkin	115	8	0
Samuel Roberts	39	10	0
Daniel Dowling	21	7	3
Theophilus Davis	179	3	0
George Scholfield	41	7	0
David James	60	4	7
Henry Miller	42	15	0
	1967	3	2

PIKELAND TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Christopher Teany	252	7	6

EAST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Branson Vanlear	200	0	0

COVENTRY TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Shook	18	0	0

WEST CALN TOWNSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
William Clingan, Esq	73	0	0
William Henry	15	0	0
	88	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

				£	s.	d.
New Garden,	from	8	persons	951	2	8
Oxford,	"	1	"	500	0	0
New London,	"	2	"	114	9	0
Londongrove,	"	1	"	451	7	6
Kennet,	"	4	"	1,362	1	5
East Marlborough,	"	4	"	109	4	6
Newlin,	"	4	"	213	12	6
West Marlborough,	"	5	"	225	4	0
West Bradford,	"	5	"	583	9	2
East Bradford,	"	1	"	125	5	0
Pennsbury,	"	12	"	894	2	9
Birmingham,	"	20	"	5,844	6	7
Thornbury,	"	6	"	787	18	1
Westtown,	"	4	"	169	0	10
Goshen,	"	29	"	2,372	13	8
Willistown,	"	13	"	636	18	4
Easttown,	"	17	"	420	7	6
West Whiteland,	"	10	"	1,116	14	4
East Whiteland,	"	18	"	1,415	14	10
Tredyffrin,	"	30	"	9,358	13	10
Charlestown,	"	15	"	1,967	3	2
Pikeland,	"	1	"	252	7	6
East Nantmeal,	"	1	"	200	0	0
Coventry,	"	1	"	18	0	0
West Caln,	"	2	"	88	0	0
Chester,	"	31	"	2,742	12	6
Chichester,	"	1	"	87	17	6
Aston,	"	6	"	1,245	2	9
Concord,	"	12	"	961	9	6
Marple,	"	3	"	217	1	11
Newtown,	"	3	"	86	3	3
Ridley,	"	6	"	639	17	10
Edgemont,	"	7	"	504	16	0
Haverford,	"	22	"	1,733	1	3
Darby,	"	26	"	1,475	18	2
Radnor,	"	29	"	1,499	9	0
		363		41,372	6	10

The above amount was equal to more than $110,000.

In these losses were 318 horses, 546 horned cattle, 1480 sheep, 580 hogs, 9062 bushels of wheat, 2324 of rye, 2881 of Indian corn, 775 of buckwheat, 4287 of oats, and about 550 tons of hay. Doubtless large numbers of horses and other stock were driven by their owners from the route of the army to places of safety.

As has already been observed, the members of the Society of Friends generally declined to furnish estimates of their losses to the authorities, and many others probably made no returns, and therefore the losses reported probably do not amount to half the real aggregate. In Kennet township, where the greater part of the British army halted the night before the battle of Brandywine, the losses must have been very much larger than reported. They must also have been largely in excess of those returned in New Garden, East Bradford, East Marlborough, and Willistown townships, which were largely inhabited by Friends, and the same thing may probably be said of other townships.

* Including the present township of Schuylkill.

NOMENCLATURE OF REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS IN CHESTER COUNTY: WHIGS AND TORIES.

One of the great difficulties with which the American cause had to contend during the entire period of the Revolutionary war was the fact that a portion of the people were either apathetic or disposed to favor the British interests.

This was the case in the central and eastern portions of Chester County, where, the truth of history compels us to say, there were large numbers of persons inimical to the American cause, many of them active in their hostility; and there was not among the masses of the people that support and sympathy extended to the struggling cause which was its due.

It is not, however, to be wondered at that there were many persons in the provinces who took no part in the contest, and that there were others who were favorable to the views of the crown. The uprising against the British government—dignified, and rightly so, as "our glorious Revolution"—was, until it became successful, but a rebellion. Many persons honestly could not see any sufficient reason for throwing off the allegiance which they believed was due from them to the home government, and others believed the time had not come to sever the connection with the mother-country. It was esteemed by many in those days a terrible thing to rebel against the powers which it was believed had been divinely appointed to rule, and, as it were, "to beard the monarch on his throne." The right of the king to tax his subjects had never been questioned, and many could not understand the difference between taxing a subject abroad and a subject at home.

Some were in favor of the established government, believing that, bad as it was, it was better than rebellion and the anarchy which, there was reason to fear, would follow it. Others, while conceding that the British government was acting oppressively towards the colonies, believed that with a little more patience under the provocations, and a little more readiness for patient negotiation, a peaceful redress of grievances might be brought about.

Even in the Congress which declared the colonies free and independent there were many members—like Charles Humphrey, of this county—of unquestioned integrity who, while contending with all their energies against the oppressive measures of Great Britain, thought the declaration premature, and voted against its adoption. Their minds failed to grasp the glorious future which was in store for the colonies when, their pupilage being over, they had become their own masters.

"OAKDALE," THE MENDENHALL HOMESTEAD.

Caskey, Eng.

RESIDENCE OF AARON MENDENHALL,

PENNSBURY.

Hence there were large numbers of Loyalists scattered through the provinces, and many of our most worthy and honored citizens of the present day are among their descendants.

The opprobrium which usually attached to the fact of having been a Loyalist in the Revolution, or of having taken no part in the contest, was therefore not always deserved. Situated as the people of the colonies then were,—a comparatively feeble folk, ill prepared to measure swords with the giant across the water,—with the uncertainty of the result of the appeal to arms which had been made, and sincerely entertaining the views of government which many of them did, there was undoubtedly room for an honest difference of opinion.

While, however, it is conceded that many of those who favored the British interests, or who took no part in the contest, were honest in their views and entitled to the credit which should always be given to opinions sincerely although mistakenly entertained, there were, on the other hand, large numbers of them who acted from the basest motives, and whose conduct was deserving of the severest censure. They not only refused to aid their suffering countrymen, but assumed a hostile attitude towards them, acted as spies and informers, thwarted in every way those who were laboring for the success of the American arms, and gave their influence and assistance to the British cause. Many were Loyalists simply that they might prey upon the community, and such deserved the obloquy which was universally attached to the name of having been a Tory in the Revolution.

The people of the colonies were, in the main, divided into two parties, known in common parlance as Whigs and Tories, or, as the latter called themselves, Loyalists. With the exception of the Society of Friends, who, being conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, took no part in the contest, there were no neutrals. Every man who did not actively espouse the cause of the colonists in their efforts to throw off the British yoke was looked upon and denounced as a Tory. As might naturally be expected, the most intense hatred grew up between the opposing parties. It has been usual to regard the Whigs as embodying in themselves everything that was noble and disinterested and virtuous, and the Tories as being the embodiment of all that was vicious and contemptible and deserving of reproach. We are now, however, sufficiently removed from the times "that tried men's souls" to look upon that contest with dispassionate judgment, and without the prejudice and feeling which it naturally engendered.

An examination of the inner life of those times reveals to us the fact that the prominent men of the Revolutionary era were great and good, little and bad, mingled, just as elsewhere in the annals of our race. Personal quarrels and alienations existed among men of high position, both in the civil and military lines, just as we know they did in the late civil war. Avarice and rapacity were as common then as now.

We are apt to regard the present as a degenerate age, and mourn over the decline of public virtue, but a careful review of the past will serve to convince us that we vastly overrate the moral excellence of the bygone age, and that the world is no worse now than it was in the days of the Revolution. The distance which "lends enchantment to the view" has thrown into the shadow the vices, and we have only revealed to us the virtues of the fathers of the republic. Perhaps it is well that it is so, and that we should

> "Be to their virtues very kind,
> Be to their faults a little blind."

Time has softened the asperities of feeling engendered by the war of the Revolution. The blood of the descendant of the Whig has mingled with that of the descendant of the Loyalist, and in the centennial year of American independence, while we "fought our battles over again," it was with the bitterness of the past blotted out forever. As evidence of the state of feeling existing at the close of the Revolutionary struggle, and as a part of the history of the county, the following proceedings of meetings held in Chester County are given:

"At a meeting of the officers and other respectable inhabitants of the 5th Battalion district, Chester County Militia, at the house of James Miles, in East Caln township, on the 19th of June, 1783, Lieutenant-Colonel John Gardner in the chair,

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That in the opinion of this company, it is inconsistent with reason, justice, and sound policy, that such persons, of every description, as have deserted their country in the time of its calamities and distress and joined our enemies,—or who have by a conduct inimical to the Government and laws of their country been obliged to fly to them for refuge, should ever be permitted to return or remain amongst us, to participate in the blessings of that Freedom and Independence, now so happily established, and which they have done all in their power to deprive us of.

"*Resolved*, 2*ndly*, That we highly approve the laudable example of the officers of the militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and will cheerfully concur with them in carrying their patriotic resolves into execution.

"*Resolved*, 3*rdly*, That we will join with others of the community, in instructions to our Representatives in Assembly upon the subject,—and in the mean time use our utmost endeavors and influence to prevent the return of any of those enemies to their country; and that we will consider all persons who connive at, harbor, or entertain them, as unworthy of the character of Free citizens, and justly liable to the displeasure and resentment of all true Patriots and Friends of Liberty.

"*Resolved*, 4*thly*, That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the several and respective Battalions of the militia in this county as soon as possible, for their concurrence, and likewise published in the Philadelphia newspapers.

"*Resolved*, 5*thly*, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with, and meet committees that may be appointed from the other battalions in this county, to draw up a sett of instructions to our Representatives in Assembly, on the subject. The persons chosen, Colonel John Gardner, Major John Culbertson, Mr. Samuel Cunningham, Colonel Robert Smith, and Mr. John Beaton.

"Signed by order of the Company.

"JOHN GARDNER, *Chairman*."

"At a meeting of the officers of the seventh Battalion of the Chester County Militia, at the house of Ezekiel Webb, in the township of Kennett, on Saturday, the 26th July, 1783, Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Taylor in the chair.

"WHEREAS, During the late cruel and unjust war waged against these United States by the King of Great Britain, a number of persons, lost to all sense of honor and virtue, have deserted their country, joined her enemies, and used every means in their power to distress and enslave us. And whereas (our struggles for liberty have been successful, and their cruel designs frustrated), there is reason to fear that those persons will endeavor to insinuate themselves into these States: Therefore, to prevent this State from being a harbor for villains of every denomination,—

"*Resolved*, unanimously, 1*st*, That we will use our utmost endeavors to prevent persons of the above description from settling within the

limits of this Battalion: And we hereby pledge ourselves to each other, to unite and stand by each other in expelling them from amongst us. And as there is reason to think that some of the aforesaid persons are harbored amongst us; Therefore,

"*Resolved*, unanimously, 2*nd*, That we will hereafter inquire into the character, and examine every suspicious person that comes within our knowledge, and that we will assist each other in apprehending and securing them, that they may be brought to justice; and that we will unite in the bringing to condign punishment all persons who aid, abet, or harbor any of the said persons.

"*Resolved*, unanimously, 3*rd*, That we will concur with other Battalions of this county, in instructing our Representatives in Assembly, agreeably to the above resolutions; and that Colonel Isaac Taylor, Major John Craig, Peter Bell, and Captains William Whiteside and Absalom Baird, be appointed as a committee, to meet committees which may be appointed from the other Battalions in this county, to draw up said instructions.

"*Resolved*, 4*th*, That these resolutions be published in the Philadelphia newspapers.

"Signed by order of the meeting.

"ISAAC TAYLOR, *Chairman*."

ATTITUDE OF THE QUAKERS IN THE CONTEST—ENFORCED NEUTRALITY BY THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, was placed in an embarrassing position. Up to that period their members had been prominent in public affairs in Pennsylvania, and had maintained a controlling influence in the Assembly. In the controversies with the British government which preceded the war, they, with great unanimity, advocated the American side of the question, and endeavored to obtain a redress of grievances, and thus avoid the necessity of armed resistance. When this failed, and an appeal to arms became an apparent necessity, and the tendency of action in popular conventions and legislative assemblies pointed to that dire alternative, the case assumed a different aspect, and their love of order and their principles of non-resistance caused them to pause and consider what course they should pursue. The subject engaged the attention of the Yearly Meeting of the society, held in Philadelphia in 1775, at which discussions were held—often protracted into the night—to determine what to do in the perplexing position in which they found themselves. There was a division in the council, and an unmistakable disposition manifested on the part of some of the members, especially the younger ones, not to be governed in their conduct by the discipline of the society. The elder and more conservative portion of the members were, however, inclined to oppose the course matters were taking, not only in obedience to their peace principles, but because they believed that the established government, bad as it was, was better than rebellion and the anarchy which, there was reason to fear, would follow it, and they hoped that a continuance of efforts of a peaceful character would result in establishing the just rights of the people and in restoring the public tranquillity. The latter counsels prevailed, and a "testimony" was adopted in accordance with the professed religious convictions of the society, in which the members were exhorted to "demean themselves as peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government," and publicly declaring "against usurpation of power and authority, in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, and illegal assemblies," from which they declared themselves restrained by the conscientious discharge of their duty to Almighty God, "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice," and hoping to be enabled to maintain their "testimony" against any requisitions which might be made of them inconsistent with their religious principles and the fidelity they owed to the king and his government as by law established.

Many historical writers on the American Revolution have censured the Society of Friends for their attachment to the government of the crown, and for the passages contained in their epistles to their members expressive of their satisfaction therewith. It must be borne in mind, however, that it was a principle of the society to yield obedience unto the powers under which they lived in all things wherein conscience was not concerned, and to "render unto Cæsar the things which were Cæsar's;" and it must also be borne in mind that at the time these epistles were issued the Congress of the colonies were not one jot behind the Quakers in their expressions of loyalty to the king's government. The "testimony" of the Friends most inveighed against was that adopted at their Yearly Meeting held in January, 1775, and yet the Congress, five months thereafter, and only one year before the Declaration of Independence, issued its address to the king of July 8, 1775, a paper as strongly loyal as any ever penned by the Quakers. The "testimony" of the Friends, which was extensively circulated, gave offense to many persons, both within and without the society, and was partly the occasion, during the excitement of the war, of the arrest, banishment to Winchester, Va., and imprisonment of seventeen of the Friends—some of its leading members—who were instrumental in having the "testimony" put forth, and with the feeling that more or less prevailed,—that the Quakers were friends of the king, and by their "testimonies" and private admonitions exerted an influence against the patriots, and gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." Of these Friends thus exiled—taken by military escort, by circuitous routes, at untimely hours, and in whose behalf the Assembly suspended, by an act, the right of *habeas corpus*—was Thomas Gilpin, a native of Chester County, although residing in Philadelphia at the time of his arrest. When the character of the men who were banished is considered, the act seems wholly without excuse. Of the entire number of Quakers who were banished, probably not one of them took any part in politics whatever. They were of families of very early emigrants, who had kept up few or no relations with England; they were strictly, perhaps pertinaciously, wedded to the principles of their religious persuasion; they were not among those who had enjoyed the favors of the English government, and therefore, on that account, to be supposed friendly to their cause, and, from their habits of life, had no associations with that class of citizens. Many of them afterwards showed, in the progress of the contest, that they had no feelings of hostility to the patriot government, and they were not wanting in a generous support of it, in such manner as they believed to be consistent with the principles of their religious faith. No charges were ever presented against them, and (although

repeatedly requested) they were not allowed any examination or hearing. Indeed, it is impossible to look over the list of their venerable names and not feel satisfied that the course pursued towards them was not required by any public necessity. Such, indeed, as is shown by the proceedings for their recall from banishment, seems, when reason had resumed her sway, to have become the general sentiment.

The order for their arrest by the Executive Council of the State was given Sept. 10, 1777, and they left Philadelphia the 11th,—the day of the battle of Brandywine,—and at that time the excitement and feeling ran very high in that city. When, however, all efforts at negotiations for peace had failed, and a resort to arms was determined upon, the Friends, as a body, withdrew from the controversy, and maintained a position of passive neutrality during the seven years' war which ensued. It was one of the cardinal doctrines of the society to maintain a "testimony" against all wars, whether called offensive or defensive, and they could not, consistently with their principles, advocate or engage in it, or take any part in the conduct of governmental affairs where it would be necessary to provide means to carry it on. They were accused during the war of favoring the enemy because they dealt with those of their members who participated in it, and also because they refused to pay taxes levied for war purposes. They could not, however, without being false to their principles, have done otherwise; and it is equally true that while they maintained their testimony against war by disowning those of their members who engaged in it, they were equally impartial in the treatment of all other offenses against their discipline. Doubtless persons born within the pale of the society became Tories, but their number was greatly exaggerated at the time by those unacquainted with Quakerism. The fact that a large number of members actually entered the American service, and that others of them openly advocated a resort to arms, and lent their aid to the same cause in various ways, shows that the society had no feelings of hostility to the new government, and indicates generally the direction of the latent sympathy of those who remained faithful to their ancient testimonies. On several occasions during the war the society, in their meetings, appointed committees to treat with such of their members as had deviated from the "testimonies" of the society in engaging in military service, and to endeavor to reclaim them. These efforts were often successful, and some who in their desire for the success of the American cause had violated the rules of the society, acknowledged their error, and expressed regret for their deviation from their professed principles. The following acknowledgment of this character was presented to Kennet Monthly Meeting one week after the battle of Brandywine:

"Notwithstanding I have had a right of membership among the people called Quakers, but not enough regarding the principles of Truth in my own heart, have so far erred as to join with military preparations, so far as to make wheels for cannon carriages, after being advised to the contrary, it being inconsistent with the principles professed by me; for which error I am heartily sorry, and do condemn the same, and desire Friends to continue me under their care, hoping for the future to be more careful.

"ADAM SEED.

"18th of Ninth Month, 1777."

Gen. Washington at one time harbored the unjust suspicion that at the meetings of the society "plans of the most pernicious tendency were settled," owing, doubtless, partly to the character of the document put forth by the Yearly Meeting already referred to; and, acting on this suspicion, he, in the spring of 1778, while the British occupied Philadelphia, issued an order to prevent the country members from attending the Yearly Meeting in that city, and requiring their horses, if fit for service, to be taken from them. It was doubtless proper, in a military point of view, to prevent all intercourse with Philadelphia at that time; but the minutes of the meetings of the society throughout the whole country abundantly show that after the war commenced the Friends were perfectly passive, and the idea that they would, as a society, while professing neutrality, be guilty of acts inimical to the liberties of the country was of course entirely groundless, and to those familiar with the teachings of the society it is somewhat difficult to see how such a suspicion could exist. Still, we must judge the actions of men by the light which they possessed at the time, and not by a retrospective glance in the present noonday. We, who are familiar with the teachings of Quakerism, can readily see that the course of the society was actuated by, and was entirely consistent with, their long-expressed sentiments and their convictions of truth. At that day, however, this knowledge was not possessed in the same degree by those who had the conduct of the war, and hence many things were done under a sense of duty, and in the excitement of the contest, which would not have occurred had a fuller knowledge of the men composing the Society of Friends been possessed by those in authority. While the members of the Society of Friends, however, took no part in the contest of the war, they were not wanting in a generous support of it in such manner as they believed to be consistent with the principles of their religious faith, and contributed liberally of their substance to relieve the wants of those who suffered from its calamities.

The following extracts from the minutes of the Kennet and New Garden Monthly Meetings show the action taken in those meetings after the passage by the British army through their territory. That in Kennet Meeting, only seven days after the battle of Brandywine (held the 18th of the ninth month), 1777, was as follows:

"A concern arising in this meeting for y^e^ distressed inhabitants amongst us who have suffered by y^e^ armies; therefore, it is recommended to Friends in general to encourage Benevolence & Charity, by distributing of their substance to such as they may think are in want; and Joshua Way, James Bennett, Amos Harvey, Thomas Carlton, Jun^r^, Caleb Peirce, Thomas Gibson, Thomas Chandler, Jun^r^, John Marshal & James Wilson are particularly appointed to Inspect & endeavor to relieve such as are in distress, either for want of Victuals, Clothes, or other necessaries."

1777, at New Garden Monthly Meeting:

"The Committee to extend relief to the sufferers from the army, which recently passed through this neighborhood, reported that the sufferings of many had been great, but that none appear to be in want of the necessaries of life, except one in the verge of New Garden Preparative Meeting, which is referred to the care thereof; and that they generally appear to bear their sufferings with a good degree of cheerfulness."

The documents issued by the yearly and other meetings

of the society contained nothing which, fairly and impartially considered, could be construed into active opposition to the efforts which were being made to throw off the British yoke. Washington is reported to have said, at the time of the battle of Brandywine, that he felt he was in an enemy's country. This remark, if made, may be partly accounted for by the fact that the region of country in which that battle was fought was largely inhabited by members of the Society of Friends, who, in accordance with their religious convictions, maintained a position of neutrality during the war, and therefore could not render any aid, either by contributing or selling their property for the use of the army; and Washington, not understanding or appreciating their position, attributed their want of cooperation to a lack of sympathy with the patriot cause. There were, however, as has already been observed, a considerable number of Tories in the central and eastern portions of Chester County, whose influence was exerted in favor of the British interests; and no doubt this was felt by Washington while he was in the county.

COUNTY PENSIONERS.

The following is a list of the officers and men from the county who served in the war of independence and were wounded, taken prisoners, or otherwise disabled, who had pensions or allowances for pay granted either to themselves, their heirs, or legal representatives by the Orphans' Court of the county during the latter part of the war or in the years immediately succeeding. The sums allowed varied in amount according to the severity and nature of the wounds and disabilities and the rank of the party incurring them:

George Wilson, of Capt. Wilson's company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded Jan. 2, 1777, by musket-ball through left leg, at battle near Trenton, N. J.

Samuel Leslie, of Capt. James Lang's company, Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, ruptured on the retreat from Brandywine, September, 1777.

Samuel Smith, of Capt. John Harris' company, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded by a cannon-ball at battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777.

James Caruthers, of Capt. Thomas Boud's company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded by a musket-ball through both heels at battle of Green Springs, Va.

Robert Turk, wounded militiaman.

John Smith, of Capt. Benjamin Davis' company, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded by a musket-ball in right leg at Lake Champlain, in action with the Indians, in May, 1776.

Christian Cowpland, corporal of Capt. John Christy's company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded by a musket-ball in left arm at battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.

Thomas Swedy, gunner in Col. Thomas Proctor's regiment artillery, wounded by a musket-ball in right leg in engagement with the Indians at Newtown, August 29, 1779, and again on July 21, 1780, at the Block House, at Bull's Ferry, on the North River.

Robert Cherry, of Capt. Matthew Henderson's First Battalion of the Flying Camp of Pennsylvania, wounded by a musket-ball in left leg at Fort Lee.

Christopher Still, of Capt. John Christy's company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded by a musket-ball in elbow-joint of right arm at battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.

Capt. Jacob Hetherling, taken prisoner by the British, and died in captivity. His heirs were allowed three hundred dollars at one time, and one hundred and thirty-two at another.

David Jackson, of Capt. David Hayes' company of militia, had left hand shot off by a cannon-ball at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 2, 1777.

James Corney, of Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, lost his eyesight, and endured unusual hardships on severe duty.

John Miller, of Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, severely disabled.

Thomas Owen, of Capt. Joseph Potts' company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded by a musket-ball in right leg at battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.

Joshua Beeling, sergeant of Capt. Marshall's company, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart, wounded by a grape-shot in left hand at battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.

Samuel Ewing, of West Nottingham township, in Capt. Ephraim Blackburn's company, Fourth Battalion of Chester County militia, wounded in right thumb.

Thomas Wallace, of the Chester County militia, wounded in an engagement in Bucks Co., Penn., on Feb. 24, 1788, and taken a prisoner by the British forces.

Michael Righter, of Pennsylvania militia, from Chester County, taken a prisoner by the British, and died of wounds received in action.

PARTIAL LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF CHESTER COUNTY, WHO RECEIVED PENSIONS.

Henry O'Neil, West Bradford township; served seven years in Second Regiment of New Jersey line.

Jacob Wisner, of East Pikeland township; Capt. Scull's company, Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania line; died Dec. 26, 1846.

Evan Evans, West Vincent; corporal in Capt. John Brisbin's company, Col. St. Clair's Third Regiment of Pennsylvania line.

John Ketcham, Londongrove township; Capt. Jacob Humphrey's company, Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania line (Col. Harmer's).

Samuel Campbell, Coventry township; in Col. Robert Magaw's regiment of Pennsylvania line.

David Jones, Sadsbury township; enlisted in June, 1777, in Capt. Combs' company of Col. David Foreman's regiment in Gen. Maxwell's brigade, and served three years; then again enlisted in 1781–82, in a Delaware regiment, in Capt. James Moore's company.

Henry Fry served in Capt. Benjamin Frothingham's company of a Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Col. John Crain.

John Strickler, of East Fallowfield township; Capt. Jacob Humphrey's company, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania line.

John Harris, West Bradford; Capt. Christie's company in Pennsylvania regiment of infantry of Col. Thomas Craig.

William Todd, from Feb. 10, 1776, to Feb. 10, 1777, in Capt. Richardson's company of Col. Magraw's Pennsylvania line regiment.

Felix Christman, East Nantmeal; Capt. Edward Scull's company, Col. William Butler's regiment, from 1777 to 1780.

Andrew Garden, Tredyffrin township; drum- and fife-major in Col. Van Kaik's regiment, New York troops, and in Col. Peter Gansevoort's New York regiment three years.

John Gregory, Capt. Thomas Pry's company, Col. Moses Haven's Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania line, three years.

Edward Woodman, Tredyffrin township; Sixth North Carolina Regiment, Capt. Little's company, one year, then transferred to Capt. Somers' company of First North Carolina Regiment, and served during the whole war.

Robert Wood, Downingtown; Capt. John Payton's company, Third Regiment of Virginia line, Lieut.-Col. Hawkins.

Philip Jones, Tredyffrin township; Capt. Patrick Anderson's company in Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania line, Col. Atlee.

Samuel Smiley, Easttown township; Capt. Fraser's company, Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania line, Col. Anthony Wayne.

Charles Cooper, Easttown township; Capt. Scull's company in Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania line; also in Capt. John Davis' company of same regiment, commanded by Col. Harmer.

John Whitty, Willistown township; Capt. Joseph Williams' company of Third Massachusetts Regiment of Lieut.-Col. Mellen.

Peter White, Capt. Walker's company of Second Regiment of Maryland line.

Lieut. William Schofield, Tredyffrin township; Capt. Frederick Vernon's company, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania line, then commanded by Col. Francis Johnston.

Micajah Posey, Capt. Jacob Hetherling's company in Lieut.-Col. John Bull's Second Pennsylvania Regiment; taken prisoner at Fort Washington; exchanged after being in prison some time; then again enlisted in Col. Harmer's Pennsylvania line regiment.

Thomas M. Teall, West Bradford; Capt. Christopher Stewart's company, Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania line, Col. Robert Magraw; at battle of Fort Washington, where he was four times wounded and taken prisoner.

Jacob Newberry, East Nantmeal township; Joseph McClellan's company in Col. Richard Butler's Pennsylvania regiment.

Patrick Clemens, Capt. Lemar's company in Col. John Philip De Haas' regiment (Second) of Pennsylvania line.

John Magaw, East Nottingham township; Capt. William Rippy's company, Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania line of Col. William Irwine; died Feb. 18, 1855.

Robert Galway, East Nottingham township; Capt. Popham's company of Col. Haven's Congress regiment.

John Gillespie, East Nottingham township; Capt. Henry Darby's company, Delaware regiment, Col. John Haslett.

Samuel Scott, Birmingham; Capt. Frederick Vernon's company in Wayne's (afterwards Johnston's) Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

John Taylor, Brandywine township; Capt. Caleb North's company, Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania line.

Dennis Dempsey, Charlestown township; Capt. John Siddam's company, Delaware regiment of Col. John Haslett.

Robert Oldis, West Whiteland; Capt. William West's company, Col. Hubley's regiment.

Thomas Burn, West Bradford; Capt. Richard Emery's company, Fifth Maryland line regiment of Col. William Richardson, 1777–80.

James Neil, West Nantmeal township; Capt. Moore's company, Wayne's Fifth Pennsylvania line regiment.

Miles Crowley, West Bradford township; William Jenkins' company; marched to Quebec in Canada campaign; afterwards served in Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, in Capt. John Davis' company.

John Evanson, enlisted Feb. 9, 1776, Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment of Col. Elias Dayton.

Francis Fisher, marine; enlisted March 16, 1777, under Capt. Barney, on brig "Hyder Ali"; wounded by grape-shot in capturing the British ship "General Monk."

William Richardson, enlisted in May, 1776, for one year, Capt. William West's company, Col. John Shee's Fourth Pennsylvania line regiment; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, afterwards joined Capt. Connolly's company in Col. Butler's regiment, and participated in battles of Brandywine, Long Island, etc.

Jacob Verly, Charlestown township; enlisted in April, 1776, for two years, Col. John Fifer's North Carolina regiment; at Germantown battle.

Matthew Foos, East Fallowfield township; in corps of artificers of Col. Flowers', Capt. David Pancus' company; enlisted March 17, 1777.

Methuselah Davis, West Nantmeal township; enlisted March, 1776, Capt. Reese's company, Third Regiment of Pennsylvania line, Col. St. Clair.

Jacob Stillwagon, enlisted May, 1776, Capt. William West's company, Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania line, Col. John Shee; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, thirteen months out.

Andrew Higgins, East Fallowfield township; enlisted Feb. 1, 1777, Capt. John Stedham's company, Col. John Haslett's Delaware regiment; in battles at Long Island and White Plains.

Richard Cheyney, Thornbury township; in companies of First Troop of Capts. Solesky and Bodkin, under command of Count Pulaski.

William Stapleton, enlisted March 1, 1778, at White Horse; in Capt. Christopher Shaffer's company.

Benjamin Peck, East Bradford township; Capt. William Church's company, Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania line, Col. Wayne; afterwards in companies of Capts. James Moore and Isaac Seely.

Thomas McDowell, West Nottingham township; Third Company, Capt. Edward Spinner, Third Maryland Regiment of Maj. Landale.

John Neil, under Gen. Sullivan from Sept. 19, 1777, first as assistant forage-master, then forage-master; taken prisoner at Five-Mile Tavern, Del.; discharged in 1781.

James Brown, enlisted in 1776, First Company, Sixth North Carolina Regiment; died Jan. 17, 1842.

Capt. William Moore, was lieutenant in Capt. Grubb's company, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Miles; promoted to captain.

John Thomas, sergeant and artificer.

Philip Newman, North Coventry township.

Peter Fry, Upper Oxford township; died June 10, 1842.

George Rudolph, died April 24, 1842.

Philip Emery, East Nantmeal township.

Capt. Joseph McClellan, Col. Richard Butler's Ninth Regiment, and Col. Atlee's Thirteenth.

Richard Hamilton, Lower Oxford township; died March 23, 1840.

Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, died at West Chester, July 18, 1838.

Charles Wallace, West Fallowfield township; died May 15, 1842.

David Ford, West Fallowfield township; died July 14, 1836.

Col. Caleb North, Coventry township.

Robert Shannon, died March 18, 1837.

Lieut. Hezekiah Davis, Charlestown township; died Dec. 27, 1837.

James Guest, East Nantmeal township; died Dec. 14, 1836.

Andrew Gordon, Tredyffrin township.

John Quaintaince, East Fallowfield township; died June 21, 1835.

James Fulton, died Feb. 15, 1853.

David Crosby, died Feb. 21, 1834.

George Ivester, sergeant; died Oct. 20, 1832.

Andrew Wallace, Upper Oxford township; sergeant; died Jan. 27, 1835.

The First Pennsylvania line regiment was commanded by Col. William Thompson; the Second by Col. John Bull, then Col. John Philip De Haas; the Third by Col. Arthur St. Clair; the Fourth by Col. John Shee; the Fifth by Col. Anthony Wayne, then Col. Francis Johnston; the Sixth by Col. Robert Magaw; the Seventh by Col. William Irvine; the Ninth by Col. Harmer; and the Thirteenth by Col. William J. Atlee.

Cols. William and Richard Butler also commanded two Pennsylvania regiments.

LIEUTENANT AND SUB-LIEUTENANTS OF CHESTER COUNTY FROM 1777 TO 1785—FINES AND SUBSTITUTES—MILITIA OFFICERS.

In the Revolutionary war the necessity of organizing and disciplining the forces of the county who were to assist in conquering independence and freedom for the continent led to the creation, by the Supreme Executive Council, of the responsible post of county lieutenant. This office, whose name and duties were analogous to those of the king's lieutenants in the counties of the mother-country, gave him, with the rank of colonel, the charge of raising, arming, and provisioning the military contingent of his district, and in every way preparing the troops to take the field. They remained under his command till they were called into active service. The lieutenant of Chester County was Col. Robert Smith, appointed March 12, 1777, and served until March 21, 1785. His assistants, termed sub-lieutenants, were Lewis Gronow, Thomas Strawbridge, Thomas Cheyney, Andrew Boyd, Robert Wilson, Thomas Levis, and Benjamin Brannan. The militia appear to have been divided into eight classes. When a class was called out, many belonging to it could not or would not go. The deficiency was made up by the employment of substitutes, either taken from the other classes or from those not subject by law to the performance of military duty. These substitutes were procured by means of a bounty, which was paid by the State, to be remunerated by the fines imposed on delinquents, and varied from fifteen to fifty pounds for two months' service. In some regiments the number of substitutes nearly equaled the number of those regularly drafted. The system of employing substitutes at high rates was much complained of by the officers of the regular army, who regarded it as a serious obstruction to recruiting by enlistments. From March 1, 1780, to April 1, 1783, Col. Smith received, in fines, etc., £155,336 17*s.* 7*d.* in Continental money, £67 8*s.* 7*d.* in State money, and £1028 10*s.* 8*d.* in specie, all of which he paid out on orders from State treasury

(into which he had covered his receipts) for various military expenditures. It must be remembered that the Continental money was immensely depreciated. We give the amounts received by Col. Smith and his sub-lieutenants in the period of time before mentioned, received in three kinds of funds.

	Continental money.			State money.			Specie.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Robert Smith.....	155,336	17	7	67	8	7	1028	10	8
Lewis Gronow.....	97,712	17	6	1	0	0	405	16	9
Andrew Boyd.....	27,634	15	4						
Thomas Levis.....	89,915	14	9	110	3	6	701	7	0
Robert Wilson.....	29,935	7	0	6	15	0	186	11	3
" "	140	9	8						
Thomas Cheyney....	106,279	14	9				410	8	3

From March, 1777, to April 8, 1778, Thomas Strawbridge received, in paper money, £5239 2*s.* 10½*d.* To the credit of these officers, it appears that all the moneys received for fines for non-attendance upon days of exercise and substitutes were honestly accounted for or disbursed for necessary military purposes.

The officers and number of men enrolled in the eight battalions of Chester County were as follows:

1st.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull, Maj. Peter Hartman; number of men, 672.

2d.—Lieut.-Col. John Bartholomew, Maj. Cromwell Pearce; number of men, 873.

3d.—Lieut.-Col. George Pierce, Maj. Edward Vernon; number of men, 510.

4th.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Willing, Maj. William Brooke; number of men, 670.

5th.—Lieut.-Col. John Gardner, Maj. John Culbertson; number of men, 623.

6th.—Lieut.-Col. David McKey, Maj. Samuel Evans; number of men, 484.

7th.—Lieut.-Col. Isaac Taylor, Maj. John Craig.

8th.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Speer, Maj. John Boyd; number of men, 570.

The captains in the above battalions, serving at different periods, were Thomas Carpenter, Joseph Mendenhall, William Whiteside, Joseph Luckey, Hugh Reed, John Boyd, John Bryan, David Curry, Robert Corry, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Johnston, Sampson Thomas, Jonathan Rowland, Evan Anderson, William Harris, Isaac Thomas, Alexander Lockart, John Craig, Thomas Levis, John Flower, Jonathan Vernon, John Lindsey, Edward Vernon, John Pitts, Mordecai Morgan, Joseph Bogg, John Fleming, and Capts. Cypher, Willson, Hister, Boylan, Morrell, Moore, Smith, Cochran, Henry, Marsh, McCloskey, Quin, Kirk, Price, Kemp, Pierce, Huston, Dunning, Allen, Graham, Denny, Barker, Elton, Scott, Beatty, Griffith, Carroll, Hollman, Brumback, Barber, Snyder, Eyry, Cummings, Jenkins, Kincaid, Corbie, Hays, Williamson, Blackburne, Colby, Ramsay, McKee, Fulton, Evans, Black, Ramage, and Strode.

MILITARY OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE COUNTY COMMITTEE, 1776.

At a meeting of the Chester County committee, held at Richard Cheyney's house, in Downingtown, July 1, 1776, the following appointments were made in the battalion of the Chester County Flying Camp, that day organized, to wit:

Captains.—Joseph Gardner, Samuel Wallace, Samuel Culbinson, James Boyline, John McDowell, John Shaw, Matthew Boyd, and John Beaton.

First Lieutenants.—William Henry, Andrew Dunwoody, Thomas Henry, Benjamin Culbinson, Samuel Lindsay, Allen Cunningham, Joseph Strawbridge, and Joseph Bartholomew.

Second Lieutenants.—Robert Filson, William Lockard, Thomas Davis, Samuel Hamill, Jeremiah Cloud, Joseph Wherry, David Curry, and Alexander McCarragher.

Ensigns.—William Cunningham, John Grardtrensher, John Filling, Andrew Curry, Thomas James, Lazarus Finney, Archibald Desart, and John Llewellyn.

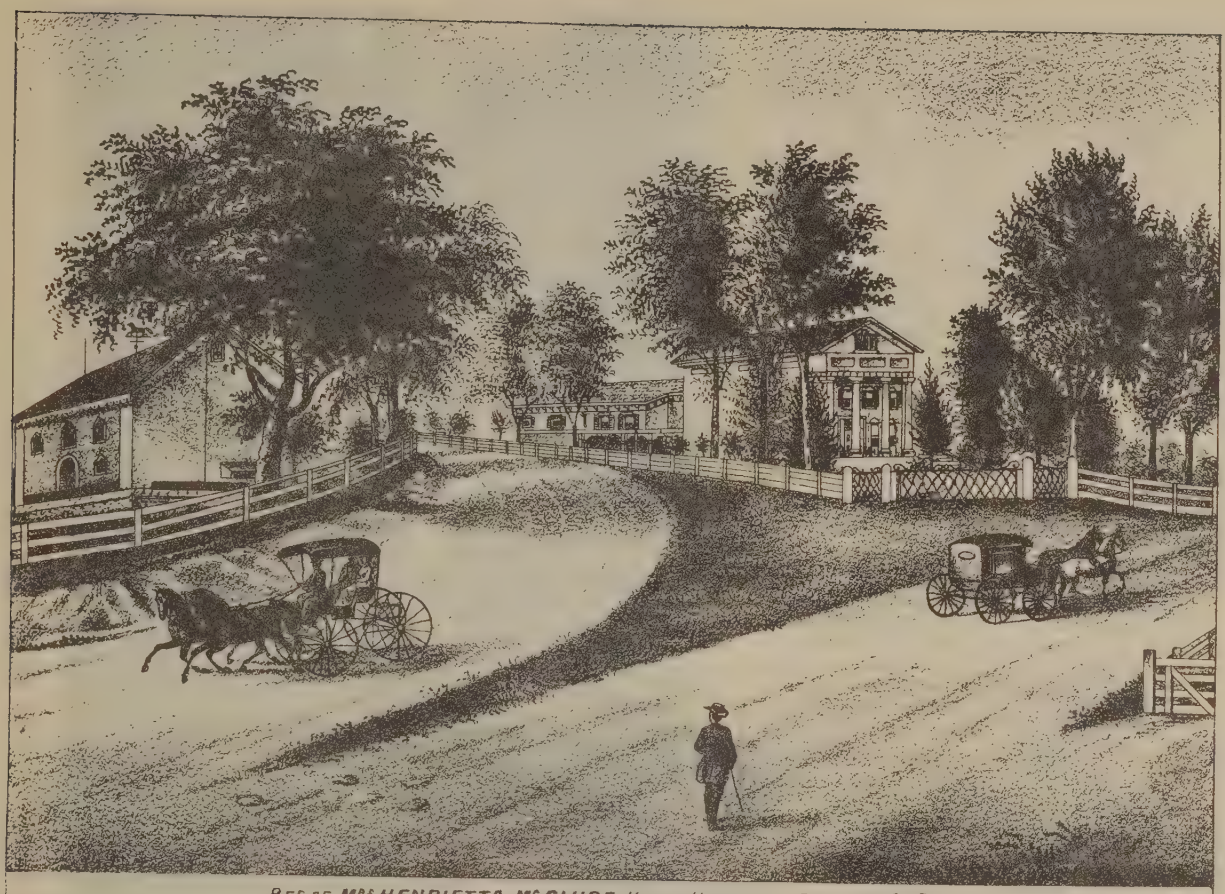
The field-officers appointed were Col. William Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull, and Maj. John Bartholomew. On July 20th William Price was appointed captain in place of John Shaw, resigned.

It was contemplated by the authors of this work to give a roster of the Chester County soldiers in the Revolution, and such a list was compiled from the recently-published "Archives of the Commonwealth;" but after its compilation, so unsatisfactory was the result, so incomplete the list, and so uncertain the location, that it has been decided to omit it from this work. The "Archives," unfortunately, do not give the residence of but a very few of the many thousands of names recorded in its lists. The reader who is interested to know who served in the various commands organized in this county, or who served under Chester County officers, is referred to the "Archives," above mentioned.

CHESTER COUNTY LOYALISTS.

No one can examine Sabine's "Loyalists of the American Revolution" without being convinced that, in point of morality, intelligence, and respectability, this class of people stood quite as high as their opponents. A large number of the so-called Whigs espoused the cause of freedom from a strong sense of the injustice meted out by the mother-country; but joined to these were many others of the lower classes in society, who were simply impatient of all restraint, and were ready to take part in any revolutionary schemes. The mob violence exercised by these towards such as were not ready to adopt extreme measures showed that they had little appreciation of human rights, or even feelings of humanity. Some, who might in time have been led to see the desirability of independence, were repelled by their lawlessness, and others, smarting under their wrongs, became the most vindictive enemies of the patriot forces.

There are grievances at this day quite as oppressive on some classes as was the much-talked of "taxation without representation," or duty upon tea, of the Revolutionary period, and there was certainly room then for an honest difference of opinion as to the advisability of open rebellion. The Tories of that day—at least those who took no active part—held a position similar to that of Union men in the South during the late Rebellion. As to the Friends, their fundamental principles forbade their taking any part in warlike measures just as fully as they did in regard to robbery or murder at any time. If those of their members who violated the discipline in respect to war (and thereby ceased to be Friends) were any indication of the prevailing sentiment, the society was decidedly favorable to independence. Even if they were not, their well-known humanitarianism is sufficient refutation against any charge of



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"MILFORD MILLS" UPPER UWCHLAN CHESTER CO. PA.

"CHERRY FARM."

RESIDENCE OF JOAQUIM BISHOP, REFINER AND WORKER IN PLATINUM,

base motives. Many of the charges brought against them then appear at this time not only groundless, but simply ridiculous.

The case of John Roberts, of Merion, though not within our present county limits, aroused more interest therein, perhaps, than that of any other sufferer from the partisan spirit of the time. A Friend of respectable family and well connected, he was tried, condemned, and executed, but for what reason is not very clear. The indictment against him contains nothing but generalities, beyond the fact that he had gone to and associated with the British forces in Philadelphia. The testimony of witnesses showed that even there his influence was exerted for the benefit of his countrymen. There are unfounded charges in history of his having piloted the enemy to an attack on some of the American troops, which, even if true, must have been under compulsion. The notes of the chief justice on the trial have disappeared, and it is believed by descendants of John Roberts and others that their disappearance resulted from a desire to shield the authorities from censure for putting any one to death on such slight charges. It is known, however, that just prior to the battle of Brandywine, when several Friends in Philadelphia had been arrested, and without any trial sentenced to banishment, under guard, to Virginia, John Roberts was in the city, and, seeing the distress and anxiety of the wives and families of those persons, undertook the hazardous expedient of visiting the British army, then arrived in this county, and asking for a sufficient force to intercept them. On his way to effect this he called in the night at the residence of his son-in-law, George Thomas, in West Whiteland, who warned him of the consequences, but he said that he could not feel easy without doing something in their behalf. Whether he communicated with the enemy is not stated, but the route of the exiles being changed, and their march accelerated, no interference was experienced by their escort.

A paper written by him during his imprisonment in Philadelphia is here given:

"Upon the 10th Day of October, 1777, I came to this City for my personal security—having been frequently threatened without any just cause by some malicious Persons in my Neighbourhood, both as to my Person, Family and Property,—without any Design whatever to aid or arise the Enemy or to injure my Country, the person or property of any Individual in it: When on the 15th a party of militia under the command of Gen. Potter came to my Plantation, enquired for me, threatened my Family, shot at one of my sons and took the other Prisoner, driving off With them at same time, 5 Horses, 21 head Horned Cattle and 38 sheep; which, joined with the most pressing solicitations of my Family, who thought my Life in Danger, deterred me from returning home as I intended.

"December 11th, at 3 o'clock in the morning Jacob James came to my Lodging & as I had before expressed often to him my anxiety to see my Family, & told me there was now an opportunity to go as the army were going over Schuylkill into that neighborhood. I told him it was time enough for me at daylight & then went to Bed again; when in about an Hour said James returned and urged me to go along, & said that he would be company for me, but upon my still refusing said James told me that General Cornwallis was then at the Bridge, and if I would not go a Guard would be sent and compel me to go; upon which, fearing the consequence and not suspecting what the Gen. wanted me for I got ready & went to the Bridge, when said James, going to the Gen. said something to him, when soon after I was put in charge of an orderly serg^{t}, whom I asked the Reason of my being put under Guard, who said it was his Lordship's orders to take particular care of me. I then began to think that I was intended for a Guide and went & begged the Gen^{l}: that he would not take me along for his Guide, as it would be attended with the most disagreeable and fatal consequences to me, observing to him that there might be others present & along the Road who knew the Road as well if not better. He replied that I was recommended to him & would not part with me. I then requested him to use his authority to prevent his army from plundering the Inhabitants upon the march: this he assured me of and order'd Guards accordingly to be planted at every house as the army marched along. Notwithstanding, some of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, their Horses, Cattle, Goods, &c., plundered, who were released and had their property restored at my intercession as many of the sufferers can testify.

"At night, when the army began to encamp, finding that an Express was to return to the City, I again renewed my application, as I had often done during the Day, for leave to return, which at length was granted, having not been able to see my Family, and as soon as I came to the City I related matters to Owen Jones and family as above stated.

"On the 12th December, when the army returned, they brought with them a Number of inhabitants prisoners, and the property and effects of many others. I made it my Business by every means in my power to have them set at Liberty, their property restored or satisfied for, which in many Instances I affected, in all I attempted it, and the threats and abusive treatment I frequently received from the British officers must have convinced both them and others present in what Light I was viewed by the B. army.

"Names of Prisoners who were discharged or assisted at my Request, viz.: Frederick Bittle, Richard Sheldon, Andrew Barr, James Brown, John George and son, Henry Smith and wife, Abram Streeper, James Sheward, James Quinn, James Brown, of Haverford, William Warner, son of Col. Warner, —— Rhoads, William Young, his son-in-law and two grandsons, Hugh Jones, Robert Elliot, and many others whose names I cannot at present recollect, together with John Valentine Egolf, for whom I was bound in a Bond of £100 Sterling that he would not depart the Lines. He deserted, and being repeatedly called to deliver him up, was at last obliged to get Thos. Franklin to write out to have him allowed in exchange or delivered up. In the mean time, being considered a prisoner in his stead, was detained until the army evacuated this City. When I went imediately before a Magistrate and subscribed the affirmation of alegiance according to Law; and also at the same time rendered myself up agreable to a Proclimation published by order of the Supreme Executive Council for the Benefit of Proscribed Persons, and gave Bail to abide my Trial accordingly. But have since been committed to prison by order of James Young, Esquire, of this City."

Petitions for his pardon or for a reprieve were signed by hundreds of persons in Chester and Philadelphia Counties, and presented to the Supreme Executive Council, but without avail, and he was executed Nov. 4, 1778. His property, one hundred acres, was confiscated, and sold to Daniel Clymer by deed dated April 19, 1780, but an allowance of seventy-five pounds per annum was decreed to his widow by the Supreme Court. It is also said that the British government, in recognition of the loss his family had sustained, granted an allowance of a considerable sum in compensation.

TRAVELING PASSES.

For some time after the close of the Revolutionary war, strangers traveling through our country were looked upon with suspicion and were liable to arrest, it being a time when many persons were at large for whose apprehension rewards had been offered. To avoid annoying detentions when away from home, our citizens were in the habit of obtaining passes from a magistrate, certifying to their good character. Some of these have been preserved, and the following is given as a sample:

"CHESTER COUNTY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. TO ALL CIVILL AND MILATERY OFFICERS.

GENTLEMEN, The Bearer Hereof John Jones Having applied to me y^e^ subscriber &c one of y^e^ Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for y^e^ County aforesaid for a Pass to Travell from hence to Bedford County with an Intention of Returning back when his Business is Done &c Therefore Pleas to Permit him to Pass and Repass y^e^ aforesaid Journey Unmolested He behaving himselfe as a Good Citizen which hath as yet Been y^e^ Charracter he Bears in y^e^ Neighbourhood he Now Resides In &c Given Under my Hand y^e^ 25th Day of March, A.D.: 1786.

"ISAAC TAYLOR, ESQ."

REMOVAL OF COUNTY-SEAT, AND FOUNDING OF WEST CHESTER.

The situation of the county-seat at Chester, on the extreme edge of the county, does not seem to have given rise to any serious dissatisfaction for a long period. At length, on the 28th of January, 1766, a petition was presented to the Assembly, signed by a great number of persons, to the following effect: That the petitioners have long labored under a grievance by reason of the county-seat and courts of justice being fixed at the extreme corner of the county, which is attended with many difficulties to those who are obliged to attend courts, by increasing the officers' fees for mileage, etc.; that many poor widows are obliged to travel thirty or forty miles for letters of administration, and are put to much trouble in attending Orphans' Court at so great a distance. For these reasons the petitioners asked for an act for erecting a court-house and holding courts as near the centre of the county as might be. Nine petitions to the same same effect were presented May 7th, followed the next day by twelve counter-petitions, that from the borough of Chester being in substance as follows:

"That in the first regulation of the said county, in the year one Thousand six Hundred and Eighty-two, the Honourable William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the Royal Charter, did order that the Townsted or Village, then bearing the name of Upland, should be called Chester, and thereupon constituted it the Shire-Town of the County of Chester, and ordained and appointed all the Courts of Judicature for the Affairs of the County to be there held and kept, and the County Goal or Prison to be and remain there forever;—that the said William Penn, Esq., afterwards, to wit, on the Thirty-first day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and One, did grant, by Charter, unto the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Borough, that the Sheriff and Clerk of the Courts of the said County for the time being, if not Residents in the said Borough, should appoint and constitute sufficient Deputies, who should from Time to Time reside, or constantly attend, in the said Town of Chester, to perform the Duties of their respective Offices; which said Privileges (with respect to the holding of the Courts of Judicature at Chester), were afterwards established by John Evans, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, by an Ordinance issued by him, under the Great Seal, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seven, and afterwards confirmed by an Act of General Assembly, made perpetual, and passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-one."

The petitioners furthermore reply to the complaints of the removalists by saying that the loss of time falls heavier upon those who live near,—for it is notorious that such attend courts more than three times to the others' once,—and that the deputy register, in the execution of his office, has no connection with the courts of justice at all.

Nothing was accomplished at this time, and during the exciting political disturbances of succeeding years the subject was probably allowed to rest until our county was relieved from the invasions of the British armies, when it was again brought forward with additional reasons for a change.

Those favorable to a removal succeeded in procuring the passage of an act of Assembly on the 20th of March, 1780, which authorized William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilson, and Joseph Davis, or any four or more of them, to purchase a piece of land situate in some convenient place in the county, and to build a new court-house and prison thereon, and to sell the old court-house and prison in the town of Chester. These gentlemen purchased a lot of land in the township of East Caln from Rosanna Sheward, on which to erect the building, but for some cause not now certainly known—probably because a majority of them may have been opposed to the removal of the county-seat—they proceeded no farther in the matter.

On the 22d of March, 1784, a supplement to the original act of Assembly was passed, substituting John Hannum, Isaac Taylor, and John Jacobs in place of the first-named commissioners, and authorizing them to carry the act of 1780 into effect. This supplement, however, contained a clause not in the original act, restricting the commissioners from erecting the buildings "at a greater distance than one mile and a half from the Turk's Head tavern, in the township of Goshen, and to the west or southwest of said Turk's Head tavern, and on or near the straight line from the ferry called the 'Corporation Ferry,' on the Schuylkill, to the village of Strasburg." Tradition says that this restrictive clause was inserted at the instance of Col. John Hannum, a member of the Assembly, and one of the commissioners named in the act, who was the owner of lands near the junction of the Valley Creek with the Brandywine, and who believed that it would allow the buildings to be located on his lands; and he trusted to his personal influence, and to his position as one of the commissioners, to cause the buildings to be thus located. He was, however, mistaken in the distance, as his lands on measurement proved to be more than two miles from the Turk's Head, and were therefore, by the terms of the act, excluded from competition.

This tradition must be received with some allowance, as Col. Hannum must have known that none of his land was within less than two miles of the Turk's Head. Another theory that has been suggested gives the people of Downingtown the credit of obtaining the clause restricting the location, in order to keep the county-seat away from their village

May 1, 1784, Benjamin Trego, of Goshen, and Bathsheba, his wife, "As well for and in Consideration of Promoting the Public Good and divers other considerations them thereunto especially moving, as for and in Consideration of the sum of Five shillings," convey to John Hannum, Esq., Isaac Taylor, Esq., and John Jacobs a lot in Goshen for the use of the county, to build a court-house and prison thereon. Although Bathsheba did not sign the deed, the title will not be called in question. The lot is described as beginning at a stake on the southwest side of High Street,

so called, it being a corner of a lot laid off to John Hannum; thence by the said lot south fifty-six degrees west ten perches; thence south thirty-four degrees east by the lot of John Hannum, and lot of John Underwood, seven perches to a stake; thence by other land of Benjamin Trego, north fifty-six degrees east ten perches to a stone on the southwest side of High Street; thence north thirty degrees west seven perches to the beginning.

It will be noticed that Col. Hannum was careful to secure an adjoining lot before the purchase was consummated for the county. The first-mentioned piece of ground corresponds with the northern part of the present court-house lot. Building was commenced soon after the purchase was made, but the walls of the court-house were not quite completed when winter set in, and the operations of the workmen were suspended. Before the opening of spring permitted them to resume their labors the act of Assembly authorizing the erection of the buildings was suspended. This suspension act was passed March 30, 1785. It does not seem, however, to have prevented the removalists from proceeding with the work, who resumed active operations on the buildings as soon as the season permitted.

The people of Chester, when they found the removal project checked by the passage of the suspending act, took fresh courage, and indulged the hope that the whole scheme might yet be defeated. To make assurance doubly sure, they deemed it best to demolish the work already done, and thereby remove all pretext for going on with it at a future day. Accordingly, they mustered their forces, appointed Maj. John Harper commander, and, being provided with a field-piece, a barrel of whisky, and other warlike munitions, they took up the line of march towards the Turk's Head, in order to batter down the unfinished walls of the new court-house and prison. Mr. Lewis, in his "History of Chester County," thus describes the expedition and its results:

"A few days before this expedition left Chester, notice of its object was communicated by some of the leaders to the neighborhood of the Turk's Head, and preparations were immediately made for its reception. In this business Col. Hannum was particularly active. He requested Col. Isaac Taylor and Mr. Marshall to bring in what men they could collect, and began himself to procure arms and prepare cartridges. Grog and rations were freely distributed, and a pretty respectable force was soon upon the ground. The windows of the court-house were boarded upon each side, and the space between filled with stones, loop-holes being left for the musketry. Each man had his station assigned him; Marshall and Taylor commanded in the upper story, Underwood and Patton below, while Col. Hannum had the direction of the whole. All things were arranged for a stout resistance.

"The non-removalists, having passed the night at the 'Gen. Greene,' made their appearance near the Turk's Head early in the morning, and took their ground about two hundred yards southeast of the present Quaker meeting-house. Here they planted their cannon, and made preparations for the attack. They seemed, however, when everything was ready, still reluctant to proceed to extremities; and having remained several hours in a hostile position, an accommodation was effected between the parties by the intervention of some pacific people, who used their endeavors to prevent the effusion of blood. To the non-removalists was conceded the liberty of inspecting the defenses that had been prepared by their opponents, on condition that they should do them no injury; and they on their part agreed to abandon their design, and to return peaceably to their homes. The cannon, which had been pointed against the walls, was turned in another direction, and fired in celebration of the treaty. Col. Hannum then directed his men to leave the court-house, and having formed in a line a short distance to the right, to ground their arms, and wait till the other party should have finished their visit to the building. Here an act of indiscretion had nearly brought on a renewal of hostilities, for one of Maj. Harper's men having entered the *fort*, struck down the flag which their opponents had raised upon the walls. Highly incensed at this treatment of their standard, the removalists snatched up their arms, and were with difficulty prevented from firing upon the major and his companions. Some exertion, however, on the part of the leaders allayed the irritation of the men, and the parties at length separated amicably without loss of life or limb."

Dr. Smith, in his "History of Delaware County," says,—

"It has come to the author traditionally that the attack of the Chester people was instigated by the removalists proceeding with the buildings after the passage of the suspension act, and that a promise to desist from the work was a prominent article in the treaty of peace,—a promise that was only kept while the attacking party remained in sight and hearing. The attempt by the non-removal party to batter down the unfinished buildings was a high-handed outrage, which rendered those engaged in it amenable to the laws. The fact that they were allowed to escape with impunity is rather corroborative of the idea that the attack was not altogether unprovoked, and renders it probable that the cause for it assigned by tradition is the true one."

At the next session of the Legislature the popular breeze was in favor of the removalists, and the suspending act of the previous session was repealed by an act bearing the following curiously iterative title, viz.:

"An *act* to repeal an *act* entitled an *act* to suspend an *act* of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, entitled a supplement to an *act*, entitled an *act* to enable Wm. Clingnan, Thomas Bull, etc."

This act, which was passed on the 18th of March, 1786, settled the controversy, the buildings were completed, and on the 25th of September, 1786, a law was enacted empowering the sheriff of Chester County to remove the prisoners from the old jail in the town of Chester to the new jail in Goshen township. All the records, deed-books, wills, court papers, etc., were removed, and West Chester became the seat of justice, instead of Chester.

The county buildings first erected were the court-house and jail. The court-house stood at the northeast corner of the lot, and the jail in the rear of the court-house. They were miserable specimens of architecture, those who planned them seeming to have no conception of such a thing as architectural symmetry or beauty. The jail was torn down on the completion of the present county prison, which was erected in 1838, and the court-house and offices on the erection of the present court-house, in 1847–48.

The first court held at West Chester commenced on the 28th of November, 1786. In those days the courts were held by the justices of the peace of the county. Those present at this first court were William Clingan, William Haslett, John Bartholomew, Philip Scott, Isaac Taylor, John Ralston, Joseph Luckey, Thomas Cheyney, Thomas Levis, and Richard Hill Morris.

While the subject of the removal was pending before the Legislature, the opposition was very bitter and spirited. Dr. Smith says that in one of the missives addressed to the Legislature by those opposed to the removal, West Chester is described as "that elegant and notorious place, vulgarly called the *Turk's Head* (by some called West Chester), a place as unfit for the general convenience, and much more so, than any one spot that might be pointed out within ten

miles square of the above-described place (except towards the New Castle line)."

The contest also had its humorous side, and satirical songs were written and rude jests indulged in at the expense of the busy-bodies of both parties. One Joseph Hickman, a ready rhymster, composed a burlesque ditty in ridicule of the inhabitants of Chester, whose interests were likely to be affected by the change of the seat of justice. It was entitled "Chester's Mother," or the lamentations of the dependents of the old seat of justice over the prospect of losing a nursing mother. Inasmuch as the production indicates the tone and style of rustic satire at that tempestuous period of our local history, and as the busy-bodies thus hitched into rhyme have long since passed away, it may be allowable, and even acceptable to the curious in antique poesy, to insert it here as a specimen of our early indigenous literature.

An old English wool-comber, a retainer of the Turk's Head party, Marmaduke Wyvil by name, who, half a century since, used to ramble about the country like an ancient troubadour, was very fond of chanting the ditty for a small consideration. A drink of cider or a small glass of whisky would at any time procure its recital, with emphatic intonation and peculiar unction:

LAMENT OVER CHESTER'S MOTHER.

Poor Chester's mother's very sick,
Her breath is almost gone;
Her children throng around her thick,
And bitterly do moan.

Cries little 'Lisha,* the first-born,
"What will become of I,
A little orphan, held in scorn,
If mamma she should die?

"Not only I will be opprest,
I younger brothers have,
Who cannot do without the breast
When mamma's in her grave."

And then poor helpless Billy† cries,
"Oh! how shall I be fed,
What shall I do, if mamma dies?
I cannot work for bread,—

"These little hands have never wrought.
Oh, how I am opprest!
For I have never yet done aught
But hang on mamma's breast."

Little Davis,‡ he comes next,
A puling, silly boy;
His countenance appears perplexed
And destitute of joy.

"How is our dear mamma?" he cried,
"Think you we can her save?
How is the wound that's in her side,
Which cursed Hannum § gave?"

Says little Ned,‖ "Upon my word,
Poor mamma will be slain;
Though cursed Hannum lost his sword,¶
He's got it back again.

"What shall I do if mamma dies?
What will become of Ned?"
The tears came trickling from his eyes,
And straight he took his bed.

Then Caley,** he came next in view,
His mouth was all awry:
Says he, "Oh, what will Caley do
If dear mamma should die?

"She might have lived for many a year,
And all her children fed,
If Hannum hadn't poisoned her,
Curse on his frizzled head!"

Cries little John,†† the youngest son,
Who just began to crawl,
"If mamma lives I soon shall run;
If not, I soon shall fall.

"Oh, may Jack Hannum quickly die,
And die in grievous pain,
Be sent into eternity,
That mamma may remain!

"May all his projects fail likewise,
That we may live again!"
Then every one rolled up his eyes,
And cried aloud, "Amen!"

The commissioners who erected the public buildings were authorized by act of Assembly to dispose of the old court-house and prison in the town of Chester. In pursuance of this authority, they made sale of them to William Kerlin, and conveyed them to him by deed dated March 18, 1788, for the consideration of four hundred and fifteen pounds. Mr. Kerlin at that time owned and kept a public-house on the opposite side of the main street of the town from the public buildings.

March 3, 1788, an act was passed reciting the act of March 20, 1780, under which a lot of land had been purchased for a county-seat; also the supplementary act restricting the commissioners to certain limits, in pursuance of which the court-house and prison had been erected in Goshen, and now directing

"That the commissioners in and for the county of Chester, or any two of them, be, and they are hereby, empowered and directed to expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder, a certain lot of land lying and being in the township of East Caln, purchased from Rosanna Sheward for the use of said county by William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilson, and Joseph Davis, commissioners under the act first recited, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a marked hickory sapling standing on the north side of the Conestoga road; thence by said road north seventy degrees and a half east ten perches to a post; thence by lands of said Rosanna Sheward, north eighteen degrees west sixteen perches to a post; thence by said Rosanna Sheward's land, south seventy-one degrees and a half west ten perches to a post; thence south eighteen

* Elisha Price, a prominent and active opponent of the removal. He was a lawyer, and perhaps the oldest resident practitioner.

† William Kerlin, one of the principal inn-keepers in Chester, and consequently a vehement opponent of removal.

‡ Davis Bevan, a retail merchant in Chester, and an active partisan in this controversy.

§ John Hannum, chairman of the commission for effecting the removal, and the master-spirit in the whole affair; of course, exceedingly obnoxious to the people of Old Chester. The colonel was a sort of county autocrat, and for a long time managed matters pretty much in his own way. He built the old Washington Hotel, on High Street, with only a narrow alley between it and the court-house; and, with a view to secure the patronage of the judges to the hotel, he projected a kind of gallery or passageway from the second story across the alley into the hall of justice, for the accommodation of their honors, and even went so far towards effecting an opening as to remove some stones from the court-house wall, when the county commissioners mustered courage enough to forbid further operations. The gaps made in the wall testified to the presumptuous liberty thus taken for many years, until the exterior of the old building was renovated by a rough coat of plastering and pebble-dashing.

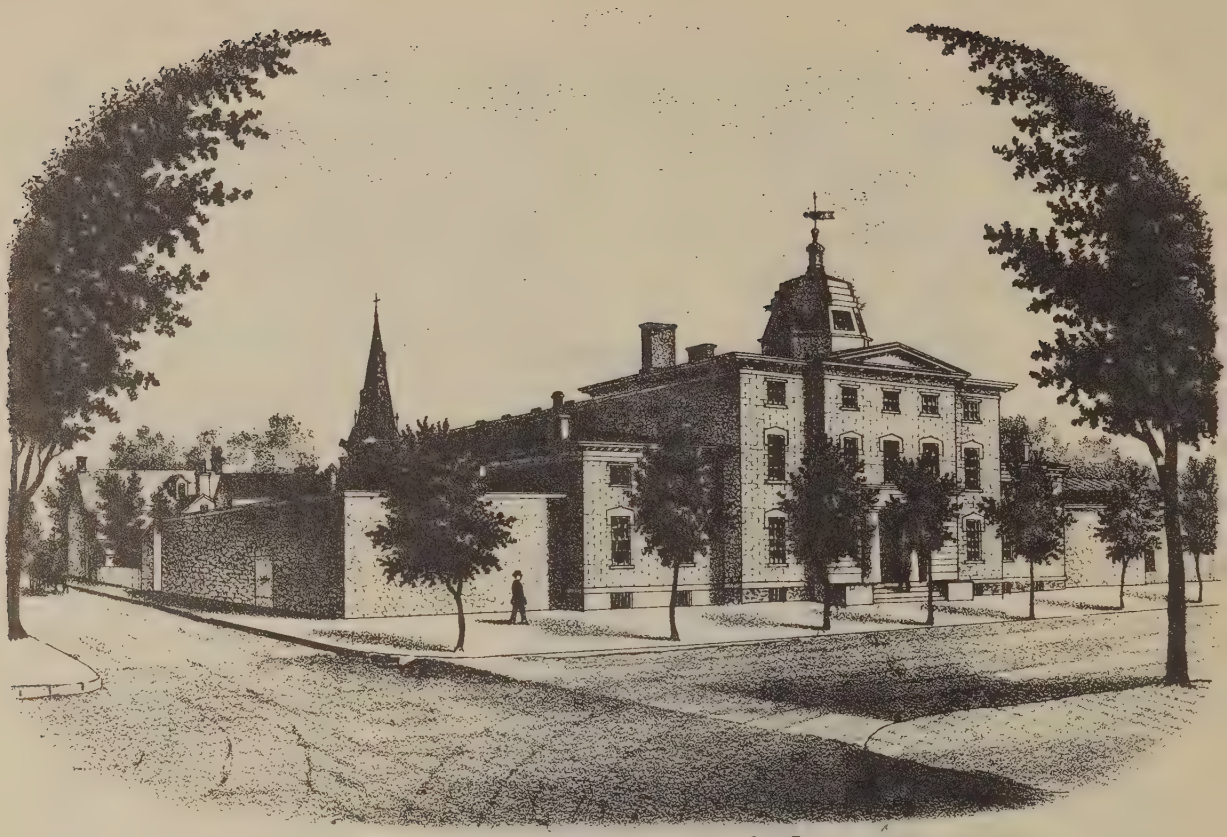
‖ The reference here is either to Edward Vernon or to Edward Richards, but which is now uncertain.

¶ The allusion here is to the capture of Col. Hannum by a party of British light-horse, who surprised him one night in his bed and took him prisoner to Philadelphia.

** Caleb Davis, who held the office of prothonotary from 1777 to 1791, and took a lively interest in the question of removal.

†† Maj. John Harper, a Revolutionary officer, who had then recently commenced tavern-keeping in Chester; of course he was opposed to removal. Tradition says he had command of the belligerent forces which came to demolish the unfinished buildings. He afterwards came to reside in West Chester, and was for some time landlord of the famous Turk's Head tavern.

CHESTER COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, NEWLIN.



JAIL, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO. PA.

COURT HOUSE, WEST CHESTER, PA.

degrees and a half east sixteen perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre, be the same more or less."

In pursuance of this act the lot was sold, and became the property of Richard Downing, the leading spirit in opposing the location of the county-seat at this place (Downingtown); and from him it passed to his daughter Phebe, who married Jesse Meredith, who for many years was a merchant in the village. His children, Richard and Elizabeth Meredith, sold the lot to R. D. Wells, the present owner, whose dwelling stands thereon in place of an old log house, still remembered by persons living. It is west from the railroad station, and almost directly opposite the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and retains the original area. Through the researches of Dr. John P. Edge the location has been identified.

PUBLIC OFFICE BUILDING.

Benjamin Trego, of Goshen, conveyed to his son Emmor, Aug. 26, 1784, a lot on the south side of the court-house lot, and occupying the space between the latter and South Street, now Market Street. It was three and one-half perches wide on High Street, and two and one-quarter wide at the west end. The consideration was forty pounds. Emmor Trego conveyed the same lot, Feb. 27, 1786, to Abraham Williamson and Jesse James, of Thornbury, for fifty-five pounds of silver money, and they sold it, June 16, 1790, to John Worth, Joseph Gibbons, and James Moore, county commissioners, who probably purchased it for the erection thereon of a building to accommodate the county officers. Prior to this time the officers had kept the records at their private residences. The following memorandum has been preserved respecting the proposed structure:

"The Cellar is to be 6 feet bellow the surface of the Ground, to be wall'd up with good stone and Lime-mortar as high as the water table; to have five windows in it, and one Cellar Door to be in the End next to the Court house; a halfe of it is to be arch'd with suffitient well burn'd bricks: The two front Room floors to be of good pine boards: The two Back Rooms to have Suffitient floors, well cover'd with Lime mortar, blacksmith Cinders, Sand, &c.: The Rooms are to have two windows in Each: the Doors are to have Pediments over them: the two back Rooms are to have Groin Arch'd Ceilings: the Roughf to be Coverd with good 3 feet Shingles, Cources about 9 Inches: a Neet Cornice to the Eves; One Cercular window in Each End: Steps to front Doors are to be of hew'd stone: the whole to be well Painted: The Building is to be 36 ft. Square, —— for the sum of Eight hundred Pounds.

"JOHN SMITH."

This John Smith, who was the brother of Col. Robert Smith, undertook to erect the building in accordance with these specifications, and for the performance thereof gave a bond in double the amount of the contract to Joseph Gibbons, James Moore, and Elijah McClenachan, commissioners, dated April 4, 1791. His sureties were Persifor Frazer, Caleb Davis, and Thomas Ross. This building stood in the southeast corner of the present court-house yard, with the front on High Street.

On May 6, 1830, William Wollerton, of Uwchlan, and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed to the county commissioners a narrow piece of ground at the west end of the two former purchases, thus completing the county possessions at this place.

The first court-house here stood with gable end to High Street, and the entrance on the south side. The first floor was used for the court-room, and at the north side thereof was a raised platform extending the length of the building. This arrangement was doubtless for the accommodation of the justices who held the Court of Common Pleas at that time, and of whom there were a large number. After the justices ceased to hold courts, and the number of judges was reduced to five or less, a portion of this platform at each end was cut off by a railing and thrown open to the use of spectators. The second story was divided into rooms for the use of the grand and petit juries, and was reached by a stairway in the southeast corner.

At a later period a circular addition was made at the west end of the building, and the judges' bench placed therein. In this addition were three windows, reaching nearly to the floor, at some one of which the judges frequently entered the building. At the same time the southern door was closed, and an entrance made at the east end.

THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

On March 12, 1846, the county commissioners—Mardecai Lee, Enos Pennock, and Smith Sharpless—resolved to build a new court-house, and that it be located on the public lot, so as to bring the eastern line of the building (exclusive of the portico) on a line with the western end of the old court-house, and the north line of the building two feet south of the southern part of the said old court-house. Its position was afterwards changed and altered by being moved eastward and northward. Its architect was Thomas U. Walter, and the contractors were William Ingram, Chalkley Jefferis, James Powell, and David H. Taylor. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1846, in which, at the southeast corner, nearly about the height of the top of the lower window, were deposited various documents, the newspapers of the day, and coins of that year. Its architecture is Corinthian, and this structure, which is worthy of the taste and resources of this ancient county, was completed in 1847.

The following are the expenditures for this piece of public property:

Amount of original contract	$45,049.67
Extra work on same	739.89
Making shelves, cases, counters, etc., for offices	16,754.50
Iron pipes to conduct water to street	239.45
Building walls, privies, paving and filling yard	3,030.26
James Parke, for marble coping and steps for yard	1,166.84
Peter Mingus, for iron fence	1,480.00
Thomas U. Walter, architect	1,911.70
William Apple, for vane and ball on cupola	66,67
William Sweeny, gilding same	47.00
Total cost	$55,345.98

The additions, alterations, repairs, etc., to the court-house have been (including expenses for gas, water, coal, etc.), as follows:

1852	$221.47	1867	578.80
1853	169.32	1868	777.30
1855	1,699.88	1869	1,063.57
1856	2,908.49	1870	1,258.88
1857	33.23	1871	698.46
1858	382.71	1872	987.66
1859	*21,816.66	1873	2,517.63
1860	2,671.65	1874	1,550.33
1861	337.20	1875	982.26
1862	105.60	1876	548.05
1863	762.91	1877	2,587.06
1864	280.45	1878	2,652.79
1865	123.31	1879	1,490.68
1866	179.00	1880	976.58

* Facing with Pictou stone by Gray & Paul.

For this and other data from the commissioners' office we are indebted to Joseph F. Hill, the present clerk, who has done more to systematize the records of that office than all his predecessors combined.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY—DELAWARE COUNTY ERECTED.

The new seat of justice at West Chester was near the centre of the county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Strasburg, and as convenient to all parts of the county as could reasonably be desired. The people of Chester, however, finding themselves deprived of the advantages resulting from having the seat of justice in their midst, suddenly discovered that they suffered serious inconvenience by reason of its being removed to a great distance from them, and accordingly set themselves to work to endeavor to procure a division of the county and the erection of a new one, with the county-seat at Chester. The Legislature listened to their petitions, and on the 26th of September, 1789, passed "An Act for dividing the county of Chester, and to erect part thereof into a separate county." The first and second sections of the act read as follows:

"SEC. I. Whereas the inhabitants of the borough of Chester and the southeastern parts of the county of Chester have by their petitions set forth to the General Assembly of this State that they labor under many and great inconveniences from the seat of justice being removed to a great distance from them, and have prayed that they may be relieved from the said inconveniences by erecting the said borough and southeastern parts of the said county into a separate county, and as it appears but just and reasonable that they should be relieved in the premises,

"SEC. II. *Be it enacted*, etc., that all that part of Chester County lying within the bounds and limits hereinafter described shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a separate county, that is to say: Beginning in the middle of Brandywine River, where the same crosses the circular line of New Castle County, thence up the middle of the said river to the line dividing the lands of Elizabeth Chads and Caleb Brinton, at or near the ford commonly called or known by the name of Chads' Ford, and from thence, on a line as nearly straight as may be, so as not to split or divide plantations, to the great road leading from Goshen to Chester, where the Westtown line intersects or crosses the said road, and from thence, along the lines of Edgemont, Newtown, and Radnor, so as to include those townships, to the line of Montgomery County, and along the same and the Philadelphia County line to the river Delaware, and down the same to the circular line aforesaid, and along the same to the place of beginning, to be henceforth known and called by the name of 'Delaware County.'"

By the same act John Sellers, Thomas Tucker, and Charles Dilworth were appointed commissioners to run and mark the line dividing the counties in the manner before mentioned. These men performed the duty thus assigned them. The public buildings at Chester, which, on the removal of the county-seat to West Chester, had been sold to William Kerlin, were purchased from him for the use of the new county, and the town of Chester again attained the dignity of a county-seat.

It will be observed by an examination of the line on the map of Chester County that a portion of it is very crooked. This was partly rendered necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act,—that the line should be run "so as not to split or divide plantations." Tradition says that the commissioners acceded to the wishes of the landowners along the line as to which county they desired their plantations to be in, and ran the line accordingly. An inspection of the line shows that this was very probably the case, and that the commissioners, while obeying that part of their instructions which directed them to run the line "so as not to split or divide plantations," seem to have lost sight of another provision,—that it should be run "as nearly straight as may be."

The townships of Birmingham and Thornbury were divided, but provision was made in the act that the parts of townships falling in each county should severally constitute independent townships, and that each new township should retain the name of the original township from which it was taken.

It will further be observed on an inspection of the map of the county that there is a small portion of territory at the southwest corner of Birmingham township, Delaware County, situated between the circular line and a bend in the Brandywine Creek, marked "Part of Birmingham, Chester County," which is over two miles distant from the main body of that township; and many persons have doubtless wondered why Birmingham township, in Chester County, should be the owner of territory thus situated.

A critical examination of the dividing line between the counties will explain the seeming anomaly. The act of Assembly erecting Delaware County provides that the line shall begin "in the middle of Brandywine River, where the same crosses the circular line of New Castle County, thence up the middle of the said river," etc. The portion of territory in question formed part of the original township of Birmingham, as it existed before the division, but is entirely west of the Brandywine, the bend in the creek at its western boundary not running quite down to the circular line. Being thus cut off from that part of the township included in Delaware County, it constituted a part of the division which fell to Chester County, and has ever since formed a part of Birmingham township, Chester County.

Dr. Smith, in the "History of Delaware County," speaking of the running of the line between the counties, says,—

"A draught in the possession of the author, doubtless prepared from the surveys made by the commissioners, presents several interesting facts which it may not be amiss to notice.

"A straight line was run from the starting-point on the Brandywine to the intersection of the Goshen road by the western line, which is six miles three-quarters and fifty-four perches in length, whereas the crooked line between the same points, passing along the boundaries of the farms cut by the straight line, and now forming the division line between the two counties, has a length of eleven miles one-quarter and nineteen perches. On a line perpendicular to the abovement oned straight line, the court-house at West Chester is only three miles three-quarters and fifty-eight perches distant. The bearing of this perpendicular line is north forty six degrees west.

"It is charged, in a note on the draught, that a member of the Legislature, while the act for a division of the county was under consideration, asserted that no part of the straight line run by the commissioners would come nearer West Chester than six miles.

"The court-house at West Chester lies nearly due north from the commencement of the division line on the Brandywine, and is a little over five miles distant from that point, whereas it was alleged at the session of the Legislature at which the act was passed that the distance was nine miles.

"From the intersection of the Goshen road and the county line to West Chester the distance in a direct line is four miles three-quarters and sixty perches nearly, and the course north eighty-five degrees west. The shortest distance from the Street road to West Chester is nine hundred and sixty-five perches.

"It also appears from the draught that another division line had

been proposed. This commenced at the mouth of Davis' or Harvey's Run, on the Brandywine, and ran so as to include the whole of Thornbury township, in Chester County.

"The average gain to the whole people of the new county, in the way of convenience in reaching their seat of justice, did not exceed four miles; and when it is considered that the whole population of the new county at that time (1790) was only nine thousand four hundred and eighty-three, and many of the land-holders really poor, in consequence of the war and the exhausting system of agriculture that had been pursued, it is truly wonderful that our ancestors ever consented to this division, which necessarily subjected them to all the increased municipal burdens incident to a small county."

At different times attempts have been made to divide our present county, or to create a new one by taking parts from this and neighboring ones. In 1819 meetings were held in favor of the erection of "Penn" County out of the western part of this and the eastern part of Lancaster County. In 1825 "Octorara" County found its advocates, and in 1832 some efforts were made to establish a new county from parts of Chester, Lancaster, and Berks, under the name of "Conestoga."

WHISKY INSURRECTION.

In 1791–94 what is popularly known as "The Whisky Insurrection" took place in the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, in opposition to a law of Congress laying an excise upon all distilled spirits. This opposition was chiefly confined to the counties of Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, and Alleghany.

In order to put down the insurrection, as it was termed, the President, in 1794, called out a large body of troops, and caused them to be marched to the seat of the disturbances. In the mean time commissioners of the general government proposed to the people an amnesty on certain conditions. A few judicious men, disguising their real sentiments, managed to lead and moderate the movements of the insurgents, and finally to quell their impetuosity. They were also overawed by the force which had been called out, even before it reached the seat of the disturbances, and generally accepted of the amnesty that had been proclaimed. The insurrection came to an end, and the army, which arrived in November, met with no opposition, and shed no blood. The greater part of it was at once disbanded, and the men returned to their homes, a few battalions being left to insure security and preserve quiet during the winter. In the spring the military were entirely withdrawn; order had been fully restored, the law, although still felt to be unjust, oppressive, and unequal in its operation, was acquiesced in, and business resumed its wonted course.

The quelling of the insurrection was followed by quite a paper war, in which much acrimonious feeling was indulged in.*

When President Washington issued his requisition for a military force to quell the insurrection, Governor Mifflin made a tour through the eastern counties to arouse the military spirit, and by the influence of his extraordinary popular eloquence soon caused the ranks to be filled up. In the progress of this tour he came to West Chester to rally the men of Chester County for the occasion, and addressed a mass meeting with such effect that the people responded in the most gratifying manner.

By a letter from the Secretary of War, dated Aug. 7, 1794, it appears the total number of men called for from this State by the President was five thousand two hundred, of which three hundred and seventy-eight were to be drawn from the First Brigade (Chester County) of the Third Division of militia; and of these, fifty-eight were to be cavalry. The five thousand two hundred men were to form a division under Maj.-Gen. William Irvine, and this division to consist of three brigades, to the first of which, under Brig.-Gen. Thomas Proctor, the Chester County troops were assigned.

Joseph McClellan, then sheriff of the county,—who had been a captain of infantry in Wayne's brigade through the greater portion of the Revolutionary war,—was promptly at the head of a troop of cavalry, and Aaron Musgrave raised a company of artillery. These companies joined the expedition to the West, which was commanded by Governor Henry Lee, of Virginia, and faithfully performed their tour of duty.

On the organization of the troops into regiments, Capt. McClellan became major of the regiment to which his company was attached, and Thomas Taylor succeeded him as captain of the company.

The following election returns, on file in the prothonotary's office, furnish the names of many of the Chester County troops:

"At an Election held and kept at the Barracks, in the Town of Carlisle, this fourteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four, for Captain Aron Musgrave's Company of Artillerymen, belonging to the Chester County Brigade of the Militia of this Commonwealth, now in Public service on Garrison at the said Town of Carlisle, and not attached or belonging to any particular Regiment, Pursuant to an Act entitled 'An Act to enable such of the Militia of this Commonwealth as may be on service and absent from their respective Counties, to vote at the next General Election:' and it appeared after Casting up the votes that the several Candidates hereinafter named had the respective numbers severally annexed to their names for the several Offices hereinafter specified, viz.:" etc.

"The following is a list of the names of the persons belonging to the said Company who voted at the said Election, together with the name of the Town, Township, Ward or District, wherein such Electors reside:"

Wilm Williamson, Brandywine.	E. McClenachan, Londonderry.
Wm. Culbertson, "	Richard Booger, "
Aaron Musgrove, West Chester.	Thomas McCan, Goshen.
Philip McAffry, " "	John Smith, "
Jas Allcorn, " "	Robert Finney, New London.
John Norton, " "	Wm Sheenes(?), New Garden.
Joshua Harris, " "	John Pergrine, Charlestown.
Amos Warren, " "	James Reed, East Bradford.
John McBride, " "	Clement Rig, W. Nantmeal.
John McCallaher, E. Whiteland.	Thomas Frazer, Birmingham.
William Nilson, Westtown.	John Knox, W. Bradford.
James Rodgers, Goshen.	James Sharp, Brandywine.
Patrick Thornton, "	Robert Hutchison, Kennet.

* The reader who desires to know more of the matter is referred to the writings which treat specially of it. Among these may be mentioned William Findlay's "History of the Western Insurrection," and Judge Hugh H. Brackenridge's "Incidents of the Western Insurrection," both published in the year following the disturbances; Gen. Hamilton's official report in the American State Papers; Neville B. Craig's "History of Pittsburgh," published in 1851; H. M. Brackenridge's "History of the Western Insurrection in 1794," published in 1859; and the appendix to an edition of Judge Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry," published in 1855; also the lately published "State Archives."

Samuel Scott, Birmingham.	Caleb Woodward, W. Bradford.
George Wilson, East Caln.	John Wilson, West Chester.
James Wilson, " "	Dan[l] Dougherty, City of Philada.
Isaac McFarlan, " "	Enoch Jones, Kennet.
Mathew Robinson, Goshen.	Benjamin Rees, Goshen.

A. MUSGRAVE, *Capt. & Judge of Election.*
PHILIP MCAFFRY, *first Lieut. and Inspector.*
WM CULBERTSON, *Clark.*

"A Return of an Elexion held at half a Mile from Shipingsburg, out of Camp, agrable to the direction in Law. Being the votable part of Captan John Parker's Company, Lt. Col. John Harris' Detachment of Militia."

Voters.

James Williams, Charlestown.	Edward Peirce (Adj[t]), Tredyffrin.
David Deale, "	Thomas Bones (Com[ry]), "
James Sumeril, Goshen.	Luke Gaines, "
Jn[o] Janson, "	Nicholas Cahoon, "
James Walker, "	Charles McClean, "
Edward McClaskey, Goshen.	William Linch, "
Joseph King, Willistown.	Joseph Jones, "
Isaac King, "	Dennis McCarachar, "
Alex. McClay, "	Peter McIntire, "
William McClay, "	David Cornog, "
James Thompson, W. Whiteland.	John Slecziman, "
John Love, " "	Joseph Hampton, "
John McCoy, " "	David Craig, "
William Newlin, " "	John Rowen, "
Archibald Burgis, E. Whiteland.	David Green, "
John Parker (Capt.), Tredyffrin.	William McCray, "
John Lewis (Lieut.), "	

Attested by JOHN PARKER, *Capt.*
JOHN LEWIS, *Lieut. & Inspector.*
DAVID CRAIG, *Clark.*

At an Election held half a mile beyond Chambersburg, in Franklin County, Oct. 14, 1794, by Capt. McClellan's Company of light Dragoons, the following voted:

Sam[l] Ramsey, Willistown.	John Worthington, Goshen.
Jn[o] Dining, Goshen.	Sam[l] Futhey, West Fallowfield.
Joseph Dilworth, Goshen.	Francis Gardner, West Caln.
Martin Wise, West Caln.	Morgan Reese, East Fallowfield.
Joseph Sloan, Sadsbury.	Sam[l] Entriken, Goshen.
Robt. Major, Willistown.	Wm. Kinnard, "
Nath[l] Cuningham, Honeybrook.	Dennis Whelen, Uwchlan.
John Sloan, Sadsbury.	David Adams, Tredyffrin.
Sam[l] B. Foster, Sadsbury.	Sam[l] McClay, Goshen.
David Fleming, "	Jn[o] Pettit, West Marlborough.
Wm. Gibbons, Birmingham.	Geo. Irwin, West Caln.
Joseph McClellan, Goshen.	Jacob Stott, East Fallowfield.
John Heslet, W. Fallowfield.	Joseph Park, Sadsbury.
Thomas Taylor, Goshen.	Geo. Hollis, West Whiteland.
James A. Brown, Goshen.	David Buchanan, W. Fallowfield.
John Cunningham, East Caln.	Jn[o] Cowden, " "
Wm Cunningham, " "	Jn[o] Taylor, Goshen.
Jacob Humphrey, E. Fallowfield.	Isaac Thomas, Tredyffrin,
Waters Dewees, Tredyffrin.	Abraham Guyder, "
Neal Graham, Coventry.	

Attested by JOSEPH MCCLELLAN, *Judge.*
THOMAS TAYLOR, *Inspector.*
JOSEPH MOORE, *Clerk.*

The following is a complete roll of this company of Chester County cavalry, obtained through the kindness of Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg. The descendants of many of the members are still in our midst:

Major, Joseph McClellan; captain, Thomas Taylor; first lieutenant, Joshua Thompson; second lieutenant, Dennis Whelan; cornet, Thomas Ross; adjutant, Thomas Ross; sergeants, Thomas R. Kennedy, Robert Major, Jacob Humphrey, John Worthington; corporals, Wills Hemphill, Joseph Dilworth, Jacob Stott, Morgan Reese; surgeon, Joseph Moore; quartermaster, Samuel Futhey; quartermaster's sergeant, Waters Dewees; farrier, Samuel Ramsay; privates, William Gibbons, William Kinnard, David Adams, George Irwin, John Taylor, Samuel McClay, George Hollis, Joseph Sloan, David Buchanan, Peter Hemphill, William Boon, Thomas Glascow, Jacob Rudolph, John Heslit, Isaac Thomas, Joseph Park, Samuel Downing, John Jonas Preston, Samuel Entriken, John Sloan, David Fleming, Martin Wise, James A. Brown, John Denning, Niel Graham, John Cowden, Isaac Culin, Nathaniel Cunningham, Jonathan Bonsall, John Pettit, Samuel B. Foster, Abraham Guider, Francis Gardner, John Shippen, Peter Morris.

From this roll it appears that their term of service commenced on the 20th of October, 1794, and terminated on the 24th of December of the same year. They were paid for their services at the following rates per month: captain, forty dollars; lieutenants, twenty-six dollars; cornet, twenty dollars; adjutant, ten dollars; sergeants, eight dollars; surgeon, forty-five dollars; corporals, seven dollars; quartermaster, fourteen dollars and sixty-seven cents; quartermaster-sergeant, eight dollars; and privates, each six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

A Return of an election held for Capt. Wersler's Company in Lt. Col. Jno. Harris' Detachment at Springhead, half mile from Shippensburg:

Voters.

George Wersler, Charlestown.	Adam Miller, Vincent.
Yost Smith, "	Henry Mowrer, "
Andrew Turk, "	George Rice, "
John Davison, "	Jacob Knerr, "
Moses Coates, "	Adam Shimer, "
Peter Hartman, Pikeland.	Thomas Eavens, "
Daniel Shimer, "	Archable Derra, "
William Fuller, "	Joseph Rutter, Coventry.
George Hartman, "	Jacob Bartholomew, Coventry.
George Young, "	James Starrat, E. Nantmeal.
Jacob Hipple, "	David Stephens, "
Peter Stipe, Vincent.	William McElroy, "
Peter Brumback, Vincent.	David Hart, "
Jacob Hetherling, "	Jesse Griffeth, "
Jacob Ludwick, "	David Points, "

Attested by GEORGE WERSLER, *Capt.*
DANIEL SHIMER, *Lt.*
Oct. 14, 1794. YOST SMITH, *Clerk.*

From a muster-roll in possession of Milton Wersler, of Charlestown, dated "Shippensburg, Pa., Oct. 4, 1794," we are able to give the list of officers and the following privates, in addition to the above. It appears the company was raised by draft, and was attached to the First Battalion of the Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania militia.

ROLL.

George Werstler, captain; Daniel Shimer, lieutenant; Peter Brumback, ensign; Yost Smith, sergeant; John Davidson, sergeant; George Young, sergeant; Jacob Hetherlin, sergeant. Privates, Andrew Boils, Archible Dunlap, Anthony Shafer, Benjamin Everhart, Chonard Rice, David Winn, David John, Frances Gillaspy, Frederick Fritz, George Ollabaugh, George Evens, George Hersh, Hugh Stricklin, Henry Munshour, Hugh Welch, Henry Hawes, Hugh Lewey, Isaac Quinn, Jacob Waggoner, John Shriver, Jacob Waleigh, Isaac Van Nansden, John Brown, Joseph Weir, John Glancey, James McDogle, Joshua Benson, John Benner, Isaac High, John Young, Jacob Shealer, John Hummel, John Thomas (mason), John Kerrell, John Ludwick, Jesse Holms, John Charl, Jacob Owin, John Miller (farmer), James Loyd, Matthias Shifley, Matthias Kealey, Martin Shenkle, Nugion Phillips, Owen Clancey, Philip Doverman, Philip Miller, Peter Rice, Randle Mellon, Robert Parker, Thomas Cox, Thomas Turk.

Voters in Capt. Harris' company light infantry (Oct. 14, 1794):

Stephen Bowen, E. Whiteland.	Daniel McCahan, E. Whiteland.
Wm. Harris (Capt.), "	John Ramage, "
Edw[d] Lamy, "	John McWilliams, W. Whiteland.
John Osborn, "	John Butler, Goshen.
Sam[l] Moore, "	Tom. Ross, "
Jas. Eakins, "	Jas. Bodley, Charlestown.
Benj[n] Watson, "	Benj[n] Thomas, "
Tom. Bowen, "	Jesse Davis, "
Jas. McWilliams, "	Vaughan Williams, "
Tom Kennedy, "	Rich[d] Holmes, "

RESIDENCE OF H. J. STEEN,

PAOLI.

RES. OF J. C. MOORE CALN CHESTER CO. PA.

BIRTH PLACE OF WILLIAM MOORE.

RES. AND FARM OF WILLIAM MOORE JR. CALN. CHESTER CO. PA.

Hugh Kennon, Charlestown.
John Quay, "
Ab^m Noblit, "
Joseph Mercer, Willistown.
Hugh Strickland, Vincent.
David Owen, Uwchlan.
William Hill, "
Timothy Hart, "
Joseph Reede, "
Walter Camble, Honeybrook.
Victor Divine, "
Nath^a Greer, Brandywine.
John Kerrick, E. Nantmeal.
Ja^s McClister, "
Alex. Story, W. Nantmeal.
Melcholm Miller, "
Jas. Story, Jr., "
Sam^l Blackwood, "
Coll. John Harris, Willistown.
Elihu Pugh, Coventry.
M. J. R. Humpton, W. Bradford.

STEPHEN BOWEN, *Lieut. & Inspector.*
THOS. J. BOWEN, *Clerk.*

Voters in Capt. Sterrett's company:

Capt. Sterrett, West Fallowfield.
Lieut. McClellan, West Caln.
Ens. Copeland, West Fallowfield.
Ephraim Russell, West Caln.
Jn^o Fagundus, East Fallowfield.
Wm. Smith, West Fallowfield.
Jacob Stricker, East Fallowfield.
George Ward, West Caln.
Ja^s Rankin, West Fallowfield.
Tho^s McClure, West Caln.
Ja^s Ottley, "
Archy McNail, W. Marlborough.
Jn^o Harsberger, W. Fallowfield.
Jn^o Scott, Sadsbury.
Ja^s McClane, West Fallowfield.
Richard McPherson, Sadsbury.
Jos. McDowel, E. Marlborough.
Wm. Anderson, W. Fallowfield.
Jn^o Hawk, West Fallowfield.
Jn^o Megarrah, Sadsbury.
Sam^l Dean, West Fallowfield.
Wm. Kid, "

Attested by ALEX^r STERRETT, *Capt.*
SAMUEL MCCLELLAN, *Lft.*
JESSE MARSH, *Clerk.*

A list of the votes given in by Capt. Weston's company of militia at the Big Spring, one half mile from Shippens Town.

WM. WESTON, *Capt.*
WM. PLOWMAN, *Lieutenant.*
CHARLES HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Voters.

John Cooper, Thornbury.
Wm. Weston, "
John Shippen (Maj.), Westtown.
Joseph Frame, "
John Edwards, "
Warren Gillichan, "
Charles Howell, "
Wm. Plowman, New Garden.
John Noark, Kennet.
John Linsey, Newlin.
Robt. Phadis, "
Robt. McPherson, Newlin.
Jesse Mires, "
Edward Sergent, "
George Dilworth, Birmingham.
John Cosgrove, "

Voters in Capt. Lewis' Company:

Alex^r. Erwin, Honeybrook.
Sam^l. Martin, "
Rob^t. Darlington, "
Patrick McAffee, "
Alex^r. Nisbet, West Nantmeal.
David Love, " "
Tho^s. McFarson, " "
Edw^d. Hawk, " "
Tho^s. Johnston, " "
Jared Graham, " "
Isaac Lewis, Brandywine.
John Davis, "
Jn^o. Smith, "
W^m. Moor, Brandywine.
Jo^s. Green, "
W^m. Coffy, "
Benj. Davis, "
Jn^o. Hughes (maj^r), East Caln.
Jn^o. Cain, " "
Jn^o. Koiler, " "
Ja^s. McDowl, " "
Jn^o. Slone, " "
Tho^s. Thomas, Uwchland.
Roger McVea, "
Conrad Keely, "
George Slept^r Wilkie, Goshen.

ISAAC LEWIS, *Capt.*
ALEX^a. NISBET, *Liefft.*
ROB^t. DARLINGTON, *Clerk.*

CAMP SHIPPENSBURGH, Oct^r., 14^th, 1794.

The Votes of Capt. Andrews' company attested by
ARTHUR ANDREWS, Judge.
EBENEZER KENNEDY, Inspector.
J. MONTGOMERY, Clark.

(Roll missing) 44 votes.

WAR OF 1812-14.

On May 12, 1812, Governor Simon Snyder issued a proclamation or order, of which the following is the preface:

"The President of the United States having, in conformity to an act of Congress, required a draft of fourteen thousand men, as the quota of Pennsylvania, towards the detachment of one hundred thousand militia, the Governor is desirous, with promptitude, to perform all the duties which the Constitution and laws, principle and patriotism, assign him. He feels his high responsibility. He knows the ardent heart—warm zeal of the Pennsylvania militia, and his sensibilities are alive to the honor of his country.

"The Revolution of America, that great and mighty struggle, which issued in giving to the United States that place among the powers of the earth to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, had scarcely been consummated when the king over whom we had been triumphant began an invasion of our rights and property, which has almost uninterruptedly been continued, and yearly aggravated in kind and in degree. Remonstrance has followed remonstrance, but they 'have been only answered by repeated injury' and new outrage. Their promises, their written engagements, their plighted faith have all been wantonly violated. These wrongs have been so long endured that our motives have been mistaken, and our national character misrepresented. Our forbearance has been called cowardice; our love of peace a slavish fear to encounter the dangers of war. We know that these representations have no foundation in truth; but it is time that our enemies, that our friends, that the world should know we are not degenerated sons of gallant sires."

A draft was ordered of 14,000 militia, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-two regiments, but volunteer companies were to be accepted in lieu of the draft, if equal to the quota assigned to the regiment of enrolled militia of which they were a part. The whole were to be in the proportions of artillery, 700; cavalry, 700; riflemen, 1400; infantry, 11,200. They were not to be considered as in actual service until directed to take the field.

It was not till the summer of 1814 that any serious alarm was felt for the safety of our State. Prior to this, however, various offers of services had been made to the Governor, the following being the first, perhaps, from Chester County:

Letter from Capt. Ralston to Governor Snyder.

"CHESTER COUNTY, June 24, 1812.

"To His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania:

"At a crisis like the present, while wars and rumors of wars are abroad in the earth, and the two great belligerents continue to add insult to injury, it becomes the sons of Columbia to arouse from their apathy and stand forth in the defense of their country's rights,—rights which have been dearly bought by the blood and treasure of our forefathers. Although we deprecate war, with all its train of concomitant evils, yet we, as a troop or band of brothers, are ready to stand forth in the defense of our country's just rights, and do frankly tender our services as a volunteer corps, to be at your command for the legalized time required by the militia law.

"With sentiments of due esteem,
"I rest, affectionately yours, &c.,
"JAMES RALSTON,
"*Captain Cavalry.*"

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (EMERGENCY MEN).

This regiment was mustered in May 5, 1813, rendezvoused at New London Cross-Roads by order of Brig.-Gen. John W. Cunningham, went to Elkton, Md., and was discharged May 21, 1813.

Officers.—Colonel, Andrew Thompson; Lieutenant-Colonel, George W. Thompson; Major, Washington Parke; Paymaster, Robert Futhey; Quartermaster, David Parke; Captains, Thomas Stewart, John Holmes, Robert Ralston, John Wright, J. Skyles, James Alexander, William Steele, John Naglee.

In Capt. Stewart's company, among the men from Chester County were Reazin Terry, Samuel Black, Robert Futhey, Archibald Thomas, George W. Parke, Peter Rambo, John Wallace, James Stewart, Israel Hamill, Levi McCormick, Silas Wilson, James Ramsey, Enos Hughes.

The State rolls give no account of this company and regiment, and the fragmentary account here given is taken from the rolls and papers in possession of Robert E. Monaghan, Esq., of West Chester.

After the destruction of the Capitol at Washington it was very much feared that the British would attempt to enter Philadelphia, and extensive preparations were made to prevent such a disaster. The Governor of Pennsylvania issued the following order or proclamation:

"HARRISBURG, August 27, 1814.

"The recent destruction of the Capitol of the United States, the threatened and probable conflagration of the metropolis of a sister State, and the general threatening aspect of affairs warranting the opinion that an attack is meditated by the enemy on the shores of the Delaware, the Governor, to guard against surprise and to have ready an efficient force of freemen to repel the enemy in case of such an event, orders and directs the militia generally within the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, and Pike (in addition to those drafted and designated for the service of the United States, under orders of the 22d of July, who are already held subject to the orders of General Bloomfield), to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such place as may be named in subsequent orders that will issue if the exigencies shall require. The several Brigade inspectors within their respective brigade bounds are commanded to execute promptly this order. The Generals and other officers are urged to assist in providing of equipments for the men. Those for whom arms cannot be found within the respective brigade bounds will, it is presumed, be furnished by the United States at the place of rendezvous. It is confidently hoped the ardor and love of country, which pervades the hearts of Pennsylvanians at the present alarming crisis, will induce many to form themselves into Volunteer Corps, and immediately march for Philadelphia. It is thus a proper spirit to resist an intolerant foe will be evinced and many difficulties obviated. The Governor promises himself the satisfaction of meeting there an host, nerved with resolution to live freemen or die in defense of their liberties and their country. He will act with them in any capacity for which his talent shall fit him.

"SIMON SNYDER,
"*Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*
"N. B. BOILEAU,
"*Aid-de-Camp.*"

Five thousand of the militia, by order of August 26th, were to rendezvous at York by the 6th of September. An encampment was formed at or near Kennet Square, called "Camp Bloomfield," prior to September 3d, and Col. Berry sent to that command; but, being unpopular, the volunteers declined to serve under him. September 8th, the Governor had in contemplation the ordering of the militia from York to Philadelphia, but it appears that by the 21st they had mostly gone into camp near Baltimore. September 10th, Governor Snyder reported about six hundred volunteers at Philadelphia, and that Gen. Bloomfield had suggested the formation of a camp at Marcus Hook. Sept. 12th, Gen. Thomas Cadwalader was assigned to the command of the militia encamped at Kennet Square, which were to be formed into one brigade, and the next day Gen. Bloomfield issued an order directing all the volunteers and drafted men from Chester and neighboring counties to assemble at Marcus Hook, completely equipped for the field. September 17th, Governor Snyder ordered an election of officers, and the organization into regiments of the volunteer forces in and near Philadelphia on the 20th. Isaac Wayne, of Chester County, was elected colonel of the Second Regiment Volunteer Light Infantry, but, with the characteristic honor of his family and of his father, Gen. Anthony Wayne, in a letter of the 21st to the Governor, he declined to serve, "*owing to previous and sacred engagements* with volunteer cavalry," with whom he was honorably associated in that war. Early in October several thousand militia marched to "Camp Marcus Hook," which was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Isaac Worrell, commanding the First Division of the Pennsylvania militia. This camp was in the Fourth Military District of the United States, under the command of Gen. Edward P. Gaines, of the United States army.

By act of March 29, 1813, the soldiers absent from their homes were allowed to vote at the times of general elections, and the returns were forwarded to the respective county-seats of the voters. From these returns some information has been obtained, but it is likely that some of the men were under age or did not care to vote, and others in the same companies were not citizens of our county.

From the recently published State "Archives" we obtain the muster-rolls of several companies which were principally from Chester County, and which are here given. About the 1st of December, 1814, the fear of an invasion having passed away, the camps were broken up and the men returned to their homes. The Advance Light Brigade, which had been first at Camp Bloomfield, and afterwards at Camp Dupont, entered Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1814, and were there mustered out of service.

The following general officers were from Chester County:

Maj.-Gen. Cromwell Pearce, of Third Division.
Maj.-Gen. James Steel, Third Division.
Brig.-Gen. William Harris, Second Brigade, Third Division.
Brig.-Gen. John W. Cunningham, First Brigade, Third Division.
Brigade Inspector James Steel, promoted to brigadier-general.
Brigade Inspector James Park, First Brigade, Third Division.
James Ralston, captain of cavalry company encamped at Meadville.

Lieut.-Col. Louis Bache, of Bucks County, was promoted to colonel of the Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which William Darlington was major, Isaac Darlington adjutant, and John Duer sergeant-major.

In the following rolls those whose residence is given, and those marked by an asterisk (*), voted at the election Oct. 11, 1814. Those not so indicated were either non-voters or not citizens of the county.

ROLL OF CAPT. TITUS TAYLOR'S COMPANY, "AMERICAN GREYS."

Muster-roll of Capt. Taylor's Company, in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Light Infantry, under the command of Col. Louis Bache, in the service of the State of Pennsylvania for a tour of duty commencing the 5th day of September, and ending the 5th day of December, 1814, attached to the brigade of militia under the command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Smith, at Camp Marcus Hook:

Sergeants, William H. Taylor, Thornbury; Ziba Darlington, Birmingham; John Painter; John Hall, West Chester. *Corporals,* John

Logan, West Chester; Russell Vibber; Eber Worthington; Henry Myers. *Fifer*, Jacob Burkess. *Drummer*, George Davis (colored).

Privates.

Bailey, Hiram, Westtown.
Brinton, Joseph H.
Brinton, Ethan, Birmingham.
Brinton, William, Birmingham.
Brinton, James.
Brinton, John, West Chester.
Brinton, Thomas H.
Brinton, Joseph.
Black, Robert, West Chester.
Cox, William.
Darlington, Amos, Goshen.
Dailey, William.
DeWolf, Thomas.
Ehrenzeller, Jacob.
Evenson, Eli.
Frederick, William.
Gamble, Robert.
Greer, James, Goshen.
Gardiner, Archibald, East Caln.
Hall, Lewis, East Bradford.
Iddings, Joseph.
Keehmle, Jacob.
Lindsay, John, West Chester.
Marshall, Stephen, West Chester.
Matlack, Jonathan, Goshen.
Matlack, Nathan, West Chester.
Morrow, Hiram.
Myers, Henry.
Nelson, Joseph.
Nichols, Isaac.
Pierce, Myers.
Parry, Caleb.
Pearson, Harper, West Chester.
Pearson, George, East Caln.
Rice, Thomas, East Whiteland.
Sweeney, Thomas, West Chester.
Shields, William, Westtown.
Townsend, Wm., East Bradford.
Townsend, Granville S.
Taylor, Vernon.
Yearsley, Nathan, Thornbury.

Evans, Thomas B., West Chester, appointed surgeon's mate.

"CAMP MARCUS HOOK, Nov. 29, 1814.

"I do hereby certify, upon honor, that the above is a just and true muster-roll of Capt. Taylor's company.

"TITUS TAYLOR,
"*Captain.*
"LOUIS BACHE,
"*Colonel Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Light Infantry.*"

Isaac Darlington, William Darlington, and John Duer, all of West Chester, voted with this company.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN G. WERSLER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Wersler's company, in the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry, in the service of the State of Pennsylvania for three months from the 27th day of August last, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania militia, at Camp Marcus Hook, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Samuel Smith:

Nov. 29, 1814.

Captain, John G. Wersler;* *Lieutenant*, James Watson;* *Sergeants*, Richard Kelley,* John Griffith,* Robert McWilliams,* William Kelley;* *Corporal*, Henry Laur (or Lower);* *Fifer*, George Dunlap;* *Drummer*, Samuel Williams.*

Privates.

Bispham, Benjamin.*
Peck, Charles.*
Ford, Caleb.*
Fritz, Christian.*
McCoy, Dennis.*
Burns, Eleazer.*
Griffith, Elijah.*
Richardson, Ezekiel.*
Pearce, Edward K.
King, George.*
Reese, John.*
Rinker, Jacob.*
Watson, Joseph.*
Vanleer, Isaac.*
Rickman, John.*
Byder, John.*
Kelley, James.
Heck, Jacob.*
Whisler, John.*
Watson, John.*
Ivester, Jesse.
Hipple, John.*
McGraw, Lewis,*
Williams, Martin.*
Davis, Nicholas S.*
Clarkson, Samuel.*
Bane, Samuel.*
Smiley, Stephen.
Hall, Jarvis.
Caldwell, Thomas.
Richardson, William.
Bowen, William.
Stout, Charles.*
Parker, Henry.*
Potter, Joseph.*
Quarll, John.
Davis, Jonathan.
McMinn, Alben.*
Dhile, Joseph.
Watson, Elijah.
Brewer, John.
Markley, Nathaniel.
Rowland, John.

ROLL OF CAPT. JACOB CAMPBELL'S COMPANY, DRAFTED MILITIA.

Pay-roll for the Third Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Jacob Campbell:

Sergeants, John Buzzard,* Samuel Davis, Shannon Davis,* John Staler,* John Hager;* *Corporals*, Jacob Kurtz,* James Williams,* Jacob Hawk, John Christopher.*

Privates.

Weaver, Christian.*
Shriver, John.*
Griffeth, John.*
Young, John.*
Miller, John.*
Vanderslice, Edward R.
Adams, Davis.*
Ewing, John.*
Turner, Samuel.*
Himes, Charles.
Morgan, Lewis.
O'Neill, Francis.*
Wertz, John.*
Hampton, David.*
Hartman, Peter.*
McCowan, Samuel.
King, George.*
Davis, John (Glandy).*
McEntire, Daniel.
Philips, Abraham.*
Hampton, Thomas.*
Hardy, John.
Kelly, John.*
Knowles, Samuel.
Jones, Isaiah (or Josiah).*
Clair, John.*
Harner, Adam.*
Golder, John.*
Sowersworth, Isaac.*
Jones, John.
Wiles, John.*
Neily, John.*
Williams, Charles.
Williams, Daniel.*
Hawk, Benjamin.
Keiter, George.*
Parker, Ralph.*
James, Matthias.*
Youngblood, John.*
Isaac, Anderson.
Hawk, John.
Fox, Joseph.*
Baits, Jonathan.
Rossiter, Thomas.
Buckwalter, Jacob.*
Pennypacker, Samuel.
Smith, John E.*
Huston, James.*
McCarraher, Alexander.*
Grub, Emanuel.*
Davis, John.*
Stall, Daniel.*
Courtney, James.
Steward, William.*
Bankus, Adam.*
Reynolds, Henry.
Crosier, Morris.*
Heck, Peter.*
Shingle, Jacob.*
Price (or Rice), George.*
Rembey, Jacob.*
Remley, Henry.
March, Jesse.*
Rembey, Valentine.
Harvey, Job.*
Lupold, Joseph.*
Lawre, Joseph.*
Murphey, Edward.
Grub, John.*
Hoffacker, Philip.*
Clemmons, Joseph.*
Remby, Christian.*
Thomas, David.
Jones, John.
Murry, Daniel.*
Price, Patrick.
Carr, William.
Salyards, Armstrong.*
Walter, James.
Goodin, William.
Chaffin, Philip.*
Oliver, John.*
Hemiger, Joseph.*
Jenkins, Enoch.*
Evans, Daniel.
Akins, James.*
Clair, Philip.*
Jaquett, Nathaniel.*
Davis, Isaac M.
Huzzard, Anthony.
Snyder, George.
Walker, George.*

Samuel Anderson, lieutenant, Amor Davis, Daniel Hardy, John Tucker, and Capt. Campbell voted with the company.

ROLL OF CAPT. BENJAMIN WETHERBY'S COMPANY.

A pay-roll for the non-commissioned officers and privates Fourth Company of drafted militia, commanded by Capt. Wetherby, Sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania militia, who entered into the service of the United States on the 20th day of September, A.D. 1814, now encamped at Marcus Hook:

Sergeants, James McGuigan,* John Taylor,* George Peters, Thomas Ash, Patrick McGuigan;* *Corporals*, Samuel Roberts,* Barney McGuigan,* Benjamin Yarnall.

Privates.

Bittle, Samuel.*
Rauzel, William.*
Steel, Robert.*
Rattew, Eli.*
Cornog, David.*
Brown, Thomas.*
Mitchell, James.*
Valentine, Robert.*
Hodge, James.*
Davis, William.*
Graff, William.*
Hine, George.

Huff, James.*
Russell, George.
Smith, Peter.*
Griffith, Jehu.
Close, or Chase, Frederick.
Burit, or Burnet, John.
Henthorn, or Hanthorn, John.
Barlow, Curtis.
Murphy, Joseph.
Gorby, John.
Wright, Cornelius.
Young, Jacob.
Bail, or Beale, Aaron.
Ottenhamer, or Odenheimer, William.
Dick, Valentine.
Burns, Giliad.
Weare, William.
Jay, David.
McLaughlin, William, Sr.
Price, John R.
Smedly, Abel.
Stewart, Jacob.*
Daugherty, Archibald.
Travis, John S.*
Varley, John.*
Smith, William.
Warnick, Richard.
Marshall, Thomas.
Rizer, Jacob.
Wheeling, John.
Smith, Aaron.
McCrackin, William.
Mase, or Mace, William.
Taylor, James.
Davis, John.
Bernard, Levan.
Hoops, John.
Turner, William.
Black, Andrew.
Fields, Felix.
Kelly, John.
Weare, James.
Collins, Henry.
Burnet, Samuel.
Russel, Samuel.
Esworthy, Joseph.
Green, Jesse.
Smith, Charles.
Hopkins, Matthew.
McCoy, James.
Mercer, Thomas.
Weare, James, Jr.
Griffith, Joseph.
Allison, Benjamin.
Parks, Alexander.
Bean, Henry.
Tompkins, Isaac.
Weaver, Baldwin.
McKinster, or McKinstry, Jesse.
Clayton, Richard.
Jones, Thomas.
Hampton, Woodward.
Lawrence, Aaron.
Sill, Anthony N.
Marrow, Nicholas.
Dutton, Jeremiah.
Hunter, Andrew.
Likens, Daniel.
Smith, John.
Miles, Reuben.
McBride, George.
McGlaughlin, William.
Hook, John.
Stimel, Frederick.
Torton, David.
Gibason, or Gibson, Jonathan.
Torbert, Alexander.
Craig, John H.
King, John.
Harper, Peter.
Barlow, John.
Scott, Joel.
Baker, Richard.
Jester, Vincent.
Baker, Nehemiah.
Green, Abel.
McGarraty, Charles.
Bromell, Daniel.
Harbinson, or Harbison, Francis.
Alcot, John.
Pyle, John.
Hannum, John S.

"CAMP SNYDER, Oct. 17, 1812.

"We certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true state of the Fourth Company of drafted militia, from the Forty-fourth and One Hundredth Regiments of the Pennsylvania militia, attached to the Sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania militia, now in the service of the United States, and the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

"BENJAMIN WETHERBY,
"*Captain.*"

Samuel Priest, John G. Bull, John Griffith, and Valentine Hoskins also voted with this company.

ROLL OF CAPT. JAMES LACKEY'S COMPANY.

OCT. 5, 1814.

Pay-roll for the Fifth Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Capt. James Lackey:

Privates.

Taylor, Reuben.
White, William.
Robeson, Edward W.
Roberts, George.
Bowers, William.
Dempsey, William.
Goodwin, Jacob.
Lawrence, Joseph H.
Pennell, Samuel.
Degraut, James.
Wells, George.
Patterson, John.
McKinzy, Kenith.
Channel, Powell.
Pierce, Timothy.
Smith, John.
Griffith, Charles.
Hodge, William.
Hersh, George.
Burk, John.
Hunter, Joseph.
Thompson, Benjamin.
Jackson, Hezekiah.
Clare, Benjamin.
McCray, William.
Wilson, Lawrence.
Griffith, Evan.
Peck, Abram.
Salyards, Edward.
Walker, John.
Gilmore, John.
Garman, Henry.
Ford, Richard.
Kelly, Thomas.
Forwood, Jacob.
Bucknell, William.
Bryan, Martin.
Hoskins, William.
Love, Hugh.
Chaffin, Thomas.
Conway, Joseph.
Williamson, David.
Nickles, John.
Hunter, Thompson.
Trimble, Thomas.
Sharp, William.
Sinquet, Samuel.
Sinquet, Daniel.
Cummins, James.
Young, Peter.
Howell, Jacob.
Farrow, John.
Carter, Aaron.
McDonald, John.
Griffith, Samuel.
Murry, Jeremiah.
Waldravin, Levi.
Gallino, John.
Sharpless, Jesse.
Morgan, Davis.
Himes, Francis.
Sill, Oswald.
Rider, David.
Funterwise, John.
Bane, John.
Egee, David.
Hutcheson, Thomas.
Eaches, Isaac.
Youm, William.
Pearson, Henry.
Heck, John.
Frame, John.
Peterson, Peter.
Shimer, Bartholomew.
Rogers, Joseph.
Lewellyn, Thomas.
Sullivan, Samuel.
Cross, John.
Davis, George L.
Haycock, John.
Archer, John.
Farrow, Joseph.
Stanley, Jacob.
Torton, Benjamin.
Everson, Thomas.
Cochran, Thomas.
Epright, Samuel.
Crozier, Jonathan.
Carr, Henry.
Thompson, William.
Brothers, James.
Potter, Atlee.
Sill, William.
White, Isaac.
Cozens, Samuel.
Scott, Mathew.
Kitts, John.
Davis, Emmor.
McKeown, Thomas.
Martin, William.
Rowland, Charles.
Essex, Jacob.
Farrow, George.
King, John.
Hannums, George.
Wizer, John.
Day, James.
Work, Benjamin.
Waidner, Lazarus.
May, Edward.

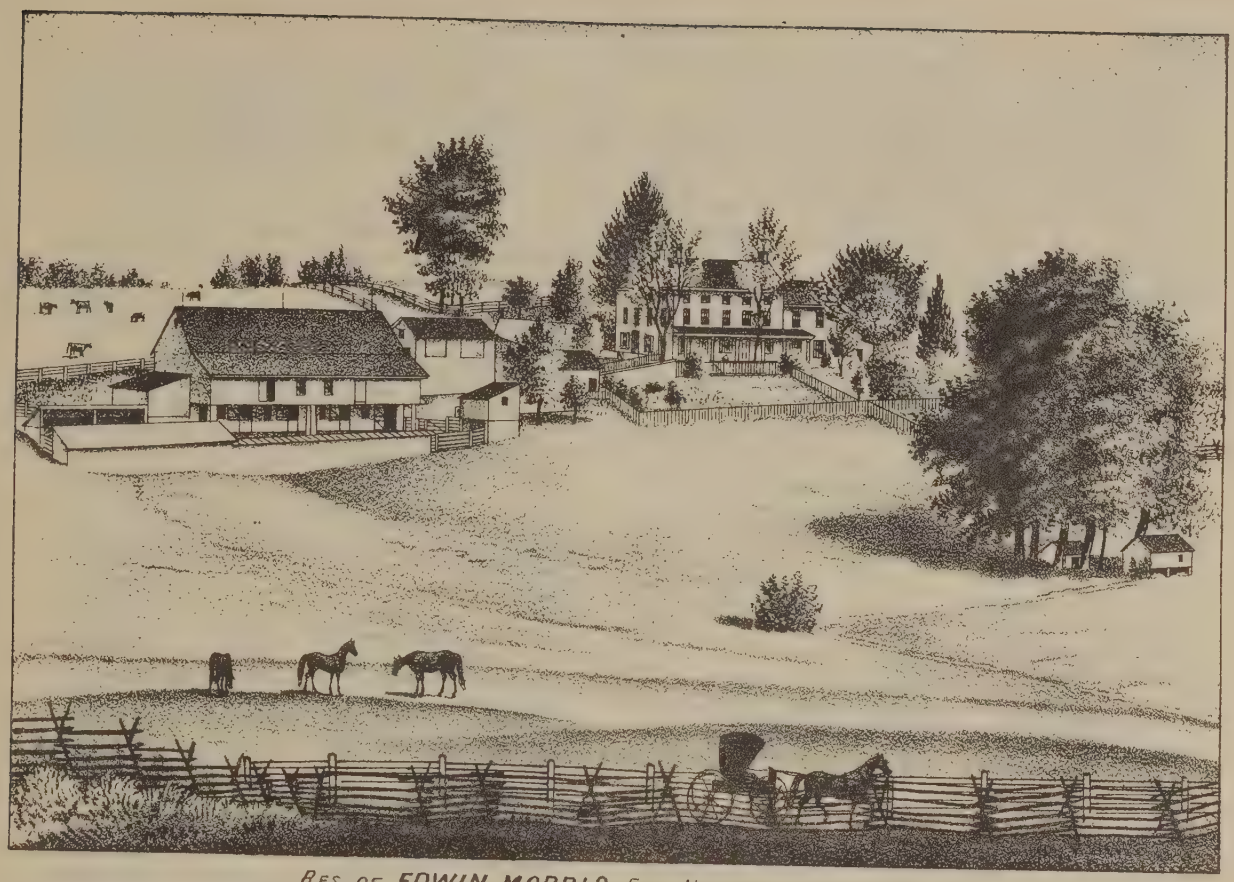
Some of the above appear in the list of voters in Capt. Harris' company, hereafter given, and are not so designated here.

Through the kindness of Mr. Samuel Moses, of Phœnixville, father of our late county treasurer, we have been furnished with the muster-roll of Capt. George Hartman's company, it being the Second Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment of drafted militia, at Marcus Hook and other places, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Pearson, which we substitute for the roll given in the "Archives."

This company was recruited in August and September, 1814, at Kimberton and Chester Springs, this county, to serve a period of six months, if not sooner discharged. The major part of the command marched from Kimberton on September 22d, and, being recruited to the required number, an election was previously held, when the following-named commissioned officers were elected, and the necessary non-commissioned ones were appointed. We give the muster-roll entire, as follows:

THE MUSTER-ROLL.

Capt. George Hartman, Jr.,* E. Pikeland; 1st Lieut. Jacob Moyer,* E. Pikeland; 2d Lieut. John Emery,* W. Pikeland; 3d Lieut. John Deery, W. Vincent; Ensign Julius Anderson,* W. Pikeland; 1st



RES. OF **EDWIN MORRIS**, EAST NANTMEAL CHESTER CO. PA.

RES OF **GEN. B. F. FISHER**, SCHUYLKILL CHESTER CO. PA.

Sergt. Peter Rentgen,* E. Pikeland; 2d Sergt. Thomas Harris,* W. Pikeland; 3d Sergt. Sampson Davis, W. Vincent; 4th Sergt. Thomas Neel;* 5th Sergt. John Miller,* E. Vincent; 1st Corp. James Huston; 2d Corp. John Hipple, W. Vincent; 3d Corp. Lewis Orner,* W. Pikeland; 4th Corp. Jacob Roads.*

Privates.

H. Baughdekirk, E. Pikeland.
George Bignal.
John Bush.*
Philip Belts.*
William Beaver.
John Beekley,* E. Nantmeal.
Daniel Clower,* E. Coventry.
Geo. C. Campbell,* E. Pikeland.
William Custer, E. Vincent.
John Creps,* W. Vincent.
Thomas Creps.*
Henry Christman.*
Jacob Davidheiser.*
Michael Deemer,* E. Vincent.
George Deery,* W. Vincent.
Frederick Deeds.*
John Defrain.*
Owen Evans.
George Essick,* E. Vincent.
William Emery, E. Pikeland.
Samuel Everhart.
C. Fitzsimmons,* E. Nantmeal.
Ebenezer Griffith,* W. Vincent.
David Gun,* N. Coventry.
Samuel Griffith.*
John Gregory.
William Guest,* E. Nantmeal.
Thomas Howell.*
Jacob Heck.*
George Hoffman,* E. Pikeland.†
Peter Hipple, E. Vincent.
Caspar Hipple,* E. Vincent.
Jacob Hammer,* E. Vincent.
Jacob Helbert.*
Samuel Hersh,* E. Pikeland.
John Harple,* W. Vincent.
George Hipple.*
Henry Hipple,* E. Vincent.
Henry Houck, E. Nantmeal.‡
James Himes,* W. Vincent.
Peter Irey.*
Israel Kepler.
George Keeley,* E. Vincent.
Nicholas Keiser,* E. Coventry.
Henry Kiter.*
Thomas Leighton, E. Nantmeal.
Jacob Lineingar.*
Jacob Lear,* E. Coventry.
Daniel Link.*
William Lacey.
Samuel Leighton,* E. Nantmeal.
Samuel Lloyd, E. Nantmeal.
Samuel Liggett.*
John Moses,* W. Pikeland.
Nicholas March,* W. Pikeland.
George Miller,* W. Pikeland.
Henry Moses,* W. Pikeland.
Samuel Martin.*
John Meeser,* E. Pikeland.
Isaac Miller,* W. Vincent.
David Monrow.*
Jacob Mock,* W. Vincent.
Henry March.*
James Matson.*
Ezekiel Powell,* W. Pikeland.
George Prizer,* E. Vincent.
Lewis Roberts,* W. Pikeland.
Jacob Root.*
Joseph Root.*
Benjamin Roberts.*
David Root.
William Roads,* W. Pikeland.
Henry Smith (1),* W. Pikeland.
Henry Smith (2),* W. Pikeland.
Samuel Strough,* E. Pikeland.
Peter Snyder (1),* W. Pikeland.
Peter Snyder (2),* E. Pikeland.
John Scott.
Val. Sheeleigh,* E. Pikeland.
Thomas Snyder,* E. Pikeland.
Henry Snyder, E. Pikeland.
Abram. Slichter,* E. Vincent.
Frederick Sheeder,* W. Vincent.
William Starrett.*
Jacob Stauffer,* W. Vincent.
George Snyder,* E. Nantmeal.
Caleb Townsend.*
Jesse Thomas.*
Henry Turner.*
Gabriel Watson.*
John Wynn.*
Jonathan Wynn.*
William Williams.
John Walter.*
Leonard Walter,* E. Pikeland.
David Walkinghood.*
Jesse Watkin, W. Vincent.
Samuel Widener.
John Wiant,* E. Vincent.
Peter Yeager,* E. Vincent.

Although the time of service had for its limit six months, we find the company was mustered out at Philadelphia on Dec. 19, 1814, thus making the term three months, though a few have a shorter time opposite their names, among which are four deserters,—only four, however.

On the back of the roll we find the following note inscribed:

"David Kimsey was a substitute for Dr. Davis. Davis Thomas was only out about two weeks, and the above-named Davis served the remainder of the time. Dr. Davis received the pay from Major Bull, and also a certificate of discharge, which he has sent to the pension-office, with his declaration for 160 acres in the regular service. Dr. Davis was a surgeon's mate in the 16th Regiment W. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Cromwell Pierce."

† Died Jan. 19, 1845. ‡ Died April 14, 1848.

At the time of the marching of this company to Marcus Hook, its commander, Capt. Hartman, was only twenty years of age. He was recognized as being highly proficient in the tactics of that period, and as a drill-master and disciplinarian had no equal in Chester County. While at Marcus Hook this company was admitted to be the best equipped, drilled, and officered of any there, and on all occasions in which military pomp and display were desired Capt. Hartman's company was always selected to the post of honor. During many years prior to the captain's death, he labored diligently and effectually in procuring pensions for the widows and children of his deceased comrades, and in many other respects he was repeatedly referred to in matters relating to his old command and its three months' service on the Delaware.

The following are also in the list of voters in this company, Oct. 11, 1814:

Edward Wells.
David Williams.
John Shearrer.
Casper Snider.
Mordecai Davis.
Nathaniel Brook, major.
Jacob Keiter.
George Bankus, carter.

ROLL OF CAPT. BEERBOWER'S COMPANY.

At Camp Marcus Hook, Oct. 11, 1814:
Capt. John Beerbower.
Lieut. Peter Smith.

Voters.

Mordecai Thomas.
James Everhart.
Samuel Miller, stonemason.
Daniel Young.
Jacob Root.
Jacob Miller.
John Possy.
Adam Poly.
John Saylor.
Isaac Zeaber.
Samuel Lynch.
John McKerscher.
Conrad Baker.
James Angrehen.
Samuel Walker.
John Walker.
John Shofner.
Matthew Dunbar.
Jacob Kulp.
John Shingle.
Jacob Smith.
Alexander Clemmens.
Samuel Miller, wheelwright.
Jesse Himes.
Henry Shut.
Abraham Miller.
Henry Stophelbine.
Jacob Donahower.
Henry Longaker.
David Royer.
Philip Miller.
Thomas Scott.
Michael Hause.
Abel Williams.
Martin Shealer.
Jesse Boyer.
Jacob Defrain.
Peter King.
Peter Defrain.
James Lundy.
Abija Rossiter.
Joseph Evans.
Jacob Hooven.
Nathan Brook.
John White.
Malen Rossiter.
Jacob Stoneback.
Jacob King.
Miles Baity.
George Loid.
Michael King.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN HARRIS' COMPANY,

in the Sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania militia, at Marcus Hook, Oct. 11, 1814:
Capt. John Harris, judge of election.
David Rees, lieutenant, inspector.

Voters.

Anthony Huszard.
William Schofield.
Jonathan Crozier.
William Faux.
Joseph Rodgers.
John Funterwise.
Jacob Essick.
Edward Robeson.
Alexander Torbet.
Lazerus Weidner.
Samuel Sinket.
Oswald Sill.
George Roberts.
William Hodge.
Thomson Lunsford.
Benjamin Work.
John Heck.
Isaac Tomkins.
George Hersh.
William Hoskins.

William Demsey.
Abram Peck.
Bartholomew Shimer.
John L. Davis.
John Patterson.
Thomas Trimble.
Charles Roland.
Atlee Potter.
John Nicholas.
James Brothers.
William Martin.
Aaron Carter.
Martin Bryant.
Edward Salyard.
Marshal Hampton.
John Thomas.
Francis Himes.
Evan Griffith.
Kenneth McKenzie.
John Harris, Jr.
David Rees.
Peter Young, Jr.

ROLL OF CAPT. CHRISTOPHER WIGTON'S COMPANY.

CAMP DUPONT, Nov. 13, 1814.

A true list of Capt. C. Wigton's company, of the Eighteenth Section of Riflemen, commanded by Col. Thomas Humphrey. At Camp Snyder, Oct. 11, 1814, on Bush Hill, near Philadelphia:

Sergeants, David Trueman,* William Clingan, Thomas Hollis,* David Stott; *Corporals*, John Piersol,* John Rankin,* Ezekiel Mann,* Joshua Humphrey;* *Bugler*, Robert Hope.

Privates.

Wilson, John.
Parke, William.*
Davis, Thomas.
Fleming, Joseph.
Haslet, James.
Cochran, Robert.*
Mann, Samuel.*
Grier, John E.*
Witherow, William.*
Welch, William.*
Mann, Eli.*
Whitelock, James.*
Wallace, Arthur.*
Cunningham, Robert.
Stott, Jesse.*
Cochran, David.*
Harry, Benajah.
Hope, Heslip.
Parke, David.
Moore, David.*
Wilson, Boyd.*
Cowan, Jacob.*
Davis, Nathaniel.*
McGinnis, William.*
McKim, David.
Jones, Richard.*
Bryan, John.*
Smith, Joseph.*
Glasgow, Samuel.*
Eifort, Charles.
Parke, John.*
Richmond, Joseph.*
Scott, Thomas.*
Hoover, John.*
Date, George.*
Hanley, James.*
Gibson, Samuel C.
McWilliams, Robert.
Little, Patrick.*
Lesly, John.*
Way, Jacob.*
Hayburn, William.
Thompson, Jacob.*
Gibson, Andrew.*
Moore, Eli.*
Fleming, John S.
Ogelsby, Jonah.

Hugh Daniel, lieutenant, Joseph M. Hollis, and George W. Baldwin also voted with the above company.

ROLL OF CAPT. ROBERT WILSON'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of a company of militia, commanded by Capt. Robert Wilson, of the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade, performing a tour of duty under the command of Maj. McFarland, who rendezvoused at York, under general order of the Governor, dated 26th August, 1814. Commencement of service, Sept. 8, 1814. At Camp Springfield, near Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1814:

Captain, Robert Wilson;* *Lieutenant*, David Williamson; *Ensign*, Joseph Miller, or Millard; *Sergeants*, Jesse Lockhart, James Simpson, George Entrekin, James Moore; *Corporals*, John Ogelsby (Sadsbury), John Baum, Andrew Redheifer,* John Carr, or Kerr.

Privates.

Allen, Isaac.*
Allison, William.*
Allison, Thomas.*
Atchless, Charles.
Batter, John.*
Beagle, Henry.*
Balentine, Hamilton.
Bellows, or Bellis, Thomas.
Benner, David.
Bathurst, John.
Bellows, or Bellis, Hiram.
Brown, Benjamin.
Bumbaugh, James.
Buller, Cyrus.
Carson, William.*
Criley, Daniel.*
Clevenstine, Henry.*
Coffrode, Jacob.*
Christy, Samuel.*
Cogle, Arnold.*
Criley, Peter.
Colwell, Andrew.
Darling, Samuel (or Darland).*
Donelson, Griffith.
Essick, Bolser.*
Fleck, Samuel.*
Graham, James, Jr.*
Guy, John.*
Guy, George.*
Griffith, Amos.*
Grubb, Abram.
Gribben, James.
Griffey, David.
Hause, Daniel.*
Hendrickson, Jacob.*
Harley, Benjamin.
Irwin, Jonathan.*
Irvin, John (or Erwin).
Johnson, Barnard.
Keeley, Matthias.*
Krider, Daniel.
Lockhart, William.*
Lewis, James.*
Lamey, Edward.
McDermont, Peter.*
McKinley, Samuel.*
McKinley, Thomas.*
McGinn, Peter.
Miller, Joseph.*
Mowry, Joseph (or Maurer).*
Milligan, James.*
Miller, John.*
Miller, William.
Miller, Daniel.
Milligan, John.
Maneley, Hugh.
Owen, Morris.*
Packingham, Samuel.*
Philips, Josiah.*
Pierce, Richard, Willistown.
Parker, William.
Powell, Daniel.
Riely, William.*
Reid, Joseph.*
Richards, Samuel.*
Sims, Joseph.*
Stepleton, Samuel.*
Stanford, James B.*
Smith, Henry.*
Sims, William.
Sherer, William.
Snyder, John.
Talbot, Caleb.
Uble, Frederick.
Widener, Jacob.*
Waddle, Henry.*
Wilson, William.*
Williams, William.*
White, John.*
Worts, Peter.
Wever, or Weber, John.
Widner, Peter.
Whitaker, Peter.

"I certify the foregoing to be a correct roll of my company.

"ROBERT WILSON,
"*Captain.*

"Test: "WILLIAM MCFARLAND,
"*Major.*"

ROLL OF CAPT. WILLIAM STUART'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the First Company of light infantry, commanded by Capt. William Stuart, of the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade, performing a tour of duty under the command of Col. ———, who rendezvoused at York, under the general order of the Governor, dated 26th August, 1814. At Camp Springfield, near Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1814:

Captain, William Stuart;* *First Lieutenant*, James W. Potts;* *Second Lieutenant*, John D. Perry;* *Ensign*, Israel Bailey; *Sergeants*, John Rodgers,* Jacob G. Morton, James Morton,* David Powel.*

Privates.

Stone, William.*
Powell, John G.*
Powell, Abel.*
Powell, Aaron.
Murphy, John.*
Reed, William.*
Bradley, Richard.*
Thomas, Charles M.*
McKee, William.*
Windle, Moses.*
Sweeney, James.
Hamil, John C.*
Dunn, James.*
Strand, Peter.*
Cooper, David.
Rolinson, Thomas.
Scantlin, James.
Watters, Joseph.
Chalfant, William.*
Benner, Jacob H.*
Melaney, William.*
Harlan, Lewis.*
Tinney, Neal.*
Miller, Samuel.*
Powell, John.*
Davis, George.*
Brackenridge, Samuel.

"I certify the foregoing to be a correct roll of my company.

"WILLIAM STUART,
"*Captain.*

"Test: "W. FORSTER,
"*Brigadier-General.*"

ROLL OF CAPT. WILLIAM STEELE'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. William Steele's company, in the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade, Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Maj. William McFarland, at York, Sept. 5, 1814. In service from Sept. 5, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Chester County. At Camp Springfield, near Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1814:

Captain, William Steele, New London; *Lieutenant*, David Wiley, Londongrove; *Ensign*, Samuel Lefever, Oxford; *Sergeants*, Robert

Rambo, London Britain; Robert Gibson, New London; Jesse Jones; John Maxwell, Oxford; *Corporals*, John R. Gibson, Isaac Russell; John Ford, London Britain; Samuel Patterson.

Privates.

Armstrong, John, W. Fallowfield.
Bear, Henry, Fallowfield.
Boyd, James, Sadsbury.
Brown, John, Londonderry.
Brown, Joseph.
Bunting, James, Oxford.
Brukalwice, Abraham, E. Nottingham.
Carswell, James, Londonderry.
Chamberlain, Obed, Sadsbury.
Cloud, George.
Cloud, Jacob.
Cochran, John, E. Fallowfield.
Cooper, John, Upper Oxford.
Correy, William K., New London.
Cummins, Jesse, E. Nottingham.
Curtz, Jacob, W. Caln.
Dance, Isaac.
Darling, John, Sadsbury.
Davis, John.
Dean, Matthias.
Drenning, John.
Dugan, Philip.
Dunlap, Enoch.
Fitzgerald, John, E. Nottingham.
Flemming, William, Oxford.
Gibson, John R., Oxford.
Gibson, William, Londonderry.
Gilmore, John.
Harris, Reuben.
Henderson, Archibald.
Hinton, Moses, Sadsbury.
Hollis, George.
Hollowell, John.
Irwin, Alexander, Lower Oxford.
Irwin, Benjamin, Fallowfield.
Irwin, William, Lower Oxford.
Kennedy, John.
Lawrence, Henry, West Caln.
Leming, Thomas, New London.
Lewis, Absolom, West Caln.
Lewis, Collin, New London.
Lowry, James.
Mack, Joseph.
Money, Charles.
Mullin, Charles.
Murdock, John, W. Fallowfield.
McClellan, John, Sadsbury.
McCracken, James, E. Nottingham.
McGinnis, Joseph, Sadsbury.
Nolen, Robert, Londonderry.
Porter, John.
Powel, Thomas, Londonderry.
Quigly, Thomas, Sadsbury.
Russell, James, West Caln.
Sentman, Lawrence, New London.
Shute, James.
Simcox, William, Sadsbury.
Smith, Joseph, Upper Oxford.
Smith, William, West Caln.
Sorence, John.
Stewart, James B.
Stinson, William, London Brit'n.
Stone, Garret, Oxford.
McWilliams, James.
Wilson, Robert, E. Nottingham.
Wood, William, W. Fallowfield.
Wright, William, E. Nottingham.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN HOLMES' COMPANY.

Pay-roll of a company of volunteers commanded by Capt. John Holmes, of the —— regiment, performing a tour of duty under the command of Col. ———, who rendezvoused at York, under the general order of the Governor, dated Aug. 26, 1814. At Camp "Hospital Woods," in Baltimore County, Oct. 11, 1814:

Captain, John Holmes;* *First Lieutenant*, John Downing;* *Second Lieutenant*, James Andrews;* *Ensign*, James Wilson; *Sergeants*, Arthur Andrews, Jr.,* Joseph Ramsey,* John Robb,* Robert Mashbank;* *Corporals*, James Ross,* William Robeson,* Francis Wallace,* Robert Simpson.*

Privates.

Andrews, James.*
Ankrim, Archibald.*
Alison, Oliver.*
Alexander, Thomas.*
Boon, John.
Brogan, Benjamin.*
Best, John.*
Cooper, John.*
Carlisle, John.*
Crosby, Nathaniel.*
Corry, John.*
Davis, James.*
Fox, William.*
Ford, Charles.
Laughlen, John.
Lemmon, William.
McNeal, William.*
McGee, Patrick.*
McLeny, William.
Murdaugh, Robert.*
Nilson, John.*
Pinkerton, Joseph.
Pinkerton, William.*
Robison, John.*
Riece, Jacob.*
Ross, Isaac.*
Rogers, William.*
Robison, Robert.*
Smith, Stewart.*
Slack, John.*
Turner, Joseph.*
Muse, Thomas.*
Farren, James.*
Steel, Samuel.
Quigg, James M.*
Lemmon, Hector.*
Abbitt, Dennis.*
Poisel, Henry.*
Chinece (or Chiney), John.*
Phillips, John.*
Ross, William.*
Guy, Samuel.*
Moore, John.*
Dickey, Joseph.
Cowen, David.*
Ewing, Alexander.
Lefeber, Samuel.*
Wilson, William.*
Fleshhalher, Martain.*
Watt, David.*
Byers, Henry.*
Simpson, William.*
David, William.*
Russell, John.*
Worthington, John.
Slegar, Nicholas.
Temanis, George.*
Rogers, Ebenezer.*
Caruth, Henry.*

In Capt. Daniel D. B. Keim's company volunteer militia, First Regiment, at Camp Dupont, voters: Samuel Shaffer, Thomas Baird.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Isaac D. Barnard was captain in Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and promoted to major. David Williams was a private in his company. Andrew Armstrong and Christopher Shaner were in Col. Conrad Krickbaum's regiment. John Purel, Thomas Maitland, William Wilson, and James W. Brown were in Capt. Neely's company. John Hamilton was in the "Flotilla." William Totten, under Capt. Farragut, on "Saratoga," United States sloop-of-war. Enoch Jenkins, regiment unknown. James Parke, brigade-major. John Leslie, of Col. Humphrey's First Regiment of riflemen. In Capt. John Hall's company, from Delaware County, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. John L. Pearson commanding, First Brigade of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Smith, encamped at Marcus Hook, were several from Chester County, among whom were Joseph Dunwoody, George Brannan, Amos Griffith, and Samuel Lindsey.

March 16, 1816, I. Wynkoop, regimental paymaster, advertises that he "will attend at the house of Joshua Evans' Paoli Tavern, on Thursday, the 4th day of April next, for the purpose of paying Capt. Wersler's company for their tour of duty in the fall of 1814, and attached to the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry."

March 18, 1816, John G. Bull, paymaster of the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania militia, advertises that he has

"Appointed Friday the 22d inst. to meet Capt Morgan's company, at Emmor Eachu's tavern, in Springfield township, Delaware county; Capt. Hall's company on Saturday the 23d, at the same place; Capt. Lackey's company on Monday the 25th, at the "Seven Stars," in Aston, in said county; Capt. Campbell's company on Tuesday the 26th at the "Paoli," in Tredyffrin township, Chester County; Capt. Weatherby's company on Wednesday the 27th, at the same place; Capt. Hartman's company on Friday the 29th, at Lawrence Hipple's tavern in Vincent township, Chester County.

"The men in Capts. Hall's and Lackey's companies who reside in Chester County will meet me at either of the above places that is most convenient; and those of Capt. Weatherby's company who are within the bounds of the late 100th regiment will meet me at the 'Seven Stars,' on the days appointed as above. The time of meeting at all the above places will be at 9 o'clock A.M. The captain of each company is particularly requested to attend to the payment of the respective companies."

July 21, 1868. The county treasurer has received the following list of persons who served in the war of 1812 who are entitled to pensions. They will be paid upon application at the treasurer's office, in the court-house, in this borough:

Jno. Burk, Susan H. Burton, Abraham Bailey, Susanna Chalfant, Mary Carney, William Cummins, Peter Crilley, Isaac Dance, Helen A. Dunwoody, Catharine Essick, Catharine Entriken, Joseph Evans, Samuel Epright, Margaret Ford, Ann Funderwhite, Alex. Clay Fendall, Albina Frame, George Farro, Evan Griffith, Magdaline Grubb, Elizabeth Huzzert, Margaret Hale, John Hoopes, Mary Harrison, Ann Hansell, Elias Jenkins, Sarah Jackson, Elizabeth King, Sarah Lindsey, Rosanna Lewis, Henry Lin-

senbighler, Winly Miller, Charles Mullen, Davis Morgan, Margaret Ormer, Hannah Peters, Jacob Rhoades, Jacob Root, Barbara Reppert, Benjamin Reinerd, Elizabeth Snyder, Anthony N. Sill, Jacob Steward, Mary Smith, Elizabeth Yerkes, William Wilson, Jacob Wensel, Samuel Widener, William Walker.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO CHESTER COUNTY.

In 1824 the Congress of the United States voted unanimously a resolution requesting President Monroe to invite Lafayette to visit the United States. He accepted the invitation, and, with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and his secretary, M. La Vasseur, took passage on a packet-ship from Havre for New York, where he landed Aug. 15, 1824. He was received everywhere with the utmost demonstration of popular enthusiasm, and his progress through the country resembled a continuous triumphal procession. He visited in succession each of the twenty-four States of which the Union was then composed, and all the principal cities.

The news of the illustrious general's arrival at New York did not reach West Chester until the 17th,—there being no railroad or telegraph in those days,—but immediately a meeting was called at the court-house. Meanwhile the Washington Guards, Capt. Lauer, and the Wayne Guards, Capt. Fleming, acclaimed the joyful news by firing a *feu-de-joie*, and by hearty cheers. Of the assemblage at the court-house, Col. Joseph McClellan, who had served as a captain in the Continental army under Lafayette, was made chairman, and Gen. Isaac D. Barnard secretary. Judge Darlington delivered a brief address, in which he reflected the feelings of all present in indulging the hope that the general would desire to revisit the ground where he first "fleshed his maiden sword," and offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, It is believed that the illustrious guest of our country, Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, will be inclined to revisit the scenes of his early gallantry, and, amongst other places, the ground on which the battle of Brandywine was fought, in this county, where he received a wound in the cause of our liberty and independence, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a meeting of the citizens of Chester County be held at the court-house, in the borough of West Chester, on Saturday, the 28th of August, at eleven o'clock A.M., to make arrangements for a suitable reception of that venerable patriot and friend of freedom, if he shall be induced to visit our county, and to adopt such other measures evincive of our gratitude for his distinguished services as the interesting occasion demands."

Another "Lafayette meeting" was held at the same place on the 28th of August, 1824, of which Hon. Isaac Darlington was chairman, and John W. Cuningham, Esq., secretary. The following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Col. Joseph McClellan, Col. Jacob Humphrey, Col. Isaac Wayne, Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, Col. Cromwell Pearce, Gen. Isaac D. Barnard, Gen. John W. Cuningham, Dr. William Darlington, Gen. Joshua Evans, and Abram Baily, Esq., be a committee, on behalf of this meeting, to wait upon Gen. La Fayette immediately on his arrival in Philadelphia, respectfully to make known to him our feelings and sentiments, and to invite him, in the name of the citizens of Chester County, to honor them with a visit to the ground where, by the side of Washington and of Wayne, and his gallant compatriots-in-arms, he distinguished himself as a champion in the cause of liberty, and by the effusion of his blood in their defense forever endeared himself to the American people.

"*Resolved*, That if, as it is sincerely hoped, Gen. La Fayette shall be induced to revisit the scenes of his youthful gallantry, on the banks of the Brandywine, where a free, prosperous, happy, and grateful people are enjoying the fruits of Revolutionary virtue and bravery, the aforesaid committee be requested, in concert with the civil authorities of the county, to make the necessary arrangements for the appropriate reception and entertainment of our distinguished guest; and also that the military officers and uniformed corps of the district be requested to parade on the occasion, and pay the honors due to the venerable soldier of the Revolution."

It having been ascertained that Gen. Lafayette, with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and other companions, would visit the battle-ground on the Brandywine on Tuesday, the 26th of July, 1825, and proceed thence to West Chester, arrangements were made by the committee of Chester County for their proper reception and entertainment.

Early in the morning the general was waited upon at Messrs. Duponts', with whom he had lodged, by John W. Cuningham, Esq., one of the committee of arrangements, attended by Samson Babb and William Williamson, two of the marshals of the day, by whom he was conducted to Chads' Ford. The general was accompanied by his son, M. La Vasseur, his secretary, M. Baudouis, a distinguished lawyer from Paris, the Messrs. Dupont, Messrs. Louis McLane, and N. G. Williamson, committee from Wilmington, and Messrs. Joseph S. Lewis, Tilghman, and Biddle, committee of Councils from Philadelphia. They reached Chads' Ford about ten o'clock A.M., where the veteran was received by the committees of Chester and Delaware Counties, headed by their respective chairmen, Col. Joseph McClellan and Capt. William Anderson. At this place, also, Maj.-Gen. Isaac D. Barnard and his aides, Col. Lieper and Daniel Buckwalter, Esq., attended by Brig.-Gens. Evans and Stanley and their aides, in full uniform, also the Chester County troop of cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Jones, and the Delaware County troop of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Vanleer, the whole under the command of Maj. Wilson, were in waiting to escort the general over the battle-ground. Jesse Sharp, Esq., chief marshal, with his aides, Thomas H. B. Jacobs and Jesse Conard, Esq., and assistant marshals, Samson Babb, William Williamson, Joshua Hunt, Thomas H. Brinton, Joshua McMinn, Isaac Trimble, David Potts, Jr., Richard Walker, Jonathan Jones, Joseph P. McClellan, also attended to regulate the movements of the great concourse of citizens, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, who had gathered at this point, eager to see and welcome the nation's guest.

The general received the greetings of the people, and viewed the interesting heights around Chads' Ford, and the field where the armies encamped the night before the battle, and pointed out the positions of Gens. Wayne and Maxwell's brigades. He inquired if any one could point out where the bridge of rails was across the Brandywine, but no one was able to give the information. He then resumed his seat in his barouche, with his companion-in-arms, Col. McClellan, by his side, and the procession, which had been formed, advanced toward Painter's Cross-roads. About a mile from the ford the general stopped and alighted from his carriage to see Gideon Gilpin, a very aged man, confined to bed, at whose house he had made his headquarters before the battle. The sick man was gratified at the sight

of the veteran, who pressed his hand cordially and wished him every blessing. The procession then proceeded by way of Painter's Cross-roads to Dilworthtown, where another large concourse of people had gathered. After a brief halt it turned to the left and proceeded to the main battle-ground. When they came in sight of the Birmingham meeting-house, Lafayette arose in his carriage and addressed himself in French to his son and companions, spoke animatedly for some time, pointing out to them the different positions of the armies. All the surroundings were familiar to him. He pointed out the spot, in a field of Jacob Bennett, a short distance east and south of where the road from the meeting-house comes in at right angles with the east-and-west road, as the place where he was wounded. He then proceeded to the meeting-house, where another concourse had assembled to greet him. After viewing the grounds here he alighted, with his companions and friends, at the mansion of Samuel Jones, a short distance north of the meeting-house, to which he had been previously invited, and partook of refreshments provided for the occasion. A large collection of balls and other relics of the memorable conflict, which had been found at different periods on the battle-ground, were exhibited and excited much interest.

After a brief rest the trumpet sounded to horse, and the procession moved on to Strode's mill, over the ground on which Howe and Cornwallis advanced to the battle, and thence by the right to Darlington's woods (now Smedley Darlington's), near the western line of the borough. Here the volunteers of the Third Division were drawn up, agreeably to the orders of Maj.-Gen. Barnard, to receive the general and escort him into the town. These consisted of the First Regiment of Chester County Volunteers, commanded by Col. Darlington,—to whom were attached Capt. Fleming's company of Wayne Guards, Capt. Wiley's company of Franklin Guards, and Maj. Elton's corps of riflemen,—the Chester County Union Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. McDowell, and the Jackson Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Maj. Morton,—to which Capt. Stewart's independent company of volunteers was attached,—the whole together comprising seventeen companies of volunteers, including the two troops of cavalry. On the approach of Lafayette, a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Evans, and the troops then wheeled into column, the First Regiment preceding the immediate escort of the general, and the battalions of McDowell and Morton taking post in the rear. Thus arranged, the whole proceeded into the borough, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Barnard, by the way of the present Rosedale Avenue to High Street, at the State Normal School, and thence up High Street. The cavalcade of citizens in the rear were conducted by Chief Marshal Jesse Sharp and his aides and assistants, whose names have already been given.

The crowd which had gathered here was immense. It is estimated that there was not less than ten thousand persons present, and the welcome accorded to the general was most cordial, hearty, and sincere The procession passed up High Street to Market, down Market to Walnut, up Walnut to Gay, up Gay to High, down High to Market, up Market to Church, up Church to Gay, down Gay to High, and out High to a field of Jesse Matlack, on the hill east of the Friends' meeting-house. Here the troops were reviewed by Gen. Lafayette, on foot, who expressed his great satisfaction at their appearance and soldier-like behavior. He then passed in his barouche in front of several hundred mounted citizens, formed in the same field under the direction of the chief marshal, and was then conducted by the committee to the residence of Ziba Pyle, Esq., the chief burgess. The troops were wheeled into column and returned to the town, and gave the marching salute as they passed the general at his quarters, and were then dismissed.

After a brief repose, the general and his companions were conducted to the grand jury room in the court-house, which had been tastefully decorated by the ladies for the occasion, and where an excellent dinner had been provided by Mr. Eber Worthington, then proprietor of the Turk's Head Hotel. The entertainment was attended by the committees of arrangement and a limited number of invited guests; including the general and his friends, in all about forty persons.

When the company had assembled at the table, his old comrade in the field of Revolutionary toil and danger, the venerable Col. Joseph McClellan, rose, and, on behalf of the committee of reception, addressed the gallant chieftain as follows:

"General,—It is our happiness to be appointed by our fellow-citizens to greet you upon your visit to the scenes of your youthful gallantry on the banks of the Brandywine, and to bid you a sincere and cordial welcome to the bosom of our county. Language, indeed, can but feebly portray the joyous and grateful emotions with which we behold amongst us, after a lapse of eight and forty years, the illustrious friend of human rights, who relinquished the endearments of his domestic circle in a distant land to aid the fathers of our country in their struggle for independence, and who, on this ground, sealed with his blood his devotion to the cause of American liberty. In you sir, we recognize, with the profoundest respect and veneration, the early, disinterested, and steadfast champion of our WASHINGTON, our WAYNE, and their gallant compatriots-in-arms,—the youthful volunteer, who shared the toils of our fathers to secure the blessings of republican freedom to our land, and who, by the favor of heaven, has been preserved to witness the happiness and receive the benedictions of their grateful offspring.

"We exult in the contemplation of a character whose pure, intrepid, and uniform devotion to the rights of man has been equally conspicuous in the battle-fields of the western, and in the councils, the courts, and the dungeons of the eastern, hemisphere.

"We rejoice that a signal opportunity has been afforded to our countrymen to repel the slander of despots and their hirelings that republics are ungrateful, and although the plain and unpretending citizens of this ancient county of Chester do not presume to vie with their brothers of our opulent towns and cities in the splendor of your reception, let me flatter ourselves that you will receive, with your wonted kindness, the spontaneous and unaffected homage of a happy community, who welcome you with eyes beaming with reverence and delight, and hearts filled with the purest sentiments of gratitude and affection."

To this address Gen. Lafayette made the following reply:

"While I have, with unbounded gratitude, enjoyed the fondly anticipated happiness to meet in this town the citizens of the county of Chester, and the additional pleasure to be here most kindly welcomed, in the name of the people, by an old companion-in-arms, I have also to acknowledge the affectionate greetings that have this day hailed your brother-soldier on the grounds of one of our most important battles.

"Although, owing to some accidental occurrences, victory was not that day on our side, the manner in which it was disputed by our pa-

triotic troops did, no doubt, contribute to inspire several of the British leaders with a spirit of caution more than once beneficial to us. The thought of its having been my first action under the American standard and our great and good commander-in-chief, in company with your gallant Chester Countyman, my friend, Gen. Wayne, and my other comrades, the honor to have mingled my blood with that of many other American soldiers on the heights of the Brandywine, had been to me a source of pride and delight near half a century before, and it has lately been an occasion of the most honorable, kind, and gratifying remembrance, as it is now an object of your friendly congratulations.

"Happy I am, also, in your testimonies of affection and esteem for my conduct in the vicissitudes of my life on both hemispheres, and I beg you, my dear sir, and you, gentlemen of the committee, to accept in your own name, and in behalf of the people of Chester County, my affectionate and respectful acknowledgment."

When the dinner was concluded the following toasts and sentiments were drank, accompanied by the music of the excellent band belonging to Capt. Joseph Pearce's company of junior artillerists:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. "Our Country:" Blest with the oldest legitimate government now in existence.

Music: *Hail Columbia.*

2. "The President of the United States."

President's March.

3. "The Governor of Pennsylvania."

Governor's March.

4. "The Memory of the Father of his Country."

Roslin Castle.

5. "The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolution."

Washington's March.

6. "The late Presidents of the United States: Enjoying in their dignified retirement the benedictions of a free and grateful people. What a lesson to the occupants and supporters of thrones!"

In the Downhill of Life.

7. "The Nation's Guest: While our country reveres and lauds her WASHINGTON, and our county justly boasts of her WAYNE, the votaries of rational liberty in both hemispheres claim an interest in LAFAYETTE." [Cheers.]

Marseillies Hymn.

When this toast was drank the general arose, and, after thanking the committee for the honor done him, proposed the following, which was cordially greeted by the company:

By Gen. Lafayette.—"The County of Chester, and the memory of her gallant citizen, Gen. Wayne: May the blood spilled by thousands, with equal merit in the cause of independence and freedom, be to the ensuing generations an eternal pledge of unalloyed republicanism, federal union, public prosperity, and domestic happiness."

Stony Point.

8. "The 11th of September, 1777: A day consecrated to liberty by the blood of her votaries on the banks of the Brandywine; though the sacrifice was great, the reward was rich indeed."

Auld Lang Syne.

9. "The Amiable Family of La Grange: Who possess the only prior claims we can ever recognize to the person of our illustrious friend and benefactor."

Life let us Cherish.

10. "The Army and Navy of the United States: The shield and buckler of the nation, wielded only in defense of its just rights."

Yankee Doodle.

11. "Bolivar: Great is the character which he has to sustain, for he has nobly acquired that of the 'Washington of the South.'"

Hail to the Chief!

12. "Greece: May her sons be animated with the spirit of their ancestors until she is restored to her ancient liberty and grandeur."

Cavia.

13. "The American Fair: Whose virtues adorn the republic, and whose smiles reward its benefactors."

Green Grow the Rushes O!

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Hon. Isaac Wayne.—"The people of the United States: May they ever feel grateful for that protecting hand which has safely conducted to each of the twenty-four States of their Union the gallant defender, the early and steady benefactor of their country, the nation's guest, the good, the amiable and intelligent LAFAYETTE."

By Capt. William Anderson.—"The genuine Republican, Gen. Lafayette: Who has in all and the most trying situations adhered to and promoted the cause of liberty."

By Gen. John W. Cuningham.—"The Memory of Washington: In the cabinet and in the field we ne'er shall look upon his like again."

By Ziba Pyle, Esq. (chief burgess of West Chester).—"General Lafayette: His visits to Chester County, in 1777 and 1825, will be held in grateful remembrance by its citizens."

By Brig.-Gen. Joshua Evans.—"Our honored Guest: In his youth he shed his blood on the banks of the Brandywine in defense of American Liberty, and in his old age he will be borne on the grateful bosom of the Brandywine to the embraces of his family."

By Dr. William Darlington.—"The fields of the Brandywine: Irrigated, on the Cadmean system of agriculture, with the blood of Revolutionary patriots, the teeming crop must ever be Independent freemen."

By the Hon. Lewis McLane, of Delaware.—"The battle-ground we have viewed to-day: Whether the theatre of victory or defeat, let the effects be tested by the free industry and happy population which now crowd its surface."

By Abraham Baily, Esq.—"The Memory of Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne: His distinguished services as a soldier and statesman eminently entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen."

By the Committee of Reception.—"Our brethren, the City Councils of Philadelphia: To whose gentlemanly kindness and attention we are greatly indebted on this happy occasion."

By Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of the City Councils.—"The cordial affection existing between Philadelphia and her sister counties: May it always continue and constantly increase."

After the eighth regular toast, given above, was drank, the following song was volunteered and sung by Dr. William Darlington:

LAFAYETTE AT BRANDYWINE.

Tune, *Auld Lang Syne.*

Should days of trial be forgot,
Although those days have fled?
Can we neglect the sacred spot
Where patriot heroes bled?
CHORUS.—Ah, no! those days of auld lang syne
We never can forget,
When with our sires to Brandywine
Came gallant Lafayette.

By Brandywine's enchanting stream
Our swains in peace abode—
Until the tyrant's minion came
To stain its banks with blood.
CHO.—And oh! those days, etc.

To meet the foemen on the plain
Each patriot onward press'd,
And there, with Washington and Wayne,
Appeared our honor'd guest.
CHO.—Those anxious days, etc.

And there he bore him in the van,
Where Washington still led;
And to sustain the rights of man
The youthful warrior bled.
CHO.—Those fearful days, etc.

Then long as our romantic stream
Shall roll its silver wave,
Its vales shall echo with the name
Of Lafayette, the brave.
CHO.—For, ah! those days of auld lang syne
We never can forget,
When with our sires to Brandywine
Came gallant Lafayette.

"SHADY HOME."

RESIDENCE OF **R, F. AND J. D. WILSON** (OLD HOMESTEAD) EAST NOTTINGHAM CHESTER CO. PA.

RES. AND PAPER MILL OF HARVEY GRAVES, EAST NOTTINGHAM, CHESTER CO. PA.

RES. OF FRANKLIN JONES, TREDYFFRIN TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

At the conclusion of the toasts a number of citizens were introduced to the general in the court-room, and then repaired again to the residence of Ziba Pyle, Esq., on Gay Street, where he spent the night. During the evening he was visited by a large number of persons of both sexes, who were kindly received by him. Among others to whom he gave an affectionate welcome was a daughter of Associate Judge John Davis, a veteran under his command at Yorktown, Va., who was introduced by Col. Isaac Wayne.

As he was under engagement to breakfast the next morning at Maj. John Filson's, at Humphreyville, on the Strasburg road, he retired at an early hour, and in the morning, accompanied by Col. Joseph McClellan, Col. Jacob Humphrey, Col. Cromwell Pearce, and Gen. Isaac D. Barnard, and a number of citizens, he set out for that place. Col. Humphrey rode in the carriage with him. About half-past nine o'clock they reached Maj. Filson's, where a great number of persons had assembled, and where they were also met, according to previous arrangements, by a committee from Lancaster. The spacious room in which the breakfast was served was beautifully decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreens, bespangled with flowers. From the centre of an arch, directly over the general's place at the table, and partially enveloped in the evergreen, a small golden eagle was suspended. The neat and delicate taste displayed in the decorations drew forth high commendations from those present. At the table Lafayette was seated between Col. McClellan and Col. Humphrey, two of his old companions-in-arms.

After breakfast three barouches, each with four horses attached, which had been sent from Lancaster for his reception, were drawn up. Gen. Lafayette, accompanied by Gen. George B. Porter, chairman of the Lancaster committee, ascended the first, and the others were occupied by his son, secretary, and the other members of the Lancaster committee. They proceeded by way of the Strasburg road to Lancaster, and the Chester County committee returned to their homes. From his entrance into Chester County to his departure therefrom his reception and progress were one continued scene of welcome, triumph, and joy.

Gen. Lafayette proceeded from Lancaster to Baltimore, and thence to Washington, where he was the guest of President John Quincy Adams. He visited the then ex-Presidents, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the latter accompanied by President Adams, at their respective residences in Virginia, and on the 7th of September, 1825, sailed for his home in a new frigate, named, in compliment to him, the "Brandywine." The scenes at his departure, as given in Niles' *Weekly Register*, were of a most interesting character.

In December, 1824, while he was in this country, Congress voted him a grant of $200,000 and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution." His large hereditary fortune had been mostly lost by confiscation during what is known as the "Reign of Terror" in France.

Somebody having presented the city of Philadelphia with a grape-shot represented to be the identical one that wounded the Marquis de Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine, our friend, Chalkley Harvey, thus writes to the *Ledger* that there must be some mistake, and we rather guess friend Harvey is correct:

"CHADS' FORD, July 12, 1876.

"MR. EDITOR,—Without at all courting controversy, I would ask for a word in reply to J. P. Campbell's statement in to-day's *Ledger*, of the grape-shot he presented in your city as being the 'identical one' which wounded the Marquis de Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine, and which 'was stopped by a stone wall,' etc.* Now, whilst it seems a pity to do aught to spoil the history as given of this one-and-a-half-inch iron ball, such as our fields were strewn with for many years following said battle, I cannot allow it to pass without assuring you that, unless Gen. Lafayette was himself greatly mistaken (and the presumption is he was not), there was not then, nor has there been up to this day, a stone wall of any description within several hundred yards of where this occurred; and I make this assertion from having, when in my eleventh year, seen this noble hero stand in the Messrs. Duponts' open carriage and point out the ground upon which his wound was received.

"I, with three young companions, was sitting on a fence beneath a tree at the roadside, and so close to him that we could hear every word uttered. And I might further add that within the past twenty years Edmund Lafayette, in company with Capt. (afterwards Commodore) F. Dupont, spent a day with me in viewing these fields, once the scene of bloody strife. And it may be presumed we talked of all we knew relative to what occurred on that memorable day; and if he knew anything of this ball, or of his illustrious grandsire having visited Isabella McCloskey for the purpose of seeing it, he omitted to tell what would have been to us a matter of much interest. Now, whilst I do not doubt that the owner of this grape-shot has been led to greatly prize it through the story connected therewith, yet I do greatly doubt its being the identical ball which wounded the Marquis de Lafayette.

"C. HARVEY."

CHESTER COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE COUNTY.

The war between the United States and Mexico began in May, 1846, and the first battle which was fought between the two armies of the sister republics was on the 8th of May, at Palo Alto, on the east side of the Rio Grande River. Soon after the declaration of war by the American Congress, Pennsylvania was called upon for her quota of troops, and while from this county no company or organization of soldiers went, there was quite a number of men who enlisted in regiments of the State recruited and organized in other parts of its borders. Of those who went forth to battle for the conceived national honor may be mentioned the following, in addition to many others whose names are inaccessible: Levi P. Knerr, who served as a lieutenant throughout that war, and wrote home to his borough paper a number of letters describing battles and marches, which were published in the Phœnixville *Pioneer*, then edited by Bayard Taylor, the future renowned traveler and poet. William S. Mendendall, born at Chads' Ford,

* The following is the *Ledger* article referred to: "Mr. Joseph P. Campbell, an aged citizen of Florence, New Jersey, recently brought to Philadelphia the identical grape-shot with which Marquis de Lafayette was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. It has been in his possession over half a century, and was given to him by his aunt, Isabella McCloskey, who picked it up after it had struck the marquis and been stopped by a wall. The heroine was on that day carrying ammunition in her apron, and when the gallant Frenchman was wounded she tore off her underclothing to stanch the blood and bind up the wound. On the visit of the marquis to this country, several years later, he sought her out. The ball is a cast-iron globe, about one and a quarter inches in diameter, and has been religiously preserved."

Delaware Co., Pa., but who in 1846 was living in West Chester, learning the printing business in the office of the *American Republican*, fired with patriotic ardor, volunteered (at sixteen years of age), in December. He joined and was appointed a corporal in Capt. J. C. Biddle's company, in Philadelphia, which was ordered to rendezvous at Brazos Santiago in February, 1847; it was then assigned to the First Regiment United States Voltiguers, under command of Col. F. P. Andrews, with Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Johnston and Majs. Talbott and Caldwell, all of the United States army; he participated, with his regiment, in the siege of Vera Cruz, under Gen. Scott, and with Gen. Cadwalader in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla, and in assisting to keep open communication between Vera Cruz and Puebla, afterwards in the valley of the City of Mexico; at the battle of Contreras, Aug. 20, 1847, at Buena Vista, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, September 11th, and at Casa del Mata, where he was wounded in the right foot; on the 13th of September, at the fierce storming of Chapultepec, the key to the gates of Mexico, he was again slightly wounded in the head, and was with the final assault upon the last defenses of the city, and the triumphal entrance into the Mexican capital; he remained with the army of occupation until after the conclusion of peace, July 4, 1848; his regiment left Mexico in October, and was disbanded at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, November, 1848; after an honorable discharge, and with the commendation of his officers for faithful services, he returned to West Chester, being then about eighteen years old; in the late Rebellion (1861–65) Capt. Mendenhall recruited and commanded Company D of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. Thomas King and John Yocum, of what organization it is unknown. Lieut. Columbus Penn Evans, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, brevetted captain, and presented with a sword by the Legislature of State of Delaware for his gallant and meritorious services in several battles. Irvin Parke, in Capt. Samuel Hyams' company, Sixth Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Col. Payton. Robert Taylor, of West Chester.

THE FAMINE OF '47.

During the winter of 1846–47 the distress in Ireland, caused by the complete failure of the potato crop of the previous year, had awakened the sympathies of the people of Chester County. The war with Mexico was in progress, but the excitement attending it did not check the public interest in the sad reports of famine, fever, and death that came continually from Ireland. On Feb. 5, 1847, a public meeting was held in the court-house at West Chester, and a committee was appointed to issue an address and solicit subscriptions from the people of the county. This committee consisted of the following gentlemen, many of them prominent citizens:

Townsend Haines, David Townsend, Nimrod Strickland, Wilmer Worthington, Thomas S. Bell, Rev. J. B. Clemson, John Crowell, James Powell, William Ingram, Joseph J. Lewis, John Hickman, William Darlington, M.D., William Everhart, Robert Irwin, John Rutter, and J. B. Wood. Of the whole number four only now survive,—Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Rev. J. B. Clemson, Dr. J. B. Wood, and John Rutter, Esq.

This committee, besides issuing an earnest address setting forth many details of the suffering of the Irish people, appointed sub-committees for all the townships of the county, upon whom was placed the duty of making a prompt and thorough canvass for subscriptions. The list of names contained many that would be recognized as among the leading men of that time, but it is too long for insertion here. The results of their efforts were soon made evident: on March 9th the *Village Record* published a list of amounts actually paid into the fund. West Chester headed the list with $534.92; New London gave $231.25; Coatesville, $212; Sadsbury, $193.45; East Vincent, $152.50; Warwick, $166.69; and the total reported was over $3100. The total subscribed in West Chester was $800. The following week the New Garden committee reported that their collections were $300, with which they had bought from the millers of their own township 50 barrels of flour, which had been sent to Allen Cuthbert, Esq., Lombard Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for immediate shipment to Ireland.

Mr. (later Judge) Haines and his committee invested the funds collected in provisions, which were shipped to Cork, Ireland, by the barque "Alice Carlton." They embraced 600 barrels of corn meal, 25 barrels of wheat-flour, 15 of rye-flour, 6 of pork, 2 of beef, and 28 bushels of peas. There was no charge for freight. In the mean time the committee announced that further exertions would be made and more supplies forwarded.

The bounty arrived at Cork most opportunely, as appears in a letter written by Mr. C. G. Gibbons, of Ballenspittle House, Kinsale, Ireland, to William Everhart, Esq., West Chester, dated April 14th, which was in part as follows:

". . . I now write merely to acknowledge the arrival, and in a few hasty words to convey mine, my uncle, James B. Gibbons', J. R. Barry's, and our whole local community's, deep and heartfelt gratitude to the noble-minded citizens of Chester County for your munificent present to our poor people in this their time of need and suffering. 'Never did a gift come more opportunely;' our own funds are all but spent, and our government had ordered all relief-works to be suspended. In a few days more our district would have been subjected to the horrors that are now, and have been for months, sweeping away thousands upon thousands of the Irish population. . . ."

Mr. Gibbons, the writer, was the nephew of one of the gentlemen who had been most kind to Mr. Everhart after his escape from the shipwreck of the "Albion" on the coast near Kinsale in 1822; and in the volume of "Miscellanies," published in recent years by the latter's son, Hon. James B. Everhart, there is the following allusion to a visit made by him to this part of Ireland after the famine:

"Not far from the town of Kinsale are the mansions of J. Redmond Barry and J. B. Gibbons, Esq., whose houses look on the sea. They were most hospitable, and declared 'that during the famine the Chester County donation of meal was the best which came to Ireland, and that it saved a thousand lives.' The destitution had been frightful,—there was neither food nor money,—the people were terror-stricken, and these provisions arrived at the very crisis of the calamity. For this timely succor the Irish of Ballenspittle will ever gratefully remember the county of Chester."

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Being upon the border of the dissentient States, Chester County awaited with especial interest the mutterings of the

angry South over the election of President Lincoln in 1860, and its subsequent secession acts of 1860–61, forbearing

"Until a fierce, sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And with a voice that shook the land the guns of Sumter spoke."

As the news of the battle and capture of the fort by the rebels was flashed along the wires, excitement unparalleled in the history of the county pervaded every township, borough, village, hamlet, and fireside. Party distinctions were forgotten, and a united people thought only of the public peril and of means to defend the government. In Chester County the feeling was intense, and all were animated with a common purpose to maintain the Union at all hazards. The heroic, self-sacrificing men who from this county, through four years of privation, peril and war, dedicated their lives to the preservation of the national integrity, wrought also for its progress in the direction of its founders, intent towards the realization of true permanence, prosperity, and peace, as a priceless legacy, painfully and perilously secured for each citizen. The grand and noble history of this county in the memorable conflict of 1861–65 has an imperishable record, perpetuating the deeds of valor that attended its citizen-soldiery through the fire of many battles unto brilliant victories and the final triumph of liberty, union, and peace.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment of three months' service was formed from companies hastily recruited, in obedience to the call for volunteers, from the counties of Franklin, Perry, Adams, Lancaster, Chester, Centre, Dauphin, and York. April 21, 1861, the regiment was organized at Harrisburg, with James Givin (captain of Company G, of West Chester) as major. The same day it left for Washington. It was ordered to York, Pa., and there remained until June 1, when it moved to Chambersburg. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade of Second Division, and on the 16th went to Funkstown, Md., crossed the Potomac July 2d, with Gen. Patterson's army, and advanced to Martinsburg, thence to Bunker Hill. July 26th it was mustered out.

The first organized body of men from the borough of Phœnixville to enter the United States service in the rebellion was the Phœnixville Brass Band, which was mustered with the Second Regiment at York, May 24, 1861, and mustered out with the regiment on the following 26th of July.

Roster of the Band.—John G. Moses, leader; David C. Broomall, H. F. Caswell, Jacob Hawk, James P. Holt, William Lobb, Henry Lukemire, John C. Matson, Hiram Nyce, J. Elwood Quay, John Richards, John Sollinger, Wilmer W. Thomson, J. Englebert Vanderslice, R. B. Williamson, Joseph P. Holt.

NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteer Infantry (three months' service) was formed from companies raised in the counties of Chester, Armstrong, Cumberland, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, and Delaware. It was organized April 22, 1861, at Camp Curtin, and Thomas S. Bell, of West Chester, was appointed adjutant. It went to West Chester May 4th, and encamped at Camp Wayne; in June it joined Gen. Patterson's army, being attached to the Fourth Brigade of First Division, and serving mostly between Martinsburg and Winchester, Va. It was mustered out July 24th. Companies A, E, and F were recruited at West Chester.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The Thirtieth Regiment (three years' service), being the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was organized at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, June 9, 1861. Capt. Henry M. McIntire, of West Chester, who led the Brandywine Guards, was the first to occupy the camp, and was assigned to its temporary command. On the formal organization he was made lieutenant-colonel. Lieut. Charles B. Lamborn, of Company A, Chester County, was appointed adjutant, and Lieut. Joseph R. T. Coates, of Company C, quartermaster. July 4th, Governor Curtin reviewed the First and Seventh Regiments in West Chester, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, the citizens entertaining the troops at Everhart's Grove. The day after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21st, the regiment was ordered to Maryland, and in the spring of 1862 joined McDowell's corps of the Potomac army. June 18th the division to which it was assigned marched to Gaines' Farm, and on the 19th moved with the brigade to Beaver Dam Creek, near Mechanicsville, on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac, where it was assigned to the army corps commanded by Gen. Fitz-John Porter. On the 26th it participated in heavy fighting, as in the battle the day following, and on the 30th in that of Charles City Cross-roads. Its officers and men distinguished themselves for their gallant conduct. It was most honorably engaged in the battle at South Mountain, Sept. 14th, and in the battle of Fredericksburg moved in steady, unwavering line across an open plain, under a heavy, enfilading artillery fire, charging the enemy with resistless energy, crossing the railroads and ditches, and driving him two hundred yards beyond his intrenchments; but, after having opened up the way to victory, retired for want of supports to hold the positions taken. At Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, in the charge which was made by the First Brigade, this regiment occupied the centre, and in this brilliant movement, by a sudden change of direction, the enemy was struck on the flank and driven in great confusion.

It made a glorious record at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864. It was mustered out June 13th following. The whole number mustered into the regiment was 1084. Of these, 139 were killed or died in the field, 233 were wounded, 258 were discharged for disability contracted in the service, and 148 re-enlisted as veterans. It was commanded by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburgh, until the latter part of October, 1862, and after that by Col. William Cooper Talley, of Delaware County.

This regiment was composed of two companies (A and G) from Chester County, one (C) from Chester and Delaware, two from Lancaster, two from Cumberland, one each from Adams and Delaware, and one from York and Lancaster.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Thirty-third Regiment (Fourth Reserve) were recruited one from each of the

counties of Chester, Monroe, Montgomery, Lycoming, and Susquehanna, and the remaining five from the city and county of Philadelphia. Its colonel was Robert G. March. This regiment participated in the fighting on the Peninsula, under McClellan, from June 20, 1862, and particularly distinguished itself at Charles City Cross-roads, on June 30th. It was gallantly engaged in the second Bull Run fight, and at South Mountain. In the battle of Fredericksburg it held the right of the second line, where its lieutenant-colonel (Woolworth) was wounded. It afterwards served in the Shenandoah Valley, Kanawha Valley, and Western Virginia, under General Crook in the last two, where it encountered terrible hardships, privations, and severe fighting. It was mustered out June 17, 1864, at Philadelphia.

FORTY-SECOND (BUCKTAIL) REGIMENT.

After the fall of Fort Sumter, Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer, and himself schooled by extensive travel in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, applied to Governor Curtin for permission to raise a company of mounted riflemen from among the hardy yeomanry of the counties of Forest, McKean, and Elk, popularly known as the "wild-cat district." Authority was immediately given, as requested, and in less than a week the men began to assemble at the points of rendezvous. April 17, 1861, it was decided to change the organization from cavalry to infantry. The men, for the most part lumbermen, came clad in their red-flannel shirts, bearing their trusty rifles, and wearing each in his hat a bucktail. No one was accepted who did not prove himself a skilled marksman. Before the regiment received orders to march it was found that only a limited number could be accepted, and many of the companies, eager for the field, went in the first organizations that offered. The others formed the nucleus around which were gathered companies soon after recruited, out of which arose this regiment, composed of a company from each of the counties of Elk, McKean, Clearfield, Chester, Carbon, Warren, Cameron, and Perry, and two from Tioga. Colonel Kane, elected its commander, resigned his commission the following day in favor of the lieutenant-colonel, Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, an old officer of experience in Mexico. It started into service with a variety of prænomens: the Forty-second of the line, the Thirteenth Reserve, the Rifle, the First Rifle, the Kane Rifle, and the Bucktail. The latter was the popular name, known and read of all, and was the name it bore in the army. June 21st it was ordered to the front, and at New Creek, Dranesville, Cross Keys, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-roads, in the campaign under General Pope, Antietam, Fredericksburg, in the Wilderness, and at Gettysburg, this regiment won laurels for its gallant services. At this last battle its colonel, Charles F. Taylor, of Chester County, brother of the renowned traveler, Bayard Taylor, was killed while driving back the rebels.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE A. McCALL.

The organization of the thirteen Pennsylvania Reserve regiments was due to a distinguished citizen of Chester County, George A. McCall. Immediately after the passage of the act creating the Reserve Corps, Governor Curtin invited him to accept the position of major-general provided for in the law. He accepted, and was confirmed a major-general of Pennsylvania troops by the Senate on May 16, 1861, and on the same day entered upon his duties as commander of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Its history and his in the field of battle in defense of the Union form part of the brightest of our country's military annals. General McCall was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1802, and graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1822. In 1831 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Gaines, then commanding the Western Department of the United States. In 1836 he was promoted to a captaincy in the Fourth United States Infantry. He served with his regiment in the war against the Florida Indians, and was recommended by Gen. Worth for the brevet of major, "for gallant conduct in the battle of Pelalicaha." In the Mexican war Capt. McCall participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant and distinguished services" in these battles. The citizens of Philadelphia also acknowledged his conduct by presenting to him an elegantly-mounted sword. At the close of the war Lieut.-Col. McCall resigned his commission as staff assistant adjutant-general and crossed the Atlantic to spend a year in Europe, in hope of regaining his health, which had been seriously impaired during the campaign in Mexico. While in England, and also on the Continent, he obtained permission from the authorities to visit the military schools, fortifications, camps, barracks, and hospitals, and thus in his tour acquired much useful knowledge, which subsequently he put into practice. On his return he took command of the Third Regiment United States Infantry, stationed at Santa Fe. He prepared, by order of the War Department, a historical sketch of the newly-acquired territory, which was published by order of Congress. In 1850 he was appointed inspector-general of the United States army, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. Having made inspections of the troops and military posts in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, Col. McCall found his health again failing, and therefore, in April, 1853, resigned his commission and retired from the service. After leaving the army he devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and made numerous valuable contributions to natural history. In 1855 he removed from his residence in Philadelphia to a farm in Chester County, where, in retirement, enjoying the society of his family and friends, he remained until the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Immediately thereafter, in April, 1861, Governor Curtin summoned Col. McCall to Harrisburg, to advise with him on the military organization of Pennsylvania. While at the capital he was unanimously elected colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Having declined the position, he was, on May 15th, appointed by the Governor major-general of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Without delay he entered upon the work of organizing fifteen regiments of troops, in the manner provided by law, and Elbridge McConkey, of West Chester, who had just graduated from Harvard University, was appointed one of his aides-de-camp.

COL. CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR,

colonel of the Bucktail Regiment (Forty-second), was born in West Chester, Feb. 6, 1840. He spent the early part of his life on his father's farm, near Kennet Square, and was a pupil in the village school. He made rapid progress in the study of the classics and the French language, and in his sixteenth year entered the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. In the following year he accompanied his brother, the renowned Bayard, and his two sisters, on a tour through Europe. The party sailed from New York in July, 1856, landed in England, and after visiting places of note on the island, the tourists crossed over to the Continent and traveled through France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The younger brother, with his sisters, then settled at Lausanne, whilst Bayard Taylor made his celebrated journey to Sweden and Lapland. In the spring of 1857, Charles Frederick Taylor left Lausanne with his sisters, and proceeded to Gotha, for the purpose of studying the German language, and in June of the same year returned to America. In addition to having acquired the ability to speak the French and German languages with unusual facility, he experienced great improvement in his health, which up to that time had been feeble. In the fall he returned to Ann Arbor to resume his studies, with the noble ambition of becoming a thorough scholar. Private reasons, however, induced him in the following summer to return to Kennet Square, to assume the management of his father's farm. He entered with great energy and enthusiasm upon his new occupation, adopting new and improved agricultural processes with prospect of speedy success. But when the President's call for troops, immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, roused the nation, our young hero dropped all his plans, summoned the young men of the neighborhood together at Kennet Square, drew up a volunteer pledge, and placed his name at the head of the list. In three days a sufficient number had enrolled their names to form a company, which unanimously chose young Taylor as their captain. Without waiting to correspond with the State authorities to ask acceptance for his company, Capt. Taylor took the men to Harrisburg, and had them incorporated into the Bucktail Regiment. From that time forth his history was that of his regiment. He was captured at Harrisonburg whilst generously attempting to carry from the field his superior officer; he was paroled in August, and returned to the command at Sharpsburg. After the battle of Antietam, Capt. Taylor was promoted to the colonelcy of the Bucktail Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. McNeil. Col. Taylor was the youngest man holding a colonel's commission in the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade, a man from whom only the highest merit elicited praise, pronounced him one of the most promising young officers in the service. The conspicuous gallantry of the young colonel attracted the fire of the enemy, and he fell mortally wounded, whilst leading his regiment in the desperate charge made by the First Brigade, July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. He was in the advance of his column, waving his sword, and calling out to them, "Come on, boys! we'll take them all prisoners;" but scarcely had the words escaped his lips when he fell, shot through the heart by a rebel sharpshooter. The remains of Col. Taylor were carried to his father's house, and were interred in Longwood Cemetery. A beautiful monument, subscribed for principally by the surviving officers and men of his regiment, was erected over his grave. At this writing his venerable father, former high sheriff of Chester County, and his aged mother both live in Kennet Square.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

At Camp Curtin, Sept. 14, 1861, this regiment was organized with William H. Irwin, of Mifflin County, colonel. Companies A and G were recruited in Centre County, B and F in Chester, C and D in Hundingdon, E, H, and K in Mifflin, and I in Juniata. On the 22d it moved to Washington, where it was assigned to Hancock's brigade of Smith's division. It participated in the hard-fought battles of Williamsburg,—where, on the field, its colonel received the thanks of Gens. Hancock and McClellan for the magnificent conduct of his regiment, the latter saying, "No men could have done better,"—Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania Court-house, and Winchester. Besides, it was engaged with honor in many skirmishes, marches, etc., and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 15, 1865. For a sketch of Col. Geo. F. Smith, who for a time commanded a company in this regiment, see biographical department.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The first colonel of this regiment was John R. Brooke, of Pottstown, through whose exertions mainly it was organized. Company A was recruited in Chester County, B in Chester and Montgomery, and the others in various parts of the State. It took a prominent part in the engagement at Fair Oaks, fought from the Chickahominy to the James River, participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, served in the Wilderness campaign, and after a brilliant record from its organization in the fall of 1861, it was mustered out June 30, 1865, having veteranized and done valiant service.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, originally known as the California Regiment, was organized by Col. E. D. Baker, United States senator, who commanded it until he was killed at Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. It was honorably engaged in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and in the Peninsula and Mine Run campaigns. Parts of Companies H and K were recruited in Chester County.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT (SEVENTH CAVALRY).

This regiment, in which Chester County officers and men also figure, was raised in the fall of 1861, served in Tennessee, was under Gen. Buell, then under Gen. Rosecrans, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Shelbyville, Selma, and Columbus. Its service was in the Southwest, where it won distinction.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Near the close of July, 1861, Henry R. Guss, a citizen of West Chester, who had commanded a company in the Ninth Regiment of the three months' service, received authority from the Secretary of War to recruit a regiment

for three years. Enrolling was immediately commenced, and in two months' time its ranks were full. Companies D, G, and I were principally from Delaware County, and the remaining seven from Chester. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Wayne, near the borough of West Chester, where its organization was effected. Clothing, arms, and equipments were furnished from the arsenal in Philadelphia, and the drill and discipline of the command was commenced. An excellent band, consisting of twenty-two members, was attached to it. The citizens of Chester County contributed freely of whatever could add to the health and comfort of the men. On the 12th of November, Governor Curtin, accompanied by his staff, visited the camp, and presented the State colors, in presence of a great concourse of people, delivering an eloquent address, which was responded to by Adjt. H. W. Carruthers in behalf of the regiment. On November 15th final marching orders came, and early on the morning of the 16th the regiment marched out of Camp Wayne, and passed through the principal streets of West Chester to the depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. Passing along the route, the citizens and friends of the regiment thronged the sidewalks, crowding the way, eager to press through to give a last embrace and adieu to near and dear ones. From the windows waved the hands and banners of many fair ones, who scattered bouquets and flowers as they bade their adieus and God-speed. The scene was imposing and impressive as the march continued. On Church Street a halt was made to partake of a lunch of coffee and sandwiches, provided by the citizens. All along the route to the depot the sway of greeting hands, waving of handkerchiefs, and the murmur of thousands of voices, mingled in last partings, found at length its culmination, breaking forth in hearty cheers for the "Boys in Blue" as the train took its departure at 11.20 A.M. Many of its men had served in the three months' campaign, and some had had the drill and experience and discipline as members of militia or military companies previous to the war. The larger number, however, were without former military training, young men of the best families of Chester County, who enlisted from a sense of duty to their government in its impending danger,—earnest, conscientious young men of most excellent character and promise, the sons of most worthy citizens. This favorite regiment of Chester County made a most gallant and honorable record, one ever to be remembered as glorious and bright in its patriotic annals. It reached Washington City, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, going into camp near the ruins of the village of Hampton. Soon after it went to Port Royal, S. C., later to Warsaw Sound, Ga., and Florida. It participated in the South Carolina campaign, and under Gen. Gillmore was engaged in the assault to capture Fort Wagner. It again served in Florida, garrisoning the fort at Fernandina and the works at Fort Clinch. On April 23, 1864, it was ordered to Fortress Monroe to reinforce the Army of the James under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in whose expedition and advance upon Richmond it was engaged, and participated in severe fighting before Petersburg. It particularly distinguished itself in the assault on the rebel Fort Gilmore, where Col. Pennypacker led his brigade on the right of the assaulting column. It accompanied the expeditions of Gen. Butler and Com. Porter against Fort Fisher, N. C. It subsequently accompanied Gen. Terry's expedition against this fort, and was engaged in its capture, which was effected after the most desperate fighting in the annals of this war. Hand-to-hand fighting of the most fearful character there took place, and for seven long hours the two armies fought inside the fort, and not until ten o'clock at night were the rebels finally subdued and forced to surrender. The regiment here lost four killed and thirty-seven wounded, among the latter Col. Galusha Pennypacker, commanding Second Brigade. It was at the capture of Wilmington, N. C., on Feb. 22, 1865, and remained in North Carolina until August 26th, when it was mustered out at Weldon. Isaiah Price, who recruited Company C of this regiment, of which he was subsequently major, published in 1875 a very elaborate and complete history of this regiment in an elegant volume of over six hundred pages, in which is eloquently detailed its origin, marches, fighting, full history of the officers, and much other data of great value to the historical and military annals of this county.

PERSONNEL OF THE FIELD- AND STAFF-OFFICERS.

HENRY RUHL GUSS, colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States volunteers, was born July 28, 1825, at Chester Springs, Chester County. His father, Samuel Guss, also a native of this county, was of German descent, born July 4, 1796. In 1836 he removed to West Chester, where he remained until his death, May 11, 1859. He became a large property-holder, and added much to the improvement of that part of the town known as South Walnut Street, and was well known throughout the county, and held in high esteem. Henry R. Guss received his education at the neighboring day schools, and at Joshua Hoopes' academy, in West Chester, and it embraced all the branches of a liberal English education. Upon the organization of that well-known and favorite volunteer company, the National Guards, of West Chester, in 1846, he was one of its first members On Sept. 11, 1854, he was commissioned by Governor William Bigler as first lieutenant of the company, and on June 6, 1859, he became its commanding officer, receiving his commission from Governor William F. Packer. He continued in command of this company until the Rebellion occured, and with it he then entered the three months' service. The organization was well disciplined, and was one of the best military companies in the State. Every member of the company who was physically able entered the army at the outbreak of the late Rebellion, and all who remained in service during the three years' term became officers. On April 21, 1861, six days after the President's call for troops, Col. Guss left West Chester for Harrisburg, with over three hundred as effective men as could be raised in Chester County. Three companies were formed of their number, and assigned to the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being designated as A, E, and F, of the first of which he was captain. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of these three companies were mainly selected from the National Guards. He was offered a position as colonel of another regiment,

RESIDENCE OF DR. J. L. BAKER,
COATESVILLE.

"ECHO FARM."

but declined acceptance, desiring to remain with the men he had brought into the service. On July 25, 1861, he received his commission as colonel, with authority from the Secretary of War to raise a regiment for the three years' service in the (then) Seventh Congressional District, composed of Chester and Delaware, which he did, viz., the glorious Ninety-seventh. It is sufficient testimony to the courage and ability of Col. Guss to know that he was selected by Gen. Gillmore to lead the "forlorn hope" in the final assault on Forts Wagner and Gregg, on the morning of Sept. 7, 1863, the storming-party to consist of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Third New Hampshire, both of his brigade. He was highly complimented by Gens. Gillmore and Terry for his promptness and gallantry in leading his command to the attack, the evacuation not being discovered until his forces reached the parapet of the works. On June 2, 1864, Col. Guss tendered his resignation to the commanding general, on account of the manifest injustice exhibited towards him by a commanding officer, and received notice of its acceptance on the 23d. It would not be proper to give in detail an account of the want of fairness with which this faithful and efficient officer was persistently treated during most of the period subsequent to his resuming command of the brigade at Drury's Bluff, May 14th. It culminated in his being relieved of his command on the march to Cold Harbor, June 4th, under circumstances indicating the determination arrived at to fill his place with a personal favorite, his junior in rank and inferior in qualification, under whose command Col. Guss was ordered to resume the command of his regiment. Conscious of the undeserved humiliation intended, self-respect demanded that he adopt the only course left him consistent with his untarnished honor. Before parting with their beloved colonel and brigade commander, the officers of his regiment united in a testimonial, expressive of their regard and sincere regret, yet recognizing the necessity of the course determined upon as the only one possible under the circumstances.

Galusha Pennypacker, colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States volunteers, colonel Sixteenth Infantry, United States army, and brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States army, was born June 1, 1842, in Chester County, at the historic locality of Valley Forge, in a house occupied by Gen. Washington during a portion of the time his troops were encamped in that vicinity. Joseph J. Pennypacker, the father of Galusha, served as volunteer aide-de-camp upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. Worth during the Mexican war, after which he became a resident of California. The mother of Col. Pennypacker was Tamson A. Workizer, a lady of wealth and many accomplishments, the only daughter of John and Sarah A. Workizer, of Valley Forge. She died when her son and only child, Galusha, was three years old. The latter's boyhood was passed on a farm near Phœnixville, Pa., under the care of his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth F. Pennypacker, whose faithful training and guardianship contributed largely to qualify him for the eminent service he has rendered his country. He received a liberal academical education in Chester County, and entered the office of the *Chester County Times*, at West Chester, to learn the printing business, with a view towards an editorial career. His youthful tastes and natural bent being towards a military life, he had, while a printer-boy, joined the volunteer military company of National Guards, at West Chester, commanded by Capt. H. R. Guss, which was one of the first to respond to the call of the President for troops. The drill and discipline of this company, through the efforts of its commander, had reached a point of excellence second to none in the State. Pennypacker, therefore, soon became thoroughly proficient in the various movements, evolutions, and discipline requisite to the perfection of soldierly training. When the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter reached West Chester, that locality shared in the general uprising of a loyal people in defense of nationality. Young Pennypacker, then in his nineteenth year, and about to commence the study of the law, was one of the number who marched with Capt. Henry R. Guss' company to Harrisburg, having previously been appointed a sergeant in the National Guards. Upon the organization of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Harrisburg, Sergt. Pennypacker was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of the same, declining the first lieutenantcy of Company A on account of his youth, which position his company had elected him to fill, and was regimental quartermaster during most of the three months' service. He brought to the discharge of his position such admirable administrative ability and attention as elicited approbation from the entire command. As has been before narrated in this chapter, on the organization of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers he became captain of Company A, and his after brilliant career is known to the world. Gen. Pennypacker immortalized himself at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865, in which terrific battle he added new laurels to those he had received and won in many previous hard-fought engagements. He commanded the Second Brigade of First Division, and was severely (supposed mortally) wounded while leading his brigade over the parapet, with the colors of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in his hands. When brought off on a stretcher he refused to leave until he had seen Gen. Terry, who went to see him. Pennypacker then pointed to the foremost flag on the traverses, and wished Gen. Terry to "take notice that that was the flag of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania." At the close of the war, Nov. 10, 1865, when able to travel, he came to West Chester, and received the grandest welcome given by the Chester County people to any man since the visit of Lafayette in 1825. Gen. Pennypacker was the *first* officer in the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States, and the *last* of the original officers of the regiment to leave the service, having been continuously in the army a few days over five years. During that time he was wounded *seven times in eight months*, and within one year received five promotions. He was the youngest general officer who served in the army during the Rebellion, having been confirmed a brigadier and brevet major-general at the age of twenty-two. His scars, wounds, and sufferings (continued to this day) are a part of that sacred price of the cost of American freedom and of the perpetuity of our Union,

and the name of Galusha Pennypacker will remain inseparable from the history of our land, engraven as it is in the hearts of all who treasure the deeds of her heroes.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the son of Samuel F. Wainwright, a native of Rahway, N. J., but at the time of the birth of his son, July 13, 1839, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. His mother's maiden name was Maria Humphrey. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and in 1853 he removed with his parents to Delaware, where he learned coach and ornamental painting. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was engaged at his occupation at West Chester. He enlisted April 18, 1861, as a private in Company G, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three months' service, and served with Gen. Patterson's command in Maryland, principally in the Shenandoah Valley, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Harper's Ferry, and vicinity. On September 23d he joined Company F, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was appointed first sergeant, and rose to be colonel of the regiment, of which he was in command when mustered out at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865. He was wounded at James' Island, S. C., June 9, 1862, and while leading the regiment in the final assault and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865, received a slight wound in the right shoulder from a spent grape-shot. He is now residing in Wilmington, Del., engaged in the mercantile business.

AUGUSTUS P. DUER, lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, is the son of the late distinguished lawyer, John Duer, Esq., of the Chester County bar, to which he was admitted about 1804. Col. Duer is a lineal descendant of Lord Stirling, of Revolutionary fame. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1837, being then nineteen years and three months old. Among his classmates there were the noted Union Gens. Rodman, Tower, Lyon, Wright, Brannan, John F. Reynolds, Hamilton, Sulley, Buell, and Brookes. He remained at the academy four years, receiving a thorough military training, although he resigned without graduating. He was subsequently engaged in business as a civil engineer, being first employed in building a railroad to open up the coal deposits on Broad Mountain, the road running from the Susquehanna River up Clark's Creek to the mountain, afterwards in locating and building the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and still later was engaged upon the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in Missouri. On Oct. 7, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and held this position, with credit to himself and the service, until the impaired condition of his health compelled him to resign, in March, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he became engaged in mining operations in Colorado, where he remained some years, and then returned to his home at Atglen, where he continues to reside.

GEORGE W. HAWKINS, lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was born in Chester, Delaware Co., Nov. 18, 1817. April 25, 1861, he enrolled his name in the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia, which became Company A in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months' service. He recruited Company I in the Ninety-seventh, of which he was captain. At Wier Bottom Church, Aug. 25, 1864, he commanded a detachment of the regiment, and was ordered to advance and re-establish the line at a point where the enemy had succeeded in breaking it. This he did with a promptness and success that received the commendation of those who witnessed the movement. Through all these engagements he was carried in safety, until the day of the expiration of the term of his service, and upon which he was to have been mustered out. On that morning at Darbytown, Va., he led the regiment in action, and fell, severely wounded in the leg. After being removed from the field, amputation was performed in the field-hospital, but he died soon after the operation, on the morning of the 28th. He was immediately buried near the battle-field, but subsequently the body was disinterred, embalmed, and sent to his family. Upon receiving information of his death, Governor Curtin immediately issued a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and forwarded it to his family, in recognition of the gallant services which had cost his life.

WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN, lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., April 25, 1841, and was the son of William Martin, a native of Western Pennsylvania, who died in Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1879, in the eightieth year of his age. His mother, Catharine Amanda Pierce, died at Parkesburg, Chester Co., July 12, 1857, leaving a family of six children. The family had removed to Chester County when William was about two years old, and continued to reside in the western section of it, and in adjacent portions of Lancaster County, until the Rebellion occurred. Three brothers enlisted, William entering the three months' service as a private in Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. His two brothers served in Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves, and were captured at the battle of the Wilderness. The eldest, Garnier P. Martin, died of starvation in the horrid prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., and George, the youngest, was paroled about the same time, and reached home a mere skeleton,—the shadow of a man. William H. enlisted as a private in Company A, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was successively promoted until June 1, 1865, when he was made lieutenant-colonel, but not mustered. Since the war he has resided in Raleigh, N. C., where, on Nov. 16, 1865, he was married to Miss Mattie Louisa Kirham.

ISAIAH PRICE, major of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and brevet colonel United States volunteers, was born May 20, 1822, in East Bradford township, Chester County. His school education was received at the neighborhood schools,—Mr. Bolmar's academy and Friends' Select School, at West Chester,—and at an academy in Byberry, Pa., under the care of John G. Lewis. He graduated in 1854 at the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1846 he married Lydia, daughter of Jacob Heald, of Hockessin, Del., and settled in West Chester. He served with rare gallantry, was wounded in action at Green Plains, Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864, and was mustered out at the expiration of his three years' term. He was a splendid

soldier, as is attested by the following language of Gen. Pennypacker: "There never was, or could be, an officer more willing and anxious to hold himself up to the strict, stern, and varied requirements of his official duty than is Maj. Price."

HENRY W. CARRUTHERS, first lieutenant and adjutant of Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, captain Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment, was born in Lawrenceville, Ill., Nov. 5, 1835. His father, George W. Carruthers, was a promising young lawyer of that place, who died while Henry was a child. His mother, Jemima P. Carruthers, then returned to Pennsylvania, her native State. At the age of fourteen years her son Henry was put apprentice to his uncle, Hon. Henry S. Evans, editor of the *Village Record*, West Chester, Pa., to learn the printing business, where he remained until he attained his twenty-first year, becoming an excellent printer and an efficient assistant in conducting the business of the office. At the end of his apprenticeship he entered upon the study of law with Joseph Hemphill, Esq., in West Chester; was admitted to the bar of the courts of Chester and Delaware Counties in February, 1858, and practiced the law until the spring of 1861, when, the Rebellion having culminated in the attack upon Fort Sumter, he joined the ardent and patriotic young men of West Chester in raising troops to support the government. He had previously become a citizen-soldier as a member of the National Guards, and was now commissioned first lieutenant in the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and mustered into the United States service Sept. 11, 1861, having before served as a private in the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers (three months' service). He was made adjutant of the regiment. In the action at Deep Bottom and Malvern Hill, Aug. 14 and 15, 1864, and on the 16th, at Strawberry Plains, Va., he was engaged with his regiment. In the latter fight he was mortally wounded by a minie-ball passing through the lumbar vertebræ, severing the spinal cord. He was borne off the field by his comrades, and was sent to the Chesapeake Hospital, at Fortress Monroe. He died Aug. 22, 1864, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. The Chester County Bar, at a meeting on Aug. 25, 1864, adopted resolutions lamenting his death, and expressive of his great ability and brave loyalty, and added that he was the fifth martyr from its bar, and that it would fondly associate his name with the honored names of Bell, Roberts, McIntire, and Nields, who had before given their lives to their country on the battle-field.

DR. JOHN ROSPELL EVERHART, surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States volunteers, comes of Revolutionary stock, both of his grandfathers having been soldiers in Washington's army. He was born in West Chester in 1828, received his early education at the old academy, and graduated at Princeton College, N. J., in 1850. He then entered upon the study of medicine, and three years later received a physician's diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. He soon afterwards went to Paris, in order to further prosecute his studies in medicine and surgery under the most eminent professors of that city, and, returning home, he acquired an active practice. Appointed surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, during his three and a half years' service he earned the approbation of both officers and men through his diligence, skill, and courage in attending the wounded on the field and the sick in the hospitals, especially during the prevalence of yellow fever among the troops at Hilton Head, S. C., in 1862, where, owing to his care and skill in treatment and prompt and efficient sanitary regulations, the disease was quickly subdued within the limits of his command. At that post he was appointed a member of the board of medical examiners for the Department of the South by Maj.-Gen. Hunter. He continued upon duty after the expiration of his three years' term, until the close of active operations north of the James River, and was then mustered out of service at Chapin's Farm, Va., having served three years and three months. During the summer of 1872 he visited Europe, in company with Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, and together they traveled extensively through Great Britain and upon the Continent.

REV. WILLIAM M. WHITEHEAD, M.D., chaplain of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was born Dec. 12, 1823, in Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen he experienced strong religious convictions, and was baptized at Kaighn's Point. He was educated at Madison University, N. Y., and his ordination to the work of the ministry took place in the Calvary Church in 1850. The Beulah Church, Chester County, was the scene of his earliest ministerial labors. In 1852 he assumed the charge of the Frankford Church, where he labored seven years with great acceptance. In 1858 he removed to Great Valley, Chester County. This pastorate he resigned after four years to accept the chaplaincy of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, in November, 1861. He continued with the regiment during most of the year 1862, but, his health becoming impaired, he resigned, and was honorably discharged Aug. 20, 1862. In April, 1863, he settled in McKeesport, Alleghany Co., Pa., and in 1866 he accepted the call of the New Britain Church, in the eastern section of the State. A growing family and an inadequate salary prompted him to pursue a course of medical studies preparatory to practice in the healing art. He entered in 1871 upon his joint duties as pastor and physician in Woodbury, N. J. He had at intervals suffered from a return of chronic diarrhœa, contracted in the service. This now increasing, he was prostrated on a bed of pain; after lingering many months he died Jan. 30, 1873, and was buried at Great Valley church.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

The Eleventh Cavalry, originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," was raised as an independent regiment in August and September, 1861, by Col. Joshua Harlan, of Philadelphia, under special authority from the Secretary of War, under which companies were raised in different States, Co. A being from Iowa, portions of E and F from New York, a part of I from New Jersey, M from Ohio, and the remainder from Pennsylvania. Co. B was from Chester County. This regiment served with distinction in the Army of the James, was engaged in many expeditions, and fought in numerous severe battles and engagements.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (nine months' service), Companies A, C, E, F, G, I, and K were recruited in Chester County, and the three remaining companies in Delaware County. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, but before an organization could be effected they were ordered to Washington, and proceeded thither Aug. 12, 1862, under command of the senior captain, Joseph W. Hawley. Upon their arrival they went into camp near Fort Albany, and on the 17th the regimental organization was effected. This regiment, though but a brief period in service, made an honorable history, and was nobly engaged in two great battles,—Antietam, in September, 1862, and Chancellorsville, in April and May following. At the former it lost fifty in killed and wounded, and of the latter was Col. Hawley, its commander. It was mustered out May 17, 1863, at Harrisburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Drafted Militia (nine months' service), was composed of eight companies from Chester County and two from Montgomery. The camp of rendezvous was in West Philadelphia, where the companies assembled in November, 1862, and a regimental organization was effected. On December 1st the regiment broke camp and moved, *via* Washington, to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Suffolk, Va., where it was made a part of the brigade commanded by Col. Alfred Gibbs. After a month's incessant drill, the regiment was transferred to the brigade of Gen. F. B. Spinola, and moved with other troops, during the closing days of the year, to Newbern, N. C., and went into winter quarters. Spinola's brigade here became the First of the Fifth Division, Gen. Henry Prince, Eighteenth Corps, Gen. Foster. In March, 1863, when the enemy were threatening Newbern, N. C., this regiment threw up a strong line of earthworks on the south side of the river Trent, and joined in repelling the attack, which was sluggishly made, on the town. It also made several expeditions in search of Col. Woodford's guerrillas, but never succeeded in inducing them to risk a fight. After retiring from Newbern, the enemy proceeded to Washington, on the Tar River, and laid siege to the town. The defense was conducted by Gen. Foster in person, the little garrison consisting of about two thousand men. From Newbern to Washington direct was about thirty miles, but by water one hundred and twenty. Prince's division at once moved by water to the relief of Foster. Eight miles below the town, Prince found his way impeded by obstructions in the river, here a mile wide, and by heavy guns in earthworks on either side. A year before, when Burnside made his descent upon the coast, the enemy had driven three lines of piles across the stream, and erected heavy bomb-proofs to command the passage. When the Union forces got possession, they contented themselves with opening a narrow way through the piles, and left the bomb-proofs unharmed. When the enemy came again, he had but to occupy them. An attempt was made by the gunboats to reduce these defenses, but, failing in this, the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment was put upon a transport in tow of the gunboat "Whitehead," and with other troops moved up to pass the obstructions, but before reaching them it was signaled to retire. Prince subsequently abandoned further attempts at relief and returned to Newbern. A force under Gen. Spinola, of which the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth formed a part, which moved overland with the same object, was alike unsuccessful, meeting the enemy in force at Blount's Creek. The rebels, finding all attempts to reduce the place fruitless, and seeing a heavy force under Foster, who had escaped from the besieged town, gathering for a descent upon their rear, raised the siege. Spinola's brigade was then ordered to Washington, and a part of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, under Lieut.-Col. Hooton, was posted at Fort Hill, and the other, under Maj. Smith, at an earthwork at Rodman's Point, Col. Dyer having been appointed to a temporary command at Little Washington, under Gen. Prince. The regiment remained in this position for two months, and, this being a malarious district, it lost many men by sickness, among them Lieuts. Evan Shuler and John E. Miller. Near the close of June the regiment was ordered north, and upon its arrival at Fortress Monroe was designated to join in the force then organizing for a movement up the Peninsula. This order, however, was countermanded, and it was sent to the upper Potomac, to aid in intercepting the retreat of the rebel army from Pennsylvania. Upon its arrival at Harper's Ferry it was stationed on Maryland Heights, whence, after some delay and the final escape of Lee, it proceeded to Frederick, Md. It subsequently marched to Sandy Hook, where it was attached to Col. Wells' brigade of the Eighth Corps. With it the regiment assisted in laying a pontoon-bridge over the Potomac to the town of Harper's Ferry, and, crossing, had a sharp skirmish with the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, which was driven and the town occupied. Its term of service had now expired, and, returning to Philadelphia, it was, August, 1863, mustered out. Col. Samuel A. Dyer, of Delaware County, was its commander.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS OF 1862.

The rebel army had no sooner achieved its triumph in the second battle of Bull Run than it hastened northward and commenced crossing the Potomac. The southern border of Pennsylvania lay in close proximity, all unprotected, and by its rich harvests invited invasion. The Reserve Corps, which was originally organized for the State defense, had been called away to the succor of the pressed army of McClellan upon the Peninsula, and was now upon the weary march, with ranks sadly thinned in the hard-fought battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-roads, and the second Bull Run, to again meet the foe, but powerless to avert the threatened danger. Therefore, on the 4th of September, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling on the people to arm and prepare for defense. He recommended the immediate formation of companies and regiments throughout the commonwealth, and, for the purpose of drill and instruction, that after three P.M. of each day all business houses be closed. On the 10th, the danger having become imminent, the enemy being already in Maryland, he issued a general order calling on all able-

bodied men to enroll immediately for the defense of the State, and to hold themselves in readiness to march upon an hour's notice; to select officers, to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man, tendering arms to such as had none, and promising that they should be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for State defense should continue. On the following day, acting under authority of the President of the United States, the Governor called for fifty thousand men, directing them to report by telegraph for orders to move, and adding that further calls would be made as the exigencies should require. The people everywhere flew to arms, and moved promptly to the State capital. One regiment and eight companies were sent forward during the night of the 12th, and others followed as fast as they could be organized. On the 14th the head of the Army of the Potomac met the enemy at South Mountain, and hurled him back through its passes, and on the evening of the 16th and day of the 17th a fierce battle was fought at Antietam. In the mean time the militia had rapidly concentrated at Hagerstown and Chambersburg, and Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was at the time commanding a corps in the Army of the Potomac, had assumed command. Fifteen thousand men were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', and a portion of them stood in line of battle in close proximity to the field, in readiness to advance, while the terrible fighting was in progress. Ten thousand more were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment was sent to guard the Dupont powder-mills, where the national armies were principally supplied. But the enemy was defeated at Antietam, and retreated in confusion across the Potomac. The emergency having passed, the militia regiments were ordered to return to Harrisburg, and, in accordance with the conditions on which they had been called into service, they were, on the 24th, mustered out and disbanded. The organizations of 1862 of Pennsylvania militia were not mustered in, but those of the year 1863 were.

EMERGENCY TROOPS AND MILITIA OF 1863.

The triumph of the rebel army at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and the still more signal success on the field of Chancellorsville, in the beginning of May, 1863, emboldened the rebel leaders to again plan the invasion of the North. The purpose, though obscurely hinted at in rebel organs, was veiled in secrecy. When that army, flushed with two victories and recruited to giant proportions, withdrew from the Union front on the Rappahannock and began to move into the Shenandoah Valley, much solicitude was felt to learn its destination, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the border States. Accordingly, as a precautionary measure, and that the North might be prepared for the worst, two new military departments were established, that of the Monongahela, embracing that portion of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range, and portions of West Virginia and Ohio, with headquarters at Pittsburgh; and that of the Susquehanna, comprising the remaining portion of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. The officers in command issued orders calling on the people of the State to volunteer, and to aid in this work. Governor Curtin issued his proclamation of June 12th, inviting the attention of the people to the orders of these two department offices, saying that information had been obtained that a large rebel force had been prepared to make a raid into the State. It becoming daily more evident that the enemy intended to cross the Potomac in force, on the 15th the President called for one hundred thousand men to serve for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged, from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia, fifty thousand being from the former. This call was heralded by a proclamation from Governor Curtin, calling upon all men capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage others to give aid and assistance to the efforts put forth for the protection of the State and country. Troops poured in rapidly to Harrisburg, called out only while this emergency lasted, and were mustered into the United States service either for six months or "for the emergency." The rebels invaded the State, and occupied Chambersburg and many other points in its line of operations. On June 28th the rebel leader, Lee, had discovered that the Army of the Potomac was on his flank, and couriers were sent out in all directions to summon in his scattered forces to the point towards which his main body was tending, the town of Gettysburg. During the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July the great decisive battle of the war was fought on the field about that now historic town. The militia and "emergency" men were, however, held after this for some time, and were employed on various duties, such as gathering in the wounded and stragglers from armies, in collecting the *débris* of the field, sending away the wounded as fast as their condition would permit, and some were stationed in the mining districts and in Philadelphia, where collisions and disorders prevailed. The bloodless campaigns of the militia may be a subject for playful satire, but in the strong arms and sturdy hearts of the yeomanry of the land, who spring to arms at the moment of danger, and when that danger has past cheerfully lay them down again, rests a sure guarantee for the peace and security of the country.

COLORED TROOPS.

The colored men of Chester County did their proportional part in enlisting in the United States service and nobly fighting to suppress the great Rebellion. There were no separate colored companies or organizations as such formed in the county, but individually hundreds of this race—whose enslavement was the cause of secession and the war—were recruited from this county in defense of the nation, endangered by the slave-holders' oligarchy. Pennsylvania raised no colored soldiery in its military organizations, hence the colored men who enlisted went into the United States colored regiments and rendezvoused at Camp Penn, at Chelton Hills, a few miles north of Philadelphia. Here, from August, 1863, to September, 1864, were organized the following United States colored regiments: Third, Sixth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, and One-Hundred and Twenty-seventh, the latter from men enlisted and drafted in the State of Pennsylvania to serve

one, two, and three years. The recruits for the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, Forty-first, Forty-third, and Forty-fifth were almost exclusively from Pennsylvania, and those in the remaining regiments were partly from this and partly from other States. It is impossible to get from the rolls the names of the colored men who went from Chester County to battle valiantly for their country, many of whom went in regiments of other States; but investigation shows that this race did its proportion in enlisting and fighting, and should accordingly have the proper credit for its patriotism and loyalty to the old flag of our fathers.

For the names of the officers and men from Chester County who served in the late Rebellion, see Appendix.

PROPRIETARY INTERESTS AND LAND TITLES.

INDIAN PURCHASES.

It has been stated that the Swedes purchased from the Indians the western shore of the Delaware up to the neighborhood of Trenton, but this was afterwards denied by the natives, and there was also some uncertainty as to whether those who presumed to sell were the rightful owners. It was the policy of Penn to satisfy the natives for any real or imaginary claim to the land, and soon after his arrival we find him taking deeds from those who pretended to own the land in Chester County. The bounds of the purchases were rather indefinite, and frequently overlapped each other.

The first deed from the Indians for lands in this county is from an Indian king or chief called Wingebone, and conveys all his lands on the west side of Schuylkill, from the first falls upwards and westward, an undefined distance, or, as it is expressed in the deed, "as far as my right goeth." The form is as follows:

"I, WINGEBONE, this 25th day of y^e^ 4th month called June, in y^e^ year, according to y^e^ English account, 1683, for me, my heirs and assigns, doe freely grant and dispose of all my lands lying on y^e^ west side of y^e^ Skolkill river, beginning from y^e^ first Falls of y^e^ same, all along upon y^e^ said river, and backwards of y^e^ same, as far as my right goeth, to Wm. Penn, Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, &c., his heirs and assignes, forever, for y^e^ consideration of so much Wampum, and other things, as he shall please to give unto me, hereby for me, my heirs and assignes, renouncing all claims and demands, of anything in or for y^e^ future. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

"WINGEBONE."

Signed, sealed, and delivered in y^e^ presence of
JOSEPH CURTEIS,
TAMANEN,
MACHEMEN,
WHEHELAN,
METCHPOKAN,
KUPAUQUE.

The next conveyance is from two Indian chiefs, for the lands lying between the Schuylkill River and Chester Creek, and is in the following form:

"We, SECANE & ICQUOQUEHAN, Indian Shackamakers, and right owners of y^e^ Lands Lying between Manaiunk als. Schulkill and Macopanackhan, als. Chester River, doe this 14th day of y^e^ fift month, in y^e^ year, accoraing to English account, 1683, hereby graunt and sell all o^ur^ Right & title in y^e^ s^d^ Lands Lying between y^e^ s^d^ Rivers, beginning on y^e^ West side of Manaiunk, called Consohockan, & from thence by a Westerly Line to y^e^ s^d^ River *Macopanackhan*, unto William Penn Proprie^tr^ & Govern^r^ of y^e^ Province of Pennsylvania, &c., his heirs and assignes forever, for and in consideration of 150 fathom of Wampum, 14 Blankets, 68 yds. Duffills, 28 yds. stroud waters, 15 guns, 3 great kettles, 15 small kettles, 16 pr. stockins, 7 pr. shoes, 6 capps, 12 gimblets, 6 drawing knives, 15 pr. sissors, 15 combes, 5 papers needles, 10 tobacco boxes, 15 tobacco tongs, 32 pounds powder, 3 papers beads, 2 papers red lead, 15 coats, 15 shurts, 15 axes, 15 knives, 30 barrs of lead, 18 glasses, 15 hoes, unto us in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby renouncing all claims and demands for y^e^ future, from us our heirs or assignes, in, or to y^e^ premises. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, y^e^ day and year first above written.

"SECANE.
"ICQUOQUEHAN."

Sealed and delivered in presence of
PISERICKEM,
PETER RAMBO,
SWAN SWANSON,
PHILIP TH. LEHNMANN,
JOS. CURTEIS,
CATEMUS, an Indian King.

A deed from Kekelappan reads thus:

"I, KEKELAPPAN, of Opasiskunk, for me, my heirs and assigns, do hereby give and grant unto William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of y^e^ Province of Pennsylvania, his heirs and assigns, that half of all my lands, betwixt Susquahanna and Delaware, which lyeth on y^e^ Susquahanna side; and do hereby further promise, to sell unto him at y^e^ next Spring, at my return from hunting, y^e^ other half of my land, at as reasonable rates as other Indians have been used to sell in this river. In witness whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, y^e^ 10th 7 ber, 1683.

"KEKELAPPAN."

Witnesses present.
LASSE COCK,
ESSEPENAICKE,
PHILIP TH. LEHNMANN.

The following deed was made July 30, 1685, and embraces a considerable quantity of land in Chester County:

"We, Shakkoppoh, Secane, Malibor, Tangoras, Indian Sakemakers, and right owners of y^e^ lands lying between Macopanackan als. Upland, now called Chester river or creek, and the river or creek of Pemapecka, now called Dublin Creek, beginning at the hill called Conshohockin, on the river Manaiunck or Skoolkill, from thence extends in a parallel line to the said Macopanackan, als. Chester Creek, by a south-westerly course and from the said Conshohocken hill, to y^e^ aforesaid Pemapecka, als. Dublin creek, by y^e^ said parallel line north-easterly, and so up along the said Pemapecka creek, so far as the creek extends, and so from thence north-westerly, back into y^e^ woods, to make up two full daies journey, as far as a man can go in two daies, from the said station of y^e^ said parallel line at Pemapecka; also beginning at the said parallel at Mecopanackan als. Chester creek, and so

from thence up the said creek as far as it extends; and from thence north-westerly back into the woods, to make up two full dayes journey, as far as a man can go in two dayes, from the said station of the said parallel line, at ye said Macoponackan, als. Chester creek, for and in consideration of 200 ffathoms of Wampum, 30 ffathoms of duffells, 30 guns, 60 fathom of stroud waters, 30 kittles, 30 shirts, 20 gimblets, 12 pair of shoes, 30 pairs of stockins, 30 pairs of sizors, 30 combes, 30 axes, 30 knives, 31 tobacco tongs, 30 barrs of lead, 30 pounds of powder, 30 auls, 30 glasses, 30 tobacco boxes, 3 papers of beads, 44 pounds of red lead, 30 pair of hawkes bells, 6 drawing knives, 6 caps, 12 howes, to us in hand, well and truly paid, by William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of ye Province of Pennsylvania, and Territories thereunto belonging, the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge, do, by these presents, grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes forever, all and every the aforesaid tract of land, lying between the said rivers or creeks, of Pemapecka and Macopanackan, and from thence two days journey, backwards into ye woods as aforesaid, together with all right, title, and interest, that we or any others whatsoever, shall or may claim in the same; hereby for us, our heirs and successors, and all other Indians whatsoever, renouncing and disclaiming forever, any pretence, claim, or demand whatsoever, in or unto the premises, hereby sold to said William Penn, his heirs and assignes as aforesaid. In witness whereof, we, the said Indian Sakemakers, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this thirtyeth day of ye ffifth month, called July, and in the year, according to ye English account, one thousand six hundred eighty and ffive.

"Shakahoppoh,
"Secane,
"Malibor,
"Tangoras."

Great men of the Indians present:
Tareckhocca,
Tenoughant,
Nessakant,
Kacocahahous,
Nahattas,
Tontamen,
Tepaskeninn.

Some four years thereafter "arrangements were made for ascertaining the western boundary of this strangely described tract." A letter from Thomas Holme, addressed "To my very loving friends, Shakhoppoh, Secanning, Malibore, Tangoras, Indian kings, and to Maskecasho, Wawarim, Tenaugham, Terrecka, Nessouhaikin, Indian shamakers, and the rest concerned," informs them that he has appointed Benjamin Chambers, of Philadelphia, "to mark out a westerly line from Philadelphia to Susquehannah, that the said line may be prepared and made ready for going the said two days' journey backwards hereafter," and desiring and requiring them, and all other Indians that had formerly been concerned in the said tracts of land, not to presume to offer any interruption or hindrance in marking the line, but rather to render assistance, if there should be occasion for it.

In pursuance of this appointment, the line was run from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna. As near as we are able to trace its course, it entered the present limits of Chester County a little south of the Westtown school; crossed the Wilmington road near where John Noble now resides, about one mile south of West Chester, and the east branch of Brandywine north of Jefferis' Ford; passed a short distance south of Marshallton, and of the Chester County Almshouse; crossed the west branch of Brandywine and Buck Run near Laurel Iron-Works, and Buck Run again about Newlin's mill; crossed the Limestone road (then an Indian path) about where James Reid now resides, in Highland township; crossed Glen Run a short distance south of Penningtonville, and the Octorara Creek south of Nobleville; thus passing in its course through the present townships of Thornbury, Westtown, West Goshen, East Bradford, West Bradford, Newlin, East Fallowfield, Highland, West Fallowfield, and Sadsbury. At that time the whole country through which it passed in this county had few inhabitants except the Indians.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held on the 22d day of September, 1685, information was received from Capt. Lasse Cock that the Indians were willing to dispose of their lands between Upland and Appoquinamy. The following is the notice of it on the minutes of the Council:

"Information being given to ye Council, by Capt. Cock, of ye Indians' willingness to sell all their right and claim to the land between Upland and Appoquinamy, as far backward as they have any claim thereunto, and that they proposed a meeting at Widow Scalcop's on ye 29th inst., in order to treat about ye same; the Council thought fit to order Capt. Thomas Holmes, John Symcock, and ye Secretary, or any two of them, to be at ye place aforesaid, with full power to treat, and compleat ye purchase with them, and to call to their assistance what members of ye Council can conveniently be there."

The result was the following deed, made Oct. 2, 1685:

"This Indenture witnesseth, that we, Lare Packenah, Tareekham, Sickais, Pettquessit, Terois, Essepenaick, Petkhoy, Kekelappan, Feomus, Mackaloha, Melleonga, Wissa-Powey, Indian Kings, Sachemakers, right owners of all the lands from Quing Quingus, called Duck creek, unto Upland, called Chester creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river and so between the said creeks backwards, as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods, to us in hand paid and secured to be paid, by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereof, viz: Twenty gunns, twenty fathom match-coat, twenty fathom stroudwaters, twenty blankets, twenty kettles, twenty pounds powder, one hundred barrs lead, forty tomahawks, one hundred knives, fourty pare stockings, one barrel of beer, twenty pounds red lead, one hundred fathom wamphum, thirty glass bottles, thirty pewter spoons, one hundred awl blades, three hundred tobacco pipes, one hundred hands of tobacco, twenty tobacco tongs, twenty steeles, three hundred flints, thirty pare sissors, thirty combs, sixty looking-glasses, two hundred needles, one skiple salt, thirty pounds shuger, five gallons mollassis, twenty tobacco boxes, one hundred Juise-harps, twenty hows, thirty guimlets, thirty wooden screw borers, and one hundred strings beads; We hereby acknowledge in behalf of ourselves, as only right owners of the aforesaid tract of land, to bargain and sell, and by these presents, doe fully, clearly and absolutely, bargain and sell unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, for ever, the aforesaid tract of land, with all the wood, rivers, creeks, and appurtenances, unto the same belonging, to be held, used, possessed and enjoyed, by the said William Penn, his heirs, and assigns forever, without any molestation or hindrance from, or by us, or any of us, and from or by any other Indians whatsoever, that shall or may claime any right, title or interest, in or unto the said tract of land, or any part thereof. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New Castle, the 2d day of the eighth month, 1685.

"Signed, sealed and delivered unto Capt. Thos. Holme, Surveyor General of ye Province of Pennsylvania, to and for ye use of William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor of ye aforesaid Province, and Territories thereunto belonging."

In 1706 a purchase was made of lands on the Brandywine. The following memorandum of it is taken from the minutes of the commissioners of property:

"Be it remembered that on the tenth day of September, 1706, all the Commissioners present, at the repeated complaints of the inhabitants on Brandywine, whose lands had never been purchased of the Indians, the Commissioners agreed with Sheehonickan, the Chief of the Indians there, to buy off their claims for one hundred pounds of Pennsylvania money."

Those who can trace the titles of their farms back to these representatives of the red men may feel reasonably secure in the enjoyment of their possessions.

On the 17th of September, 1718, a deed of release was made by sundry Delaware Indian chiefs, viz., Sassoonah, Meetashechay, Ghettypeneeman, Pokehais, Ayamackan, Opekasset, and Pepawmaman, for all the lands situate between the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna, from Duck Creek to the mountains on this side Lechay, with an acknowledgment that they had seen and heard divers deeds of sale read unto them, under the hands and seals of former kings and chiefs of the Delaware Indians, their ancestors and predecessors, who were owners of said lands, by which they had granted the said lands to William Penn, for which they were satisfied and content, which, for a further consideration of goods delivered them, they then confirmed.

Duck Creek, referred to in these deeds, is the southern line of New Castle Co., Del. These several grants extinguished the Indian title to the whole of the lands in Chester County.

The Indian claim to the Brandywine, and one mile wide on each side, was by virtue of an alleged grant from William Penn on the sale of their lands to him. Some interesting papers in relation to this claim will be found under the head of Newlin township.

The signatures, or marks made by the Indians in executing these deeds, are very curious. They are generally rude representations of some object or animal. Those who feel interested in the subject of Indian autographs will find a considerable collection of them in the Pennsylvania "Archives," vol. i. page 100.

On the 26th of May, 1728, the Governor and some members of Council, and others, went to the Indian town of Conestogoe, and there held a conference with the Indians. Among those present were Oholykon, Peyeaskicken, and Wikimikona, chiefs of some of the Delaware Indians on Brandywine. Presents were made, and the "ancient friendship renewed."

Another conference was held at Philadelphia, on the 3d of June, 1728, at which Sassoonan, or Allumwapees, king of the Delawares, and a large number of Indians were present. An address was made by Sassoonan, in which he complained that the Christians had settled on lands which the Indians had never been paid for, and that they occupied his lands, for which he had never received anything. In reply, the deed of release of the 17th of September, 1718, was exhibited, and he and Opekasset, two of those who had executed it, viewed their marks, and acknowledged that it was all true, and that they had been paid for all the lands therein mentioned, but that lands beyond the boundary therein described had been occupied and not paid for. A question thus arose as to the extent of the grant, the English contending that it reached a greater distance northward than the Indians were willing to concede. The matter was amicably adjusted, and the Governor concluded an address to them as follows:

"We have now brightened the chain and strengthened our League, and we are as one people. I have commanded all the English, by a printed proclamation published through all the country, to be kind to the Indians, which you shall hear read to you and interpreted.

"Wh t I have further to desire of you is, that you would send some trusty people amongst the neighboring Indians, and if you can, to the Five Nations, to acquaint them with what had passed between us, and give them shoes and stockings (presenting six pair to each), for the use of those who are to travel, that they may the better bear their journey. I shall also give you bread, pipes, and tobacco, *with five gallons of Rum*, to comfort and support you in your return home."

DISPOSAL OF LANDS TO SETTLERS.

By virtue of his charter William Penn became the owner of the territory of Pennsylvania, subject to the Indian titles, and excepting that portion previously possessed by the Swedes, Dutch, and English along the Delaware, to which, as before related, the Indian title had been already extinguished.

If the charter, says Sergeant, had contained nothing more on the subject, the grants of land made by William Penn, and by his heirs and successors, must have been, by the English law, to hold of the crown in the same manner he did. The statute *Quia Emptores* enacted "that it shall be lawful for every freeman to sell at his own pleasure his lands and tenements, or part of them, so that the feoffee shall hold the same of the chief lord of the same fee, by such service and customs as his feoffer held them." The *non obstante* clause in the charter dispensed with this provision, and allowed the proprietary to alienate to others, who should hold directly of him, and not of the king, who was the chief lord of the fee.

Having secured title to the province, Penn published an account of Pennsylvania for the information of those who might desire to emigrate thither, in which certain conditions are set forth: first, to purchasers; second, to those taking up land upon rent; and, third, as to servants. In regard to the first, the shares were to be certain as to the number of acres; each to contain 5000 acres free from any Indian incumbrance. Price £100, and one English shilling quit-rent for 100 acres; quit-rent not to begin till after 1684. Second, renters to pay one penny per acre, not to exceed 200 acres. Third, the masters to be allowed 50 acres per head, and 50 acres to every servant when his time expired, at a yearly rent of a half-penny sterling per acre.

A large amount of land was soon disposed of, and on the 11th of July, 1681, were signed "certain conditions or concessions agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same province." These consisted of twenty articles, of which the first ten related more particularly to the survey and settlement of the lands, and as reference will be made to some of them hereafter, we shall give them in full:

"I. That so soon as it pleaseth God, that the above said persons arrive there, a certain quantity of land, or ground plat, shall be laid out for a large town or city, in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation; and every purchaser and adventurer shall, by lot, have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion which he hath bought or taken up upon rent: but it is to be noted that the surveyors shall consider what roads or highways will be necessary to the cities, towns or through the lands. Great roads from city to city, not to contain less than forty feet in breadth, shall be first laid out and declared to be for highways, before the dividend of acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observation to be had for the streets in the towns and cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved, not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder, that none may build irregularly to the damage of another. In this, custom governs.

"HILLSDALE."

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE MARCH, WEST BRADFORD.

Purchased by Abraham Marshall, 1703; settled 1707. "DERBYDOWN."

RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM MARSHALL, WEST BRADFORD.

RESIDENCE OF COL. W. B. MENDENHALL, COATESVILLE.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE MARTIN, POCOPSON.

"II. That the land in the town be laid out together after the proportion of ten thousand acres of the whole country, that is two hundred acres if the place will bear it; however, that the proportion be by lot, and entire, so as those that desire to be together, especially those that are by the catalogue laid together, may be so laid together both in the town and country.

"III. That when the country lots are laid out, every purchaser, from one thousand to ten thousand acres or more, not to have above one thousand acres together, unless in three years they plant a family upon every thousand acres, but that all such as purchase together, lie together; and if as many as comply with this condition, that the whole be laid out together.

"IV. That where any number of purchasers more or less, whose number of acres amounts to five or ten thousand acres, desire to sit together in a lot or township, they shall have their lot or township cast together, in such places as have convenient harbors or navigable rivers attending it, if such can be found; and in case any one or more purchasers plant not according to agreement in this concession, to the prejudice of others of the same township, upon complaint made thereof to the governor or his deputy, with assistance they may award (if they see cause) that the complaining purchaser may, paying the survey money, and purchase money, and interest thereof, be entitled, enrolled and lawfully invested in the lands so not seated.

"V. That the proportion of lands that shall be laid out in the first great town or city, for every purchaser, shall be after the proportion of ten acres for every five hundred acres purchased, if the place will allow it.

"VI. That notwithstanding there be no mention made in the several deeds made to the purchasers, yet the said William Penn does accord and declare that all rivers, rivulets, woods and underwoods, waters, water-courses, quarries, mines, and minerals (except mines royal), shall be freely and fully enjoyed and wholly by the purchasers, into whose lot they fall.

"VII. That for every fifty acres that shall be alloted to a servant at the end of his service, his quit-rent shall be two shillings per annum, and the master or owner of the servant, when he shall take up the other fifty acres, his quit-rent shall be four shillings by the year, or, if the master of the servant (by reason in the indentures he is so obliged to do) allot out to the servant fifty acres in his own division, the said master shall have, on demand, allotted him from the Governor, the one hundred acres at the chief rent of six shillings per annum.

"VIII. And for the encouragement of such as are ingenious and willing to search out gold and silver mines in this province, it is hereby agreed that they have liberty to bore and dig in any man's property, fully paying the damage done; and in case a discovery should be made, that the discoverer have one-fifth, the owner of the soil (if not the discoverer) a tenth part, the Governor two-fifths, and the rest to the public treasury, saving to the king the share reserved by patent.

"IX. In every hundred thousand acres, the Governor and Proprietary, by lot, reserveth ten to himself, what shall lie but in one place.

"X. That every man shall be bound to plant or man so much of his share of land as shall be set out and surveyed, within three years after it is so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money, and they go up higher for their shares."

The remaining articles relate to trading with the Indians and other matters. These conditions were framed without the benefit of much experience, and a clause was wisely added allowing additions or corrections to be made, with the consent of the parties subscribing. It is scarcely necessary to say that they were not very closely adhered to. In the same year William Penn sent out commissioners to select a site and lay out a town in accordance with the said concessions, and ordered "that this town shall be laid out for the present purchasers." The commissioners were William Crispin, William Haige, John Bezer, and Nathaniel Allen; the first being also appointed surveyor-general, but died before his arrival. Thomas Holme was next appointed surveyor-general, and arrived in the province in June, 1682. He, with the other commissioners, proceeded to lay out land for the great town. William Penn remained in England selling his land, and it was probably about the time Holme sailed for Pennsylvania that he was furnished with a list of those who had become purchasers. These were divided into sections, each section being purchasers of 10,000 acres, from which we may infer an intention to carry out the idea contained in the fourth article of "conditions and concessions." Penn continued to sell land until he sailed for his province, where he arrived in October, 1682. The great town was then divided into two parts, called the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in each of which the purchasers were to have lots. Those who came over and wished to have their land surveyed to them applied to the proprietary, who granted warrants directed to the surveyor-general, who in turn ordered his deputies to execute them. After the survey patents were granted, in which descriptions of the land were given. Many of the purchasers did not come over, but some of these were represented by their agents or friends, who procured surveys of their land for them.

The first conveyances by the proprietary were by deeds of lease and release executed in England, the release being dated the next day after the lease. The grantees have been termed "first purchasers," and the grants, which had peculiar privileges attached by virtue of the above-mentioned conditions, were afterward denominated "old rights." They amounted altogether to more than 500,000 acres. The original deeds, many of which are still extant, are copper-plate prints on parchment.

When, in 1684, Penn was about to sail for England, he appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypoole, and Robert Turner commissioners of property, with power to sign patents and grant warrants for lands; Thomas Holme still being surveyor-general. In 1690 the names of Samuel Carpenter, William Markham, John Goodsonn, and Robert Turner appear as commissioners of property. Among the early surveyors of land in Chester County were Charles Ashcom, Robert Longshore, and David Powell; the last operated principally among the Welsh, in what was called the Welsh tract. While William Penn remained in England there was considerable trouble in the management of the land-office here, as may be seen by the following extract from an address to him from the Assembly:

"Nor was the administration of thy Propriety much better managed, because thou put some in that commission with whom the rest would not act, and at last the office of Property and Surveyor general came to be shut up, and thou kept them so whilst thou sold lands to the value of about two thousand pounds sterling, and gave thy warrants in England for surveying the said land; and also got great tracts of land laid out or secured for thyself and relations, besides several valuable parcels which should have been laid out for the purchasers, but were reserved by thy surveyors, whether for thee or themselves we know not. However, thou appropriated those lands to thyself by the name of concealed lands, whereas, in truth, they were concealed from the purchasers who were to have their lands laid out contiguous one to another, and no vacancies left between them, and thou wast to have only thy tenth as it fell, according to the concessions thou made with thy first adventurers, and if thou took it not up so, it was thy own (not their) fault."

Thomas Holme died in 1695, and the next surveyor-general was Edward Penington. William Penn writing from Bristol, 1698, to Samuel Carpenter, says,—

"This comes by a son of Isaac Penington, my dear deceased wife's half-brother, whom I have made Surveyor general; being mathematical more than trading."

Edward, son of Isaac and Mary Penington, was born in 1667, at Amersham, county of Bucks, England, and was married on the 16th of November, 1699, at Burlington, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Jennings, Governor of the province of New Jersey. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1701–2, leaving a son Isaac, some of whose descendants continue to reside in that city.

After William Penn returned to Pennsylvania, toward the close of the year 1699, there appears to have been more activity in the land-office. Previous to this there had not been any reservation in Chester County of land for the proprietary, and he now ordered this regulation to be carried into effect, though not exactly according to the original concessions.

Edward Penington issued several orders for the survey of land in Chester County, of which the following is a specimen:

{ SEAL. } "By virtue of a warrant under the hands of Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story and James Logan, the Proprietary and Governor's Commissioners of Property & y^e^ seal of y^e^ Province, to me directed, bearing date y^e^ 17th of 10 Mo. 1701.

"I do hereby authorize thee to survey and lay out unto Thomas Wickersham (for the use of his children) five hundred acres of Land, being what remains untaken up of a thousand acres of Land purchased of the Proprietary by Humphrey Killinbeck, who made over one moiety of his said purchase to the said Thomas Wickersham, and of the rest, two hundred acres to Humphrey, eldest son of the said Thomas, and one hundred acres apiece to Thomas, John and Anne, the other children of the said Thomas Wickersham: To be laid out for the use of the said children as aforesaid (where it hath not been already surveyed, nor taken up, nor concealed, nor seated by the Indians) according to the method of Townships, and make return thereof into my office, with a protracted figure of the field work, which are by the Proprietary and Governor's order to remain there.

"Given under my hand and seal at Philadelphia the 17th of X^br^ 1701.

"EDWARD PENINGTON, *Surv. Gen.*

"TO ISAAC TAYLOR, Deputy Surveyor."

After the death of Edward Penington the commissioners of property resolved "that no such officer should be appointed to succeed him until the pleasure of the proprietor be known. That the said office, with all the books, records, warrants, and papers belonging thereto, shall be taken into the commissioners' hands and remain under their care, and that the secretary shall chiefly superintend the same with an able and fit hand well skilled in surveying. That Jacob Taylor, now concerned in a school at Abingdon, be invited to take the management of said office under the secretary. All warrants to be directed to the several surveyors of the respective counties, to be returned into the surveyor's office at Philadelphia. That only copies of the warrants shall be sent into the country, attested by the secretary, and the original remain in the office as before, and be entered on the books, and every original warrant shall express that the original shall remain in the surveyor's office in Philadelphia."—*Minutes of the Commissioners of Property, Book C, page* 64.

There was no surveyor-general from the 10th of January, 1701, until the beginning of March, 1706–7, when Jacob Taylor was appointed, who continued until Benjamin Eastburn was appointed, on the 29th of October, 1733, and the latter continued in office until 1741. William Parsons' commission as surveyor-general bears date Aug. 22, 1741. His successor, Nicholas Scull, was appointed in the beginning of 1748. John Lukens, who succeeded him, was appointed in December, 1761, and continued by reappointment under the commonwealth until his death in 1789. Daniel Brodhead was appointed on the 3d of November, 1789, and continued by reappointments until the 23d of April, 1800. Samuel Cochran was appointed on the 23d of April, 1800, and Andrew Porter on the 4th of April, 1809.

By a commission dated Oct. 28, 1701, William Penn appointed Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, and James Logan as commissioners of property, and gave them authority to grant lands for such sums and quit-rents, etc., as to them or any three of them should seem reasonable.

The experiment of establishing a colony did not prove a success in a financial point of view, and William Penn became involved in debt. Previous to his last visit to Pennsylvania he obtained from his lawyer, Philip Ford, of London, a considerable sum of money, and gave the latter, as a matter of form, a deed of sale of the province. This Penn considered, and Ford professed to consider, as a mortgage, but the designing rascal intended to turn it to good account. After his death, in 1702, his widow and son presented their claim, and threatened to take possession of the province if they were not paid the sum of £14,000. After much trouble and litigation their claim was reduced one-half, and, to free himself from the Fords, Penn obtained money from some of his friends, and gave them a mortgage on the province by deeds of lease and release, dated Oct. 6 and 7, 1708. These mortgagees or trustees were Henry Gouldney, Joshua Gee, Silvanus Grove, John Woods, and John Feild, whose names may be noticed in some of the old titles for land. They, with the concurrence of Penn, appointed five commissioners of property, viz.: Edward Shippen, Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, Nov. 9, 1711. They were empowered to appoint all officers, as surveyors, rangers, and such others who were immediately concerned in the affairs of the proprietary's lands or estate. A letter to them from the trustees, dated Nov. 30, 1711, was brought over by James Logan, whose visit to England was doubtless made with regard to this business. In this they were enjoined to take care to raise money for the payment of the mortgage.

By his will Penn appointed the above commissioners, except Shippen, with the addition of Samuel Preston, as trustees to have the care of his estate in Pennsylvania. These "granted warrants and issued patents, if not as Proprietary officers, yet under ample and existing powers." But the mode was varied. When surveys were made, if a patent was required, they took the first return of survey without requiring it to be entered in the surveyor-general's office, and a formal return transmitted from thence. The patents were in their own names, and recited as well the commission of William Penn as of the mortgagees, Joshua

Gee and others, of 1711, and thus very many patents exist a trace of which cannot be found in the surveyor-general's office.

James Logan was born in Ireland, came over to this country with Penn in 1699, and in 1701 was appointed secretary of the province, an office which he filled with so much zeal for his master's interest that he became unpopular with many of the inhabitants.

Another of the proprietary officers with whom the settlers were brought in contact was James Steel, who with his family emigrated from Chichester, England, in 1702. He resided in Philadelphia until 1708, when he removed to Kent County and settled on Duck Creek, but returned to Philadelphia in 1714, and was then appointed by the commissioners to have the management of the land-office and collection of quit-rents, etc. In this situation he frequently gave permission to settlers to take up or occupy land, with the understanding that they would become purchasers at a future day.

After Penn's death in 1718, there was some disagreement among his heirs as to the proprietorship of Pennsylvania. This and the other complications mentioned interfered somewhat with the regular granting of warrants and sale of land, as the commissioners were often at a loss to know what to do. Thus James Steel writes to Isaac Taylor:

"PHILADELPHIA, 26th, 7 br. 1719.

"LOVING FRD.—I have thine per Thos. Wooddal who desires the same by word of mouth, as thou hast at his instance requested for him. But the Commiss'rs have now concluded to sign no more Warr'ts for Land, at least without ready money, which I perceive this chap is not furnished with, wherefore his request cannot be complied with till he be better provided; so that I am at a loss what to say to him, since he is seated on the land, more than to order him to get the money without delay. I am with kinde love to thyself, wife, &c., thy real loving ffrd.

"JAMES STEEL."

Under date of Oct. 3, 1720, David Lloyd writes to Isaac Taylor:

"Ja. Steel told me yesterday that the Commissioners were at a stand, so that they seem not willing to grant out warrants at present," etc.

On the 12th of second month (April), 1726, James Steel also writes:

"There has not been anything signed by the Comm'rs. since my last to thee, they still expecting the desired account of the long talkt of agreem't in the family."

Notwithstanding this, there was plenty of land for sale by those who had purchased large tracts early, and were now prepared to sell by retail, though it is probable they asked a higher price than the proprietary lands were generally sold for. Many of the immigrants seated themselves on vacant land and proceeded to make improvements, after the manner of modern "squatters," and in the course of a few years would apply for warrants. Where two or more were thus settled near together, there was often contention, and it required firmness and discretion in the surveyor so to execute their warrants that none might interfere with his neighbor's improvements. Some, having made improvements, sold them without applying for warrants, and others, having obtained warrants, neglected to have them executed for several years, and in some instances assigned them to others. Thus the warrants and improvements were alike articles of merchandise, while the title to the land still remained vested in the proprietary. Although, according to the usual custom, patents were obtained by the purchasers of land, yet there were many exceptions, especially in the case of the first purchasers, who paid their money in England; and as the warrant of survey specified that the land was to be laid out in right of such purchase, there was in reality little need of a better title. Still it was a matter of neglect, rather than otherwise, if patents were not obtained.

After the arrival of Thomas Penn, in 1732, the land-office was reorganized, and the method of granting warrants changed. Benjamin Eastburn was appointed surveyor-general the next year, in the room of Jacob Taylor, who soon after retired to live with his nephew, John Taylor, in Thornbury. From this time until the Revolution warrants were granted by one or more of the proprietaries resident in this country, or, in their absence, by the Governor. Printed forms were used, with blanks to fill with the names of the person applying, situation and amount of land, etc. The following is a specimen, the italics corresponding to the part written in the warrant:

"PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

"BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

{SEAL.} "Whereas, *George Jefferies*, of the County of *Chester*, hath requested that we would grant *him* to take up *two hundred* Acres of Land in *East Bradford township, adjoining Thomas Price and Richard Woodward*, in the County of *Chester*, for which *he* agrees to pay to our use *the sum* of fifteen pounds, ten shillings, current money of this Province, for *each* hundred acres, and the yearly quit rent of one half penny sterling for every acre thereof. These are, therefore, to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said *George Jefferies*, at the place aforesaid, according to the method of Townships appointed, the said quantity of *two hundred* acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof into the Secretary's office, in order for further confirmation; for which this shall be thy sufficient warrant, which survey, in case the said *George Jefferies* fulfil the above agreement within *six months* from the date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void. Given under my hand and the lesser seal of our Province, at Philadelphia, this *tenth* day of *October*, Anno Domino, 1738.

"THOS. PENN.

"To Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor-General.

"*A true copy.* *To John Taylor, D. Surv'r.*

"*Execute this and make a Return thereof into my office.*

"*Benj. Eastburn.*"

The land surveyed in pursuance of the above warrant was on the Brandywine Creek, about a mile and a half below Downington, and a part at least is now in the possession of George Kerr.

On the 27th of November, 1779, was passed an act of Assembly entitled "An Act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this Commonwealth," by which act the proprietaries received as compensation £130,000 sterling, and were allowed to hold the various tracts of land which had been reserved for their own use by virtue of the original conditions and concessions. A few years after this these proprietaries requested Edmund Physick to make an estimate of the losses which they had or might sustain by the operation of this act. This gentleman had been employed in the receiver-general's office from the beginning of the year 1742 until the latter end

of the year 1776, at first as clerk, and afterwards as receiver-general of quit-rents and purchase money due to the proprietaries, and on this account was well qualified to make the desired estimate. From his statements we shall present some facts relative to the amount of land sold within various periods of years, and also of the quit-rents charged thereon. It appeared by a book in the surveyor-general's office that there had been sold to various persons, called "first purchasers," between the 4th of March, 1681, and October, 1682, the amount of 874,550 acres, exclusive of two entries, one to William Penn, Jr., and Letitia Penn, for 40,000 acres, and the other to William Penn, nephew to the proprietary, for 25,000 acres. This computation includes a sale to the Free Society of Traders of 20,000 acres, and another to the London Company of 60,000 acres. A part of this last-mentioned sale, amounting to 14,049 acres, was surveyed in New Castle County. Between the month of October, 1682, and the year 1701 there was sold the comparatively small amount of 83,003½ acres. This computation includes a sale to the Frankford Company of 25,000, and another to Sir Mathias Vincent, Thompson & Coxe, of 30,000 acres, and is formed for the most part from the records of patents in the recorder's office before the year 1701, no patent-book or account-books of purchase moneys received for lands sold before that time having been kept, either in the secretary or receiver-general's offices. Between the 10th of the 9th month, 1701, and the 7th of December, 1732, there was received as purchase money of common lands in Pennsylvania the sum of £12,610, during which time lands were sold at various prices. Overplus land was often sold for £18 to £25 for 100 acres, and sometimes at prices higher, though seldom lower, and other lands were generally sold at or about £10 for 100 acres; but as an exact discrimination cannot with certainty be made, and an admission of £10 per 100 acres will be a moderate rate of computation, it would appear that about 126,100 acres were sold during this period. From the 7th of December, 1732, to the 27th of December, 1762, the common lands were sold at £15 10*s.* for 100 acres, currency, purchase money, and an half-penny sterling an acre per annum quit-rent, and for some years afterwards for lands which were settled and improved within these times. It appears, from the amount of money received for land sold on these terms, that about 1,385,219 acres were disposed of during these thirty years. On the 27th of December, 1762, the terms were altered to £9 currency for 100 acres, purchase money, and one penny sterling an acre per annum quit-rent, which alteration continued no longer than until the 5th of August, 1763, except in two instances, but from the amount of money received it was estimated that 34,254 acres were sold on these terms. It appears that from Aug. 5, 1763, to 1st of August, 1765, no warrant for vacant unimproved land was issued, and a very few only for improved plantations. On the 1st of August, 1765, the modes and terms of granting lands were again altered. Lands were now granted, on application, on the terms of £5 sterling for 100 acres, purchase money, and one penny sterling per acre per annum quit-rent, which terms continued until on or about the 6th of September, 1769. After this time the mode of granting lands on applications ceased, and warrants were granted to all appliers for land on the terms last mentioned. It was estimated that between the 1st of August, 1765, and the 6th of September, 1769, there were sold 239,932 acres, and 1,346,004 acres more between the last-mentioned date and the month of December, 1776, after which no more grants of the common lands were made by the proprietaries. Thus the whole amount of land sold for which the money was received was, in round numbers, about 4,075,000 acres.

The grants of land made for an annual quit-rent, without purchase money, were as follows:

To sundry Swedes, for lands claimed by them under rights from the Duke of York, or by possession and improvement before the date of the royal grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, as appears by extracts taken from records in the recorder's office and patent-books in the secretary's office, 37,037½ acres.

To sundry persons called renters, as appears from the records in the above-mentioned offices, 9087½ acres.

To sundry servants of the first purchasers and adventurers into Pennsylvania, 4571¾ acres:

To sundry persons not under any of the above descriptions, 7261¾ acres.

Total number of acres of rent-lands, 57,958½.

The proprietaries gave away large amounts of land to various branches of their family, as follows: William Penn, before coming to Pennsylvania, conveyed to Sir John Fagg, of Sussex, 50,000 acres in trust for the use of his wife, Gulielma Maria Penn, and her children. Of the latter, only two survived, viz.: William Penn, Jr., and Letitia Penn, to whom the land was ultimately surveyed. It appears by patents and warrants issued in satisfaction of this right that 1250 acres were granted over and above the 50,000, making 51,250, and of this amount about 12,000 acres were surveyed in New Castle County, the remainder in Pennsylvania. To Samuel Carpenter, Isaac Norris, and Edward Penington 7000 acres, part of 12,000 granted to them in trust for the use of John Penn, Esq., the remaining 5000 acres being granted in right of Thomas Callowhill, who was a first purchaser. To the same persons 10,000 acres, to be held by them in trust for the said John Penn, then born, and other children who might be born of Hannah Penn, the last wife of William Penn. William Penn in his will devised to his daughter, Letitia Aubrey, 10,000 acres, and a like amount to each of his three grandchildren,—Gulielma Maria, Springett, and William Penn, the children of William Penn, Jr. To Thomas Penn, Esq., were granted five separate warrants for 1000 acres each, dated the 12th of May, 1732, and to the same one warrant, dated the 18th of the same month, for 5000 more. To Richard Penn, Esq, five separate warrants for 1000 acres each, dated the 12th of May, 1732. The whole amount of land in Pennsylvania thus granted to different members of the family was 111,250 acres, and, in addition to this, the proprietaries reserved, in right of their *tenths*, 441,534 acres.

According to the estimate made by Edmund Physick, Pennsylvania contained 27,955,200 acres, and as six per cent. allowance was made for roads, this was added to the whole amount disposed of in the various ways above men-

tioned, and there appeared a balance of 21,592,128 acres, for which nothing had been received by the proprietaries.

The quit-rent charged on land of the first purchasers was at the rate of one shilling sterling for 100 acres, except in the case of large purchases, made by a few individuals or companies, and this was the usual rate until 1732. Many of these first purchasers never came to this country, and some of them never obtained any survey of their land. The greater part of the land, however, was probably laid out between 1682 and 1700; but surveys in their right continued to be made at different times until the Revolution, whether after that time we are not informed.

The whole amount of land patented in Chester County previous to 1779 was set down at 375,012¾ acres, but as this statement appears to have been based on an examination of the patent-books, we are inclined to suppose that some of this land may have been in Lancaster County, which at first was a part of Chester. Of course all the land patented in what is now Delaware County was included in the above amount, and as the present limits of our county embrace more than this amount, it appears that a great part remained unsold, or otherwise not patented.

During the past year there was published by Benjamin H. Smith, of Philadelphia, surveyor, an "Atlas of Delaware County," in which are shown the extent of the patents for land, a great many of the early surveys, with names of successive owners, and the dates of hundreds of conveyances. For patient research and careful preparation, this work is a monument to the author's skill, and a mine of information to the seeker after knowledge respecting the early settlement of that portion of our ancient county.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS FOR CHESTER COUNTY.

Capt. Edmund Cantwell and Walter Wharton were surveyors-general under the government of the Duke of York. Richard Noble was commissioned surveyor of Upland County Dec. 15, 1680. The first surveyor for Chester County was Charles Ashcom, with whom there was considerable trouble, and he was at length set aside, in 1686, and Robert Longshore succeeded him. David Powell was, however, the surveyor for the Welsh Tract. Henry Hollingsworth was the deputy for this county in 1700 and 1701, while Penington was surveyor-general, but was succeeded in the latter year by Isaac Taylor, of Thornbury, whose brother Jacob was the next surveyor-general. Under Isaac Taylor, his son John made many surveys, and received the commission upon the death of the former in 1728. He resigned the position in 1740, after which it may have been that the county was divided into districts. Even before this warrants were frequently directed to other surveyors. John and George Churchman operated extensively in the southwest part of the county, and Samuel, Benjamin, and Thomas Lightfoot in the northern part. Samuel Cochran was commissioned March 8, 1792, to be surveyor for the district comprising the counties of Chester and Delaware, in which office he succeeded Charles Dilworth. James Hindman was commissioned May 17, 1809; Arthur Andrews, Jr., Dec. 17, 1813; Emmor Bradley, for Chester County, June 7, 1830; Jesse Evans, Aug. 3, 1836.

RESURVEYS.

Many of the early surveys were executed in a careless manner, and it was discovered after that more land was included within the lines than should be. There appears to have been an effort to correct these errors at an early date. William Penn, on the 1st of 2d month, 1686, instructed his commissioners,—

"That no warrant of resurvey be granted by you for land within five miles of the river Delaware or any navigable river. That all overplus lands, upon resurveys granted by the former commissioners, not already granted finally or not patented, be reserved to my use and disposal. No lands to be laid out next or adjoining to that inhabited, and that in every township one share be reserved for the Proprietary, with all the Indian fields that are in the said township."

There was probably but little done in the matter until after the proprietary's second visit to the province. A law of property was passed at New Castle in 1700, and confirmed in 1701, which enacted, among other things,—

"That any person's lands in this province should be resurveyed, and if upon such resurvey (after allowance of four acres in the hundred, over or under, for difference of surveys, and six per cent. for roads) an overplus shall be found, the possessor thereof should have the refusal of it from the Proprietary at reasonable rates; and in case of disagreement about such rates, the Proprietary was to choose two men, and the possessor two more, who should either fix a price on the said overplus land or appoint where it should be taken off for the Proprietary, in one entire piece at an outside (saving to the purchaser or renter his improvements and best conveniencies), any three of whom agreeing should be conclusive; and the charges of resurveying should be borne by the purchaser or renter of the main tract, if he bought the overplus, or if not, then by the Proprietary; and that deficiencies should be made good by the Proprietary, according as he received for overplus land as aforesaid."

This act caused great dissatisfaction, and in the Assembly's address, from which extracts have already been given, it is said that, "under pretence of passing an act for confirming and securing their lands, etc., thou obtained liberty to resurvey all the lands in the province, and to bring the people to terms for the overplus; so that by this stratagem the warrants, surveys, and new patents cost the people as much, and to some more, than the first purchase of their lands, beside their long attendance upon thy secretary and surveyors to have their business done."

Many resurveys were made and overplus land found, as also some deficiencies, but the act expired before all the cases were adjusted, and in 1712 another act was passed relating to property which revived the matter, but this was repealed in Council 20th of February, 1713. After this the subject was dropped, as far as related to payments for overplus lands in early surveys.

A warrant was directed to Isaac Taylor, 25th of 1st month, 1700–1, ordering him to resurvey the townships of Chichester, Bethel, Concord, and Birmingham.

The following matter relating to resurveys comes next in the order of time:

"PHILAD'IA, 26th 9br, 1702.

"ISAAC TAYLOR, Loving ffrd:

"Inclosed herewith is copies, one of a War't for John Buckley, in Rocklands, who desired it might be directed to thee, ye other for the Proprietor's use, which, by all means, I would have executed in ye first part of it, viz.: Surveying Stockdale's plantation and dividing ye Gov'rs land from that troublesome man Jno. Grubb; ye other thou may take some more time to consider of, viz.: Ye laying out 5000 acres, at least till we meet when that shall be.

"I send also a commission to John Buckley, which pray deliver.

"The comm'rs, upon application made by & non-agreement with Joseph Sharpless, have ordered that thou shall cutt off from his tract lately resurveyed, the 90 acres of overplus found therein, which pray ℔form as much to ye Prop'rs advantage as may be, the law being still observed in case he will agree to what is reasonable; if not we must appoint two men, one besides thyself, & he two others, to determine where the line shall be run.

"Pray press on ye Resurveys where thou thinks there is occasion, for in other places I think, considering the narrowness of time, they may be best forborn, & shortly I shall send thee another Gen'l Warr't, ℔haps by this opportunity.

"I must again press thee to lett nothing divert thee from the Woods and ye Chain, for following of that I hope will be almost thy only employment for this year to come.

"I have never yet, that I can call to mind, received one line from thee on any acc't, which I think is strange; pray fail not to inform me of whatever may be of use to know in that County. Assuring thyself that I am, in all sincerity, Thy real loving ffrd.

"JAMES LOGAN.

"30th, 9br.

"I must further add to ye aforegoing That ye Comm'rs having sold and Granted Jno. Bowater 400 acres, to be laid out in that Tract formerly designed for Gr. Jones, The Warr't is directed to thee, which should be executed with care without any culling or choosing, for that was an unreasonable Grant (250 of it I mean), & much ag'st my mind; but endeavor that no notice be taken of it among those of your county.

"If thou canst conveniently meet with T. Pierson, pray discourse him about coming up to resurvey. I doubt this county will be too hard for thee, & therefore believe that this with that may employ him for some considerable time. . . . Thy real ffrd, as before,

"J. LOGAN."

A warrant, signed by the commissioners, was directed to Thomas Pierson, surveyor of New Castle County, in the following language:

"ffor ye Better Discovery of such overplus Land as by ye Carelessness of surveyors have been left in several Tracts formerly laid out or taken up in Christina Hundred in ye County of New Castle, & in severall townships of ye County of Chester in this Gov'mt. These are to authorize and Require thee to resurvey Exactly and according to art, and by ye lines as near as may be by which they were at first respectively granted or Laid out, all such Tracts of Land within ye said Christina Hundred in ye sd County of New Castle, also all such Tracts within any of ye Townships of Darby, Ridley, Springfield, Marple, and Newtown in ye County of Chester, as may be judged to have been irregularly or unduly surveyed or measured at or before ye first Grant thereof, or may now be presumed to contain any Quantity of land above ye number of acres they were at first laid out for, Granted, or reputed, and make particular returns of Every such Tract as thou shalt find such overplus in, also Gen'l Returns, as near as may be, of ye whole sd Hundred and whole sd Townships, into ye Gen'l Surveyor's office at Philad'ia, where this warrant is to remain and a copy thereof to be Deliv'd to thee, certified by ye Secretary. Given under our hands and ye seal of ye Province at Philad'a ye 4, 11 mo, 1702."

"PHILA. 14, 2, 1703.

"Loving frd. I. T. I lately sent thee a war't for 475 acres to be laid out near T. Buffington, [for Abiah Taylor,] which if not yet executed, I desire thee to add to it five acres more to complete his purchase, there being but twenty acres allowed for his liberty land.

"Pray goe on with the Resurveys with all expedition proceeding to the Townships of Thornbury, Edgem't and Westtown, as far as the first Range of Lotts in ye sd Townships: run without touching with ye Lands entered by ye Welsh, for which thou shalt have a Warr't either accompanying this or sent after.

"H. Hollingsworth undertakes Middletown, having particularly requested, and thou appeared not onely careless but of opinion it would not answer, which induced me to employ him, together with the backwardness of that county.

"Pray inform ℔ first what thou knows of R. Whitpain's Land in Westtown, what ye quantity is & whether not broke in upon.

"I am Thy real frd. J. LOGAN."

A warrant was directed to Isaac Taylor on the 27th of 2d month, 1703, ordering him to resurvey all the tracts not yet resurveyed in the townships of Aston, Thornbury, Edgemont, Westtown, and Ridley. Another warrant to Isaac Taylor, Thomas Pierson, and Henry Hollingsworth, dated 20th 3d month, 1703, directed them to resurvey all ye lands "within ye whole Bounds of ye sd County of Chester and mannor of Rocklands."

"ISAAC TAYLOR.

"Loving frd. Upon the renewed application of Robert Wharton, these are to inform thee (which notwithstanding I suppose is needless,) that the instructions I gave thee to defer the execution of his and other warr'ts was only to ℔vent the loss of time about Resurveys, and therefore if thou canst find an opportunity that will be no hindrance at all to the other, thou shalt have our free consent, but would not have those material points postponed. I must also inform thee that I believe we must of necessity gett thee and Henry to extend your works up to Schuylkill, and then you will take in all between that river and Brandywine. D. Powell fails us notwithstanding his engagements, having putt off so long that he will not be able to go throw with it. The Welsh Tract being done by him is excepted.

"Pray your thoughts on this ℔ first that you may have a warr't from Thy Loving frd JAMES LOGAN.

"PHILAD'IA 12, 8br 1703."

MANORS AND PROPRIETARY RESERVATIONS.

By the ninth article of "Conditions and Concessions" the proprietary reserved to himself 10,000 acres in every 100,000, and this was to be *by lot*, and to lie in but one place. This agreement was afterwards held to relate only to the first purchasers, and the same may be said of all the conditions and concessions, but it does not appear that there ever were any others agreed upon. As early perhaps as 1686 an attempt was made to locate such a reservation in Chester County, as appears by draughts of adjoining lands, and, as near as can be determined, it must have been intended to embrace a considerable portion of what is now West Bradford township. This, however, was abandoned, and at the time of William Penn's second visit to the province, nothing more had been done in the matter. The following warrant was directed to the surveyor of Chester County:

"According to the Primitive Regulation for laying out Lands in the Province, by which it was provided that one tenth part of all the lands therein surveyed should be appropriated to the Proprietary thereof, And by virtue of a warrant pursuant thereto under the hand and seal of the Proprietary & Governour, to me directed, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1700.

{ SEAL. }

"I do hereby authorize and require thee to survey and lay out to the said Proprietary's proper use and behoof, and of his heirs after him, five hundred acres in every Township, consisting of five thousand acres that shall be surveyed, and generally one tenth part of all the lands that shall be laid out in the county of Chester; and make due Returns thereof with a protracted figure of the field work into my office, which are by the Proprietary and Governour's order to remain there. Given under my hand and seal at Philadelphia the 4th day of the 8th month, 1700.

"EDW'D PENINGTON, SURV. GEN.

"TO HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, *Deputy Surveyor.*"

On the back of the original of the above appears this indorsement: "500 in Marlburrow 5, 2 mo, 1701." In a list of proprietary reservations, prepared by Edmund Physick about the year 1784, the following tracts are given as being in Chester County: A strip of land between Pikeland and Charlestown, 275 acres, 145 perches; a tract in

Marlborough of 500 acres; 210 acres and 120 perches in Tredyffrin; a tract in Fallowfield of 500 acres; a tract on Schuylkill River, joining Bilton Manor, 160 acres; a tract in West Caln township, 772 acres; a tract called Springton Manor, 10,000 acres; 63 acres in East Nantmeal; 2 tracts in Caln township and one in Sadsbury, each containing 500 acres. These amount, in the aggregate, to less than 14,000 acres, thus falling very far short of one-tenth of the land in the county. The list is perhaps incomplete, as appears by the following information, obtained from other sources. In Nottingham township, which was laid out in 1702, five lots of 490 acres each were reserved by surveys made on the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of 3d month, 1702, in pursuance of a warrant dated 7th of 1st month, 1701. Some, if not all, of these tracts may have been cut off by Mason and Dixon's line and left in Maryland. The tract in Tredyffrin was surveyed 26th of 2d month, 1765, by warrant of the 13th of the same month, in the name of Israel Davis. That on Schuylkill, joining the manor of Bilton, was surveyed 21st of January, 1733, by warrant of the 16th of the same month, and was in what is now Schuylkill township. The strip of land between Pikeland and Charlestown became a part of the latter township, but it appears to have been surveyed in ten different pieces. The 772 acres in West Caln were surveyed 20th of October, 1733, and of this 40 acres were sold to Jeremiah Piersall. Of the two other tracts in Caln, of 500 acres each, one was surveyed 30th of June, 1703, near what is now the northeast corner of Valley township. The other is in West Brandywine, and was probably laid out 4th of November, 1708, as it appears by Isaac Taylor's account that he surveyed such an amount at that date. Another tract was surveyed 9th of 2d month, 1703, on Beaver Creek, or one of its branches, near where it crosses the southern line of East Brandywine, but this was probably abandoned for a better location. The tract in Fallowfield was surveyed Oct. 13, 1714, and that in Sadsbury on the 31st of May, 1709.

With the exception of Springton Manor, none of these reservations were of much size, and even this was small, compared with some of the reservations in other counties. In York County a tract called Maske Manor contained 43,500 acres, and Springetsbury Manor, in the same county, including a tract on which Yorktown stood, and another tract of 2000 acres, contained 64,520 acres. As the adjoining lands became settled and improved these tracts increased in value, and about the year 1740 those in Chester County were estimated to be worth from thirty-five to forty pounds per hundred acres, or from two to three times as much as the common lands had been sold for. Although the Penns held these reservations as private property, they were not willing that they should be taxed for purposes of common defense, and this was the occasion for long and tedious disputes between the Assembly and different Governors of the province.

The manor of Springton, or Springtown, as it was generally written, included nearly, if not quite all, the present township of Wallace, and also portions of the southeastern parts of Honeybrook and West Nantmeal. The south line of the manor remains as the north line of East and West Brandywine, but the other sides consisted of many courses and distances, none of which appear on our county map. It is rather to be regretted that Springton, or Springtown, was not adopted as the name of the township, which coincided so nearly with the extent of the old manor. We have, however, a lingering reminder in the name of the church and post-office of Brandywine Manor.

The earliest mention of the name which has come to notice is under date of March 6, 1700, and appears as a memorandum of an order for survey, thus: "100,000 acres (qr. if not designed for 10,000), in one tract the nearest of Land, unsurveyed in the County of Chester, to be erected into a manor, and called by the name of Springtown in Lieu of one formerly laid out."

The manor formerly laid out was probably the one before referred to as embracing a large part of West Bradford. In 1709 a tract was surveyed "at the great meadow," on branch of Pickering Creek, and in the draught is represented as adjoining to the "Reputed Manor of Springtown." This location was probably abandoned on account of interfering with earlier surveys. On the 9th of 2d month, 1714, James Steel writes to Isaac Taylor that "Secretary Logan Desires thee to give him the best account thou can of the mannor of Springtown," and "Thou art alsoe desired to reserve some Land in that county for the Prop'r, & that the said mannor of Springtown may be found there." On the 17th of 7th month following he writes:

"Secretary Logan had thy letter but having took Physick this day could not answer it, he says thou need not lay out any more of what thou writ to him about, but be sure to remember Springtowne."

In a memorandum-book appears the following entry by John Taylor, under date of March 18, 1729–30: "finished Springtowne manor."

The following correspondence, relating to this and some other matters of interest, is given in full:

"PHILADELPHIA, 14 12th mo., 1729–30.

"My Friend JNO. TAYLOR,

"When thou was last here, as well as before, I particularly recommended to thee that unfortunate manor of Springtown, which has been no less than three several times in as many different places laid out, and is the only spott left in the county of Chester, to answer the holding expressed in every patent for land granted in it; yet I am told, tho' I hope tis a mistake, that thou hast made some surveys of late in ye tract last surveyed for it, particularly for one Green, (if I remember the name right,) as also for some others, which can never be allowed for the reason above mentioned. If ye survey of that mannor be not yet in ye office Pray return it without delay, that it may at length be secured. . . .

"Thy real friend,

"J. LOGAN."

In the above letter reference is made to the fact that every patent for land in Chester County contains the statement that the same is held "as of the manor of Springtown." This is not strictly true, however, as will be seen by the patent for a tract including the township of Kennet, and which extended into the county of New Castle, hence was held "as of our manor of Rocklands." The idea seems to have been that the manor was the seat of the chief "lord of the fee," and the other lands were held as dependencies thereof.

"Friend JOHN TAYLOR,

"Being informed that several persons have settled themselves on the tract of Land called Springtown manor, in Chester county, without

any license for their soe doing, the Proprietor has ordered me to request thee to charge those people to desist and forbear making any further spoile, for he will not suffer any of those tracts laid out for mannors, to be settled, without his consent first obtained for such purpose, and that they must without delay remove from thence, or they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

"Thy friend,

"JAMES STEEL.

"PHILADELPHIA 7th, 9br, 1732."

"My Friend J. TAYLOR,

"I waited on the Prop'r with thy Letter in favour of Mich'l Graham. He was pleased to say that those who are settled on Springton mannor, and can readily pay for the Land they incline to hold, may have Grants for the same, at or about the price which the two 500 acre lots in that neighborhood, belonging to the Prop'rs were sold for. But as there often happens to be a great inequality in the goodness of large Tracts of Land, it is not to be doubted but the like difference will appear in this, and therefore those who are settled on the best spots ought to pay in proportion to its goodness, and those on the most ord'nary, in like manner an abatement should be made, and for that purpose the Prop'r would have each Lot or settlement noated as well in respect of the goodness as quantity, the better to enable him in fixing the different rates or prices. He desires thee to acquaint the People of these Terms and those that cannot comply must remove from thence. I am thy real, loving friend,

"J. STEEL.

"Those two lots were sold for £45 ℔ ct.

"PHILADELPHIA, 22d —mo., 1737."

"To Mr. JOHN TAYLOR,

"Sir:—I have it on charge from the Proprietary to desire that immediately, or so soon as you can conveniently, you will examine and adjust the lines of the manor of Springton, and divide the whole into Tracts of two hundred acres or thereabouts, that being the quantity His Honour would have all the plantations on the manor to consist of, or within a little of it, according to the nature of the place, except where ye mill stands and there is to be at least seven hundred acres Laid out, or more, if when you come to lay it out, you shall think proper, and all this you are to do without regard to any improvements that have been presumed to be made within the Bounds of the manor.

"If you are obstructed in the making any lines that may be necessary to answer the Proprietor's purpose, in the above order, it is His Honour's express direction, that you apply to the next Justice of the Peace for such Warrants and commitments as the Laws of this Province direct them to issue in cases of intrusion and Tortious Entry, or Breaches of the Peace.

"I am your Humble servant,

"RICHARD PETERS.

"SECRETARIES OFFICE 26th October, 1739."

"My Friend JOHN TAYLOR,

"Since I last parted with thee (which I think was at Chester,) our Proprietor has frequently asked me if the manor of Springton was yet divided and the vacant lands in that neighborhood, Coventry and Nantmell, viewed and described as was desired to be done by thee. To which I could only answer him in the terms by thee given at Chester, viz.: that so soon as the weather was fit to go into the woods for that purpose, thou would without further delay finish that work, but not having heard anything since relating thereunto, I now again request thee that if it be not already done, it may no longer be delayed.

"Thy assured friend,

"J. STEEL.

"PHILADELPHIA 23d 2d mo., 1640."

"May it please your Honor,

"Upon my return from the woods last night I received James Steel's letter of the 6th inst., signifying that your Honour required me to bring you in a week's time a Draught of Springtown mannor, with the divisions therein, as also Draughts of all your vacant Lands in the Townships of Coventry and Nantmell.

"The last part of this demand is more than any one surveyor can comply with in a month's time, and is ten times as much as your Honour ever before gave me in charge, your directions being only for Draughts of Lands taken up by Nutt and Branson, which were accordingly prepared.

"But the danger of your displeasure in case of failure in any part, as signified in James Steel's letter, instead of hurrying me on so vast a Task, has given me an entire discharge from all Drudgery of the kind, and I have no more to do than to wish you a better surveyor than one who is notorious to have done more for your interest, when your affairs seemed to call for the strictest assiduity, than any surveyor now living, and I can wish your Honour no greater felicity than to be as well pleased and easy as I am.

"Your most humble servant,

"JOHN TAYLOR.

"CHESTER, May 12th, 1740."

SERVANTS' OR HEAD LAND.

Those who came into the province as servants were to be allowed, at the end of their service, to take up fifty acres of land at a rent of one half-penny sterling per acre per annum. This offer was held out by Penn as an inducement to a poor but industrious class of persons to become settlers in the new colony; but this privilege was allowed to such only as came in with the first purchasers. Many who thus came as servants afterward became among the most useful members of society, and some attained to prominent positions in government. The term of servants was not confined to such as performed the most common drudgery, but was applied to those who labored at any trade or calling for a certain salary. Thus Richard Townsend, a person of some note in the early settlement of the province, as a carpenter, was *servant* to the Society of Traders for five years, at a salary of £50 per annum. We are inclined to suspect that, in order to secure the benefit, the meaning of the term was sometimes stretched in its application as far as it would bear. The land thus obtained was called *head-land*, and, as previously stated, the whole amount surveyed for the right of servants was 4571½ acres. The warrants of survey were sometimes in this style:

"*Whereas*, A. B. hath made it appear that he came into this province with the first adventurers a servant to C. D., and hath thereupon requested that we would grant him to take up his proportion of headland," etc.

Some of them contain the words "in the townships allotted to servants," and there may have been a township at first intended for such a purpose, but it was not in Chester County. One warrant runs thus:

"At the Request of John Baldwin that we would grant him to take up one hundred acres of head-land at one half-penny sterling Rent ℔ acre ℔ annum, fifty thereof in right of his own service to Joshua Hastings and fifty in right of his wife Katherine, serv't to John Blunston. These are to authorize and Require thee to survey and lay out to the said John Baldwin the said number of one hundred acres of Land in the Tract appropriated to Servants or elsewhere in the province not already surveyed nor taken up," etc. Dated 30th 4 mo., 1702.

This land was surveyed in Caln township, as was also 150 acres more, but beyond this the township does not appear to have been "appropriated to servants." John Baldwin was a merchant residing in Chester, and in the assessment of 1722 his estate stands the third in value in a list of over sixty taxables in that township. Isaac Taylor purchased the rights of fourteen servants, amounting to 700 acres, and of this 500 acres were laid out, at several surveys, on the east branch of Brandywine, in East Bradford, just north of the Strasburg road, and the other 200 acres in Marlborough, not far from the present village of Unionville. 800 acres were laid out in Sadsbury, and 250 in Bensalem (a short-lived township), all in right of ser-

"WHEATLAND VILLA."

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE YOUNG,

NEWLIN.

"AGUA NEUVA."
RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. YEATMAN, KENNET.

vants. The aggregate of these surveys amounts to 2000 acres, from which it appears that a good proportion of the servants' land was located in Chester County.

QUIT-RENTS.

As quit-rents have become obsolete, and many persons are ignorant of their nature, a short explanation may not be out of place here. They appear to have originated from the feudal system, under which all the land was supposed to belong to the king, and those who occupied lands were allowed to do so in consideration of personal services of various kinds, but chiefly those of a military character. These services were not always rendered immediately to the king, but often to an intermediate class, as the barons, who in turn were tenants under the king. From this arose the custom of paying a fee or fine in lieu of personal service, and by a *quit-rent* it is to be understood that the tenant goes quit or free of further service. In the course of time this institution, like many others, lost much of its original significance, and at the time William Penn sold lands in his province quit-rents were probably regarded merely as a judicious method for securing a revenue. He says, in his proposals to the early purchasers,—

"The shares I sell be certain as to the number of acres; that is to say, every one shall contain five thousand acres; the price one hundred pounds; and for the quit-rent, one English shilling, or the value of it yearly, for a hundred acres; which such as will, may now, or hereafter buy off to an inconsiderable matter; but as I hold by a small rent of the King, so all must hold of me by a small rent for their own security," etc.

This privilege of buying off the quit-rents to a small amount was embraced by some of the early purchasers of large amounts of land in Pennsylvania, but does not appear to have been continued by William Penn's successors. The early settlers regarded them as a grievance, and avoided paying them as much as possible, so that the collectors were often obliged to have recourse to the law to compel payments. In a letter to Thomas Lloyd, dated 7th month, 1686, Penn complains that, although his quit-rents were in value at least £500 per annum at that time, yet he could not get one penny. A list was kept by the receiver-general of all the owners of land, with the situation, number of acres, etc., and this was called the rent-roll. By the terms of the charter, Pennsylvania was to be held by William Penn,—

"In free and common *soccage* by *fealty* only, for all services and not *in capite*, or by knight service; yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, two *Beaver skins*, to be delivered at our castle of Windsor, on the first day of January in every year; and also the fifth part of all gold and silver ore which shall, from time to time, appear to be found within the limits aforesaid, clear of all charges."

Some of the early purchasers obtained their lands from Penn at a merely nominal quit-rent, and the grants to the different branches of the family were on similar terms. Thus 10,000 acres are set down at *an Indian corn*, and 40,000 at a *red rose* for each 10,000 acres. The London company purchased 60,000 acres, on which the quit-rent was to be two beaver-skins per annum, while the Society of Traders obtained 20,000 acres, and other purchasers 101,760 more, at a quit-rent of one shilling for each thousand acres. By the patent-books it appears that the land in Chester County was patented, under various quit-rents, in the following amounts: At one shilling per hundred acres, 262,031¾; at one shilling per thousand acres, 13,524; at a penny per acre, 3933; at a half-penny per acre, 86,612½; at a bushel of wheat per hundred acres, 5904; various tracts of 200, 93, 73, 202, 201½, 200, 400, 200, and 10 acres at one shilling each; 900 acres at a peppercorn; 124 at three bushels of wheat; 491 at 10 bushels, and 2¼ at one bushel; 113 acres at £2 16*s.* 6*d.*

The act vesting the estates of the proprietaries in this Commonwealth abolished all quit-rents payable to them except in the tenths or reserved manors, and in these, we suppose, the owners have bought them off, or otherwise the custom has fallen into disuse. The township of Newlin was originally surveyed to the Free Society of Traders, who held their land at a quit-rent of one shilling per thousand acres, yet Nathaniel Newlin, who purchased the tract, sold the land at a higher rate of quit-rent, which was reserved to himself and his heirs, to whom it was paid for a long time. Of course there was nothing to prevent any one from selling land with such a reservation to himself and his heirs, provided he could find a purchaser, but under the circumstances the term of *quit*-rent would have none of its original meaning. We have something of a similar nature in irredeemable ground-rents.

TOWNSHIP SURVEYS.

From the "Conditions and Concessions," before referred to, it appears to have been a part of the original plan to lay out the province in regular townships of five or ten thousand acres, and the clause "according to the method of townships appointed" was inserted in the warrants of survey. It must soon have been found impossible to preserve regularity, yet this clause was continued in the warrants until after the Revolution. In a letter to the Marquis of Halifax, dated 9th of 12th month, 1683, Penn says,—

"I suppose we may be 500 farmers strong. I settle them in villages, dividing five thousand acres among ten, fifteen or twenty families, as their ability is to plant it."

In Bucks and what is now Montgomery County there was rather more regularity in the township lines than in Chester County. Concord township, as originally laid out in 1683, probably represented the proprietary's ideal in this matter, as it contained a street or road through the centre from north to south, and the sub-divisions were all laid out with a proportionate width of front on the street, the whole comprising 6000 acres, but an addition has since been made to the southwest corner, destroying its rectangular form. The settlers were generally allowed to take up lands where they pleased, and the *method of townships* was soon lost sight of. There is now no township in Chester County which was laid out as such originally, though some of them, as Westtown and the two Pikelands, preserve the lines of early surveys. Marlborough was the only one within our present limits which appears to have been laid out according to method, but by the addition of adjoining land the original form is lost. Marlborough was laid out in 1700 and 1701, and contained a street running east and west through the middle, while the line separating the lands

of the different purchasers ran north and south from the street to the edge of the township. A public road occupies the place of the street, and is well known as the Marlborough Street. Other large tracts were laid out for individuals and companies, which eventually became townships, as was the case with New Garden, Londongrove, Newlin, Pikeland, and Vincent. The formation of townships and counties proceeded, in general, in a somewhat similar manner. As the settlements extended, and the inhabitants became sufficiently numerous for purposes of civil organization, new townships were established. The boundaries, however, often remained indefinite for a long time, until the inhabitants would petition the court, setting forth that they labored under great disadvantages thereby, and praying that the lines might be settled. It would be a matter of interest now to know who suggested the various names, and the times when they were first adopted, but in many cases these can only be inferred. In that part of Chester now included in Delaware County the township lines were established early, and have remained, with but little alteration, to this time, while in our present county the process of division and construction is still in operation.

BOUNDARY LINES.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

THE southern boundary of Chester County exhibits some striking peculiarities. Its eastern end consists of an arc of a circle, commencing at the Delaware, and ending at a point where it strikes the north-and-south line separating the States of Delaware and Maryland. From this point it runs north to the northeast corner of Maryland, in latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″, and thence westward on that parallel. This peculiar line is one of our "geographical celebrities," the exact history of which is known to but few, even of our citizens. Why the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware is a curved line, how happens that curious little peak, running down to a point, between the circular boundary of Delaware on the one side and the eastern boundary of Maryland on the other, and why the line from that westward is on that odd parallel of latitude, are questions which we shall endeavor to answer briefly. What has been written upon the subject of the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland during disputes which lasted more than a century, and as a historical review thereof, is so voluminous that it is difficult to give a fair synopsis within the limits of this work.

Before attempting a detailed explanation it may be well to show what points we wish to prove, which are these: The circular line of Delaware arises from the charter to William Penn being limited in that direction to twelve miles from New Castle, then claimed by the Duke of York. The line dividing the peninsula between Maryland and Delaware resulted from an attempt to "split the difference" between contending proprietors. The southern line of Chester County, bordering on Maryland, was fixed by agreement at fifteen miles southward of the southern part of Philadelphia City, as then laid out. Other points will appear hereafter.

The Dutch, as has been shown, made a settlement near the mouth of Lewes Creek in 1631, but this was utterly destroyed by the Indians, perhaps in less than a year thereafter, and no other actual settlement made on that side of the bay or river until the arrival of the Swedes in 1638. On June 20, 1632, Charles I. granted a patent to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, Ireland, in effect for all the present State of Maryland, and including what is now Delaware, and limited to the northward by the fortieth degree of latitude. By the words of the charter he was restricted to lands hitherto unsettled or uncultivated (*hactenus inculta*), and the previous, though unfortunate, settlement of the Dutch was afterwards made the pretext for excluding Lord Baltimore from that part of the peninsula lying on Delaware Bay. When, in 1634, he took possession of his territory it was uninhabited by civilized men, and had he then made a settlement on the Delaware there would have been no trouble. He did not do so, and the Swedes in 1638 settled thereon and prospered. In 1655 the Dutch took possession by force, and dated back their title to the first settlement in 1631. In 1659, Governor Fendall, on behalf of the proprietary of Maryland, protested against the Dutch occupation, and in a conference which ensued the commissioners on this side suggested the division of the peninsula, to which the Marylanders refused to listen, but, not being prepared to enforce their claims by arms, nothing more than remonstrance was attempted.

On March 12, 1664, Charles II. gave to his brother James, Duke of York, a patent for the territory extending from the east side of Delaware Bay northward and eastward, including the Hudson River, Long Island, etc., and the latter by conquest extended his jurisdiction also over the western shore of the Delaware. The Dutch recaptured their territory in 1673, but surrendered it in the following year, and a new grant was made to the Duke of York, June 29, 1674, for the same premises. When, in 1680, William Penn was pressing his application for a grant of land, some correspondence was held between the secretary of the Lords' commissioners of trade and plantations and Sir John Werden, agent for the Duke of York. The duke had expressed a wish to reserve the territory

twenty or thirty miles northward of New Castle, and Penn, on the other hand, had suggested twelve miles, but the following letter, dated Nov. 23, 1680, will explain the situation more fully:

"Sir,—Mr. Penn having often fallen into discourse with me of his concerns in America since I wrote to you on Saturday, I have told him the substance of what I wrote, and he seems to fear that if his south limits be rightly set at twenty or thirty miles north from New Castle Town he shall have so little of the river left as very much to prevent the hopes he hath of improving the rest within his patent; but, on the other side he is willing that twelve English miles north of New Castle be his boundary, and believes the distance will fall under the beginning of the fortieth degree of latitude; I have already signified to you all I know of the Duke's mind herein, which is in general to keep some convenient distance from New Castle northwards for a boundary to that colony. But I confess I do not understand why it is precisely necessary to insist on just such a number of miles, more or less, in a country of which we know so little, and when all the benefits are intended to this patentee which others enjoy; so as I submit this point to their Lordships' consideration, and do not think it material to add more at present from

"Your very affectionate Friend and Servant,

"Jo. Werden."

The bounds were therefore fixed at the distance of twelve miles from New Castle, but when Penn's commissioners arrived in the province an unexpected difficulty arose. It was discovered that Lord Baltimore's patent, if extended to the fortieth degree of latitude, would include the proposed site of the city of Philadelphia, and leave no valuable harbor in Pennsylvania. To remedy this defect, Penn applied for and obtained from the Duke of York a deed for New Castle and the territory twelve miles around it, dated Aug. 24, 1682; and by another deed of the same date became the owner of the territory extending southward from this to the Whorekills, otherwise called Cape Henlopen. To this land the duke had really at the time no right except by conquest, yet it was subsequently confirmed to him by the king, which confirmation inured to the benefit of his grantee. Meanwhile, Lord Baltimore protested against this disposal of lands within his charter, and finally, the duke having succeeded his brother as king, it was decided by his Council, Nov. 7, 1685,—

"That for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equal parts, by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of North latitude, the Southern boundary of Pennsylvania by Charter,—and that the one-half thereof lying toward the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea, be adjudged to belong to His Majesty, and the other half to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his Charter."

The decrees of royalty not being as debatable just then as they have been since, of course the recent conveyance of the eastern half of the peninsula to William Penn by His Majesty while Duke of York was regarded as entirely valid. This decree, however, did not remove the difficulty existing between the proprietaries, for the true situation of Cape Henlopen was still uncertain, and the middle of the peninsula was yet to be ascertained.

The occurrence of death among the parties, and the existence of a litigious spirit, protracted the dispute until the 10th of May, 1732, when an agreement was entered into by the sons of William Penn and Charles Lord Baltimore, great-grandson of the original patentee of Maryland. They mutually agreed:

"That a semicircle should be drawn at twelve English statute miles around New Castle, agreeably to the deed of the Duke of York to William Penn, in 1682; that an East and West line should be drawn beginning at Cape Henlopen—which was admitted to be below Cape *Cornelius* [the *present* Cape Henlopen]—and running Westward to the exact middle of the Peninsula; that from the exact middle of the Peninsula, between the two bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and the end of the line intersecting it in the latitude of Cape Henlopen, a line should be run northward, so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semicircle at New Castle, drawn with the radius of twelve English statute miles, whether such a line should take a due North course or not; that after the said Northwardly line should touch the New Castle semicircle, it should be run further Northward until it reached the same latitude as fifteen English statute miles due South of the most Southern part of the City of Philadelphia: that from the Northern point of such line, a due West line should be run, at least for the present, across the Susquehanna river, and 25 miles beyond it,—and to the Western limits of Pennsylvania, when occasion and the improvements of the country should require: that that part of the due West line not actually run, though imaginary, should be considered to be the true boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania:" . . . and "that the route should be well marked by trees and other natural objects, and designated by stone pillars, sculptured with the arms of the contracting parties, facing their respective possessions."

This important document, though seemingly so free from ambiguity, was afterwards the subject of much litigation, but was finally carried into complete effect in all its parts. It accounts for the remarkable boundaries of the "three lower counties."

It appears by the notes of John Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, that in December, 1732, he measured a line of twelve miles in length from "John French's corner," in New Castle, N. 84° 15′ W., to a post in Enoch Morgan's field. He then ran southward on an arc of the circle by chords of $33\frac{1}{2}$ perches, $1\frac{7}{10}$ inches, varying the course half a degree at each succeeding station. From the end of the west line he ran N. 5° 45′ E., thus: December 22d, 800 perches, to John Rankin's; December 27th, 960 perches, to a run by Philip Douglass'; December 28th, 800 perches, to Widow Corry's field; 29th, 928 perches, to Nottingham road; and 30th, 672 perches, to the Widow Pusey's (10 outs and 4 chains, wanting 5 links thereof come to John Allen's barn),—the whole being 13 miles. In March following the line was extended northward to Chambers' line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther. In April a west line from Philadelphia was run, and it was ascertained that from the parallel of New Castle to that of Philadelphia was 18 miles, 313 perches. In September, 1733, John Taylor went to New Castle to wait on the commissioners for dividing the provinces, but it does not appear that anything was done. In October, 1734, he received a warrant, by which he ran a line westward from Susquehanna to "Conegochege" between the 22d of October and the 6th of November. These operations do not appear to have been with the concurrence of the Maryland authorities, and therefore did not settle the vexed question.

The quiet of the provinces continuing to be interrupted by the conflicting claims of settlers along the border, both parties applied in 1737 to the king's Council for some order which should lessen or allay these ferments. An amicable temporary arrangement, however, was in the mean time effected by the parties, and they agreed "that all the vacant land not now possessed by or under either of them, on the east side of the Susquehanna River down

as far as fifteen miles and a quarter south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west side of Susquehanna as far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, should be subject to the temporary and provisional jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and that all vacant land not possessed by or under either, on both sides of the Susquehanna south of the said temporary limits, should be subject to the jurisdiction of Maryland, until the boundaries were finally settled, but to be without prejudice to either party." And when this convention was reported to the Council, His Majesty was pleased to order that the proprietaries of the said respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution.

In December, 1738, it appears a line was run by certain "Jersey commissioners," and in April following Richard Peters and Lawrence Growdon, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Col. Levin Gale and Samuel Chamberlaine, on that of Maryland, with Benjamin Eastburn and William Rumsey as surveyors, proceeded to fix the line as far as the Susquehanna River. This was not accomplished without many disputes as to whether the measurements should be on the surface of the earth, without allowance for altitude of the hills; whether the ordinary chain, which was a little longer than exact measure, should be used, etc.

In 1750 another attempt was made to settle some of the boundaries, at which time William Parsons was the chief surveyor on the side of Pennsylvania, and the commissioners Richard Peters, William Allen, Esq., Tench Francis, Thomas Hopkinson, Thomas Cookson, Ryves Holt, and Benjamin Chew. Among the items of expenses on this occasion were a hogshead of port wine, 11 gallons of spirits, and 42 gallons of rum, costing, in all, £27 12*s.* 6*d.* The Maryland commissioners again conjured up difficulties, and little was accomplished. On July 4, 1760, an agreement was entered into between Frederick Lord Baltimore and the Penns, by which the controversy was finally ended. Commissioners were appointed, who, with the aid of competent surveyors, traced the east-and-west peninsular line, —the twelve-mile circle in part,—and fixed the tangent-point in the periphery of the circle.

Their progress, however, was slow, and the proprietaries, becoming dissatisfied, dismissed them, and agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, noted mathematicians and surveyors of London, to complete the work. They were to receive, besides maintenance, ten shillings sixpence each per day coming and returning, and one guinea per day while in America. Their arrival was on Nov. 15, 1763, and, having received instructions, in the following month set about the execution of their task.

They caused an observatory to be erected on Cedar (now South) Street, the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and ascertained its latitude to be 39° 56′ 29″. From thence, in January and February, 1764, they ran a line westward a distance of thirty-one miles, to a point on land now owned by Joel Harlin, in Newlin township, a short distance west of the Chester County almshouse, and there planted a stone, which was long known in the vicinage as the "star-gazers' stone." This line passed nearly a mile and a half south of the court-house in West Chester, and crossed the east branch of the Brandywine about Jefferis' Ford. The object in running the line thus far west was to avoid crossing the large streams flowing into the Delaware. From this point—the star-gazers' stone—they ran a due south line fifteen miles, to the latitude of what was to be the great west line, and there planted a post. In running the first mile of this south line they crossed the west branch of Brandywine three times; had they extended their west line half a mile farther, they would have crossed it but once.

They examined the work of their predecessors, and adopted of it the running of the due west line from Cape Henlopen to its termination, midway between said cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay, the trace and measurement of the radius of twelve miles from New Castle court-house, and the determination of the tangent-point in the circle. The lines traced by their predecessors in their attempts to run the tangent-line—a line of nearly eighty-two miles in length—were, however, of great use in finally establishing that line. They ran and established the tangent-line from the middle of the peninsula line to the tangent-point, and caused both it and the peninsula line from the ocean to the middle point to be marked. This occupied the summer of 1764.

They then went to the point where they had planted a post, at the end of the fifteen miles south from the most southern part of Philadelphia, and ran a parallel of latitude westward a short distance, so as to be as far west as the longitude of the tangent-point. They next proceeded to the tangent-point, where the tangent-line, already run, ended, on the periphery of the circle, and ran a due north line from this point until it intersected the said parallel of latitude; and at the point of intersection, in a ravine near a spring, they caused a stone to be planted, fixing the northeast corner of Maryland.

Having ascertained this point to be in latitude 39° 43′ 32″ (more accurate observations now make it 39° 43′ 26.3″), they ran a line west to the Susquehanna, and verified the latitude there.

The due north line from the tangent-point cut the semicircle, throwing a little bow or arc to the west of the line, which, by the agreement of the parties, was to go to New Castle County. The portion of the semicircle thus cut off is about one and a half miles long at the base, and its middle width is one hundred and sixteen feet. The surveyors, after running the west line to the Susquehanna, returned to the tangent-point, and ran and marked this little bow or arc. This was the only part of the circular line which they ran, Lord Baltimore having no concern in the residue of it, and their business being simply to establish the line between Penn and Baltimore. Where the due north line from the tangent-point cut the circle is the point of junction of the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland,—an important point, which they caused to be well ascertained and marked. The distance from this point of intersection to the northeast corner of Maryland is a little over three and a half miles, and from this corner due east to the circle a little over three-fourths of a mile, the territory between these points constituting the little peak belonging to

Chester County, running down between the circular boundary of Delaware on the one side and the eastern boundary of Maryland on the other.

The surveyors next proceeded to the Susquehanna, to which they had already run the due west line from the northeast corner of Maryland, and resumed their labors in that line. This was in June, 1765. They continued the line westward that season to the Kittatinny Mountains, ninety-five miles from the Susquehanna, and then returned to the settlements to pass the winter. In the spring of 1766 they were again at their post, and in that and the following year continued the line until they reached a point two hundred and thirty miles from the northeastern corner of Maryland, and within thirty-six miles of the whole distance to be run in order to make five degrees of longitude from the Delaware. At this point they came to an Indian war-path winding its way through the forest.

The Indians through whose territory they had been passing had for some time been restless and dissatisfied. They thought this army of surveyors, with their assistants, chain-bearers, rod-men, axe-men, commissaries, cooks, baggage-carriers, servants, and laborers, meant something. "Their untutored minds could not comprehend this mighty gazing at the stars through gun-like instruments, and the daily felling of forests across their hunting-paths." The surveyors were forbidden by them to advance beyond the war-path, and, having no alternative but obedience, they retraced their steps and returned to Philadelphia. Subsequently, and by other hands, the line was continued to its termination at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania.

The agreement of the proprietaries provided that the lines thus run should be marked in a particular manner. This was done as the work progressed by placing at the corners, and at the end of every fifth mile along the lines, a stone, on which was graven the arms of the proprietaries on the sides facing their respective possessions, the intermediate miles being noted by stones having the letter M on one side and the letter P on the other. The greater part of these stones were brought from England. In running these lines a vista was cut through the forest twenty feet wide, by felling all the trees and large bushes in that space the entire distance. The stones to mark the lines were erected along the middle of this pathway. These stones thus brought from England were planted about as far west as Sideling Hill, a distance of one hundred and thirty-two miles from the northeast corner of Maryland. There being no adequate means of transporting them from this point, through the forests and over the mountains, their further use was abandoned, and the continuation of the line was marked with piles of stone, built some six to eight feet high, on the tops of the ridges and mountains, as far as the summit of the Alleghanies; beyond this the line was marked with posts at the end of every mile, with stones built around them.

THE CIRCULAR LINE.

The first notice we find of an adjustment of the division line between the counties of Upland (afterwards Chester) and New Castle is in the records of the Upland Court. Under date of Nov. 12, 1678, the following entry occurs:

"The limits and divisions between this (Upland) and New Castle county, were this day agreed upon and settled by the Court, and Mr. John Moll, President of New Castle Court, to be as followeth: viz. 'This county of Upland to begin from ye north syde of Oele Francens creeke, otherways called Steenkill, lying in the voght above ye Verdrietege hoeck, and from the said creek ouer to ye Singletree point on ye east syde of this river.'"

This description is not very intelligible to a reader of the present day, but may be aided by a brief explanation. The creek called Oele Francen's, or Steen or Stony Creek, ran through a tract of 1000 acres, granted by the Duke of York in two patents of 1673 and 1676, respectively, to Oele Francen and company. It is not now known as Stony Creek, except by tradition, but bears the name of Quarry Creek, and crosses the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad about three and three-quarter miles below the mouth of Naaman's Creek, in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County. "Verdrietege hoeck," or corner of land, also called Trinity Hook, lay between Shellpot and Stony Creeks. It contained about 800 acres, and was granted in two patents, in 1663 and 1664, to John Hendricks and others. It ran for about the distance of one and three-fifths miles along the Delaware, and terminated on the north of Stone Point. The creek which empties into the Delaware at Dupont's Landing ran through the tracts. The term "verdrietige," which has long ceased to be used, was derived from the Dutch "verdrietigh," signifying grievous or tedious, and it is supposed the name "Verdrietige Hook" was given on account of the character of the navigation in approaching that point. "Singletree Point" is now Old Man's Point, on the New Jersey shore, one mile below the mouth of Old Man's Creek.

This adjustment of the line between Upland and New Castle Counties, it will be observed, was made in 1678, several years before the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn. Stony Creek (or Quarryville Creek, as it is now called), which was thus made the division line, remained such until the grant to Penn fixed the boundary of his province of Pennsylvania "on the south by a circle drawn, at the distance of twelve miles from New Castle, northward and westward."

At the court held at Upland, or Chester, on the 14th day of March, 1683, Naaman's Creek was recognized as the boundary line, and it is also laid down as such by Thomas Holme, surveyor-general under Penn, in his "map of the improved part of the province of Pennsylvania in America."

In 1693 some of the inhabitants of Chester County petitioned the Governor and Council, setting forth that they suffered for want of a division line between that county and New Castle. After discussion in Council, it was, on the 9th of August, 1693,

"*Resolved*, That for the present convenience of the governments, and not for an absolute and final proprietarie division, but that the inhabitants on the borders of both counties may know to which of the two to pay their levies, taxes, etc., and perform their other countie services, the bounds of New Castle county shall extend northward to the mouth of Naaman's creek, and upwards along the southwest side of the northmost branch (excluding the townships of Concord and Bethel), and not to extend backwards of the said northmost branch, above the said two townships."

This was but an approximation to correctness, and the line was still unsettled. A disagreement had arisen be-

tween the province and the three lower counties, as they were generally termed; a separation was threatened, and it was of importance to adjust the boundary. Accordingly, on the 20th of 7th month, 1701, the Assembly petitioned Penn "that the division line between the counties of New Castle and Chester be ascertained, allowing the boundary according to the proprietary's letters patent from the king," to which he replied, "It is my own inclination, and I desire the representatives of New Castle and Chester Counties forthwith, or before they leave town, to attend me about the time and manner of doing it." It will be remembered that Penn was also the proprietary of "the three lower counties" (now constituting the State of Delaware), which he had purchased from the Duke of York, and those counties were represented in the Assembly at Philadelphia.

A conference was accordingly held, and a warrant, dated the 28th of the 8th month, 1701, was issued, directed to Isaac Taylor, of Chester County, and Thomas Pierson, of New Castle County, authorizing them to accompany the magistrates of the counties of Chester and New Castle, or any three of them, and

"In their presence to admeasure and survey from the town of New Castle the distance of twelve miles in a right line up ye said river, and from ye said distance according to ye King's letters patent and deeds from the Duke, and ye said circular line to be well marked two-thirds part of ye semicircle."

The "letters patent" here referred to was the grant of Pennsylvania, and the "deeds from the duke" were the two deeds from the Duke of York, conveying the territory now constituting the State of Delaware, one of them for the town of New Castle and twelve miles around it, and the other the territory south of it to Cape Henlopen.

The centre of the arc of the circle, or the point of beginning of the radial line, was established by the magistrates "at the end of the horse dyke next to the town of New Castle."

The following extracts from the report of the surveyors appointed by the foregoing warrant fully explains the work performed by them, and the mode they adopted of running the circular line:

"The 26th day of the ninth month we did begin, in the presence of the said Justices (Cornelius Empson, Richard Halliwell, John Richardson, Caleb Pusey, Philip Roman, and Robert Pyle, Esqs.), at the end of the horse dyke, and measured due north twelve miles to a white oak marked with twelve notches, standing on the west side of Brandywine creek in the land of Samuel Helm, and from the said white oak we ran eastward circularly, changing our course from the east southward one degree at the end of every sixty-seven perches, *which is the chord of one degree to a twelve miles radius;* and at the end of forty-three chords we came to the Delaware river, on the upper side of Nathaniel Lampley's old house at Chichester; and then we returned to the said white oak on Israel Helm's land, and from thence we ran westward, changing our course one degree from the west southward at the end of every sixty-seven perches, as before, until we had extended seventy-seven chords, which, being added to the forty-three chords, make two-thirds part of the semicircle to a twelve mile radius, all which said circular line being well marked with three notches on each side of the trees to a marked hickory standing near the western branch of Christina creek. Surveyed the 4th day of the tenth month, 1701, by us,

"ISAAC TAYLOR,
"THOS. PIERSON."

This survey, which, it will be observed, took place in 1701, is the only one which was ever made of the circular boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware, except for a short distance at the southwest end, which will be noticed presently. The marks which were then made to designate the line have long since been obliterated, and there is now nothing but vague and conflicting traditionary evidence of its location.

In the year 1849 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing the Governor

"To appoint a Commissioner to act in conjunction with Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed by the States of Delaware and Maryland, with power to survey and determine the point of intersection of the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and to fix some suitable mark or monument whereby the said point may hereafter be indicated."

This act was passed in consequence of the general belief that the stone planted by Mason and Dixon to mark the point of intersection had been removed, and that some others of the stones planted in the vicinity had been displaced. Similar laws were passed by the States of Delaware and Maryland, and under them the following commissioners were appointed by the Governors of three States, viz.: on the part of Pennsylvania, Joshua P. Eyre; of Delaware, George Read Riddle; and of Maryland, H. G. S. Key.

These commissioners procured the services of Col. J. D. Graham, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, who was detailed by the Secretary of War to make the requisite surveys, at the request of the commissioners.

The commissioners and engineers, in the performance of the duties assigned them, proceeded to the northeast corner of Maryland, the commencement of Mason and Dixon's east-and-west line. This point is in a deep ravine, on the margin of a small brook, and near its source. They found that the stone monument, with the respective arms of Lord Baltimore and the Penn family graven thereon, which had been placed there in 1768 to designate the point, was missing. From the tradition of the neighborhood, it appeared that some years before, after it had fallen nearly prostrate from its place, owing to the encroachments of the stream upon whose margin it stood, some individual had taken it away for a chimney-piece. A stake was found firmly planted in the ground, which, they were informed by the neighbors, occupied its place. Their subsequent surveys established that this stake occupied the true position, and they there planted a new stone of cut granite about seven feet long, five feet of which was imbedded in the ground. It was marked with the letter P on the north and east sides, and with the letter M on the south and west sides.

They ascertained the tangent-point and point of intersection of the due north line with the semicircle established by Mason and Dixon to be substantially correct, although some errors were discovered which did not materially affect the result. Some of the miles had been made a little too long. The radius of twelve miles was found to be two feet four inches too short, and by some error in locating the tangent-point and point of intersection, it was found that Maryland had got about one acre and three-quarters to which she was not strictly entitled, but which belonged to Delaware. These trifling errors, however, served to prove the general accuracy of the work of Mason and Dixon.

The commissioners, in addition to the new monument at the northeast corner of Maryland, caused new stones to be planted at the tangent-point, the point of intersection, and also on the meridian of the circle, viz.: at the tangent-point, a post of cut granite six feet long, inserted four and a half feet of its length in the ground, with the word *tangent* and the date 1849 graven on the north side; at the junction of the three States, a triangular prismatic post of cut granite seven feet long, inserted four and a half feet of its length in the ground, marked with the letters P D and M on the sides facing respectively towards Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and on the north side the names of the commissioners and date 1849; and at the meridian or middle point of the arc, corresponding to the length of the chord, and at the distance of one hundred and eighteen and four-tenths feet perpendicular from the middle point of said chord, a post of cut granite six feet long, inserted four and a half feet of its length in the ground. This stone was rounded on the west side to indicate that it was on the curve, and the date 1849 was cut on the east side. The curve here referred to is that circular line between the tangent-point and point of intersection of the three States which was cut off by the due north line from the tangent-point.

The marks made in surveying the circular boundary in 1701, as before observed, having become obliterated by time, the commissioners ran and marked it for a distance of three miles and three-quarters northeastward from the point of junction to a point about east from the northeast corner of Maryland.

The authority of the commissioners did not contemplate a survey of the entire line, and they proceeded no farther than the point indicated.

The territory constituting the little peak on the southern boundary of Chester Country, lying between the right line of Maryland on the one side and the curved line of Delaware on the other, is about three-quarters of a mile wide at the upper part, and three and a half miles long, tapering to a point at the intersection of the three States, and contains about 800 acres. It comprises within its limits the village of Mechanicsville, the Presbyterian church known as "Head of Christina," and several farms.

This territory undeniably belongs to Pennsylvania, and properly forms part of the township of London Britain, in Chester County. The State of Delaware, however, has always exercised jurisdiction over it, treating her boundary as extending to the northeast corner of Maryland. The land is taxed in Delaware, the inhabitants vote as citizens of that State, and offenses committed therein are punished by her courts, while, on the other hand, Pennsylvania has never exercised any authority over it.

The question may be asked how it comes that this territory, thus without doubt a part of Pennsylvania, should be under the control of Delaware?

Without having seen any explanation of it, our conclusion is that it probably arose in this way: the circular line was run in the year 1701, extending from the Delaware River to the Christina Creek, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The survey of Mason and Dixon, establishing the eastern boundary of Maryland, was not made until the year 1764. The marks designating the circular line had in the mean time become in a measure obliterated, and no part of *this* line was run by Mason and Dixon. When the east line of Maryland was established, the impression was created that the boundary of "the three lower counties," now constituting the State of Delaware, extended to the same line, up to the northeast corner of Maryland, and no survey was made or stones planted to indicate that a small peak of land belonging to Pennsylvania ran down between Maryland and New Castle County. The corner of Maryland was therefore assumed to be also the corner of New Castle County, and jurisdiction has always been exercised in accordance with this impression. In addition to this, the survey of the circular line in 1701 was probably not very accurately made, and, for aught that is now known, the line as then marked may at the western end have approached nearer to the line of Maryland than the true line, as indicated by the partial survey of it made in 1849, and thus have included in New Castle County at least a portion of the territory now known to belong to Chester County. Besides this, the point of ending of the survey of 1701, at the Christina Creek, shows that the line was not run as far south as the point of intersection, afterwards ascertained by Mason and Dixon. It was not, therefore, until 1849 that the end of the circular line south of the Christina Creek was run at all. The commissioners, in running the line the distance of three and three-quarter miles from the point of junction, found the impression general that the boundary of Delaware extended up to the north line from the junction to the northeast corner of Maryland.

It is hoped that the whole line may at no distant day be authoritatively surveyed and marked.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS, ETC.

ASTON.

ORGANIZED about 1687. The taxables for 1715 were as follows:

Robert Carter, John Pennell, Moses Key, John Dutton, Thomas Dutton, Thomas Woodward, John Neeld, James Widdows, William Rattew, Samuel Jones, Thomas Barnard, Abraham Darlington, John Hurford, Jonathan Monroe, Thomas Gale.

Freemen.—Thomas Dunbabin, Isaac Williams, Joseph Darlington, Edward Richards, Samuel Stroud.

This township is now a part of Delaware County.

BETHEL.

This name occurs as early as 1683. In 1715 the taxables were:

Robert Pyle, John Grist, Robert Booth, Edward Beazer, John Cannady, Benjamin Moulder, Joseph Pyle, John Hickman, Edward Dutton, Edward Pennock, William Griffith, John Hopton, John Gibbons, Thomas Durnell.

This township is now in Delaware County.

BENSALEM.

In 1704 a number of surveys in and near the forks of Brandywine were said to be in Bensalem, and in 1708 a tract of land west of the present Unionville was described by deed as in that township. The territory included therein was afterwards absorbed by the townships of Bradford and East Marlborough.

BIRMINGHAM.

This township was probably named by William Brinton, one of the earliest settlers, who came from the neighborhood of the town of that name in England, and, as was common with the early settlers, selected for his wilderness home the name that would recall to his memory the early associations of his life. It was surveyed about the year 1684 to various persons, in right of purchases made in England, and was organized as a municipal district in 1686, by the appointment of John Bennett as constable.

Upon the division of the county in 1789, the greater part of the original township fell into Delaware County. Each division thereafter bore the name of Birmingham township in its respective county. Until the year 1856 the Street road was the northern boundary of the township in Chester County. In that year (1856) it was enlarged by the addition to it of a portion of the southern end of East Bradford township.

The battle of Brandywine was fought in this township. The site of the field of operations at Chads' Ford is in Delaware County, and that at Birmingham Meeting-house in Chester County.

The name of the township was originally pronounced Brummagem, and it is so given on Holme's map of the early settlements of Pennsylvania. This pronunciation was brought by the early settlers from England, and is generally supposed to be a corruption of Birmingham. That, however, is a mistake. The name Brummagem is derived from Brumwycheham, the ancient name of Birmingham, and was used in common with Birmingham, which signifies the home of the descendants of Beorm, a Saxon chief. Birmingham, in England, was formerly the great emporium for plated ware and imitation jewelry, and hence the word Brummagem came to signify anything trashy or common. The *Saturday Review*, an English magazine, speaks of

"Diluted history and Brummagem lore."

The following were the taxables in 1715:

	£	s.	d.
William Brinton	0	8	0
John Beckingham	0	1	8
Robert Pyle, Junr	0	3	10
Robert Chalfan	0	2	6
John Chalfan, Junr	0	2	4
Jonathan Compton	0	1	0
Magnus Simonson	0	2	6
John Chalfan, Senr	0	0	10
Thomas Codery	0	2	6
Providence Scott	0	1	3
Samll Hollingsworth	0	3	6
Joseph Gilpin	0	8	4
Gyan Stevenson	0	8	4
Samuel Painter, Senr	0	0	8
Samuel Painter, Junr	0	2	3
William Turner	0	1	3
John Bennett	0	7	6
Richard Webb.	0	6	4
John Weith	0	3	7
Edmund Butcher	0	2	3
Daniel Davies	0	4	2
John ffred	0	8	0
Thomas Chandler	0	1	8
Swithin Chandler	0	1	8
Joseph Robinson	0	1	6
Sarah Green	0	2	6
Henry Gunston	0	2	4
Samul Scott, Junr	0	1	0
ffree Men.			
John Harvey	0	4	0
John House	0	4	0
Total	5	1	3

The taxables of 1753 were as follows:

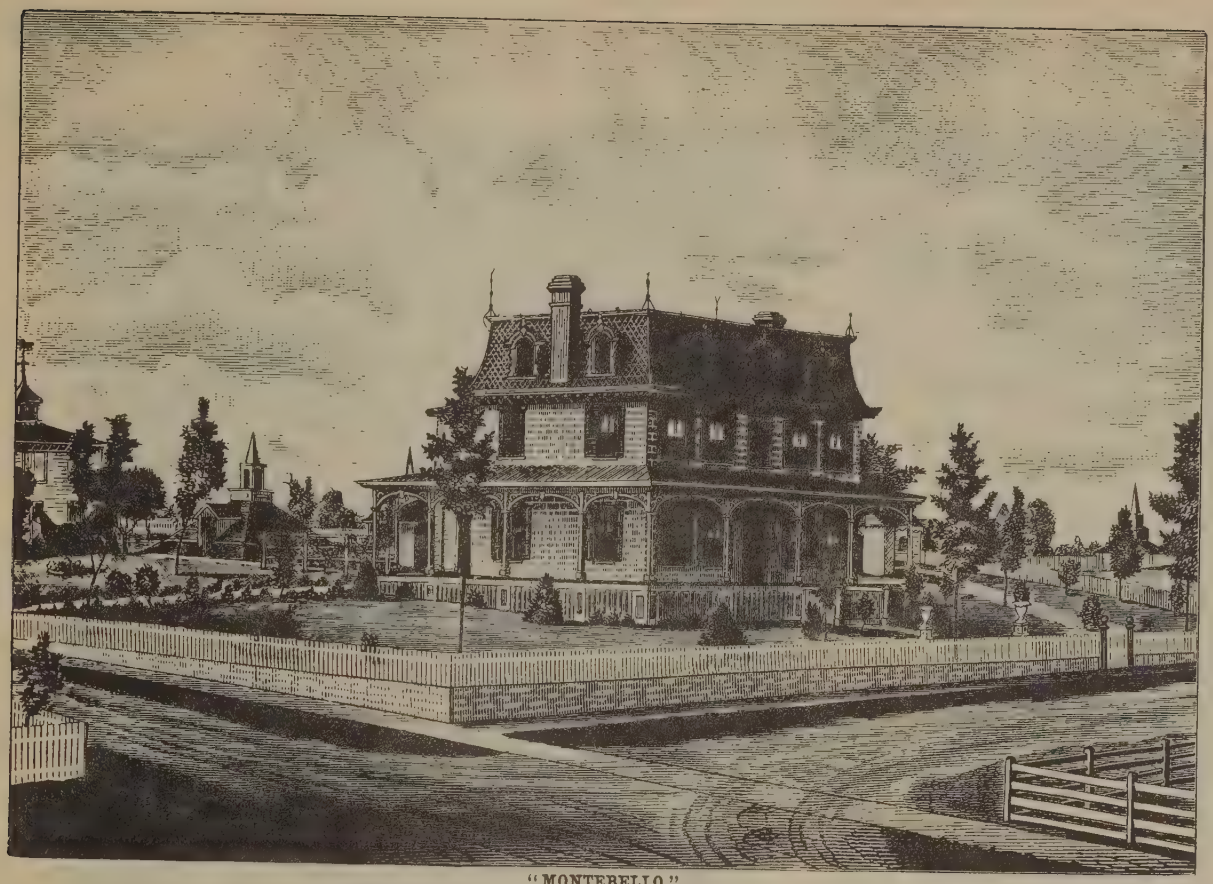
Edward Brinton, Esqr, John Chads, Wm Jones, Geo: Gilpin, Jas Dilworth, Thomas Chandler, Isaac Harvey, Charles Turner, Wm Seal, Abram Darlington, John Jackson, John Bennit, Benja Way, Caleb Brinton, Amos Harvey, John Wilson, Daniel Guest, Samuel Painter, Robert Chamberlin, Jonathan Thatcher, Benjamin Ring, Junr, Jane Noset, Ralph Pyle, John Painter, William Smith, Thomas Gibson, John Chandler, Eliza Cathcart, Robert Hannum, Robert Chalfont, Robert Green, Benja Ring, Isaac Smith, Robert Chalfont, Junr., James Brooks, Obadiah Bonsall, Matthew Guy, Francis Simonson, John Shaw, William McMath, Andrew McCoy, John Chamberlin, Robert Mcfarson, Isaac Bullock, John Woodward, Neal Woodward.

Inmates.—Joseph Dutton, Providence Scott, John Gibson, Edward Patridge, John Martin, John Newberry, William Baxter, Nathan Frame, Elias Neal, Peter Glancey, John Thatcher, Allen Cerson, Philip Philips, George Moor, Samuel Batten, Wm Richardson, James Durnal.

Freemen.—John Plumer, Wm Warrick, Wm McMurry, Samuel Jennins, John Maxfield, John Henderson, John Bryan, Stephen Maddon, William White.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Edward Brinton, Caleb Brinton, George Brinton, David Brinton, John Bennett, Obadiah Bonsell, Thomas Bullock, Wm. Boid, Thomas Chandler, James Chandler, Robert Chandler, Abraham Darlington, Jr., Joseph Davis, Sr., Joseph Davis, Jr., Lydia Dilworth, Charles Dilworth, Joseph Dilworth, Robert Frame, Harry Gordon, Gideon Gilpin, Robert Green, Jane Gibbons, John Gordon, William Harvey, Amos House, Thomas Hannum, John Henderson, William Jones, Benjamin Miller, Robert McElhoe, William Mason, Robert Messer, John Nicklin, Samuel Painter, James Russell, Robert Rankin, Benjamin



"MONTEBELLO."
RESIDENCE OF PRESTON W. LOBB, BERWYN, PA.

"FOUNTAIN FARM."
RESIDENCE OF RICHARD J. LAMBORN, NEWLIN.

Farm of 205 acres.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE B. MELLOR,
EAST BRADFORD.

Ring, Nathaniel Ring, James Smith, William Smith, Edward Simpson, Rachel Sail, James Stroud, John Thatcher, John Woodart, Rachel Warson, Nathan Yarnall, Elias Neals, Thomas Stroud, Thomas Jones, John Perry, James Dilworth, David Johnson, David May, Thomas McDaniel, Benjamin McDaniel, James Latimore, John McGlochlin, Robert Logan, James Newman, and Fras. Herberson.

Lying immediately north of the Street road, and extending from Brandywine to the line of Westtown, was a tract of 1000 acres, laid out for William Cornthwet and Edward Atkinson, purchasers of 500 acres each from Penn, and who sold the same to John Cornwell and William Hudson, of Philadelphia. By a resurvey in 1701 there proved to be 1132 acres. John Davis, of Thornbury, purchased the eastern half of it in 1712, and by will dated March 3, 1719, divided it between three of his sons, Daniel, Abraham, and John, the first receiving 166 acres next the Street road, and the others 200 each. Of the remainder of the large tract, Samuel Painter purchased, in 1722, about 300 acres, much of which is still in the family name. John Collier obtained, about the same time, 245 acres north of Painter's, and Joseph Taylor, of Kennet, with an eye to a mill-seat, bought from Collier 26 acres at what is now Sager's mill. He devised it to his daughter, Sarah Jones, in 1744, and her husband and sons erected thereon grist- and saw-mills. Some of the Collier lands passed into the Carter family, and thence to the Forsythes.

Abraham Davis, who owned 200 acres next the Westtown line, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who in turn left one son, Amos. The latter, with Eleanor, his wife, conveyed the land to Joshua Sharpless, 4, 19, 1784. It was next divided between Joshua's sons, Benjamin and Isaac, the latter obtaining the farm late of his son Aaron, whose family still reside thereon. Benjamin left an only son, of the same name, who now holds his father's land, 120 acres, by bequest. His father built the barn in 1804, and the house in 1805, but the present owner, who began farming in 1856, has remodeled all the buildings, and made many improvements in accordance with this progressive age. A view of his residence is elsewhere given.

Susanna Davis, a widow, lived alone in a log house on the site of the residence of the late Aaron Sharpless, and was murdered on the night of Jan. 3d, 1782. Joseph Dennis, of Vincent, offered a reward of ten pounds specie for the arrest of George Holt, an Englishman, who was accused of robbery and the murder, but it does not appear that he was caught.

In 1688 a survey was made for Daniel Smith on 360 acres in Birmingham, which by resurvey proved to be 415 acres. It was sold by Sheriff Hoskins, April 25, 1702, to Richard Webb, to whom a patent was granted the same year. His widow, Elizabeth Webb, by deed of 10, 27, 1721, conveyed one acre thereof to William Brinton, of Birmingham, Joseph Taylor, of Kennet, Philip Taylor and Joseph Brinton, of Thornbury, John Bennett and Nicholas Fred, of Birmingham, trustees, for the use of the Society of Friends, and Birmingham meeting-house was built thereon.

BRADFORD.

Organized about 1705, Richard Buffington being constable for that year. He was succeeded by Robert Jefferis in 1706, and Abiah Taylor in 1707.

In this, as in some other townships, the first settlers were not the first owners of the land, and the first surveys were made for persons who had purchased before leaving England, if indeed they ever came over. Prior to 1686 the surveyor's chain had probably not been stretched within its limits, and an unbroken wilderness existed where now may be seen some of the finest farms in the county; even for several years after that date little was done towards reclaiming the forests and making the soil produce food for civilized man. The Welsh tract had been laid out, and its western line afforded a base for further operations, as did also the surveys to the southward, in Birmingham.

About the year 1686 surveys were made of nearly all the land south of the Strasburg road, but some of these were afterwards altered. It must be remembered that the Street road formed the southern limits of the township until within a few years. Commencing at this line, a tract of 1000 acres was laid out for Thomas Langhorn and company, extending from the Westtown line to Brandywine. Next, on the north, came Robert Whitton, 192 acres, and John Gardner, 244, both of whom sold to John Loftus, of Philadelphia. Adjoining the Goshen or Welsh line, a tract of 1500 acres was patented to Arthur Cook, of Philadelphia County. This extended from the Westtown line nearly as far as the north line of the borough of West Chester, the northwest corner being a few rods west of the old Black Horse tavern, and the southwest corner near Strode's mill. To the west of this, and north of Gardner's tract, three others were laid out parallel to the Welsh line, and with their northern end just crossing the east branch of the creek. That on the east side was for Samuel Noyes, of Wiltshire, about 250 acres; the middle tract, 250 acres, for Thomas Martin, of Bedwin Magna, in Wiltshire, who came over in 1685 and settled in Middletown (now Delaware County). The third tract, 140 acres, was for John Martin, of Edgcott, in Berkshire, who also settled in Middletown. Another tract of 1000 acres for Langhorn and company included the greater part of the township lying west of the east branch of Brandywine. The company consisted of John Cornwell, William Hudson, Thomas Langhorn, and Arthur Borradail, of whom the two latter settled in Bucks County, and the others in Philadelphia. The remainder of the land in the township was mostly surveyed in after-years as it was wanted for settlement, and some of that in the northern part, not being naturally of so good a quality, was left unimproved for a long time.

Among the land-owners who became actual settlers Richard Buffington was probably the first. He was the ancestor of the numerous family of the name, and had settled at Upland (now Chester) before William Penn obtained a grant for Pennsylvania. In 1696 he purchased, in conjunction with William Vestal, 218 acres from the executors of John Loftus, and in 1701 they obtained the remainder of the Loftus tract, or 218 acres more, in two pieces; and it appears they made a division by Vestal taking the last purchase. This land extended from the Brandywine, below the forks, nearly to Strode's mill. In 1708, Richard Buffington purchased from Thomas Martin, of Middletown, 210 acres, extending northward from his

first purchase to the east branch of the creek; and having sold 100 acres to Nathaniel Ring, he divided the remainder between his sons, Thomas and William, in 1721, reserving a life interest therein. In this division he gave each of his sons about equal frontage on both the main stream and branch, thus making two long, narrow, and irregular tracts. Between the large tract of Arthur Cook and that of Langhorn and company there was left a vacant piece, through which ran the Brandywine from the Strasburg road to Jefferis' Ford, and in 1702, Thomas Buffington obtained a warrant for 100 acres of this, "next his tract, whereon he is now seated, on Brandywine." In 1708 he purchased 54 acres adjoining of the Thomas Martin tract, and this, with that part of the 100 acres west of the creek, formed the greater part of the farm late of David Meconkey. Joseph Buffington was the first resident owner of 200 acres, in the forks of the creek, which he purchased in 1748, just after his father's death.

A tract of 125 acres on the east side of the creek, at the forks, now mostly included in the farm of George Little, was surveyed for Benjamin Mendenhall, of Concord, who made a partial conveyance thereof in 1699 to William Vestal. The latter settled thereon and built a house, but died soon after. His wife's name was Alice, and his children William, George, and a daughter, Sarah, who was drowned in a small pond of water in childhood, when they lived in Birmingham, 1696. The family continued to hold land in the township until 1729, after which they went South.

Robert Jefferis, of Chichester, disposed of his land in that township in 1700, and the next year purchased from William Vestal 169 acres on Brandywine, the south line of which now forms a portion of the line between East Bradford and Birmingham. It is likely that he settled on the land in the same year, but at that time the township lines were not very well defined, nor had Bradford even received the name, and we find that in 1703 Robert Jefferis was appointed constable for Westtown, his next neighbor on the north, Richard Buffington, having held the office for three years previous. Tradition points to the residence of Charles Carter, on the road from Sager's mill to West Chester, as the site of Robert's dwelling. In 1712 he purchased the Noyes' tract of 256 acres, which now forms the principal part of the farms of John James, Paschall Hacker, and the late William Parker Foulke. In 1721 he purchased from William Buffington 189 acres, which connected the two former purchases. The Noyes' tract he conveyed to his sons, James and Robert, the Buffington tract to James and William, and the homestead to his son Benjamin; so that he does not appear to have owned any land at the time of his death, which occurred about 1738.

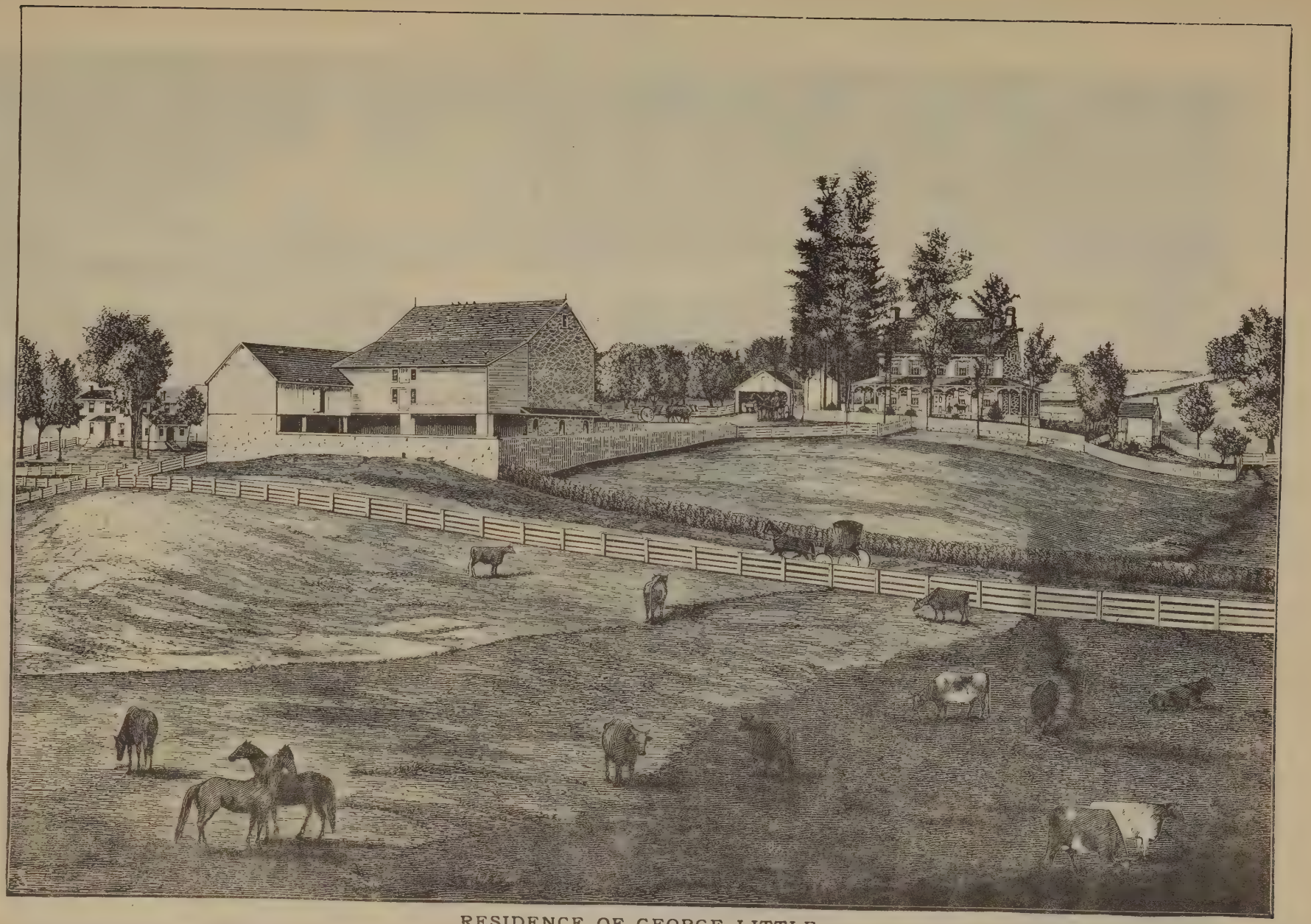
Abiah Taylor settled on the Brandywine in 1702, and built a mill on a branch of this stream which flowed by his dwelling, the site of which is still used for the same purpose. In 1724 he built a brick house on a mound by the run which empties into the Brandywine a little south of the Strasburg road. It has been frequently said that the bricks were brought from England, but this is not correct. They were made on the farm, from clay procured a short distance south of the house. The window sash were made of lead, and the lights were small. It is still standing, and is known throughout the neighborhood as "the old brick house." It can be readily seen from the Strasburg road as

HOUSE BUILT BY ABIAH TAYLOR IN 1724.

the traveler passes between the old Black Horse tavern and Cope's bridge over the Brandywine. It is on the creek road leading south from the Strasburg road. In its day it must have been considered one of the finest houses in the county. In 1706 he took up 200 acres on what has been called Taylor's Run, and this he gave to his daughter, Deborah Parke, and her children. Another tract of equal size he took up in 1715, and this passed to the family of his daughter, Alice Hoopes. This now forms the farms of Watson J. Ambler, Simeon Hoopes, and Benjamin Few. John Cope purchased, and in 1712 settled on, 200 acres of land on Taylor's Run, and next to the Goshen line. The valley through which this stream flows was named the "Vale of Avoca" by the late Dr. William Darlington. On the east side of the Brandywine, north of the Strasburg road, 500 acres were located in right of ten servants. A large part of it was purchased in 1761 by Abiah Taylor, grandson of the settler, and who built thereon in 1768 the substantial stone house now the residence of Robert L. Hayes.

Edward Wanton, of Scituate, Mass., by deed of 5th month 9, 1700, became the owner of 800 acres, it being the northern part of the Cook tract. This was sold by his sons, Joseph, William, and John, Sept. 7, 1727, to Joseph Townsend, who became the first resident owner. In 1731, Henry Woodward married Mary Townsend, and to him her father had conveyed 200 acres at the northwest corner in 1730. Woodward built a stone house thereon in 1731, now the northern part of the residence of George B. Mellor, of which a view is elsewhere given. The land subsequently passed into the possession of Abel Boake and Joseph Peirce, who sold to Joseph Cope, whose son, of the same name, sold the western part of it to John Hannum, and he was succeeded by George B. Mellor. After the death of Joseph Cope on the remaining portion, in 1870, it also was purchased by John Hannum, who died thereon in 1871. The buildings were erected by Joseph Cope in 1849 and 1850, and a view of them is elsewhere given.

Another portion of the Townsend tract, after remaining for two or three generations in the family, became, with some additions on the north, the property of Cheyney Jef-



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LITTLE,
EAST BRADFORD.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH LANCASTER,
PENNSBURY.

feris in 1794. After his death it was purchased, in 1837, by John James, his son-in-law, and became the residence, and later the property, of his son, Edward James, to whom it still belongs. The buildings have been renewed by the present owner, who now lives adjoining West Chester. A view of the homestead will be found elsewhere.

Nathaniel Ring, in 1710, bought 386 acres of the Cook tract, now forming the greater part of the farms of Edwin James, Torbert Ingram, Richard Strode, and the late Emmor Davis and Philip Paxson. Richard Woodward bought another part of the Cook tract east of Nathaniel Ring, and settled thereon.

Between the two branches of Brandywine a large tract, called 1000 acres, was laid out for Thomas Langhorne and Arthur Borrodail. The western half was subsequently patented to Thomas Buffington in 1709, and the eastern half to John Borrodail, son of Arthur, in 1702. The latter sold to Thomas Worth, of Darby, who devised the land to three daughters of his son John, deceased, and they conveyed 150 acres at the south end to James Jefferis, who lived at the place now owned by Edward Holley. The remaining 350 acres they sold to their uncle, Thomas Worth, in 1738, and he settled upon it the next year, being the first resident owner. A large part of the Buffington tract above mentioned passed into the Carter family, and was held by them for many years, but it is now owned by the Worth family.

Another 1000-acre tract, lying immediately north of the last, was surveyed for Daniel Smith, of Marlborough, England, and sold by Thomas Chalkley, agent for John Smith, a grandson, to Richard Woodward, of Thornbury, in 1724. This Richard was designated as of the "Forks," to distinguish him from the Richard on the east side of the creek. The first assessment to be found is that of 1715, viz.:

BRADFORD RATE.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Woodward	0	2	8
George Stroud	0	7	8
Rich^{d} Buffington	0	5	0
William Vestall	0	2	0
John Buffington	0	2	0
William Buffington	0	3	4
Obidiah (Abiah) Taylor	0	8	4
William Baldwin	0	1	3
Abel Whitaker	0	3	0
Rich^{d} Buffington	0	4	6
Peter Colins	0	2	6
William Marshall	0	5	0
John Cope	0	1	8
Thomas Buffington	0	3	4
Edward Clayton	0	2	6
Thomas Arnold	0	2	6
George Carter	0	1	6
Robert Jeferes	0	5	3
Abram Marshall	0	6	4
ffree Men.			
John Stroud	0	4	0
Richard Moore	0	4	0
John Buttler	0	4	0
William Clark	0	4	0
Non-resident Land.			
Daniel Smith	0	8	4
William Wonton	0	6	8
John Corwell	0	4	2
Jacob Taylor	0	1	8
Total	5	7	2

At a court held Nov. 30, 1731, a petition was presented, signed by George Strode, Joseph Townsend, James Jefferis, Abiah Taylor, Samuel Scott, Richard Buffington, Henry Woodward, James Tull, Isaac Vernon, Abraham Marshall, and fourteen others, asking for the division of the township and the defining of the boundaries according to a draught thereto annexed, whereupon,

"It's Ordered that the s^{d} Township of Bradford shall be divided into two Townships and the Eastern part thereof called East Bradford, shall be bounded as followeth, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of the land late of Richard Collett [Westtown], thence running by the same to the Welsh line, and by the said line to the northwest corner of a tract of land surveyed for John Smith, and from thence by a west line to the north branch of Brandywine creek, then down the same to the land late of Daniel Smith and Isaac Taylor; thence along a line between the lands late of the said Daniel and Isaac to the northeast corner of Thomas Worth's land; thence along a line between the land of the said Daniel Smith, Thomas Worth, and the land late of George Carter, to the northwest corner of the said Carter's land; thence down the line between the land of the said George Carter, Thomas Buffington and William Rees, and the land of Abraham Marshall and William Marshall, to a corner of Isaac Norris' land; then along a line between the land of the said Isaac Norris and William Marshall to the west branch of Brandywine creek; thence down the same to the fork of the said creek; then down the main creek to the southwest corner of Samuel Painter's land; then along a line between the land of the said Painter and the land of Daniel Davis and James Townsend to the beginning.

"And it is also ordered that the Western division of the s^{d} Township of Bradford shall be bounded as is hereinafter mentioned, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Society Tract, thence by the line of the same to the northern corner of the s^{d} Tract, then by a Line to the south west corner of John Packer's Land and by the s^{d} Packer's Land to the South East corner thereof and from thence East to the north Branch of Brandywine Creek and then by the Eastern division of the s^{d} Township of Bradford to the Township of Kennett and by the s^{d} Kennett Township and the Line of the s^{d} Society Tract to the place of Begining."

Feb. 26, 1739–40, a petition was presented from a number of persons living on "a strip of land lying between the townships of Caln, Bradford, Goshen, and Whiteland," complaining that they suffered for want of the opening and repair of roads in their vicinity, which the neighboring supervisors refused to attend to. These persons were Thomas Prise, George Jefferis, Jacob Roile, John Bradley, John Lard, George Reger, John Beale, Robert Cole, Isaac Few, Richard Woodward, Joseph Bourgoin, Charles Wollerton, Boltis Miller, and Gusten Gorman.

Jacob Vernon presented a petition of the same import respecting a piece of road between East Caln and West Bradford, and asking that the vacant land may be added to adjacent townships, or made into a township of itself. Twenty-four citizens of West Bradford remonstrated against any addition to their township, Feb. 24, 1740–1, claiming that it was definitely bounded before Caln or Fallowfield, but suggesting that the vacant land was sufficient to form another township. It was, however, subsequently ordered by the court

"That all the vacant land lying to the east of the north branch of the Brandywine Creek, and between the townships of Caln, Goshen, and Whiteland, shall be added to the township of East Bradford, and that the vacancy between Caln and West Bradford, including Edward Brinton's land, be added to West Bradford township."

Among the needs of the early inhabitants were bridges to cross the larger streams, especially at a time of high water caused by rains. Thus we read in the records of Bradford Meeting that in 1748 John Cope, who was expected to declare his intentions of marriage with Elizabeth Fisher before the meeting, did not appear, "which is thought to be occasioned by the great floods."

The following document has been met with:

"Whereas the Neighborhood as well as Travellers & Market people from some Distance, are under great Difficulty & sometimes danger for want of a Bridge upon the East Branch of Brandywine Creek, on the road Leading from Doerun by Joseph Martin's Tavern to Philadelphia, at the Ford Called Taylor's ford in East Bradford, Chester county,

"Therefore, this is proposed as an Essay with Respect to it, to see what Encouragement can be had by way of Subscription where all persons who are Desirous or willing to promote ye Building a Bridge

at ye s'd place may subscribe according to their Good pleasure herein. It is Intended to have it made sufficiently strong and Planked over for men & horses to pass, &c., and Abiah Taylor & Nathan Coope are appointed to undertake ye work & have ye oversight of the same, and get ye Logs and other Timber Necessary prepared against Next Summer to have it Raised, and all persons that subscribes anything toward s'd Bridge, such of them that Chuse to pay their subscriptions in work at it, shall be allowed to work out the same at such work as they are capable of, they attending upon ye work when Requiset."

The subscribers' names to this paper were William Reed, William Woodward, Jr., Francis Townsend, Thomas Jefferis, Benjamin Townsend, Ebenezer Worth, Stephen Harlan, William Johnson, John Buffington, William Stringfellow, James Woodward, James Bane, Joshua Webb, Thomas Hoopes, David Hoopes, Nathan Hoopes, Thomas Hoopes, Jr., Thomas Worth, James Kenney, Abiah Taylor, Samuel Coope, Joseph Parke, Joshua Hoopes, Nathan Coope, Evan Jones, John Townsend, Joseph Coope, Abraham Taylor, Jonathan Parke, Deborah Parke, Alexander Foreman, Charles Ryan, John Hoopes, George Simcock, Joseph Hawley, Abram Pyle, Thomas Stephens, Robert Nilson, Joseph Martin, Joseph Thornbury, William Cullipher, Thomas Johnson, James Masters, Nathan Jefferis, Abiah Parke, John Lawrence, Joseph Woodward, and John Coope.

Francis Townsend, having a saw-mill, subscribed one hundred feet of plank, while all the rest gave money. All who are familliar with the locality will recognize the crossing as that occupied by the stone bridge at Edge T. Cope's. The above paper was not dated, but is supposed to have been written in 1767. Another paper, in the writing of Nathan Cope, gives an account of "work done at the Bridge," thus:

	£	s.	d.
"To 3 Day's Drawing Logs a 15*s.* ℔ Day.....	2	5	0
To 14½ Days Carting a 10*s.* ℔ Day.....	7	5	0
To 6 Days Work a 3*s.* ℔ Day.....		18	0
To Dieting workmen at 4*d.* ℔ Meal.....	2	6	2
	12	14	2"

Another paper, without date, gives the proposed dimensions of a bridge, doubtless the same, showing that there were to be two abutments, twenty-three feet wide at top, with four piers, making five spaces, to be covered with fifteen sleepers on each span, and white-oak plank three inches thick, etc.

The present structure was built in 1807. A portion of the guard-wall containing the date-stone subsequently fell into the creek, and the stone being somewhat damaged, a new one was put in its place. One of the Parke family carried it home, and it lay for a long time at the foot of the door-steps. Anthony Taylor, who purchased the Parke farm and built an addition to the house, placed the stone in the gable-wall, where it now may be seen.

On the west side of the Brandywine, a short distance below Cope's bridge, a large mass of rocks rises almost perpendicularly from the edge of the stream to the height of sixty or seventy feet, which have long been known as "Deborah's rocks." There is a legend connected with these rocks, the substance of which is that in the early days of the province, while the aborigines still largely possessed the land, an Indian maiden, in despair because her pale-faced lover, to whom she was devotedly attached, had deserted her, threw herself from the cliff into the stream and was drowned. Some years since this legend was taken up by one of our citizens and woven into a tale of deep and thrilling interest. It passed the rounds of the newspapers, and became fixed in the popular mind as a veritable narrative of actual occurrences. It is scarcely necessary to say to the intelligent reader that the story is without foundation, so far as is known to history. The name was given in honor of Deborah Taylor, whose husband, Samuel Taylor, in early times had owned the lands on which they are situated, and had devised to her a life estate therein; and instead of these rocks receiving their name from the heroic sacrifice of a fair Indian maiden, it was really conferred upon them from the circumstance of their being included in Deborah Taylor's life estate.

Bradford was probably named from Bradford, in Yorkshire, or the town of the same name on the Avon, in Wiltshire, England.

East Bradford was reduced in size in 1856 by the cutting off of a portion of its southern end and attaching it to Birmingham, as mentioned in the notice of the latter township, and a portion of West Bradford was taken in the formation of the township of Pocopson in 1849. The line between East Bradford and West Bradford was changed somewhat in 1857, so as to make the Brandywine the line at or near Sugar's bridge, adding land of John Pollock to East Bradford.

EAST BRADFORD TAXABLES, 1753.

Thos Worth, Esqr, Elizs. Jefferies, George Carter, Evan Jones, Joseph Buffington, James Smith, Wm Bennit, Samuel Grubb, Francis Linfield, Robert Jefferies, Wm Jefferies, John Jones, John Carter, Samuel Painter, Daniel Davis, John Davis, Junr, Abram Davis, John Davis, Senr, John Davis, son of John, John Darlington, Thos Darlington, George Entrikin, George Stroud, Theophilus Canby, Wm Stroud, Js Jefferies, Richd Woodward, Saml Taylor, Henry Woodward, Abel Boaks, Jacob Sharpless, John Townsend, Joseph Townsend, Saml Cope, John Cope, Thos Jefferies, Wm Quaintance, Joseph Wray, John Newlin, Anthony Dougherty, Charles Woolerton, Joseph Burgoine, John Gray, Thos Price, Jacob Riley, Benjs Hawley, George Regoe, George Jefferies, Isaac Few, Isaac Lowe, Richd Clark, Wm Atherton, Nathan Hoopes, Edward Seeds, Jos Pierce, John Broomer.

Inmates.—Thomas Jefferies, John McCarty, John Stroud, John Wyor, Wm Stringfellow, Saml Beaton, Thos Bailey, Robert Johnson, Richard Archer, John Fox.

Freemen.—George Archer, Thos Hayes, Robert Porter, David Fling, Saml Entrikin, Danl Harry, George Miles, Bryan Miles, John Doyle, Henry Croff, Thos Lasley, James Cammel, John Ward, Solomon Hopkins, Nathl Jefferies.

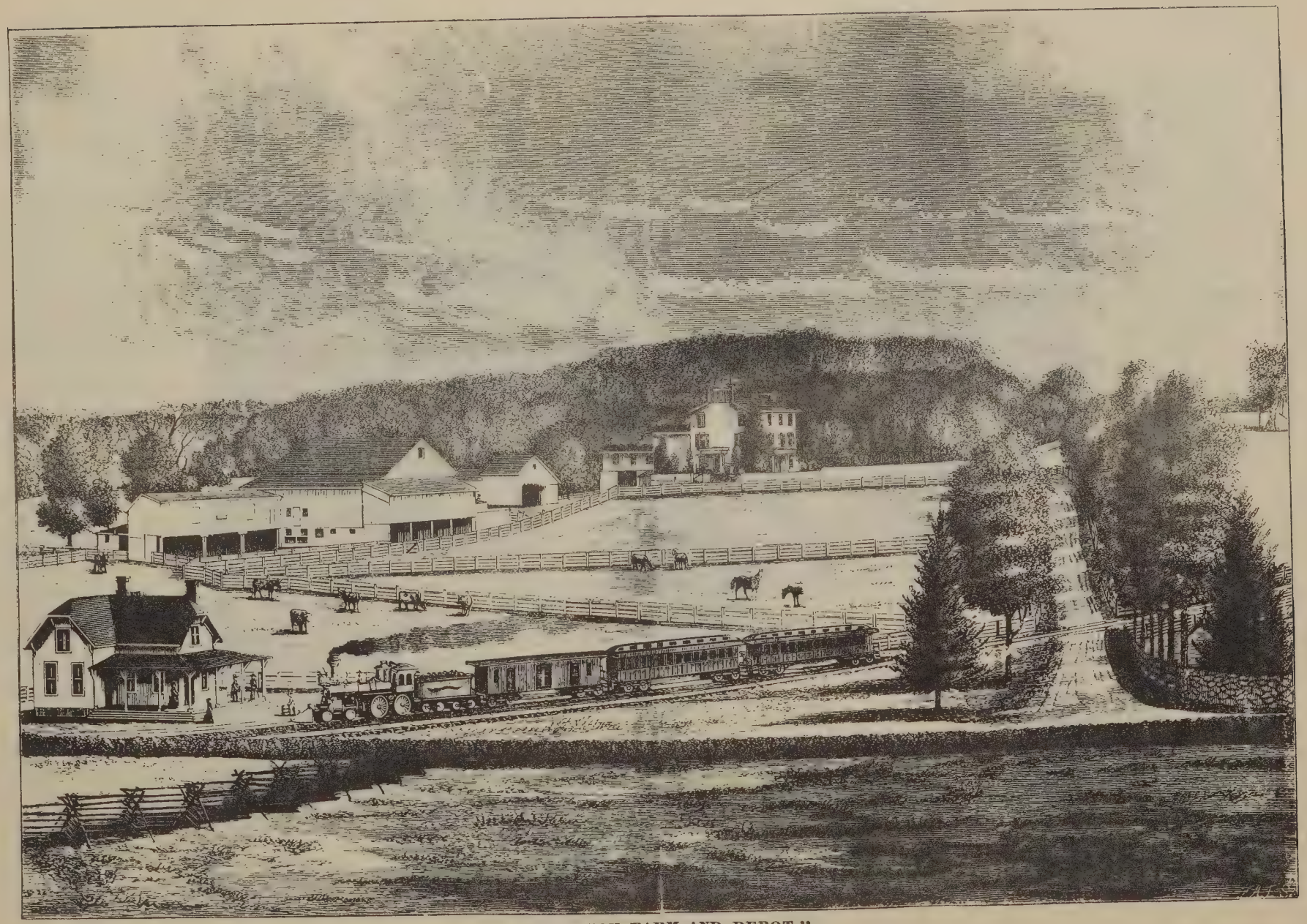
LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Abiah Taylor, Abrm. Taylor, Abel Boake, Amos Davis, Abigail Fling, Benj. Hawley, Chas. Ryan, Daniel Davis, Deborah Taylor, Emmor Jefferis, Enoch Gray, Geo. Carter, Geo. Dunavan, Geo. Entriken, Henry Woodward, Hannah Carter, Joseph Rhoades, Jas. Jefferis, Jos. Cope, John Taylor, Jos. Buffington, Jos. Parke, John Hannum, Jos. Temple, John Jones, James Wolerton, Joseph Wolerton, Joshua Hoops, Jas. Starr, John Townsend, Isaac Chapman, John Darlington, Joseph Underwood, Jas. Painter, Joseph Downing, Jacob Talbot, Mary Grubb, Jas. Robinson, John Underwood, Nathan Cope, Nathan Hoops, Nathl. Jefferis, Richd. Jones, Richd. Strode, Richd. Jefferis, Saml. Painter, Saml. Cope, Susanah Davis, Saml. Entriken, Thos. Speakman, Thos. Worth, Thos. Hall, Thos. Carter, Wm. Messer, Saml. Osborn, Joseph Hawley, and George Strode.

WEST BRADFORD TAXABLES, 1753.

George Ligget, Thomas Ligget, William Clark, William Milliken, Robert Cole, John Buffinton, Richard Woodward, Richard Buffinton, Elixander Mullen, Robert Wilson, Susannah Thornbry, Joseph Martin, Joseph Few, John Mathews, George Martin, John Woodward, James Millison, Henry Hastings, John Young, Thomas Sheward, Joseph Taylor, Edward Cleaton, John Cleaton, Joshua Cleaton,

E. T. COPE'S SONS' MANUFACTORY AND RESIDENCE, EAST BRADFORD.



"MAPLETON FARM AND DEPOT."

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. COX,

WILLISTOWN.

Isaac Marshall, Thos. Edmons, James Carny, Robert Thornton, Samuel Thornton, Humphry Marshall, Rachel Marshall, Samuel Sellers, Hannah Marshall, John Battin, Isaac Vernon, James Tremble, William Woodward, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Buffington, Samuel Worth, Thomas Thornbury, James Hill, William Buffington, Stephen Harlan, James Marshall, John Buffington, Nath'l Buffington.

Inmates.—William Kirgan, Andrew Michael, Randal McAllister, John Wilson, James Ramsey, Joseph Armstrong, John Shaw, William Clayton, James Weldon, William Baldwin, Morgan Edwards.

Freemen.—James Shearard, George Martin, John Martin, James Buffington, James Cambell, Hugh Johnson, John Whippo, Henry Hastings, George Powell, Michael Ogollion, David Fling, Thomas McManus.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Sarah Arnold, Ralph Ackison, Richd. Baker, John Batton, John Buffington, Jas. Brown, Joel Baily, Robt. Buffington, Wm. Buffington, James Bane, John Bane, John Batton, Jr., Jas. Bruce, Joua Buffington, Richd. Buffington, John Chalfant, Joshua Clayton, Wm. Clayton, John Clark, Wm. Cooper, Jas. Chalfant, John Clayton, Geo. Currey, John Dowdle, Robt. Eastburn, Valentine Emerick, Wm. England, Thos. Ellis, Latham Engram, Abrm. Ford, Jas. Galbraith, Thos. Green, Joseph Green, Geo. Grosse, Joseph Hawley, Stephen Harlan, John Jordan, Geo. Jacobs, Danl. Leonard, Walter Lilley, Mary Lewis, Geo. Martin, Humphry Marshal, James Marshal, Martin Miller, Isaac Marshall, Jas. McElhaney, Joseph Martin, John Marshal, Jas. Milleson, Samuel Marshal, Abraham Pile, James Ramsey, Saml. Sellers, Jr., Saml. Sellers, Thos. Shuart, Jas. Trimble, Richd. Townsend, Jos. Thornbury, Caleb Martin, Saml. Worth, John Woodward, Jos. Woodward, Sarah Woodward, Wm. Woodward, Wm. Woodward (carpenter), Robt. Woodward, Robt. Wilson, Jas. Woodward, John Young, Archibald Young, John Young, Jr.

EAST BRANDYWINE AND WEST BRANDYWINE.

The township of Brandywine was erected from the northern part of East Caln township in 1790, and extended northward to the southern line of Springton Manor. It received its name from the stream by the two branches of which it was bounded respectively on its east and west sides. It was divided into East Brandywine and West Brandywine in 1844. In 1853 a small part of the southern end of West Brandywine was taken in the formation of Valley township, and in 1859 the line between East Brandywine and West Brandywine was altered in a part of its course so as to include in West Brandywine a part of East Brandywine. In 1860 West Brandywine was enlarged on the north by a considerable addition to it from the southeast corner of Honeybrook and the western part of Wallace. This addition included the Presbyterian church commonly known as Brandywine Manor, which theretofore had been in Honeybrook.

The name "Brandywine Manor" being borne in common parlance by this church, and there being also a post-office of the same name, has given the impression that there was a manor of that name. This, however, was not the case. There never was a manor created by William Penn or his heirs bearing the name of Brandywine. The church above referred to is situated upon lands which formed part of the manor of Springton. This manor embraced the greater part of what is now Wallace township, and also a part of the present township of West Brandywine, and perhaps of other townships. The church above referred to has been ecclesiastically known from the earliest period of its history to the present time as the "Forks of Brandywine," and being located on manor-land, it became popularly known as the "Manor church," to which Brandywine, from the name of the church, would naturally be added. It is commonly spoken of, even at the present day, by those residing in the vicinage, as the "Manor church."

On the north line of the two townships a survey was made in 1714, for George Claypoole, of 1820 acres. South of this William Branson, of Philadelphia, held 1275 acres. In 1799 the number of taxables was 193.

CALN, EAST CALN, AND WEST CALN.

Caln township originally included the territory now embraced in Caln, East Caln, West Caln, East Brandywine, West Brandywine, and a part of Valley township, and the borough of Downingtown, and that part of Coatesville lying east of the west branch of Brandywine. It was named from the town of Calne, in Wiltshire, England, whence some of the early settlers came. In 1702, and about that time, surveys were made, extending from the Welsh tract (the western line of Whiteland) on the east to the west branch of Brandywine on the west, mostly confined to the valley. These surveys were afterwards extended northward and northwesterly.

Joseph Cloud, Richard Cloud, and George Mendenhall, all of Caln, were indicted for an assault on Joseph Hickman, in his house, in Caln, April 6, 1709. In 1714, Peter Taylor was constable for Caln, which shows an organization at that date. The assessment of 1715 here follows:

	£	s.	d.
Aaron Mendenhall	0	3	6
Thomas Moore	0	4	2
Peter Taylor	0	2	6
William Cloud	0	2	6
Isaac Vernon	0	3	6
Joseph Cloud	0	3	6
John Mendenhall	0	4	0
William fflemin	0	2	6
James Swaffer	0	2	6
William Taylor	0	0	10
Non-resident Land.			
John Baldwin	0	5	0
John Parker	0	4	2
Daniel Smith	0	8	4
Philip Roman	0	1	5
Anthony Morris	0	3	11
Richard Webb	0	4	7
ffree Men.			
John Richards	0	4	0
Thomas Efford	0	4	0
Totnl	3	4	11

Nov. 26, 1728, a petition to the following effect was presented to the court:

"That your Petitioners Labouring under many difficulties by reason of the Largeness of the said Township, which was never yet Bounded but on the East Side Joyning Whiteland Town: That the Said Town Extends in Length above fourteen miles, and in breadth near fourteen miles, That the farthest Setlers back from the Great Road leading to Philadelphia, living so Remote from the Said Road Seldom have notice to come down to repair it, which often wants by reason its so abused and cut with the Dutch Waggons which daily pass and Repass along the Said Road.

"Inasmuch as the Said Township is large Enough to be Devided into Two, your Petitioners Humbly desire for the Ease of the said Township that it may be Devided and that the Bounds of y^e^ Township of Caln may begin at the line of Whiteland on the South Side of the said Town of Caln and so Extend from the Said line Westerly along the Valley Mountain to the West Branch of Brandywine Creek, then up the Said Branch Northerly to the plantation of Joseph Darlington, then Easterly Along the Mountain Between y^e^ plantation of Thomas Elderidg and the Indian Town to David Roberts, then to the Bounds of Uwchland.

"That the Remaining part of the Town being Large Enough for a Township, its Humbly Desired by your Petitioners it may be called Spefforth.* Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly Desire that you will

* Another name—perhaps "Caln Grove"—was inserted in the petition, but afterwards crossed off, and Spefforth, or Spofforth, written in the margin.

take this into your Consideration and to allow the Said Township of Caln to be Devided and Bounded as is before set forth, and yr Petirs will pray, &c.

" William Heald.	Pierre Bizallion.
Samuel Bishop.	David Evans.
John Daveson.	Thomas Moore.
William Sinkler.	Peter Whitaker.
Will. Nichols.	Robert Miller.
William Dunn.	Joseph Griffiths.
Richard Hughs.	Jason Cloud.
Thomas Vernon.	Aaron Mendenhall.
Arthur White.	Llewelin Parry.
William Gregory.	Edward Irwin.
Edmund Gregory.	James Bruce.
Thomas Dawson.	Thomas Heald.
Edward Thompson.	Joseph Darlinton.
Thomas Eldridge.	Samuel McKinley.
Peter Whitaker.	Thomas Ramsey."
Thomas Parke.	

This petition is indorsed "allowed," but there is no further evidence of a township called Spefforth, in lieu of which West Caln appears. The bounds given are rather indefinite, and did not include a large tract of 1820 acres on the north, which was subsequently added.

The inhabitants of East Caln petitioned for a determination of their boundaries,* May 29, 1739, whereupon,—

"It is ordered that the said Township of East Caln shall be bounded and limitted as followeth viz Beginning at a post being the South East Corner of the land late of John Baldwin thence west along the said Baldwins south line three hundred and forty-nine Pches to a black oak thence south ninty two Pches to a hickery thence south eighty-five Degrees west Two hundred Pches to a Chesnut tree by the north branch of Brandewine Creek at a Corner of William Claytons land then up the same Branch Two hundred Pches to the line of the land late of George Ashton thence West by South by the same and by Abel Parkes Land Three hundred and forty Pches to a corner thence west along the south end of Phineas Lewis and Phillip Romans Land Two hundred and seventy-six Pches to a Corner thence South one hundred and Eight Pches to a Black oak at a Corner of William Pimms land thence west along the south end of the said Pimms Patrick Miller and Robert Millers Lands seven hundred and twenty-one Pches to a Corner then by ye Lands of Moses Coates Peter Bazalion and William Fleming West by South five hundred and fifty Pches to the west branch of Brandewine Creek then up the same on the several Courses thereof about fifteen hundred Pches to a black oak at the north west Corner of Joseph Darlington's land then west one hundred and Eighty nine Pches to the southwest Corner of George Claypooles land thence north three hundred and forty three Pches to a black oak being ye northwest Corner of the said Claypooles land thence east by Springtown Manor twelve hundred and forty-eight Pches to a post at a Corner of the said Manor and from thence east four hundred and twenty Pches to the said north branch of Brandewine Creek then down ye same on the several Courses thereof about nine hundred Pches to the north line of a Tract of land lately surveyd to Thomas Moore thence east about five hundred and eighty Pches to the welsh line thence along the said line South twenty four Degrees east about five hundred and ten Pches to the South east Corner of Lewellin Parrys land thence south sixty degrees west one hundred and forty three Pches and South sixty five Pches to the place of beginning."

At a court held May 29, 1744, upon the petition of the inhabitants of West Caln,—

"It is ordered that the sd Township of West Caln shall be bounded and Limited as followeth viz Beginning at a Black oak by the West Branch of Brandywine Creek at the northwest corner of Joseph Darlington's Land thence by the land late of George Claypoole West 189 prs to a post and north 343 ps to a Black oak at the northwest corner of the sd Claypole's land thence on a due west course to the division line of the Counties of Chester and Lancaster thence southward along the sd division line to the south side of a Tract of Land formerly surveyed to Thomas Clarke and from thence by a Straight Line to a white oak at the southwest corner of Hugh De Venny's Land thence along the lines between the Land of the sd De Venny and the land of Walter Guilkey & Wm Ferguson to the sd Hugh De Venny's southeast corner post thence along a line between the land of the said Wm Ferguson and Adam Leech and the land of Robert Sandford to the said Sandfords south West corner black oak and from thence along the southern boundaries of the Lands of the sd Robert Sandford, John Williams, Hugh Cowen & John Kinkead to a Black oak at the South East corner of the sd Kinkead's land from thence due east to the sd western branch of Brandywine Creek thence up the same to the first mentioned black oak.

"And it is further ordered that the Plantations of Walter Guilkey, William Ferguson and Adam Leech and all other seats and improvements Lying on the Valley Mountain to the South of the Southern boundaries of the sd Township of West Caln shall belong to the Township of Sadbury in the sd County of Chester and are hereby Annexed to the same."

East Caln was reduced in size in 1790 by the erection of Brandywine township, which was taken from its northern part in that year. It was again reduced in size in the formation of Valley township on the west in 1853. In 1859 it was still further reduced by the incorporation of the borough of Downingtown. In 1868 it was again divided, the part lying east of the east branch of the Brandywine retaining the name of East Caln, and the remainder, with the part of Valley township lying east of the borough of Coatesville, taking the original name of Caln. West Caln was slightly reduced in size in 1853, in the erection of Valley township on the southeast. From 1790 to 1853 East Caln was a long, narrow township, extending from the west branch of the Brandywine to the western line of West Whiteland, a distance of over nine miles. The greater part of the present townships of Caln and East Caln lie in the valley and contain beautiful farming-lands, while West Caln is more hilly.

The committee, appointed by the court, who formed the new township of Caln, in 1868, recommended to the court that it be called Wawassan, but this was not satisfactory to the residents, and the name of Caln was given to it. This was deemed appropriate by reason of the new township embracing the heart of the old original township of Caln, and having within its limits a post-office and railroad station bearing that name.

Among the early settlers and owners of land in East Caln were the names of Baldwin, Cloud, Moore, Parker, Taylor, and Vernon; in Caln, the names of Aston, Hunt, Lewis, Miller, Pim, Parke, Roman, Coates, Bizallion, Musgrove, and Mendenhall; in West Caln, the names of Sharpless, Swayne, Sinkler (St. Clair), Way, White, Weaver, and Dawson. Peter Bizallion was a French trader among the Indians for some time, but finally settled here.

EAST CALN TAXABLES, 1753.

Roger Hunt, Martha Bizallian, Thomas Downing, Richard Downing, John Downing, Robert Miller, Thomas Pim, Richard Pim, Thomas Parke, Phinehas Lewis, Aaron Mendenhall, Joshua Baldwin, John Baldwin, Bartholomew Bird, Jason Cloud, Robert Valentine, Joshua Roman, James Mendenhall, Thomas Stalker, Thomas Coates, John Little, James Fleming, Peter Fleming, Agnes Harris, Andrew Cox, John Walker, John Mendenhall, Bryan McGee, William Littler, Charles Carroll, John Davison, James Moore, Thomas Pain, William Wright, Robert Mirick, John White, William Wilson, Guyan Moore,

* One of the "stock" phrases in petitions for settling boundaries of townships was that while they remained uncertain "your petitioners are in great danger of being infested with profligate persons, who flee hither from the neighboring provinces."

John Wall, Mary Darlington, Robert Darlington, Sarah Irwin, James Cunningham, Robert Irwin, Theophilus Irwin, John Gillylan, Samuel Fisher, Thomas Fisher, James Jack, Andrew Hemphill, Samuel McKenly, Andrew Elliot, John Man, Peter Whitaker, John Whitaker, John Smith, Patrick Lockhart, Richard Buffinton, John McDermot, John Morgan, Thomas Green, Jr., Thomas Green, John Green, William Paterson, John Culberson, Joseph Eldridge, Thomas Evans, John Byars, Samuel Byars, John Barr, Moses Waite, John Long, William Brue, Richard Guest, John Brownlee, William Smart, James McFarlon, Abel Whitaker, Alexander McClane, John McFarlan, Hugh Stalker, Thomas Temple, Patrick Skelton, Alexander Nesbitt, Hugh Morgan.

Inmates.—John Jones, James Packer, William Roberts, Isaac Thomson, John Chamberlin, Francis Fisher, William McLane, George Menagh, John Paterson Hills, George Phillip, John Scott, Owen Sulivan, Archibald Irwin, William Berry, David McCreary, James Doraugh, John McKee, Denis Moley, John Irwin, Thomas Awlcott.

Freemen.—Andrew Knox, John Gaa, Robert Eaches, Jonathan Valentine, Matthew Taylor, James Gowdy, John Headen, Gilbert Anderson, Patrick Duffy, William Pearson, James Gibbons, James Koony, Roger O'Develin, Joseph Taylor, Moses Horen, Charles Read, James Campbell, Patrick McGowan, Jonathan Stalker, Joseph Cashin, Bryan McKune, Robert Ross, Joseph McMin, Stephen Brown, John Cahoon, Hugh Ratchford, Joshua Hardin, George McFarlan.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Joseph Downing, Joshua Baldwin, John Baldwin, Jason Cloud, William Barry, George Buchanan, Abiah Parke, Richard Cheyne, John Downing, Henry Barker, Richard Downing, Robert Valentine, Jonathan Parke, David Jenkins, William Baldwin, Jona. Hoops, William Roberts, Isaac Webb, James Sheward, Samuel Hunt, James Hood, Jona. Valentine, Anne Parke, Obed Lewis, John Hoops, Griffith Mendenhall, Robert Valentine, Jr., Curtis Lewis, Rachel Roman, Hannah Pym, Thomas Stalker, Warwick Miller, Esq., Thomas Coats, Isaac Coats, Moses Coats, Mary Hart, Alexander Fleman (Fleming), Joseph Fleman, Peter Fleman, James Thomson, Robert Elton, Andrew Cox, Thomas White, Joseph Arbuckle, James McKelby, Samuel Pickins, Samuel White, Andrew Culbertson, James Clark, John Carmichal, William Wilson, George Kennedy, Robert Wilson, John Walker, John Proudfoot, Mary Cox, Francis Zook, Samuel Thompson, Joshua Mendenhall, Adam Guthry, William Iddings, James Lockhart, Ludwick Liggett, Thomas Windle, Richard Buffington, James Guthry, Andrew Elliott, Joseph McKinley, Thomas Fisher, Robert Darlington, Samuel Rolliday, Arch. Irwin, William Wilson, William Long, John Gileylen, James Jack, Joseph Long, James Stanley, John Smith, Henry Lewis, Isaac Green, Isabel Irwin, Theophilus Irwin, Samuel Culbertson, Robert Lockhart, James Hanson, William Todd, John Culbertson, James McGlaughlin, William Johnston, John Sloan, Charles Jack, James Miller, Michael Miller.

WEST CALN TAXABLES, 1753.

John Miller, Esq., Thomas Clark, William Mathers, Hugh Gib, Jr., Robert Stanford, James Cooper, Evan Wilkinson, John Williams, John Davidson, James Wilson, William Martin, Oliver Crawford, William Thompson, Robert Withrow, Samuel Withrow, Joshua Swain, James Way, Caleb Swain, John Sinkler, William Sinkler, Nathaniel White, Evan Lewis, Joseph Bishop, Sr., William Brown, Thomas Sharp, Hugh Shearer, Hamilton Gamble, William McCown, Peter Bab, John Jack, Mary Doak, Henry Hunter, William Gregory, John Cambell, Samuel Love, Thomas and Alexander Rogers, John Robinson, William Dunn, Jr., Thomas Kelly, Robert Kelly, William Dunn, Sr., George Cambell, Elizabeth Davidson, Thomas Davidson, John Porter, Josias Cambell, James Cumens, James Gibs, Sr., Josias Wallis, Thomas Dawson, Abraham Dawson, Richard Hope, Samuel Henry, Samuel McKeese, Mathew Rogers, William finley, John forgus, Samuel Clyde, George Sinkler, John Boyd, Joseph Clark, James Gaby, William Hamilton, William Davidson, Francis Jonson, William Clingan, Thomas Brown, Joseph Bishop, Hugh Gibs, Sr., William Richardson, John Harper, Edward Magnor, James Guthre, John Love, James Jemison, Finley McCown, James Keys.

Inmates.—Robert Orr, Isaac Santford, Hugh Martin, John McNabb, Joseph Harper, John fre, Samuel Wilson, George Campbell, George Bell, William Dickey, James Gilmor.

Freemen.—William Fulton, Robert Dobson, John fullow, Gideon Wilson, Robert Robinson, William Wallace, John Maflin, William Sinkler.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Caleb Way, James Keys, William Hunter, Nathaniel Maxwell, William Crawford, John Fleming, Joseph Gladney, Samuel Witherow, Robert Witherow, Edward Vernon, Gabriel Walker, George Harris, Samson Babb, John Edge, Samuel Denny, Mary Babb, John Jack, John Parkehill, John Long, William Neeley, William Kennedy, Thomas Boid, James Brown, Matthew Ferguson, Charles Campbell, Robert Gamble, Oliver Wallace, James Martin, Alexander Rogers, William Shearer, Joseph Bishop, David Lewis, Job Sinkler, George Quaintance, Alexander Davidson, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Law, Michael Boldridge, Sarah Keys, Samuel Fisher, William McGloughlin, Richard Hope, Joseph Parke, John Stalker, Margaret Dawson, John Griffith, Francis Alexander, Robert McPherson, Alexander McPherson, John Cochran, Arthur O'Neale, Andrew Jack, John McCullough, James Douglass, Thomas Douglass, Samuel Atley, John Linsey, Joseph Gardner, Joseph Clark, Herman Stiles, Barbara Wagoner, John Marshall, Thomas Kennedy, Gilbert Gibbs, Benjamin Wallace, Francis Kincade, William Moore, William Bennett, William Davidson, William Crawford, James Pierce, James Clemson, Peter Whitaker, Joseph Ash, Mary Way, Robert Cortney, William Witherow, James Goudey, William Clingham (Clingan), Robert Robeson, Zaphaniah Davis, Robert Kelley, James Kelley, Richard Cox, Josiah Wallace, John Martin, John Wallace, Patrick Porter, William Henry, Francis Daneson, William Logan, and Joseph Bishop.

CHARLESTOWN.

Charlestown township and the stream of water which flows through it were named in honor of Charles Pickering, of Asmore, in the county of Chester, England, his first name—Charles—being given to the township, and his surname—Pickering—to the creek. Charles Pickering was an Englishman who, it is said, crossed the ocean with William Penn, and wandered up the Schuylkill River in search of treasure. Supposing that he had discovered traces of silver on the banks of the stream which now bears his name, and believing that the neighboring hills contained large quantities of the precious metal, he returned to Philadelphia, and obtained from Penn a grant of a large tract of land bordering upon the stream. He subsequently dug up and sent to England a large quantity of the supposed precious metal for analysis. What the result was is not known, but it is supposed it was unfavorable, as the efforts at mining were abandoned. Traces of the excavations made in these mining operations are said to be still visible.

In 1683, Pickering was tried for setting up a private mint for the "Quoining of Spanish Bitts and Boston money," for which he was fined forty pounds, and directed to redeem all that had been issued. It does not appear that this was followed by any social condemnation, and the Council, on the 14th of 3d month, 1685, passed a resolution declaring that, in privileges and freedom, he stood in "Equal Capacity" with the other colonists. He was afterwards drowned while crossing the ocean, and his land in Chester County was divided between sixteen of his friends, to whom he had devised it. In the assessment of 1715 it appears as follows:

THE LAND LATE OF CHARLES PICKERING—RATE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
David Lloyd 1600ª.....	0	6	8	Joseph Richards 340ª....	0	1	5
Samuel Buckley 500ª....	0	2	1	Griffith Pritchet 340ª....	0	1	5
John Moore 340ª.....	0	1	5	John Jones 340ª.....	0	1	5
Griffith Jones 340ª.....	0	1	5	Henry ffiower 340ª.....	0	1	5
Joseph Pidgeon 340ª....	0	1	5	Sam. Richardson Do.....	0	1	5
Tho: Tress 340ª.....	0	1	5	Edward Shippen Do.....	0	1	5
Joshua Carpenter 340ª..	0	1	5	ffrancis Rawles Do.....	0	1	5
Sam. Carpenter 1620ª...	0	4	7				
William Sanders 340ª...	0	1	5		1	11	9

In 1718, "Pickering's Lotts," 4640 acres, were included in the non-resident land of Whiteland assessment, and it is not till 1722 that we get the names of actual settlers in the "Charles Town Rate," with the valuation of their estates:

	£
Francis Buckholder and his sons	38
Samuel Richardson	28
John Humphreys	30
James Jones	24
Philip Jones	16
David Jones	20
Llewelyn David	16
Griffith Pritchard	26
Mathias Martin	22
Alexander Owen	12
John Rees	10
Manuel Jones	16
Thomas John	34
Stephen David	16
James Anderson	18
Harry Griffith	15
Lewis Martyn	20
Non-resident Land.	
Cocks & Company 20,000 acres	1400
London Tract	210
John Moor	21
Joshua Carpenter	21
John Bud	10
Sam. Buckley	35
Pike's Land	700

In this year Thomas John was constable, being the first in the township. The tax-rate was threepence in the pound. In 1724 we find also the names of William Moore, John David, David Giby, John Powell, David, James, and Philip John (instead of Jones), Thomas David, John, Joseph, and Jacob Buckwalder, Benjamin Villaur, John Evan, Griffith and Asariah Thomas, and John Jones.

William Penn, in 1681, conveyed to his sister, Margaret Lowther, and her family, 10,000 acres of land, in right of which a tract called the "Manor of Bilton" was laid out on the west side of Schuylkill, and separated from the "Manor of Mount Joy" by the Valley Creek. In 1733 it was resurveyed, and found to contain 2850 acres, being the southeastern part of Charlestown township. In 1737, William Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia, became the owner of the manor, and in 1739 he sold it to John Parry, of Haverford. The land was then divided between the following persons: William John Adam, 500 acres; Widow Mathias, 263; John Jones, 500; William Griffith, 174; Cadwalader Hugh, 176; Griffith Thomas, 235; Thomas James, George Recs and William Lloyd, 430; Thomas Howell, 366; Jenkin David, 200; and Katharine Rees, 151 acres.

David Lloyd took up 950 acres on the west side of French Creek, at its mouth, in right of a warrant to John Henry Sproegle, in right of Benjohan Furly. The warrant was dated 11, 20, 1708, and the survey made 2, 6, 1712. He also took up 650 acres on the other side of the creek at the same time, in right of a warrant to Francis Cooke. The whole was patented to Lloyd in 1713, under the name of "Manavon," from the place of his birth in Wales. He never settled thereon, but in 1720 sold the 650 acres to Francis Buckwalter, and in 1731 James Starr bought 350 and Moses Coates 600 acres, the balance of the land at this point. These grantees of Lloyd were the first settlers at what is now Phœnixville.

Moses Coates and John David, overseers of the poor, petitioned the Court 12, 28, 1737–8, complaining of the uncertain boundaries, and asking the confirmation of certain bounds according to a survey which they had obtained at their own charge, as follows:

"Beginning at the west side of Schuylkil by the mouth of a small Branch Called Stony run thence South West by Joseph Pykes land about seven miles and a half to a Corner Chestnutt by a small Brook being the North West Corner of 1600 acres of land late of John Budds Thence by the same South East seven Rods to a Corner in the Line of the Welsh Tract thence by the same East by North Eight miles and one Rod to the Value Creek then Down the same Between Mount Joy on the South and Mount Sorrow on the North about one mile to Schuylkil then upon the severall Courses thereof to the place of Begining Containing by Computation Twelve Thousand nine hundred and fifty acres. Surveyed the seventh day of the Twelfth Month Anno Dom 1737–8.

"by RICHARD JONES.

"The above boundarys of the township of Charles Town was ordered to be Recorded the thirtieth Day of May 1738.

"℔ JO: PARKER, *Cler.*"

The township was divided in the year 1826, and the eastern division, lying along the river, called Schuylkill township, the name Charlestown being retained by the western division. In 1827 the lines between the southwestern part of Charlestown and the townships of East and West Whiteland and Uwchlan were altered, the former survey having been defective or incorrectly reported. The early settlers of Charlestown were mostly Welsh, followed by some from Germany.

CHARLESTOWN TAXABLES, 1753.

Will: Moore, Esq^{r}, Lewis Morgan, Daniel John, Lewis Martin, Griffeth John, Llueiin Martin, Emanuel Jones, Joseph Byers, Rees David, W^{m} Thomas, Tho^{s} Robert, Moses Coates, James Balla, David Humphrey, John Buckwalter, Aaron Coates, Jacob Mary, John Lyons, John James, Tho^{s} David, Hugh Frazer, Moses Coates, Jun^{r}, John David, David Davis, David John, Anthony Prichard, Dan^{l} Goldsmith, James Williams, Tho^{s} Valentine, Jonathan Davis, John Thomas, John Griffeth, John Evans, Lluellin Davies, James John, Daniel Beaton, John Thomas, John Commins, David Davis, John Conaway, John Gallacher, John Criswell, William Grimes, Job Harvy, Joseph Williams, Bastian Wagoner, Jonathan Coates, Joseph Starr, Evan Jenken, Jonathan Worrall, Tho^{s} Davis, David Davis, David Thomas, Peter Matthews, David Matthias, George Martin, Patrick Henderson, Llewellin Davis Smith, John Williams, David Rees, Daniel Shea, Jeremiah Pike.

Freemen.—Alexander Balla, James Richason, John Richason, Tho^{s} Steegleets, Dominick Kelly, Farrell O'farey, George Anderson, Samuel Starr.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Patrick Anderson, Joseph Alexander, John Buckwalter, Frederick Bussard, John Buckwalter, William Bodley, Benjamin Boyers, Elias Brown, Anne Boyers, Daniel Buckwalter, Moses Coates, Jonathan Coates, Benjamin Coates, James Cloyd, Jacob Cauffman, Joseph Conrad, Alexander Campbell, John Coon, Christopher Coon, Llewellyn Davis, Jenkin Davis, David Davis, William Deweese, Israel Davis, Abner Evans, John Francis, Nicholas Foose, Valentine Foose, William Fussel, Frederick Geerhart, John Griffith, John Griffith (schoolmaster), William Graham, Nicholas Halderman, Christian Halderman, Samuel Harvey, John Humphrey, Jacob Hoomel, Nicholas Halderman, Jr., David John, Griffith Jones, David James, John Keiter, Benjamin Longstreth, George Late, Edwin Lane, William Moore, Esq., Alexander McAuley, George McKenny, James Martin, Joel Martin, Henry Miller, Isaac Morgan, Jacob Miller, Christian Mary, Anthony Pritchard, Jacob Pennypacker, Thomas Robinson, Daniel Rossiter, Thomas Roberts, John Richardson, Philip Rapp, Joseph Starr, Joseph Starr, Jr., Joseph Smith, Joseph Showalter, Martin Shenbolk, Jacob Sturk, Amos Thomas, Andrew Turk, Benjamin Thomas, Richard Tompkins, James Thomas, John Varley, John Vergloth, David Williams, Thomas Williams, Sebastian Wagoner, James White, Christian Whitaker, Jonathan Wells, John Youngblood, Robert Kennedy, James McConell, Michael King, Jane Martin, Matthias Pennypacker, and Michael Holman.

CHESTER.

This was probably the first named of the townships in the county, and the town of the same name remained the county-seat for more than one hundred years thereafter. It is now a part of Delaware County. From the spread of families backward from the first settlements, the lists of taxables in the old townships will be of interest to our

present citizens. The assessment list for 1715 for Chester is here given:

CHESTER RATE.

	£	s.	d.
Jasper Yeates for his estate in Chester	0	12	6
Tobias Hendrickson	0	5	4
John Wright	0	5	2
John Salkeld	0	7	2
Francis Worley	0	7	2
Jacob Roman	0	4	8
Thomas Bright	0	1	0
Jeremiah Carter	0	4	2
Thomas Baldwin	0	3	2
William Coebourn	0	2	0
Thomas Coebourn	0	4	0
John Linvill	0	1	0
James Streeter	0	2	6
Hen Worley	0	15	6
Caleb Pusey	0	5	6
Jonas Sandelands	0	10	0
John Wade	0	3	7
Isaac Barton	0	1	0
Samuel Tomlinson	0	1	6
Nicholas Fairlamb	0	4	2
Evan Morgan	0	3	0
John Hoskins	0	6	0
John Baldwin	0	4	6
James Barber	0	1	3
John Scarlet	0	2	8
Jacob Howell	0	4	6
Joseph Coebourn	0	19	6
David Lloyd	0	13	4
William Heurtin	0	3	0
John Rimington	0	2	6
Robert Hodgson	0	1	6
James Logan	0	5	0
George Woodyer	0	3	2
George Simpson	0	1	6
John Tyler	0	2	6
Joseph Richards	0	8	6
John Scott	0	1	6
Edward Dungger	0	2	6
Thomas Weston	0	2	2
William Tidmarsh	0	3	2
David Roberts	0	2	0
Rd. Marsden	0	1	6
ffree Men.			
Caleb Coupland	0	4	0
William Lee	0	1	6
John Price	0	1	6
Henry Baker	0	4	0
Nicholas Powell	0	4	0
John Saul	0	4	0
William Maultsby	0	4	0
James Reece	0	4	0
Albert Skere	0	4	0
Thomas Lancaster	0	4	0
Joseph Parker	0	4	0
James Bond	0	4	0
Total	10	19	4

CHICHESTER.

This name was given to Marcus Hook April 20, 1682, and the name was subsequently applied to the townships styled Upper and Lower Chichester, both now in Delaware County. In 1715 the taxables in the lower part were:

Philip Roman, Jonah Roman, Robert Roman, John Rawson, Richard Bezer, Philip Pedrick, Anthony Baldwin, William Flower, Mordecai Howell, John Royley, Richard Edwards, William Clayton, William Hewes, William Hewes, Jr., John Hopton, Richard Crosby, John Boss.

Freemen.—John Flower, Thomas Clayton, and Thomas Howell.

Those in Upper Chichester were:

Enoch Flower, William Chandler, Walter Marten, Henry Reynolds, Francis Reynolds, Ruth Chandler, George Leonard, Francis Routh, Matthew Wood, John Bezer, John Kingsman, Humphrey Scarlet, James Whitaker, Shadreck Scarlet, Thomas Linvill, Thomas Withers, Jeremiah Collett, John Chambers, Richard Weaver, Jeremiah Cloud.

Freeman.—Richard Mashell.

COATESVILLE.

The borough of Coatesville was incorporated by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester County in 1867. It was taken wholly from Valley township, and is situated in the Great Valley, where it is crossed by the west branch of Brandywine, and embraces territory on both sides of that stream. A village long known as Midway, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad west of the Brandywine, was included within its boundaries, and is now generally known in common parlance as West Coatesville. The village of Midway was just half-way between Philadelphia and Columbia, the original termini of the railroad, and hence its name.

Coatesville was named in honor of the Coates family. Moses Coates, the ancestor of the family, with his wife Susanna, came from Ireland about 1717, and settled in Charlestown township, Chester County, whence some of their children removed to East Caln. William Fleming was a settler near Coatesville. His wife Mary was a sister of John and Thomas Moore, who settled at Downingtown. The Fleming family are now quite numerous. At an early period they owned a considerable quantity of land in the Great Valley, on both sides of the west branch of Brandywine.

The noted marauder during the Revolutionary war, James Fitzpatrick, had one of his hiding-places at what was known as Hand's Pass, a gap in the North Valley Hill, a short distance west of Coatesville, near where the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike leaves the valley.

Coatesville is situated on the Pennsylvania and the Wilmington and Northern Railroads, and is the centre of a considerable iron manufacture.

CONCORD.

This township, according to the assessment of 1715, contained the following taxables:

Nath. Newlin, Jun^r., Nicholas Pyle for y^e mill, James Clamston, Nath. Newlin, Sen^r., Joseph Cloud, Henry Oburn, John Palmer, John Palmer, Jun^r., Godwin Walter, George Robinson, Jacob Pyle, Ralph Pyle, Henry Peirce, Matthias Carle, Ralph Evenson, James Heavrd, William Ammet, Thomas Smith, John Lee, Robert Chamberlin, Robert Chamberlin, Jun^r, Thomas West, William Hill, Morgan Jones, Thomas Durnall, George Lee, Daniel Evans, Joseph Nicklin, John Hanum, Benj^m Mendenhall, John Mendenhall, John Newlin, Joseph Edwards, Thomas Broom, William fforde, ffrancis Pulin, John Penneck, James Chiffers, John Hackney, Christopher Penock.

ffreemen.—Caleb Pearkins, Richard ffarr, Peter Poulston, John Pennock, John Engram, Henry Jones, Thomas Ealthan.

This township is now in Delaware County.

CONESTOGA.

First mentioned in the assessment of 1718:

English Inhabitants.—Francis Warley, John Cartliedge, James Hendricks, James Letart, James Patterson, William Sherrel, John Hendricks, Collum Macquair, Thomas Baldwin, Thomas Gale, Alexander Beuse, John McDaniel, Richard Carter, John Linvill, Robert Wilkins, John ffarrer, John Grist, William Hughes, Peter Basillion, John Comb, Joseph Roe, Andrew Mason, Joseph Hickman, Daniel Cookson, Thomas Clark, William Clark, Stephen Atkinson, Morgan Jones, Edmund Cartliedge, collector.

ffreemen.—John Harriss, David Preece, Robert Middleton, Richard Grice, Nathaniel Christopher, Thomas Perrin, Samuel Birchfield, William Ludford, Thomas Wilkin, James Davis, Evan Evans, Thomas Jones.

Dutch Inhabitants.—Martin Kundig, Martin Milin, Christian Heer, John Haer, Wendall Bowman, Jacob Miller, Joseph Steman, Daniel Harmer, John Miller, John Funk, Henry Carpenture, Henry Hayne, Christopher ffranciscus, Peter Bellar, Benedictus Venrick, Daniel ffierre, John ffierre, Phillip ffierre, Isaac Lefevre, Richard Davis, Thomas ffalkner, John Milen, Hans Haure, John Taylor, Martyn Berr, Imanuel Heer, Henry Kundie & Son, Jacob Moyer, Hans Steff, Hans Keague, Jacob Griter, Jacob Highstetter, John Widwer, Andrew Koffman, Isaac Koffman, John Broakpather, Jun^r, John Broakpather, Jacob Broakpather, Peter Swaor, Abraham Heer, Melchior Arisman, Christian Hearse & Son, John Toup, Henry Berr, Michel Bowman, Hance Bugholder, Hance Neicomer, Melchior Prenamon, George Kendrick, John Natts, Jun^r, Michael Shank, Jun^r, John Natts, Sen^r., Henry ffunk, Benjamin Wilmer, Jacob Lundus, Hance Henry Neff, Michael Miller, ffelix Londus, Jacob Kundrick, Jun^r, John fframe, Charley Christopher, Woolrick Howry, Stoffal Prenaman, Jacob Hoober, Christian Stone, Isaac ffrederick & Son, Jacob Kundrick, Jacob Lundus, Jun^r., Martyn Boyer, Hance Boyer, John Bowman, Benedictus Brockbill, Christian Shank, Michael Shank, Sen^r, John Shank, Rudey Moyer, Hance Brand, Hans Graff, Jun^r, Hans Graff, Sen^r, Peter Yorte, Torey Ebys, Hans Currick Moyer, Christian Shans, Hans Weaver, Woolrick Hource, Peter Laman.

Non-resident Lands upon the River Pequea.—James Logan, 1000 acres; Rebecca Shaw, 300; Elizabeth Pace, 250; John Marlow, 250; Thomas Story, 1768; Abraham Dubois, 1000; Herman Ritzman, 1100;

Amos Strettle, 3380; Richard Robinson, 1000; William Bradford, 125; Coll John ffrench, 500; Jeremiah Langhorne, 350; John Bundile, 500; Coll John Evans, 1000.

Conestoga became a part of Lancaster County in 1729.

NORTH COVENTRY, SOUTH COVENTRY, AND EAST COVENTRY.

The original township of Coventry doubtless received its name from Samuel Nutt, an early settler, who came from Coventry, in Warwickshire, England. The first list of settlers in these parts is from the assessment of 1718, as follows:

THE RATE OF THE HIGHEST DISTRICT FROM SKOOLKILL TO BRANDIWINE.

	£	s.	d.
Israel Robinson	0	6	3
John Sinclair	0	2	6
John Rumford	0	2	6
Thomas Miller	0	6	3
Richard Duncley	0	3	9
*Johannes Wolf Miller	0	2	1½
*Andro Secler	0	2	1½
*Mathias Ringer	0	2	1½
*Merdin Verner	0	4	4½
*Rodle ffrie	0	2	6
Marcus Overhult	0	3	9
*Jacob Stagger	0	1	10½
John Oburne	0	1	3
Henry Castle	0	3	9
Hubert Castle	0	2	6
*Johannes Kolb	0	6	3
Henry Bouchells	0	2	6
Jacob Bouchells	0	3	3
Henry Parker	0	3	3
Edward Smout	0	1	10½
*Abraham Longeger	0	1	10½
John Rutter	0	2	6
Garret Prompter	0	7	6
Simon Meredith	0	3	9
David Evans et James Pugh.	0	8	9
William Phillips	0	2	6
Owen Roberts	0	12	6
John Blare	0	4	0
Non-resident Lands.			
James Logan, 1000a	0	12	6
Jonathan Gwyn, 1000a	0	12	6
David Powell, 1000a	0	12	6
Thos. Callowhill, 500a	0	6	3
	6	6	2½

In 1719, "Skoolkill District" contained the same names (except Jacob Stagger), and also Philip Rogers, William Hiddings, Edward Thomas, Richard and John Persalls, and David Roberts.

These assessments covered the northern part of the county, but in 1720 an attempt was made to divide the district as between Coventry and Nantmeal (see Nantmeal); and under the head of "Inhabitants upon Schoolkill above the French Creek" we find Peter Hose and others already given on page 41.

In 1722 the district was called "Scoolkil," and there were twenty-seven taxables. In 1724 we first find the name of Coventry, and the following taxables:

Samuell Nutt, Mordecay Lincoln, gorge Dandison, The Forge, Rd Dean, Israel Robinson, ffracis Huss, Henry Bell, John Sinkler, John Rumford, Thomas Miller, Richard Dunklin, Wolfe Miller, John Sickler, Frederick Long, Martyn Vrner, John Vrner, Henry Landes, John Meilin, Vbirick Langaker, Hans Swichhser, Jacob Overholt, Peter Hoofley, Hans Milin, Jacob Milin, Daniell Eaches, Marcus Overholt, Jacob Steger, Johannes Coff, Henry Castle, Johannes Hapert, Henry Buckholt, Jacob Bucholt, Margarett Parker, John Rutter.

The name of Miller seems to have become Millard, or the first may not have been the correct spelling. Martin Urner obtained a patent, July 10, 1718, for a tract on Schuylkill, the most of which was sold by his executors, in 1759, to Jacob Switzer, who sold it to Martin Urner, nephew of the former, from whom it passed to Jonas Urner, who devised the homestead, of 264 acres, to Rudolph Stauffer in 1811. John Rumford obtained title to 200 acres on the river in 1715, and sold it in 1728 to Thomas Rees or Rice. Subsequent owners were Samuel Whitacre, John Banfield, Philip John, Thomas Godfrey, and Thomas Pratt.

* Crossed off in the record.

Hans George Shultz and Matthias Ringer obtained 500 acres, Jan. 20, 1718, which were afterwards divided between Matthias Ringer, Hans Wolfmiller, and Andrew Sickler. Wolfmiller sold his part, 169 acres, in 1749, to John Wells, to whose widow, Susanna, and children a patent was granted in 1761. Edmund and Samuel Wells, two of the children, became the owners in 1783. In 1826, Jonas Umstead bought the property for $3869.78, and in 1830 it passed into possession of Abraham Wanger, whose son George succeeded him in 1861. James Pugh obtained a patent, Nov. 4, 1713, for 700 acres on French Creek, and on May 23, 1721, sold 300 acres thereof to Samuel Nutt, the ironmaster, who had built a forge on this or adjacent land.

In 1841 the township was divided into North Coventry and South Coventry, and in 1844 East Coventry was formed by a division of North Coventry. In the latter year the line between South Coventry and East Vincent was established, as it was supposed to have been originally run.

COVENTRY TAXABLES, 1753.

John Luellin, John Souder, Martin Orner, Christian Browers, Marks Overholts, Andrew Huts, Stephen Smith, Elizabeth Engers, Nicolas Keller (miller), Samuel Overholts, John Mainshow, Michael Sink, George Titlo, Jacob Bach, John Stoner, on Schuylkill, Casper Engel, Uley Rynhart, Henry Brower, Andrew Mefferd, Mary Ash, Adam Ash, John Mace (?), Mary Grub, Abraham Grub, Joseph Burneston, John Willson, Samuel Himelry, Hugh Hugh, Peter Wanger, Lenard Funkrufe, John Grub, Jacob Morrin, Charles Rilles, Joseph Postler, Matthias Switzer, Benjamin Thomas, Michael Rees, Justis Linderman, George Craft, Samuel Crebill, Paul Ceiser, Michal Hulderman, Jacob Grofe, Peter Imsweiler, John Stoner, John Imhoofe, Adam Morria, John Owen, James Ingles, Albertes Arroin, John Paul and Jacob Longinacor (non-residents), Thomas Millard, Christian Barry, Jacob Thomas, Anna Nutt and Robert Grace (forge Comp.), James Erbuckle, Henry Bear, John Brower, John Wells, John Swaner, John Switzer, Christopher Holderman, Cartrout Shy, Henry Shinkell, "and John his inmate," Peter Engels, Wm. Martin, Mary Richard, Jacob Hok, Frederick Borten, Jacob Uptegrave, Richard Butler, James Born, Jacob Kerkeiser, Peter Hingels, Patrick Collings, Enoch Flower, Andrew Parks, Minicus Riddle, George Grimm.

Freemen.—Peter Lookenbill, Richard Vorhan, Jacob Switzer, Christopher Hick, Rynard Cunsuhouser, John Kent, Vandel Tumfilsor, Henry Fisher, Stephen Bower, Daniel Pener, Henry Pener.

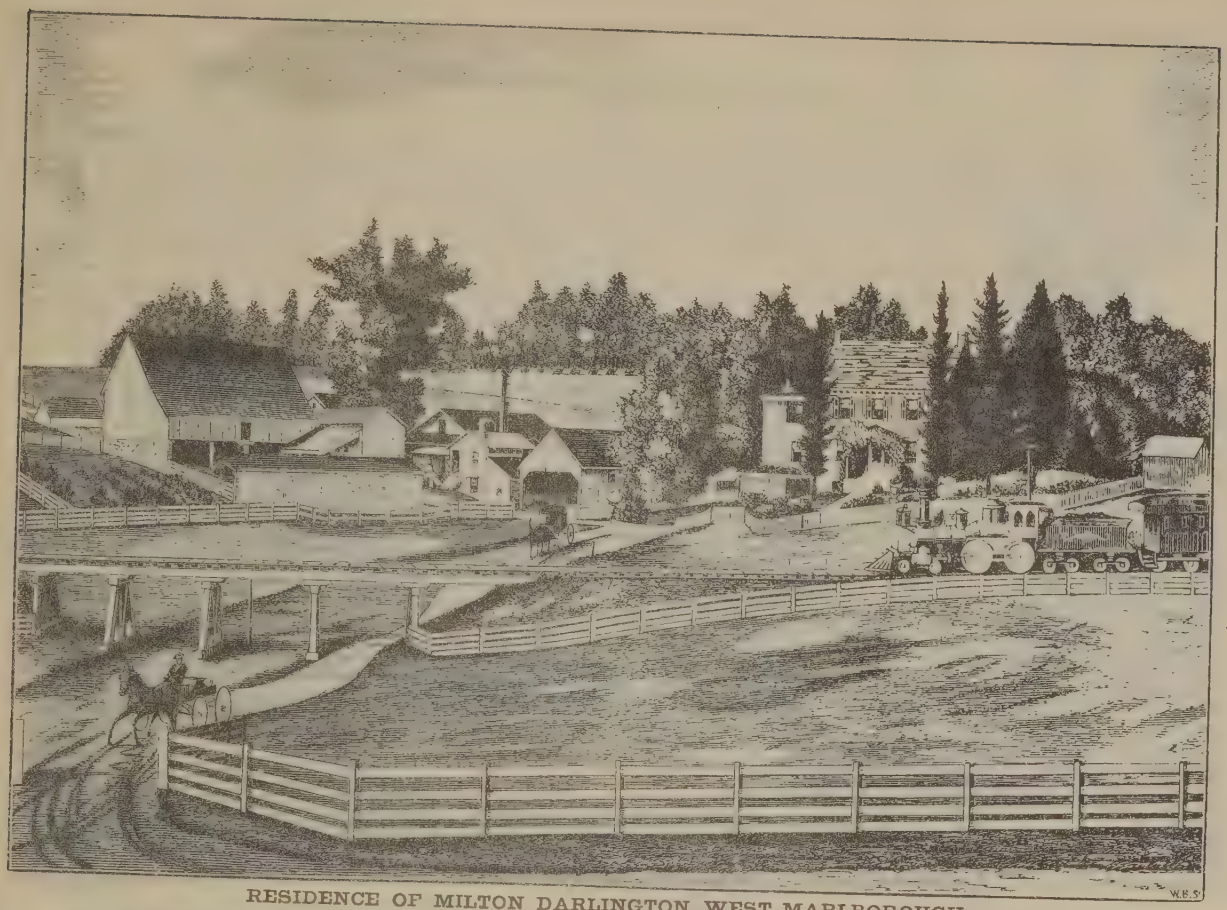
LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

James Arbuckle, Jacob Acker, John Acker, Peter Amole, Abraham Brower, Jacob Brower, Henry Brower, Henry Brower, Jr., Daniel Brower, Henry Banner, John Bowe, Henry Beer, Joseph Brooks, Daniel Beery, Peter Crumbaker, Adam Deam, Godfrey Dowenhauer, George Ditlow, John Davis, James English, Owen Evans, Conrad Grim, George Grouse, Anna Grubb, Abraham Grubb, Henry Grubb, John Highter, Rennard Gunsenhauser, Thomas Hockley, John High, Michael Halderman, Nicholas Herwick, Stopher Halderman, John Imhoff, Allan Jack, Jacob Kittingher, Jacob Keringer, Jacob Light, Jacob Longacre, Justus Linderman, Mary Keiser, Nicholas Keller, Nicholas Miller, Villdy Miller, Tobias Miller, Peter Mower, Martin Ornen, James Hockley & Potts, William Plaine, Christian Reiff, Robert Milhouse, Simon Meredy (Meredith), Abraham Moore, Jonathan Pugh, John Pugh, John Rinnard, Frederick Rinhard, Bastian Ruff, John Smith, Michael Swick, Abraham Sliver, Conrad Snither, Frederick Scholl, John Sowder, Ulrich Swither, John Switzer, Jacob Steger, John Varley, Martin Wofe, Susanah Wells, Jacob Fetterling, Jonas Rodrough, Richard Custard, Jacob Thomas, Henry Schenkel, Eve Brower, Jacob Row, Jacob Livegood, Daniel Engle, Michael Smith, David Grubb, Frederick Huck, Rees John, Rudolph Sheneman, John Holsenberger, Ludwick Stophel, and Nicholas Munshower.

DARBY.

TAXABLES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF 1715.

John Bethell, Jobe Harvey, John Haycock, Edward Philpot, Benjm Cliff, John Test, Josa Johnson (house & lot), John Sholers, Samuel

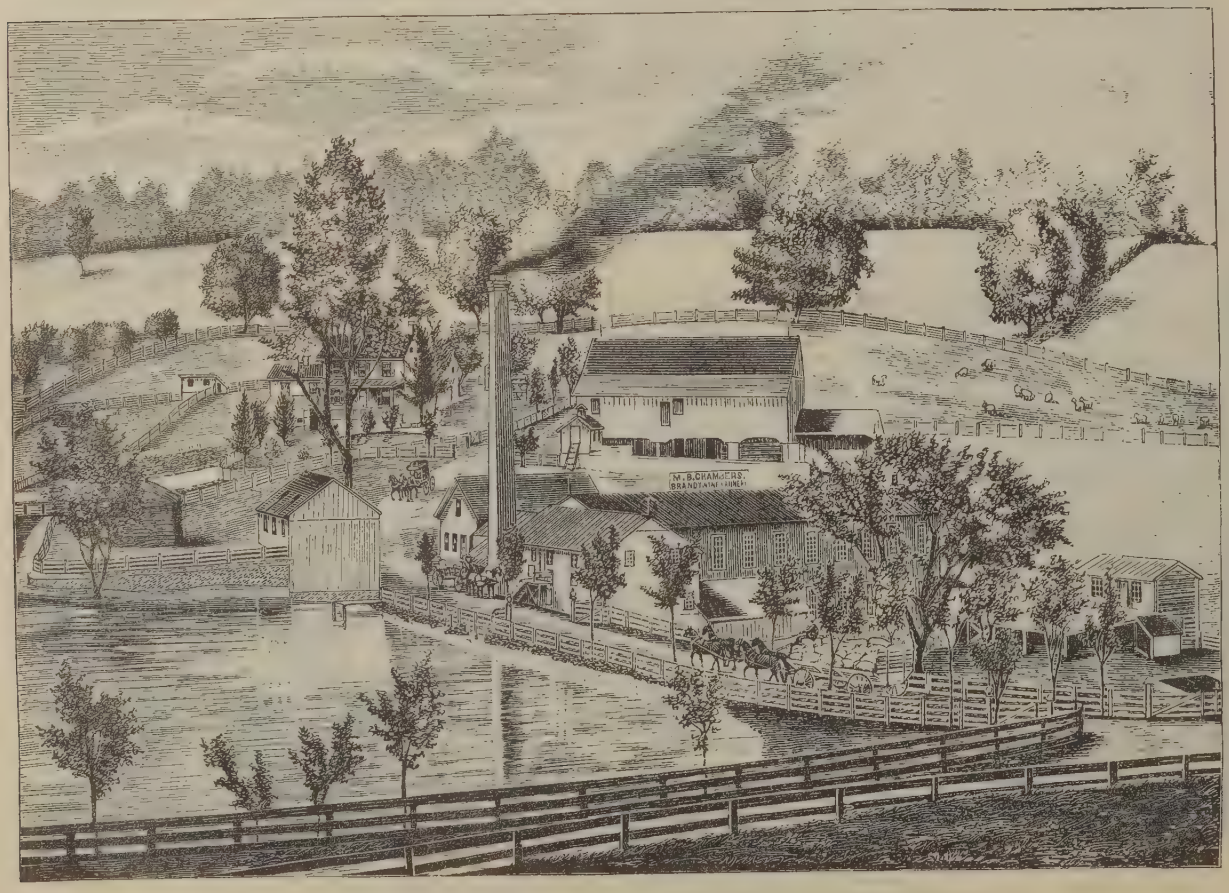


RESIDENCE OF MILTON DARLINGTON, WEST MARLBOROUGH

"There is not in this wide world a home half so sweet
As our home in old Kennet, where friends we may greet."—CHANDLER DARLINGTON.

RESIDENCE OF C. AND H. M. DARLINGTON, KENNET.

RESIDENCE AND STORE OF I. A. CLEAVER, BERWYN.



RESIDENCE AND TANNERY OF M. B. CHAMBERS, WEST BRADFORD.

Bradshaw, David Thomas, John Blunston, Sen^{r}, John Blunston, Jun^{r}, John Wood, Thomas Pulford, John Worth, Enoch Bonsall, Jacob Bonsall, Roger Balley, Anthony Morgan, George Wood, Michell Blunston, Samuel Sellars, John Marshall, Samu^{l} Hood, John Thomas, Joshua ffearn, Thomas Bardshaw, Samuel Garrot, Wm. Garrot, Adam Roades, Thomas Lewis, Samuel Lewis, Abraham Lewis, Isaac Colier, Wm. Barnet, James Whitakers, Joseph Need, John Davis, Samuel Levis, Thomas Broom, Josiah Hibbert, John Hood, John Hallawell, William Smith, Thomas Hood, William Smith, Jun^{r}, Widd^{w} Bartram, Rich^{d} Parker, Anthony Lee, Lewis Davis, Mathias Natcilus, Morton Mortonson, Charles Yokecam, Andrew Youran, Swan Boon, Hance Boon, Mathias Mortonson, William Northam, John Broom, Thomas Worth.

ffree Men.—Thomas Worth, John Parker, Will^{m} Prest, John Wallis, Thomas Philips, ffrancis Youran, Thomas Edwards.

This township was one of the first settled in the county, but is now a part of Delaware County.

DONEGAL.

TAXABLES IN ASSESSMENT OF 1724.

James Le tort, James Mitchell, George Stewart, John Galbreath, Jonah Devenporte, David McClure, Alex^{r} Hutchison, Ronald Chambers, John Alison, John Haris, Patrick Campbell, Thomas Willkens, Samuell Fulton, William Wilkens, Evin Evin, John Burt, John Gardner, Peter Allen, James Galbreath, John Mitchell, Robert Mondy, Alex^{r} McKeen, Joseph Woork, Ritchard Alison, Robert Bowhinan, James Cunnigham, Samuell Smith, James Rodey, Thomas Howard, Gordon Howard, Thomas Ballie, Will^{m} Maybee, Will^{m} Hay, Robert Mcfarlan, Hugh White, John Taylor, Ephram Moor, Robert Midltown, Hugh Mckeen, Will^{m} Brams, James Smith, John Kar, Malcom Kar, John Davison, James Kyle, And^{r} Cornish, Wm. Grant, Stephen Atkinson, Joseph Clapam, Edward Daugherty, James Patterson, John Mckerty.

Non-resident Land.—Jeramayi Longhorn, in bucks County; Peter Bazilon, in this County.

This township was organized in 1723, from a part of Conestoga, and David Jones appeared at court May 28th as constable. It is now a part of Lancaster County.

DOWNINGTOWN.

Downingtown was incorporated by decree of court May 12, 1859, and by an election held at the Swan Hotel on the 28th of that month Capt. James Lockhart was chosen first burgess. The borough limits embraced 760 acres, taken from the township of East Caln.

In 1702 surveys were made here in right of purchases made in England, viz.: for Joseph Cloud, 225 acres; for Jeremiah Collett, 375 acres; for Robert Vernon, 600 acres; and for Daniel Smith, 1000 acres. The last tract was on the west side of the creek, its eastern line perhaps being where Downing Street is now laid. The other tracts were rectangular and lay directly east of this line, that of Cloud being mostly south of, while the Vernon tract extended farther north than, the borough limits. Joseph Hickman was perhaps the first resident owner of the Collett tract, which he sold to Thomas Moore. The latter, with his brother John, also purchased the Veron tract, but the whole 975 acres became the property of Thomas, who erected a mill on the east side of Brandywine as early as 1716. The Smith tract being divided by a north and south line, the eastern half became the property of George Aston, and subsequently, in 1739, of Roger Hunt, while the western half was purchased by Thomas Lindley, who sold in 1724 to Thomas Parke.

Thomas Moore died about 1736, after which the property was purchased by John Taylor, June 25, 1738, and sold by him to different persons. Thomas Downing bought 561 acres July 4, 1739, it being nearly all that lay north of the Philadelphia road. In 1752 a number of the citizens of this vicinity petitioned the commissioners for a bridge over the Brandywine, but with what success has not been discovered. In 1784 the place was generally called Milltown, but sometimes Downingstown. July 4, 1876, the citizens of Downingtown celebrated the centennial anniversary of independence by a public meeting, at which the history of the locality, prepared by Dr. John P. Edge, was read as a part of the ceremonies.

EASTTOWN.

Easttown township was erected about the year 1704. It is first mentioned on the court records by the appointment of William Thomas as its constable, on Dec. 27, 1704–5. It was doubtless so named on account of its position. Its territory was included in the original survey made for the Welsh, and was settled by them.

In the assessment of 1715 we thus find the

EASTTOWN RATE.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Hugh	0	2	6
Ellis Hughes	0	2	6
Hugh Jones	0	1	0
Morgan Hugh	0	1	0
Philip David	0	1	0
Dav^{d} Davis and Jn^{o}. Harris.	0	2	0
John David	0	1	0
Evan Thomas	0	0	10
Owen Hugh	0	0	10
Rich^{d} Evans	0	0	10
Thomas Edwards	0	2	6
Non-resident Land.			
William Sharlaw	0	13	9
John Pugh	0	0	10
Owen Humphery	0	2	1
Total	1	11	8

In 1800 the town of Glassley was laid out on the turnpike, near what is now Berwyn (late Reeseville), by Robert McClenachan. Beginning with the old Lancaster Road or High Street, we find, in succession, North, Turnpike, South and Pearl Streets. From the west end of the plot we pass from Green to Harrison, Franklin, Washington, Thompson, Wayne, and McClenachan Streets. The lots were 36 feet in front, and from 70 to 160 feet in depth. A large number were sold, but the owners neglected to improve, and for a long time the grounds were unfenced.

The township is most noted as the home of the Wayne family, the founder of which, Anthony Wayne, first appears in the assessment of 1724.

EASTTOWN TAXABLES, 1753.

Thomas McCain, Isaac Wayn, Francis Wayn, Mark Morris, Nicholas John, Peter Eliot, John McCorcle, Ann Ellis, Isaac Minshall, John Marron, Benj^{a} Junkin, Adam Trehorn, Thomas Hingham, John Steel, Humphry Wayn, Hugh Reed, Benj^{a} Hugh, Edward William, Griffith James, Hugh Win, Jennis Davis, Humphry Ellis, Andrew Mcguyer, Thomas John, David John, Patrick McCarty, Isaac Worrel, Elizabeth Howell, Elick-sander Nuckle, Tho Crass, Rich^{d} McCaddin, Isaac Hughs, Nathaniel Clapole, Charles Colling, Anthony Wayn, Morris Matson.

Inmates.—Andrew Nelson, James Porter, Arthur Moore.

Freemen.—Samuel Davis, John Harthorn, Isaac Taylor, John Borland, Robert Car, Abraham Wayn, John Hampton, Daniel Cook, James Cook.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Andrew Steel, Anthony Wayne, James Scott, Joseph Gilbert, Lewis Morris, John Morris, James Morris, Whitehead Wetherby, Samuel Vanleer, Thomas McKean, Robert Stephen, Robert McGoogin, David Rees, William Hunter, John Steel, Frederick Landes, Morris Morris, Benjamin Junkin, Thomas Tucker, Evan Evans, William Griffith,

Philip Sheaff, Thomas Moore, Jonathan Moore, Martha Davis, William Melchior, Henry Fox, John Llewellyn, Michael Binger, Casper White, Abel Hammer, Thomas Williams, Peter Uble, John Butler, Griffith Williams, David Morgan, Margaret Bell, Nathan Lewis, Thomas Welch, Joseph Massey, Thomas Massey, Ann Ellis, Abraham Davis.

JULIUS F. A. SACHSE.

The name given by Mr. Sachse to his place of sixty acres is "Sachsenstein," so called after the old family-seat in Germany, near Erfurt, the ruins of which still exist. He erected his residence in 1872 as a summer retreat, but in 1877 made it his permanent residence. His place is situated in Easttown township, in the western part thereof, near the Leopard, and about one and a half miles from Berwyn Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is located in a neighborhood around which cluster rich historic associations of the Revolutionary war, and is but a short distance from Paoli, the scene of the British massacre of Sept. 20, 1777. His residence is a most beautiful one, and its surroundings tasteful and elegant, showing the taste of its proprietor, who in horticulture is a master-mind. He is a merchant, doing business in Philadelphia, but gives much attention and time to his elegant homestead in constant improvements to its comfort and beauty. His land is in two tracts, one of forty-nine acres, the other of ten acres and six perches. The former was a part of a five-thousand-acre tract sold by William Penn in England, before he first came to America (7th month 13, 1681 O. S.), to James Claypoole, and to whom he made a deed, 12th month 17, 1684, for ten hundred and fifty acres. Claypoole's executors sold part of it to Adam Roades, whose executors conveyed sixty-nine acres to Anthony Wayne; his estate conveyed same to Benjamin Weatherby, whose executors sold it to Andrew Steele, who conveyed fifty-one acres thereof to John Evans, from whom it descended to his brother, Thomas B., thence, by will, to Hannah M. E. Kaufman, of whose executors Mr. Sachse purchased forty-nine acres, April 1, 1875. The other tract came down through Lydia Ellis, Lydia Minshall, Thomas Henderson, Benjamin Weatherby, Mary Norris, John Dickinson, William Smith, David Jones (the famous Baptist preacher of Revolutionary memory), Horatio Gates Jones, Ann W. Haley, John P. Lewis, of whose executors Mr. Sachse bought it Aug. 26, 1872.

EDGMONT.

TAXABLES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF 1715.

John Worrall, Joseph Baker, Philip Yarnold, John Worrilaw, Ephir: Jackson, Joseph Pennell, John Broomell, David Register, William Hiddings, John Golding, Rebecca Powell, John Gregory, Thomas Vernon, Thomas Dawson, Joseph Baker, Simon Acres, Edward Thompson, Jacob Taylor, John Clues, Nathan Evans, John Holdston, Caleb Thompson, William Willis, Robert Williamson, Evan Howell, William Adams, Rich^{d} Pritchard, Evan Lewis.

ffree Men.—William Clues, John Hiddings, William ffond.

Non-resident Land.—Bostock's land, John Kingsman.

This township is now a part of Delaware County.

ELK.

This township was formed from East Nottingham in 1857, and received the name of Elk at the suggestion of Charles Ramsey. It is bounded on the east by Big Elk Creek, and Little Elk flows through it. Lewisville, in this township, was named in honor of Lewis J. Jones, who was the first to build there. He was buried at Sharp's graveyard. His father, Nathan Jones, lived near, in the edge of Maryland.

FAGG'S MANOR.

About the year 1702 some surveys were made to the west of the London tract, as Londongrove was then called, for Letitia Penn and her brother William. This land, however, was so far beyond the regular settlements that nothing could be done towards selling it to actual settlers, and so it remained for many years. There were two tracts of 5000 acres each, although there is some evidence that Letitia's, which lay nearest to the London tract, contained at first 7175 acres. Her tract was called Fagg's Manor, in honor of Sir John Fagg, and the name has been handed down to the present time, being more particularly kept alive by the Presbyterian church, which is situated near the northwest corner of the manor.

After a time the land became exposed to the encroachments of irresponsible squatters, who destroyed the timber in order to raise a little grain, but made no great improvements. John Taylor notes in his memorandum-book that on the 3d of April, 1730, he "went and warned the Irish off Fagg's Manor." James Logan, as the attorney of Letitia Aubrey, appears to have had the oversight of her lands, and occasionly wrote to John Taylor concerning this tract. On the 16th of August, 1735, he wrote an order to the latter requesting him to survey in the manor for John Meas 200 acres, "more or less, as may best suit his conveniency (yet not exceeding 250), where he is now settling, to be held by him on his complyance with the terms of his said agreement with me, in behalf of the said Letitia."

The manor was resurveyed by warrant dated 5th of April, 1737, and a patent for the same signed by Thomas Penn on the 16th of May following. It was described as being near Marlborough township, in the county of Chester,—

Beginning at a white-oak at a corner of Wm. Penn's Manor [now the S. E. corner of W. Fallowfield]; thence east 606 perches, part by vacant land and part by land of David Kennedy, to a post; thence South by vacant land 1400 perches to a marked tree, and West 606 perches to a white oak; thence North by vacant lands, Israel Robinson's land, and William Penn's Manor, 1400 perches to the beginning: containing 5000 acres and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads and highways.

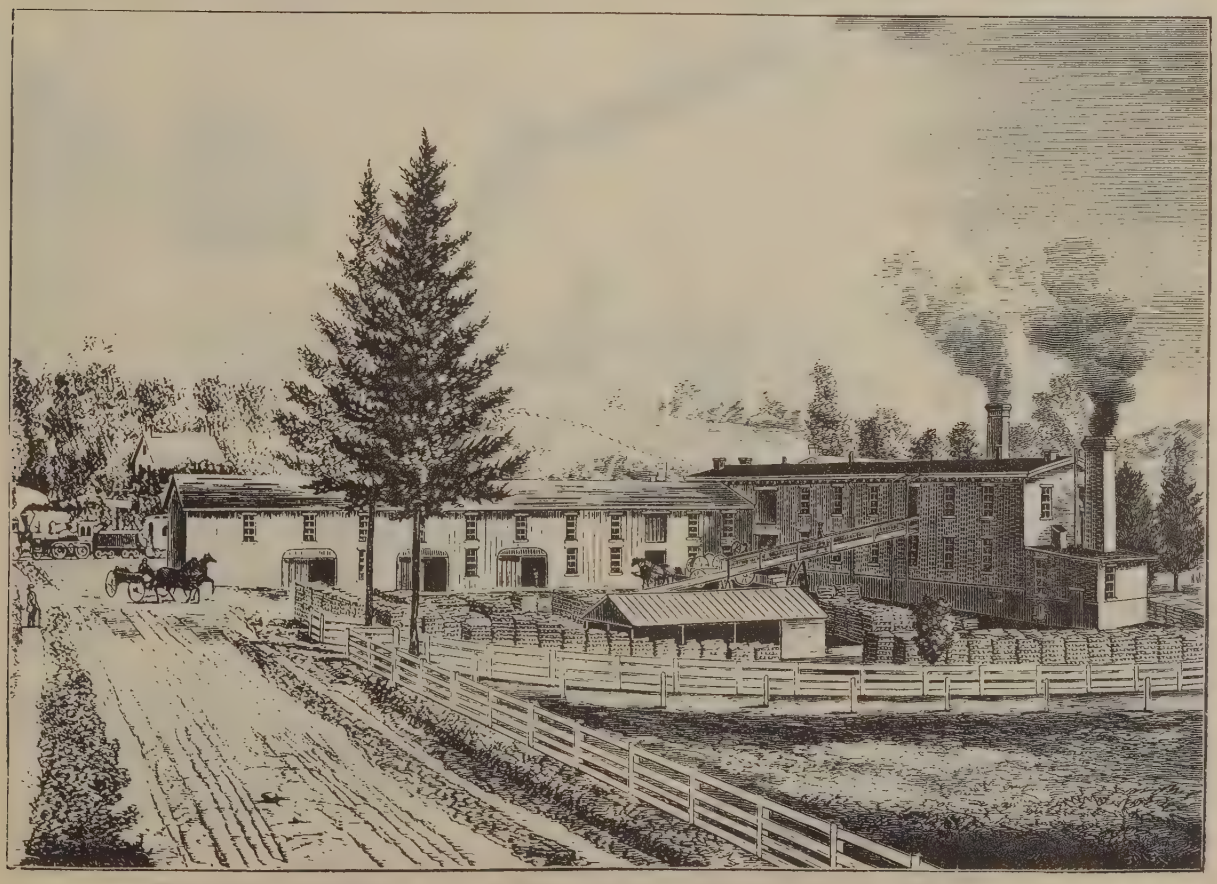
There was a space nearly a mile and a quarter wide between this and the line of Londongrove, which at that time was mostly vacant. None of the old lines remain on our county map, except perhaps a part of the south line of Penn township.

The land in Fagg's Manor was divided among the settlers into many tracts, and the divisions numbered on a plan of the whole, but, with a few exceptions, the settlers did not pay for the land or get deeds for the same for several years after, and in the meanwhile the improvements passed from one owner to another, so that the deeds in many cases were not granted to the original settlers. Letitia Aubrey, by her will, dated July 20, 1744, devised her property in Pennsylvania to her nephew, William Penn (son of her brother William), and to his daughter, Christiana Gulielma Penn, after his death. This nephew, a grandson of the

Eastlown.

"SACHSENSTEIN."

RESIDENCE OF J. F. SACHSE, LEOPARD, PA.



STRAHORN, PIERSON & CO., WHEEL AND SPOKE FACTORY, TOUGHKENAMON.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES C. ROBERTS, EAST BRANDYWINE.

JAMES C. ROBERTS' WOOLEN-MILLS, NEAR DOWNINGTOWN.

first proprietor, did not long survive his aunt, but died Feb. 6, 1746. His daughter, in 1755, appointed William Peters and Richard Hockley, of Philadelphia, her attorneys, who sold several tracts in Fagg's Manor in 1758 and later. Thus to Hugh Luckey they conveyed 94 acres and allowance, now in Upper Oxford, formerly laid out to Alice Charlton, being lot No. 13; also to same 140 acres adjoining, formerly laid out to Lawrence Keliah, being lot No. 14; to Thomas Charlton 182½ acres, now in Penn township; to William McMullin 175½ acres, lot No. 21, and to same 118½ acres, formerly laid out to David White, being lot No. 29; also, by deed of June 15, 1759, to Job Ruston, James Cochran, William Boyd, David Ramsey, and John Taylor, 9 acres and 28 perches, in trust for the Presbyterian congregation now known as Fagg's Manor Church, reciting a purchase thereof in 1742, and the erection of a house of worship thereon by the Presbyterians. Other purchasers were Job Ruston, Samuel Cross, William Shields, James Strawbridge, John Finney, etc.

Owing to the very great irregularity in shape of the surveys, and the uncertainty in regard to the township lines, it would be difficult to give the exact locations of the early settlers so as to be readily understood by the reader, yet we offer the following remarks: John Maes settled on Elk Creek, in the southwest corner of the manor, where his land, 208 acres, lies, partly in Lower Oxford and partly in Penn. The lands of the following are supposed to have been wholly or mostly in Upper Oxford, viz.: Job Ruston, David White, James McMullen, John Beard, James Glan, (or Glenn), Lawrence Keliah, Alice Charlton, Andrew Moore, and William Pinkerton.

In Londonderry, John Criswell; the northwest corner of the manor, John Dickey, James Gilliland, Moses Thompson; the northeast corner, John Ramsay, David Allen, William Cummings, Robert Barnet, and James Ramsay; in Penn township, John McKee, Daniel McLane, George Miller, Henry Charlton, Samuel Fleming, Hugh Lucky, Robert Brown, James Strawbridge, John McGrew, Matthew Harbeson, Thomas Province, Richard Carson, John Hays, William Young, William Finney, and William Graham, the latter being in the southeast corner of the manor. Many of these names will be recognized as those of families still in the same neighborhood.

There seems to have been an intention to make a township of the manor, and in 1734 there was a separate assessment made thereof, in which the following names appear:

John ffreaser, James Hall, John Rogers, James McTeer, John McMurray, Samuel ffleming, Henry Charleton, David Kennedy, Daniel Hammond, Robert Callwell, David McClaskey, Robert Robson, William McClanican, John Croswell, John Douglass, Widow Thomson, Daniel McClain, Thomas Province, Thomas Wetherspoon, Joseph Kenegan, William Neal, William Grimes, Arthur Steward.

EAST FALLOWFIELD AND WEST FALLOWFIELD.

Fallowfield is supposed to have been named in honor of Lancelot Fallowfield, of Great Strickland, in Westmoreland Co., England, who was one of the first purchasers of land from William Penn. John Salkeld, a noted Quaker preacher, who came from that part of England, bought the right of Lancelot Fallowfield, and took up land in that township in 1714, and may have suggested the name. In 1718 the name appears in the assessment with only three taxables,—Thomas Wooddell, George Lenard, Robert Holly. After this Sadsbury and Fallowfield formed one assessment until November, 1728, when the boundaries were defined by order of court, viz.: northward with East Sadsbury, eastward with the settled limits of Bradford, southward with Marlborough to the northeast corner of Penn's Manor, thence west 800 perches, and northwest to Octorara Creek, thence up the same to the line of Sadsbury. The next year the list of taxables was as follows:

Robert Coughran, James Coughran, Robert Moore, Robert Bunting, John Poston, Robert Boyl, John Boyl, James Clark, James Arbuckle, James Taylor, Joseph Pareck (Parke), Joseph Wilson, Ann Wilson, Robert McCluer, Jacob Martin, Robert ffleming, James Scot, Thomas Coole, William Wilson, David Hastings, David Hastings, Jr., Thomas Woddall, Simeon Woodrow, Patrick Montgomery, William Adams, Nicholas Jones, Patrick Adams, Arthur Parke, John Stringer, George Miller.

Freemen.—Archibald McNet, Sam[ll] fforbes.

February, 1731–2, petitions were addressed to the court for a division of the township by the north branch of Doe Run, now called Buck Run, and the request renewed seven years later, but it was not till 1743 that the matter was accomplished. At the time of this division we find among the inhabitants of the eastern part the names of Blelock, Bentley, Dennis, Fleming, Filson, Hanna, Hayes, and Mode; and in the western part the names of Adams, Cochran, Moore, Parke, and Wilson. A part of West Marlborough was subsequently added to East Fallowfield.

There was much difficulty about the line between West Fallowfield and the townships southward, and in 1748 it was run at different times and by different surveyors.

In 1841 the line between West Fallowfield and Upper Oxford was run by order of court, with the view of ascertaining its exact location, which had become uncertain, and as the result a considerable strip of land, embracing some farms, which had theretofore been supposed to be in Upper Oxford, was found to be in West Fallowfield. The line between these townships is the northern line of William Penn, Jr.'s, manor.

In 1853, West Fallowfield, then the largest township in the county, was divided, and the eastern division called Highland township, the western division, adjoining the Lancaster County line, retaining the old name. Highland township thus intervenes between East Fallowfield and West Fallowfield, which is not the case with any other townships in the county bearing the same general name.

The paper-mill of W. & A. Mode is located in this township, at Modena, on the west branch of the Brandywine, about two miles from Coatesville. The water-power was first leased in 1742, by their great-grandfather, Alexander Mode, from Henry Hayes, but was used for more than fifty years to run saw- and fulling-mills. In 1810, William Mode, son of Alexander, laid the foundation of the main building of the present structure, and in 1812 his sons, Alexander and William, commenced the manufacture of paper. The daily product of paper then was about 250 pounds, made sheet by sheet, air-dried and tub sized, requiring weeks, and sometimes months, to prepare it for market. The present firm on one occasion had paper

made, dried, and cut into sheets in three hours after the rags were assorted. In 1839, William, the senior member of the old firm, died, and in 1840 the business was discontinued, the rag-room being turned into a cocoonery; but the

WILLIAM AND ALEXANDER MODE'S MILL.

explosion of the *multicaulis* bubble made this a short-lived experiment. In 1850, William and Alexander Mode, sons of William, remodeled the old building, added a large wing for the introduction of improved machinery, and have continued the business to the present time, increasing the daily product of the mill to 2500 pounds. To do this, however, necessitated the addition of steam to the motive power.

On Buck Run, in the same township, are six or seven other paper-mills, one of which, known as Rokeby Paper-

ROKEBY PAPER-MILLS.

Mill, is said to be on the site of the first rolling-mill in this country. This mill was built by the present proprietor, J. B. Broomell, who established the paper manufacture at this place in 1866. The product consists of hardware-paper, manilla and heavy wrappers, and binders' boards.

EAST FALLOWFIELD TAXABLES, 1753.

Alexander Matthews, Price Travello, John Montgomery, David Powell, William Mackey, William Hannah, Francis Boggs, Joseph Hays, Robert Carson, Will Filson, Davison Filson, George Bently, Thomas Dines, John Weith, John Bently, James Hays, Rebeckah Mode, Francis Morris, John Flemin, James Flemin, Joseph McConaghy, Thomas McVen, Hugh Henny, Samuel Filson, Theophilus Bleak, James Blelock, Andrew Scott, David Beleiff, Duncan McCalister, Thomas Heslip, Jeffry Bently, William Crow, Nenion Young, James McKim, Robert Greir, Daniel McPeik.

Inmates.—James Marshall, Adam Clark, Joseph Wilson, James Mathis, John Laghlan, Francis Gahie, Thomas Brown, John Stuart, Andrew McCaslin, Charles Bradly, John Shully, Joseph Davis, James Charlors, John Mackey, Robert Smith, constable.

Freemen.—Samuel McNeir, Tally Rogers, James Burch, Samuel Davis, Benjamin Wales, James Harron, Will Ferson, Matthew Moorhead, William Jones, James Poleek, William Stuart, George Ritchment, Thomas Swan, John Gibbins.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Jarman Davis, David Bailey, Andrew Scott, Patrick Caison, James Blelock, William Freeman, Philip Dougherty, Thomas Scott, Thomas Haslip, Robert Young, Jeffrey Bently, John Bently, Andrew Oliphant, William Mode, Mary Hayse, William Grant, Robert Allen, Samuel Armstrong, John Elliott, William McFarson (McPherson?), William Peoples, John Patterson, Hugh Stewart, Davidson Filson, John Worth, John Hanna, John Wiley, William Wiley, William Marcey, Joseph Arthurs, Joseph Powel, John Powel, Abraham Wolfington, Jonathan Chalfant, John McFarson, Nesbet Lockart, William Harlan, Isaac Pyle, Jacob Chandler, Garrett Gevode, John Passmore, John Filson, Samuel Thornton, Charles Carroll, Esq., James Campbell, William Parkhill, John Boyd.

WEST FALLOWFIELD TAXABLES, 1753.

Alexander Crothers, Andrew Gibson, Alexander Gibson. Abram Johnston, Alexander Tassy, Andrew Reed, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Alexander Willson, Daniel Karr, David Cochran, David Brooks, Daniel Morrison, Daniel Harkin, David Leggate, David Maxwell, David Hasting, David Wills, Ezekiel Moor, Gaion Heathrinton, Henry Heathrinton, Henry O'Canning, John Heathrinton, James Cochran, James McCormick, Joseph Stringer, Joseph Adams, Isaac Woodroe, James Smith, John Poston, John Park, Joseph Park, John McGloughlin, John Crothers, John Bell, John Mortimore, John Weldon, John Jones, James Dourough, John Dunn, James McCollough, John Love, John Watson, James Glendening, John McDowell, Joseph Adair, James Allison, James Kyterra, Matthew Shields, Nathan Cherry, Philip Offaran, Philip Trainer, Robert Hamble, Richard Kennedy, Robert Boyle, Robert Young, Robert Cowden, Robert Burns, Robert Steell, Richard Lee, Simeon Woodroe, Stephen Cochran, Thomas Gibson, Thomas Willson, Thomas Officer, Thomas Berrett, William Noble, Will. Kayle, Will. Stringer, Will. Adams, Will. Adams, Will. Bunton, Will. Rankin, Will. Boggs, Will. Wilson, John Adams; constable, James Crothers.

Freemen.—James Falkiner, John Kirkpatrick, James Huston, George Coapland, Daniel Thompson, Arthur Graham, James Johnson.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Joseph Adams, William Adams, Robert Burns, John Bell, William Banting, Robert Bell, Widow Boid, William Boggs, Patterson Bell, David Brooks, George Cowpland, Nathan Cochran, James Cochran, Robert Cochran, Stephen Cochran, George Cochran, John Caruthers, Robert Cowden, John Danold, James Dunn, Samuel Futhey, Hugh Fearon, Archibald Guy, James Glendening, Adam Glendening, George Gibson, Alexander Gibson, Andrew Gibson, James Hannum, William Haslett, Nathan Hayes, Ebenezer Harper, Robert Hamill, Richard Irwin, John Irwin, Thomas Irwin, John Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Kees, Thomas Love, James Langhead, James Logan, David Ligget, James Ligget, George McGuire, James McCausland, Thomas McClure, Patrick McLaughlin, James McCormick, William McIlhaney, Andrew Moore, Robert Noble, Thomas Officer, Ellis Pusey, Israel Pemberton, Arthur Park, John Park, Andrew Reed, Francis Ruth, James Rankin, William Reed, James Smith, John Smith, James Scott, William Stringer, James Smith, Jr., George Sloan, Joseph Stringer, William Stringer, Jr., John Taylor, William Townsend, John Truman, William Vogan, Samuel Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Wallace, Sarah Weldon.

FRANKLIN.

This was formed in 1852, from the southeast part of New London township.*

EAST GOSHEN AND WEST GOSHEN.

Goshen was included in the original survey for the Welsh, but many surveys were made there for other purchasers, owing to delay on the part of the Welsh to settle the land. It seems to have been organized as a township in 1704, as Cadwalader Ellis appeared at court as constable for the township in that year, previous to which it was considered a part of Westtown.

The first assessment list preserved is that of 1715, which contains the following taxables:

	£	s.	d.
Ellis, David	0	8	0
John ffinsher	0	2	0
Cadwallad^{r} Ellis	0	3	0
Ellis Williams	0	1	6
George Ashbridge	0	6	0
Mordecai Bean	0	1	6
Thomas Paschall	0	2	8
Joseph Woodward	0	2	6
Isaac Heans	0	1	6
Alexander Bean	0	2	0
Robert Eachis	0	2	0
John Heans	0	2	6
John Wall	0	1	8
David Balley	0	2	0
ffree Men.			
Benony Griffith	0	4	0
Thomas Evans	0	4	0
Non-resident Land.			
Edward Jones	0	2	1
Griffith Owen	0	5	10
Thomas Jones	0	2	1
Robert Jones	0	2	1
Total	2	18	5

The southwest part of Goshen was mostly taken up in right of Thomas Lloyd, whose executors sold two tracts of 797 and 850 acres to William Crouch, of London, in 1706. They also sold, 5, 21, 1702, to John Haines, of New Jersey, 965 acres, which now includes that part of the borough of West Chester lying south of Gay Street. This continued in the Haines and Matlack families many years. North of this, and west of High Street, a tract of 630 acres was patented to Nathaniel Puckle, and afterwards passed into the Hoopes family. East of High Street lay about 1100 acres of Richard Thomas, who lived in Whiteland. He sold the same by divisions running from north to south, beginning at the west side,—to Edward Jones (?), 200 acres; Robert Eachus, 200; Joseph Collins, 125; Thomas Evans, 175; Mordecai Bane, 200; Alexander Bane, 200 acres.

John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwm, Commott of Pennllyn, in the county of Merioneth, and Edward Jones, of Bala, in the said county, chirurgeon, purchased from William Penn, by lease and release of Sept. 16 and 17, 1681, 5000 acres in Pennsylvania. They, however, were simply agents or trustees for themselves and others, as shown by the following paper:†

"An account of w^{t} sum of money every ffriend in Penllyn hath Layd out to buy land in Pensilvania & w^{t} quantity of Acres of Land each is to have and w^{t} sum of Quit Rent falls upon every one.

	pounds.			Acres.	Quit-Rents.	
"John Tho	25	0	0	1250	12*s.*	6*d.*
Hugh Rob^{t}	12	10	0	625	6	3
Ed^{d} Jones	6	5	0	312½	3	1½
Rob^{t}. David	6	5	0	312½	3	1½
Evan Rees	6	5	0	312½	3	1½
John Ed^{d}	6	5	0	312½	3	1½
Ed^{d}. Owen	6	5	0	312½	3	1½
Will. Ed^{d}	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Ed^{d}. Rees	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Will. Jones	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Tho. Rich	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Rees John W^{m}	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Tho. Lloyd	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Cadd^{r} Morgan	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
John Watkin	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Hugh John	3	2	6	156¼	1	6¾
Gainor Rob^{t}	3	2	6	166¼	1	6¾
	100	0	0	5000	2	10"

John Thomas and Edward Jones executed deeds to the other purchasers before coming to this country. On Holme's map of the early surveys a tract on Schuylkill (in Merion) is set down for Edward Jones and company, "being 17 families." This did not include their whole purchase of 5000 acres, for one-half of each person's share was located in Goshen by direction of a warrant for subdividing the Welsh tract. John Thomas died in Wales, 3, 3, 1683, but his children, who arrived in Pennsylvania in November of that year, and who bore the name of Jones, took up half his purchase in Goshen. Edward Jones, Edward Rees, William ap Edward, and others arrived Aug. 13, 1682. Cadwalader Morgan and Hugh John sold their shares in Goshen to John Roberts, who married Gainor Roberts, another purchaser, and by this means came into possession of 262 acres in Goshen. His only son, Robert Roberts, sold 230 acres of this to Thomas Goodwin in 1749. The Goodwin homestead is still in the family, having descended to Mary Goodwin, now wife of Samuel R. Downing. An addition was built to the house in 1803, on which are the initials G. R. & L., for Richard and Lydia Goodwin. The present residence of S. R. Downing and wife is on another part of the original tract, which for a time was out of the family.

East of the Richard Thomas tract was one of 346 acres, in the name of Evan Jones and company, and beyond this was Ellis David's tract of nearly equal size; then came Thomas Jones and company (children of John Thomas) with 635 acres.

Robert Williams is claimed to have been the first settler in the township, but others followed soon after. The Ashbridge family was one of the earliest and most prominent.

Feb. 29, 1731–2, the inhabitants of Goshen petitioned the court, representing,—

"That the northern Boundaries of the s^{d} Township are not fully determined but Remain very Uncertain, by means whereof your Petitioners are in great Danger of being Infested with Profligate persons

* See New London.

† James J. Levick, M.D., in *Pennsylvania Magazine*, iv. 313.

who flee hither from the neighbouring Provinces; Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that you will be pleased to fix the Limits of the 6d Township, according as they are in a draught which your Petitioners beg leave to present, set forth and Described, And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall pray, &c.

"Stephen Beakes.	Daniel Hoopes.
Thomas Evans.	David Davies.
John Eachus.	George Ashbridge, Junr.
Mordecai Baine, Juner.	Ellis Williams.
Isaac Varnon.	John Wall.
John Bakar.	Alexander Bane.
John Collins.	Joseph Collins.
William Trego.	John Haines.
Mordecai James.	Isaac Haines.
Richard Parks.	Mordecai Bane.
John Culbertson.	John Burros.
Richd Jones.	Josc Matlack.
Joseph Garratt.	James Rushton.
John Ashbridge.	Thomas Price.
William Beaumont.	Daniel Hopes, Junr.
James Serrill.	George Ashbridge."

At the same time another petition was presented by settlers on the borders of Goshen and Whiteland, complaining that there was now a disposition to thrust them out of both townships, and asking for a settlement of the line. These persons were William Atherton, George Bostock, Jonas Otley, John Ingrom, William Taylor, Thomas Atherton, Henry Olless, Evan Jones, Edward Pugh, George Morgan, George Garrett, John Williams, and John Holland.

The township was reduced by the erection of the borough of West Chester in 1788. In 1817 it was divided into East and West Goshen.

GOSHEN TAXABLES, 1753.

George Ashbridge, Aaron Ashbridge, David Davis, Hannah Ashbridge, Thomas Goodwin, Ann Ruston, Isaac Vernon, Thomas Spikeman, John Chapman, John Howell, Isaac Haines, Junr, Isaac Haines, William Been, Thomas Evens, William Johnson, John Wall, John Hoopes, Daniel Hoopes, Nathan Sharples, Joseph Collins, Joseph Matlack, Isaiah Matlack, Nathan Matlack, John Eachus, William Trego, Joseph Ray, John Crawford, James Batten, Joseph Boggs, Stephen Beaks, George Smith, Jonathan Davis, Amos Davis, David Buchanan, John Brown, Ellis Haines, Joshua Thomson, Isaac Williams, Mathias Leamy, George Bostock, Roger Cain, James Otley, Henry Caudery, John Beaumont, Will. Davis, Henry Thomson, Saml Waln, Adam Cypher, Joseph Garratt, David Haines, James Walters, Charles Gordon, Joseph Wall, Thomas Rees (?), Ellis Davis, Caleb Garrett, Daniel Bane, Jonathan Millison, Charles Howell, Bartholomew Tims, Richard Jones, Rees Jones, Caleb Way, William Rattue, Nathaniel Moore, David Dunwoody, Thomas Garratt, Philip McGowen, Gasper Gresener, Samuel Oakes, Francis Mechem, Joseph Bene, Samuel Phips, Ellis William, Robert William, Thos. Lewis, Richard Dilworth, Margaret Starr, James Gilbreath, Thomas Hoops, James Pierce.

Freemen.—John Townsend, Lawrence Townsend, Barnitt Swiger, Thos. Taylor, Benjamin Lane, William Vough, Thomas Parvin, Robert McGloughlin, John Fleming, Hana Yurgle, James Bryan, John Hall, Martin Shuler, John Michem, John Skelton, Patrick McMullin, William Dykes, Nathl Twyniy.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

George Ashbridge, Aaron Ashbridge, Joshua Ashbridge, William Bane, Joseph Beaumont, Alexander Boggs, John Bowen, John Chapman, Jesse Canby, Stephen Cimes, Amos Davis, Thomas Darlington, John Darlington, Lawrence Cox, Lydia Davis, Jonathan Eldridge, Enoch Eacus (Eachus), Wm. Eacus, jr., James Garrett, Jona'n Garrett, Joseph Garrett, William Garrett, Thomas Goodwin, Christopher Good, William Galbreath, Thomas Hoops, John Hoops, Samuel Hoops, Benjamin Hoops, Thomas Hoops, jr., Isaac Haines, John Harley, James Hemphill, George Hoops, Aaron Hoops, Edward Hicks, Jarvis Hall, Joseph Hunt. James Hickey, Jacob James, William Jones, Joseph Johnson, William Johnson, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Malin, junior, Nathaniel Moore, Isaiah Matlack, Jonathan Matlack, Amos Matlack, Jona. Milleson, Isaac Macy, John Mechem, Samuel Oliver, Thomas Oakes, William Peters, George Pierce, William Patterson, Samuel Phipps, Abr'm Pratt, Charles Ryan, William Rettew, Joseph Randles, Joseph Ray, Thomas Rees, William Sharples, Thomas Scofield, Thomas Speakman, George Smith, John Smith, Benja'm Trego, Joshua Thompson, Thomas Williamson, Samuel Waln, Isaac Williams.

HAVERFORD.

TAXABLES IN ASSESSMENT OF 1715.

Richd Hayes, Henry Lewis, Samuel Lewis, John Haverd, Daniel Humphery, David Lewellin, Rowland Powell, Henry Lawrence, Thomas Lawrence, Humphery Ellis, Samuel Reece, Martha Hughs, Gaynor Musgrove, Hugh David, Robert Warton, Lidia Ellis, Owen Thomas, John Parry, Mirick Davies, Daniel Lawrence, David Lewis.

ffree Men.—Jacob Jones, Evan David.

This township became a part of Delaware County in 1789.

HIGHLAND.

Organized in 1853 by division of West Fallowfield township. Among the inhabitants of what is now Highland township in the last century were the families of Adams, Boggs, Boyd, Cochran, Cowpland, Futhey, Gibson, Glendenning, Hamill, Haslett, Parke, and Wilson.

HILLTOWN.

This name was applied to territory north and west of Londongrove about 1703, and must have been pretty extensive as it was estimated to contain over 41,000 acres of land.

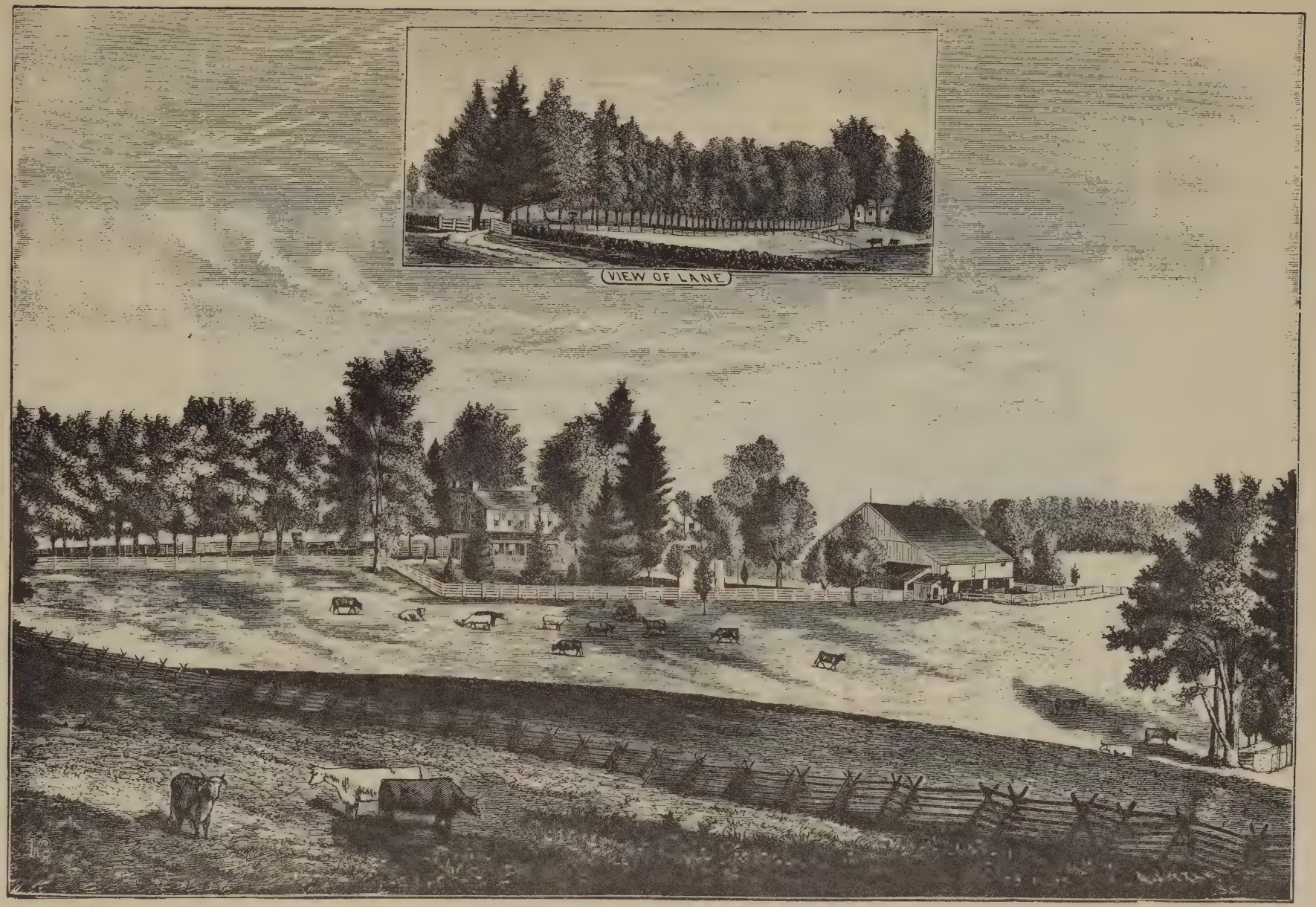
HONEYBROOK.

This was formed in 1789, from the western part of West Nantmeal township, the name "Nantmeal," or "Nantmel," signifying "sweet stream," or "honey brook." The latter name is found prior to this date, and it appears that about 1734 an attempt was made to erect a township called Honeybrook. (See Nantmeal.)

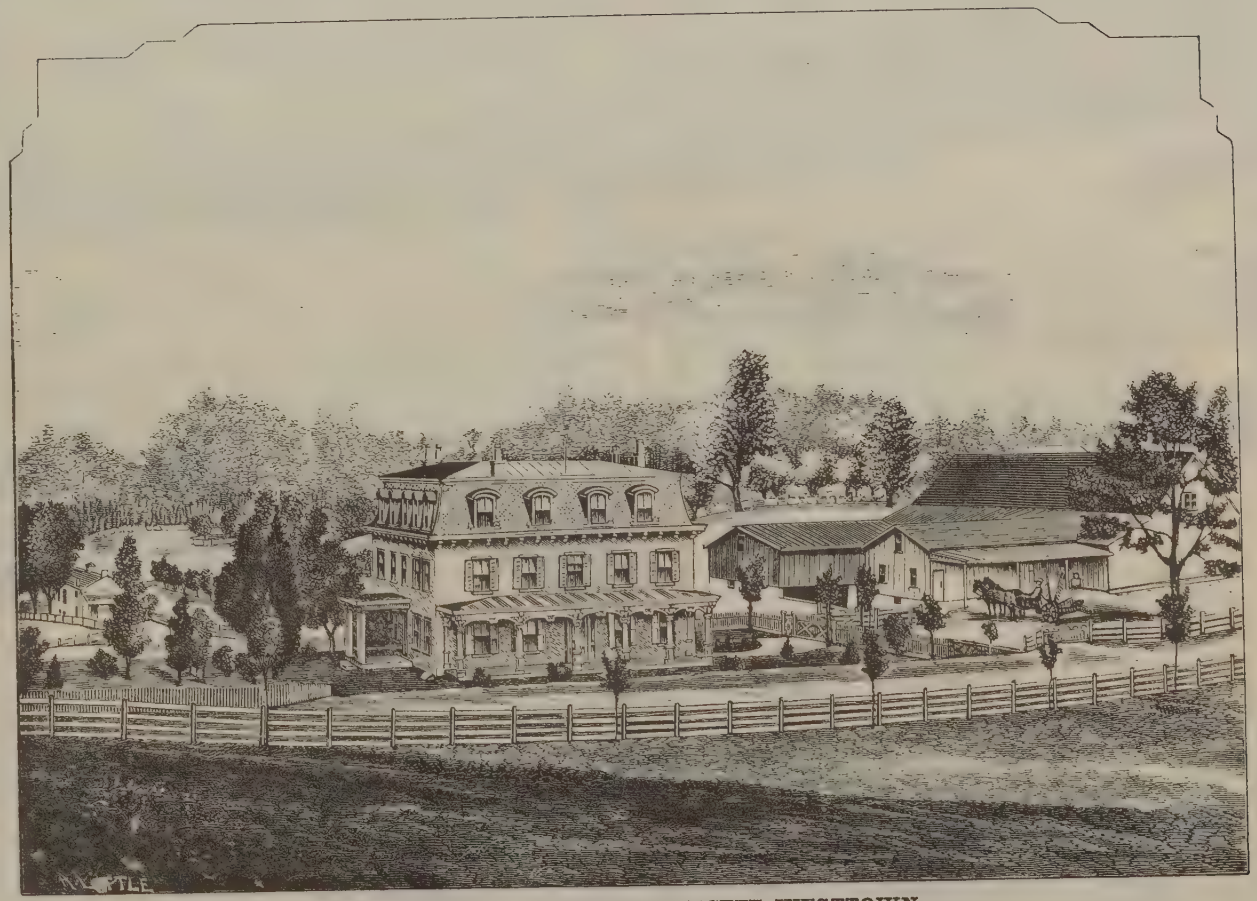
In 1718 to 1720 surveys were made at the head of the western branch of Brandywine for Jeremy Peirsol, 350 acres; James Gibbons, 1200; John Adams, 500; William Cloud, 350; Henry Batterton, 300; William Buffington, 500; William Baldwin, 300; Thomas Baldwin, 125; Richard Parker, 250; William Dean, Jeremiah Dean, and Matthew Wilson, each 200; and Edward Harris, 400 acres.

The Indians complained that James Gibbons' survey included their town, but it probably remained uncultivated a long time. Col. William Gibbons, a grandson, resided thereon for some time prior to the Revolution. Our venerable friend, Alexander Marshall, gives the following account of the origin of the town of Waynesburg, now Honeybrook:

"About the year 1815 the ground on which the village of Waynesburg, in Honeybrook township, now stands was an old field or common that had not been fenced in since the making of the Horseshoe turnpike, on the north side of that road. On the south side of the turnpike was a tavern, called the 'General Wayne,' with a square, old-fashioned sign hung to the breeze, on which was painted what purported to be a likeness of the general on horseback, dressed in Revolutionary equipments, boots, and spurs, mounted on a chestnut-sorrel prancing steed. This tavern-house stood on the left corner of a road that intersected with the turnpike leading to the Mariner's Compass, now called Compassville. On the right side of this road stood a stone storehouse, kept by David Hackett, a single man, who boarded at the tavern. The tavern was kept by Jonathan Jones, who while living there represented, in part, Chester County in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and afterwards was sheriff of Chester County. Besides these two buildings, there was a small two-



RESIDENCE OF JAMES L. FUTHEY,
HIGHLAND.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE FAUCETT, WESTTOWN.

story stone house on the north side of the turnpike, about one hundred yards farther west. There was a school-house that stood lower down the turnpike, on the south side, near where the railroad now crosses said pike, and was called the 'General Wayne School-house.' This was about the position of things at the date above named.

"There was an Irish schoolmaster by the name of Stinson, who had saved some money by teaching in the neighborhood for some years. He bought this old field by way of speculation, got it surveyed into town-lots, and made a lottery,—lotteries were then fashionable and not unlawful. He sold the tickets mostly on credit, as almost everybody could buy on credit at that date. The lottery was drawn, and those who drew lots fronting on the turnpike promptly paid for their tickets and received titles. Those who drew back lots were not so prompt, and many of them remained on Mr. Stinson's hands. In a short time some of the owners of front lots began to build. This encouraged others, and then the back lots became more valuable. There was one drawback very discouraging, the want of water. The situation is on an elevated ridge dividing the headwaters of the East and West Brandywine Creeks. Wells had to be put down at considerable expense, which retarded improvement for some time, but even this has been overcome by enterprise."

HOPEWELL BOROUGH.

Incorporated May 2, 1853, the territory being taken from the townships of Lower Oxford and East Nottingham.

KENNET.

Kennet is first mentioned on the court records in February, 1705, when Henry Peirce appeared in court as constable for that township. In 1706 he was appointed supervisor of the highways, and Ezekiel Harlan succeeded him as constable. This township originally included all of Pennsbury and a part of Pocopson. The name of the township, Kennet, it is thought, was suggested by Francis Smith, who in 1686 had taken up 200 acres of land at the mouth of Pocopson Creek, within the original limits of the township. Francis Smith had come from Devizes, in Wiltshire, England, in which county there is a village called Kennet.*

We have seen a certified draft of Francis Smith's land, made by Isaac Taylor in March, 1711, probably after the owner's decease, on which the house and an orchard are located near and on the south side of *Pocaupsing* Creek, just below the first small branch on that side. The surveyor made a note that the land was surveyed in 1686, in right of Smith's original purchase of 500 acres, and that there was also surveyed to him at that time 300 acres more, at a rent of one penny per acre per annum.

At the time of the general resurvey of all lands taken up in the province, Isaac Taylor returned the following account of land resurveyed by him in Kennet, 1703, which would indicate but little progress as to settlements: Francis Smith, 440 acres; Henry Peirce, 190; Robert Way, 425; Thomas Hope, 310; George Harlan, Israel Helm, and the Chandlers, 850; total, 2215 acres. A few years after this he estimated the number of acres in the township at 12,100, besides 2000 in Letitia's Manor not surveyed.

In addition to the above resurveys, Isaac Taylor made new surveys for the following persons: Peter Dicks, 554 acres, John Hope, 200, and George Harlan, 500, in 1702; Isaac Few, 600, and William Huntley, 200, in 1703; all near the Brandywine.

* The name is generally spelled with two "t's," but the original spelling on the old court records was with one "t," and it is spelled in England in the same way, both on early and modern maps.

It was doubtless the desire to secure to his family some property in the event of his own death that induced William Penn to convey to Sir John Fagg, of Sussex, England, 50,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania in trust for the benefit of his wife, Gulielma Maria Penn, and her children. This Sir John Fagg may have been a distant relative, for it appears that Gulielma's maternal grandmother was Anne Fagg. This conveyance was, by the then customary form of lease and release, dated 4th and 5th of September, 1682, as recited in later conveyances; and if this date is correct, it must have been executed by Penn on board the "Welcome," during his first passage to Pennsylvania.

The land remained unlocated until the proprietary's second visit to the province, and in the mean time Gulielma was deceased, as were all of her children except two, William and Letitia. A warrant dated 17th of 12th month, 1699, was signed and directed to Henry Hollingsworth, requiring him to lay out some land for these children, and on the 25th of 2d month, 1700, he executed it by surveying a tract containing 30,000 acres. This survey included all of the present township of New Garden and the greater part of Kennet, with several thousand acres in New Castle County.

The large survey was divided, and the eastern part confirmed to Letitia Penn by a patent dated 23d of October, 1701, under the following description:

"*Whereas*, there is a certain tract of land situate on the south side of Brandywine creek, in the province of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a bounded hickory tree standing by a branch of Red Clay Creek, called Burrow's run, being a corner tree of William Dickson's land, thence by a line of marked trees south and by west over Red Clay Creek at the fork thereof, twelve hundred and eleven perches to bounded black oak standing in a line of George Reed's land; thence by the said line west forty-two perches to a bounded black oak, being a corner of the said George's land; thence south south west, half westerly, thirty-six perches to a bounded hickory, being a corner of William Guest's land; thence by ye said Guest's line west 112 perches to a bounded white oak being a corner of Brian McDonald's land; thence north fifty perches to a bounded poplar; thence west fifty-eight perches to a black oak; thence north west eighty-four perches to a bounded chestnut tree; thence south four degrees westerly one hundred and ten perches to a bounded black oak; thence west one hundred forty-four perches to a bounded black oak, being a corner of the aforesaid William Guest's land; thence by a line crossing mill creek, west south west to a bounded tree standing near Peck creek, six hundred and seventy perches; thence north by a line dividing it from a large tract laid out for the use of my son William Penn, two thousand three hundred and fourteen perches to a bounded tree; thence east six hundred and thirty-five perches to a bounded white oak; thence south six hundred thirty-eight perches to a bounded white oak; thence east north east two hundred and forty perches to a bounded red oak; thence north east four hundred and twenty perches to a corner post of George and Michael Harlan's land; thence by the line of their said land east north east four hundred twenty-seven perches to a bounded black oak; thence south one fourth westerly nine hundred perches to a bounded black oak; thence west north west two hundred sixty-eight perches to the place of beginning: containing fifteen thousand five hundred acres of land; being one moiety (allowance being first made for lands within the same already taken up) of a tract of thirty thousand acres of land granted, by virtue of my warrant bearing date the seventeenth of the twelfth month, one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine, to my children William and Letitia Penn, in right and as part of fifty thousand acres by me originally granted to their mother Gulielma Maria Penn, to hold to her and her heirs forever: which said thirty thousand acres being by my order divided, the afore described moiety by my will and disposition becomes the lott and share of my said daughter Letitia, who requesting mee to confirm the

same to her by patent, Know Yee that as well in a due regard to the memory of my dearly beloved wife, her mother deceased, as for the fatherly love and natural affection I bear to her my said daughter, Letitia Penn, I have given, granted and confirmed, and do by these presents for mee, my heirs, and successors fully, freely, and absolutely, give, grant, release, and confirm, to the said Letitia Penn, her heirs and assigns forever, all that the said described tract of fifteen thousand five hundred acres of land, as the same is now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid; together with all mines, minerals, quarrys, meadows, swamps, cripples, woods, timber and trees, ways, waters, watercourses, liberties, profits, commodities, and appurtenances, whatsoever to the fifteen thousand five hundred acres of land, or to any part or parcel thereof, belonging or in anywise appertaining; together with all rents, issues, profits, commodities and advantages whatsoever, from any part or parcel of the said land heretofore to mee my heirs or successors reserved, arising or in anywise accruing; as also all full and free liberty to and for the said Letitia Penn, her heirs and assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl, in and upon ye premises hereby granted, or upon any part thereof; reserving always to all persons the fee of all or any parcel of land which has at any time been granted or confirmed to them by patent from myself or my commissioners of property.

"To have Hold, Possess, and Enjoy the said described tract of fifteen thousand five hundred acres of land, with the appurtenances and all other the premises, to the said Letitia Penn her heirs and assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Letitia Penn, her heirs and assigns. To be holden of mee, my heirs and successors, proprietors of Pennsylvania, as of our manor of Rocklands in the said province, in free and common soccage, by fealty only for all services. Yielding & Paying therefor to mee, my heirs and successors, a Bever skinn, to be delivered at Philadelphia at or upon the first day of the first month in every year, to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same, and also, three full and clear fifth parts of all Royall mines, which shall from time to time happen to be found within the limits of the premises hereby granted, free from all deductions and reprisals for digging and refining the same. And out of my own further pleasure, free will, certain knowledge, and meer motion, I have thought fitt to erect the herein before granted tract of land into a manor by the name of the manor of Stansing, and so will have it called from henceforth. To have and to hold a Court Baron, with all things whatsoever to a Court Baron belonging, and to have and to hold view of ffranck pledge for the conservation of the peace and the better Government of ye tenants holding or hereafter to hold of the said mannor, and all other persons that shall dwell within the limits thereof, by the said Letitia and her heirs, or by her or their stewards; and in the same to use all things that to ye view of ffrank pledge do belong. In witness whereof I have caused these letters to be made patents."

This was signed at Philadelphia by William Penn.

This description appears to include all of the township of Kennet, except that part lying east and north of the following lines, viz.: the road leading south from Chandler Darlington's to the creek, thence a little north of east to the cross-roads, and by the road leading towards Chads' Ford, to its intersection with the eastern line of the township. Nearly one-half of the manor was in New Castle County. The name, incorrectly spelled in the patent, was generally written "Stening," though sometimes Staning, Steyning, or Staining. It was also called simply Letitia's Manor. That district which first received the name of Kennet is now Pennsbury, but it was not long before the manor was also included under that name. Letitia Penn had accompanied her father to this country on his second visit, and returned with him again to England. They sailed on the 3d of November, 1701, she having three days before signed a power of attorney authorizing James Logan and Edward Penington to have the management of her property here. The latter died soon after, leaving James Logan as her sole attorney for some time. She having married William Aubrey, a London merchant, they executed another power of attorney, dated 24th of December, 1711, to Samuel Carpenter and James Logan, who sold land in the manor to several persons.

In 1702, Gayen Miller purchased 200 acres in the manor, on the east branch of Red Clay Creek, including the eastern part of the present borough of Kennet Square. Between his land and the New Garden line a tract of 438 acres was purchased by Mary Rowland, of New Garden, in 1712. This included much of the beautiful valley-land thereabouts. In 1713 several persons purchased land in the manor, viz.: William Pyle, 280 acres next south of Mary Rowland; Alexander Stewart, 350 between Gayen Miller and the said manor line on the east; Silas Pryor, 371 next south of Stewart's; Caleb Prew, 200 acres; John Gregg, 400; John Cloud, 335 on the circular line; Ellis Lewis, 293, in 1715, at the forks of the east branch of the creek, and 110 acres more adjoining in 1726; Jacob Bennett, 215 in 1717; Benjamin Fred, 200 acres, in 1716, where the Gap and Newport pike crosses the line; John Packer, 200 in 1720; Robert Roberts, 170 in 1723, and 69 adjoining in 1725; William Levis, 100 in 1730, etc. John Taylor, the surveyor, or his father, Isaac, surveyed lands in the manor for many persons in 1724 and 1725, amounting, in the whole, to over 6300 acres, but much of this may have been in New Castle County. Many of the purchasers were doubtless seated on the land for some time before they obtained titles for the same.

KENNET RATE, 1715.

	£	s.	d.
Gayen Miller	0	8	6
Michael Harlin	0	5	6
Robert Way	0	6	0
Ezekiel Harlin	0	12	6
Aaron Harlin	0	5	6
John Hopes	0	3	7
Isaac ffew	0	3	6
Samuel Heald	0	2	0
William Levis	0	8	4
Moses Harlin	0	4	2
William Harvey	0	3	0
William Webb	0	4	2
Silas Pryor	0	7	6
John Heald	0	3	4
Val. Hollingsworth	0	2	9
Alexander ffraser	0	2	10
Daniel Magfarsin	0	3	0
James Harlin	0	2	6
Joshua Harlin	0	2	6
Caleb Prue	0	2	8
Samuel Hall	0	2	0
William Barns	0	2	0
Richard Cox	0	3	2
Joseph Cox	0	1	0
Richard fletcher	0	1	8
Thomas ffisher	0	1	10
John Battin	0	2	10
Thomas Robinson	0	2	9
Mary Stewart	0	4	0
William Shewin	0	1	6
Edmund Butcher	0	1	0
Joseph Taylor	0	6	0
Evan Harry	0	4	4
William Horne	0	6	3
John Gregg, for 100a	0	3	4
free Men.			
Peter Dix	0	4	0
John Cox	0	4	0
John Way	0	4	0
Edward Way	0	4	0
Nathaniel Way	0	4	0
Charles Jones	0	4	0
Robert Hollin	0	4	0
James Bruce	0	4	0
Total	8	10	6

In 1760 the court was petitioned for a division of the township into East and West Kennet by a line from the road at the division of Marlborough and Kennet, at Caleb Peirce's lane, and from thence, along a road lately laid out towards Wilmington, by John Powell's, to the township line. Ten years later a division was made, and Pennsbury taken from the eastern part.

KENNET TAXABLES, 1753.

Benja Taylor, Wm Temple, Richard Thatcher, Thos Carleton, Wm Webb, Jas House, Rebekah Webb, Jno Way, Wm Harvey, Thos Harlan, Isaac Mendenhall, Jacob Way, Wm Levis, Wm White, Jno Heald, Wm Marshall, Michael Gregg, Ellis Lewis, Saml Levis, Jacob Janny, Jas Brinton, Benja Mendenhall, Jno Pyle, Jos Bennit, Jacob Bennit, Jno Nichols, Henry Dixon, Amos Hope, Danl Webb, Josiah Taylor, Jos Harlan, Jos Gregg, Jas Armstrong, Jas Harvey, Wm Cooper, Robt

"SUMMIT VIEW."

RESIDENCE OF J. G. WEST, M.D.,

KIMBLEVILLE.

RESIDENCE OF EMMOR SEEDS,

EAST BRADFORD.

Lamborn, Thoˢ Wily, Thoˢ Holden, Joˢ Walter, Robᵗ Brown, Moses Fraizer, Jaˢ Pryor, Robt. Culbertson, Jnº Moore, Jnº Clark, Henry Simonson, Jnº Mcfarson, Joshua Harlan, Jaˢ Hollingsworth, John Hollingsworth, Thoˢ Temple, Jesse Miller, Wᵐ Wily, Jnº Eves, Jnº Fred, Joˢ Dixon, Thoˢ Nichols, Hugh Harry, Amos Harry, Jaˢ Hance, Samᵘ Harlan, Geo. Baily, David Yarnall, Charles Holdman, George Miller, Abraᵐ Ford, Thoˢ Hannaway, Gabriel Clark, Jaˢ Paul, Charles Porter, Walter Craige, Dennis Sullivan, John Talkinton, Richard Adkins, Elizᵃ Wily, Jnº Dixon, Alexʳ Wilson, Jnº Martin, Humphrey Pasmore, Jaˢ Laughlin, Archibald McCracken, Jnº Thompson, Tede Dun, Jnº Watts, Jaˢ Watts, Jacob Heald, Brice Collins, Elijah Barns, Wᵐ Lamborn.

Inmates.—Jaˢ Harlan, Jaˢ Hall, Jnº Green, Jacob Taggert, Stephen Hayes.

Freemen.—David Pusey, Jnº Key, Jaˢ Glenn, Franˢ Clark, Jnº Horner, Charles Hall, Danˡ Orr, Oliver Cope, Henery Welch, Richᵈ Conlin, Michael Mardick, Patrick McClean, Franˢ Roarke, Arthur Donely, Henery Harvey, Walter Welsh, Abraᵐ Taylor, James Nethery.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Robert Brown, William Baldwin, Robert Barr, Peter Bell, Jacob and James Brown, Thomas Carlenton, Gabriel Clark, Jesse Cloud, Robert Cooper, Isaac Chandler, Daniel Cloud, Walter Craig, Calvin Cooper, Enoch Dixon, Henry Dixon, Michael Gregg, Isaac Gregg, Solomon Gregg, Sarah Gregg, Jesse Harvey, John Harper, Joshua Harlan, Joseph Harlan, Zacheus Kay, Robert Lambory (Lamborn?), William Lambory, William Lewis, Samuel Levis, Allen Langley, John Lamborn, John McFarlan, Charles McCauley, John Marshall, Thomas Milhous, George Meason, Jesse Miller, Jesse Mendenhall, John McElroy, Joseph Musgrave, Enoch Passmore, George Passmore, William Pyle, John Pyle, John Richison, Oliver Russell, Hugh Russell, Abraham Taylor, Caleb Taylor, William Tate, Joshua Sharpless, Jacob Sharpless, Joseph Sharpless, Francis Swain, Joseph Walter, James Walter, Robert Way, Ezekiel Webb, Sarah Webb, Benjamin Walker, William Wiley, George Walters, Joseph Walters, Jr., Andrew Yeatman, Jacob Zempher.

KENNET SQUARE.

The borough of Kennet Square was formed from the township of Kennet, and was incorporated in 1855. The village, which formed the nucleus of the borough, bore the name of Kennet Square, and had been so called from a period anterior to the Revolutionary war. It is situated on the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, in the midst of an exceedingly fertile district of country, at the head of the Toughkenamon Valley.

The inhabitants of Kennet Square, and of the township from which it was taken, are largely the descendants of the original settlers, and are noted for their intelligence and culture. The anti-slavery sentiment has always predominated strongly, and in the days of slavery it was esteemed a hot-bed of abolitionism. The inhabitants, however, gloried in their sentiments, and many a wayfaring bondman received aid and comfort from them on his passage towards the North Star. It would have been a dangerous experiment in those days for any of its inhabitants to have proclaimed their nativity south of Mason and Dixon's line. Its academies and seminaries have for years ranked high, and many youth from a distance are educated here. The old Unicorn tavern building—said to have been the scene of one of the outlaw Fitzpatrick's exploits—was accidentally burned about the year 1875. The scene of Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennet" is laid in this and the adjoining townships.

In 1769, William Dixson, of New Garden, conveyed to Joseph Musgrave, of Kennet, a lot of ground "near a place called Kennet Square," which is the first mention of the name which has come under notice.

LONDON BRITAIN.

A considerable part of this township was included in the survey made for the London Company. If the reader will take up the map of Chester County, and extend the east and west lines of Londongrove township about as far south as Kimbleville, and connect them by an east-and-west line, he will have the east, west, and south lines of the London Company's tract, and can readily see the portion of London Britain included in it. An addition was made to the east side of the township by a portion taken from New Garden, but the date when this was done has not been observed.

Settlements were made at an early date by Welsh Baptists in the southern part of the township, and a church was established among them. The oldest tombstone in the graveyard bears date 1729. John Evans, who came from Radnorshire, in Wales, about the year 1700, was prominent among these settlers, and his son, of the same name, who died in 1738, held large tracts of land, together with fulling-mills and grist-mills, on White Clay Creek. An Indian village was formerly on the creek, near Yeatman's mill.

The following petition will explain the organization of the township:

"To the worshipfull the Justices for the County of Chester on Delaware now in Court sitting:

"The Humble petition of the Subscribers Sheweth, Whereas finding the township of New London too Large for us or the officers to serve therein, being never bounded on the Western Side thereof, we your petitioners Humbly pray that it may be Devided as thus: beginning at the west side of John Evans and soe to Run a Direct Corce froward to the north Side of thomas Evans', and north of John James' and soe to the north side of Thomas Morris' and thence to the Line of the manner, and soe joyning on the Line of the manner to the Line of New Castle, and soe to the aforesaid begining; and if you will be pleased to Grant of itt thus and call it by the name of London Brittain,—The officers being alsoe named on the back Side of this petition, for the Enshewing yeare,—And in your Granting of the Same your petitioners Shall be ever bound in Duty for to pray &c.

"John Evans, junʳ.	John Evans, senior.
Lewis Jerman.	Thomas Price.
Richard Whitting.	Owen Thomas.
Owen Edward.	John Devonald.
David Davis.	Thomas Morris.
David William.	Thomas Evan.
Thomas Morgan.	David Evan.
Philip Rees.	John James.
Evan Hary.	Samuel Evan.
Rice Evan.	John Jones.
Philip Dougless.	Jinkin John.

"Constable, Richard Whitting.

"Supervisor of the High ways, John Devonald.

"Overseers of the Poor, John Evans, Thomas Morris.

Endorsed, "May, 1725: allowᵈ yᵉ within peticon & refers yᵉ settling of yᵉ bounds of the said Township to next Court."

In May, 1775, the following petition was presented:

"The Petition of the inhabitants of London Britain Township in said County most Humbly sheweth that whereas the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the three lower Counties on Delaware, by his proclamation dated the fifteenth of September last, and likewise the eighth of April in this present year, hath established and Confirmed the Western boundaries between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and therein required all persons Concerned to take due Notice thereof and act Agreeable thereunto by the Confirmation of which line more than the one third of the township of London Britain aforesaid will be Included and taken into the Province of Maryland, whereby said Township will be rendered very small not haveing more than twenty five freeholders therein: By which means

the Inhabitants of said Township will be reduced to great hardships in maintaining the publick highways, supporting the poor and serveing in the different offices of Constable Overseers of the poor and highways, from their fewness in number. And your petitioners beg leave to shew that New London, the adjoining Township is large, and from its present location haveing a long slip of land that runs down between the Township of London Grove and London Britain afores[d] until it Intersects the line of Newgarden Township, which piece or parcel of land your petitioners apprehends might be very Commodiously annexed to the said Township of London Britain, and which would nearly make up the number of Inhabitants to said township that it will loose by the settlement of the Provincial lines as afores[d]. And your Petitioners begs leave further to shew that the division line between the township of New Garden and London Britain aforesaid is not sufficiently ascertained so as to prevent future disputes arising between said Townships. Your petitioners pray your Honors would be pleased to appoint Commissioners to run a line, begining in the western division line aforesaid, between the Provinces aforesaid, at or near the house of John Robinson, which was formerly in the township of Newlondon, now in the Province of Maryland, from thence running a North Course untill it Intersects with the township of London Grove aforesaid; then along with the said line of London Grove untill it intersects with the reputed line of New Garden,—that the division line between the said Township of New Garden and London Britain may be so directed as to include the plantations of Evan Evans and Peter Evans in said Township of London Britain as heretofore always held and deemed from their first settlement untill it intersects the line of New Castle County; and your petitioners as bound in dutty will pray, &c.

"James Kennedy.	Wm. Price.
William Alexander.	David Furey.
Thos. Lunn.	Benjamin Whitting.
John Whan.	William Brice.
John Alexander.	John Beard.
John Williams.	Morris Thomas.
Isaac Johnson.	John Ross.
John Dunsmoor.	Thomas Patten.
Wm. Hutchison.	Wm. Hopes.
John Whitting.	George Patton.

Henry Smith."

The court appointed Thomas Woodward, Levis Pennock, and Joseph Musgrove to make a survey and ascertain the line of New Garden and London Britain. The following is the first assessment of the township in 1725:

	s.	d.
John Evans	10	6
John Evans, Jr.	5	6
Alexander White	10	6
John Alexander	9	3
Thomas Price	7	6
David Evans	4	1
Tho. Evans	4	0
David John	4	6
Owen Edwards	3	9
Phillip Duglas	2	6
David Harry	2	1
Thomas Alleson	4	9
Lewis Morgan	2	3
John James	2	9
Owen Thomas	4	2
John Jones	3	9
Samuel Evans	4	3
Tho. Morgan	3	8
John Rinking	4	1
John Devenard	5	2
Evan Harry	3	6
David Williams	3	4
Tho. Morris	3	6
Ritchard Whiting	4	3
Daniel Makeal	3	3
Benjamin Newton	2	6
Peter Garrison	2	4
Lewis Jarmon	2	1
Lawrence Gray	2	2
Rodger Evan	2	0
Phillip Reece	1	6
David Davis	2	6
Charles Finley	1	0
John Gray	1	0
Samuel Guttery	1	0
Barnet Cuningham	1	0
John Rodgers	1	0
John Cresswell	1	0
Freemen.		
Tho. Harry	9	0
William Ockin	9	0

LONDON BRITAIN TAXABLES, 1753.

Sterret Gray, Moses Scot, John Reed, Thomas Jordan, John Alexander, John Forsyth, John Clark, Robert Smith, Joseph Steel, William Maxfield, Daniel Cain, John Rankin, Robert Serjant, William Hood, Daniel McNally, David John, Thomas Singleton, James Hutchison, John Singleton, John Bolton, James Taylor, Lewis Morgan, John Huey, Peter Kelly, Samuel White, John Porter, William Alexander, William Molloy, Rees Price, Cornelius Luckey, John Evans, Andrew Miller, Evan Evans, Jane Evans, Robert Rumsy, Edmund Dougherty, Morris Thomas, David Williams, John Whitten, Lewis German, Thomas Dennison, John Sloan, George McCleave, Edward Ferron, James Kennedy, William Clinton, John Allen, John Dennison, James Douglas, Arthur Lattimore, Redmon Young, John Dickey, James Johnson, James Kees, James Jolly, Isaac Johnson.

Freemen.—George Crow, Thomas Crow, John Murphy, Mathew Strait, James Potts, Thomas Wallace, Joseph Hall, James Walker, David Rogers, Thomas Rowantree, James Fall.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Evan Evans, Esq., Hannah McEchram, Charles Black, John Whitting, John Williams, Benjamin Whitting, Charles Hughes, Catharine Crawford, Henry Smith, John Ross, James Reed, John Dunmore, William Hopes, Thomas Lunn, William Mecklen, John Beard, Margaret Crow, Morris Thomas, Murtough Mcnaugh, James Kennedy, Andrew McClelland, Robert Allen, John Chambers, James Taylor, William Alexander, John Alexander, John Reed, Elijah McCray, William Scott, John Rankin, John Whan, Moses Scott, Rees Price, Isaac Johnston, Thomas Jordan, John Sutton, Andrew Bingham, John Murphy, John McCoy.

LONDONDERRY.

This was separated from Nottingham in 1734, and then included the territory from Londongrove to the Octorara. About one-third of the present township was included in Fagg's Manor (which see). In 1742, John McGrew, Robert Robinson, William Neill, and others petitioned for a division of the township, which was at that time frequently called New Londonderry. In 1754, Oxford township was taken from its western side. In 1819 it was again divided, and the southern part called Penn. A small part was added from Londongrove and West Marlborough in 1866. The early settlers were from Ireland, and the name is derived from Londonderry, in Ireland.

The following is the list of taxables in the year 1735:

Robert Callwell, David McClossey, Robt. Robison, Wm. McClelan, John Cresswell, John Douglas, Widdow Thomson, Thos. Province, Thos. Wetherspoon, John Hees (Hayes), Jos. Kenegan, Wm. Neal, John Magrow, George Miller, Wm. Cresswell, Wm. Barnet, Wm. Thomson, Wm. Mcffarron, Thos. Mcffarron, Robt. Dixon, Edwd. Hutton, James Glin, Walter Rogers, John Wickerson, Robt. Carr, James Patton, John Vance, George Gibson, Alexr. Gibson, John Blear, Sam[ll] Porter, James Porter, Sam[ll] ffleming, John Mees, John McMurry, Arthur Steward, Wm. Ghrames, Henry Charleton, David Kennedy, John Thomson, Gabriel Walker, Hugh Hasson, David White, Stephen Cornelius, Charles Hedge, Wm. Hedge, John Thomson, Mich[ll] Mire, Thos. Charleton, John Cook, Robt. Carson, Robt. Armstrong, Richd. Bennet, Oliver Culbertson, John Ramsey, Alexr. McKeson, John Cresswell, George Douglass, Robt. Scott, John Douglass, Wm. White, Thomas Lyon, Widdow Cresswell, Sam[ll] Sproue, Dan[ll] McLister, Thos. White, Robt. ffleming, David ffleming, John Rees, John Torbitt, Hugh Torbitt, Wm. Porter, Thos. Espi, Hugh Miller, Jos. Smith, James McKeath, James Disert, Tho. Couchran, Widdow Betty, Allem Simpson, John Simpson, Nath[ll] Porter, John Gleen, Wm. Young, James Thomson, James Steward, Moses Thomson, Nath[ll] Young, Jos. Moor, James Ross, James Caswell, Andrew Sim, Sam[ll] Colbreath, Robt. Colbreath, Moses Ross, Nathan Dix, John Salsbury, James Purtle, Adam Copper, Thos. Wallis, Henry Youins (Ewing?), John Colbreath, John McCordy, Peter Hasting, John Guttry, Wm. Peny, Robt. William, Andrew Porter, Wm. ffield, James McFeer, Dan[ll] McClean, Widdow Stuard.

Freemen.—Wm. Miller, James Berisford, James Caristhers, Mich[ll] A'Dougharty, James Geery, John Dowdall, Wm. Yousher, Tho. Scarlot.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Moses Correy, Martha Shields, Wm. McCracken, Alexander Fulton, Wm. Montgomery, Rich'd Bailey, Wm. Thompson, Ann Thompson, John Wickersham, Richard Trouton, Jacob Wilson, Thomas Thompson, Robert Gardner, James Poage, John Picken, Rachel Crosby, Robert Graham, David Brackenridge, William Chalfant, James Gibson, Elizabeth Hall, Thos. McGuire, John Flatcher, Mary Baily, Nathan Hays, James Craig, David Kinkaid, Elizabeth McAdams, Robert Sloan, William Kerr, John Widows, William Cleeland, James Law, John Watson, Joseph Hutchinson, Matthew Young,

Agnes Rowan, Joseph Caldwell, James Mackey, Mary Moss, Josiah Allen, Benjamin Hanway, James Gilliland, Francis Blair, Wm. Blair, Wm. Love, Samuel Criswell, Robert Patterson, Montgomery Kennedy, John Matthews, John Criswell, James Criswell, Nathaniel Walker, David Ramsay, Samuel Ramsay, John Ramsay, John Swan, Daniel Jones, Elijah McClenahan, Joseph Strawbridge, Thos. Strawbridge, Samuel Cross, John Alexander, John McGuire, Archi'd Fleming, Robert Graham, Samuel Mackey, Henry Charlton, Elizabeth Charlton.

LONDONGROVE.

This township was organized in 1723, with James Lindley as constable, Joseph Sharp and Shadrack Scarlet as overseers of the poor, and John Fincher as supervisor.

Aug. 12, 1699, William Penn sold to Tobias Collet, Daniel Quare, Henry Goldney, and Michael Russell, all of London, among other lands, 60,000 acres not then located, and granted a warrant for the location thereof, dated 6 month (August) 17, 1699. These persons admitted others into partnership with them, and formed a company, generally known as the London Company, for the improvement of their property, the number of shares eventually reaching 8800, and the shareholders several hundred. As a part of the 60,000 acres, a survey was made of 16,500 acres in Chester County, which included nearly all of the present township of Londongrove and the greater part of Franklin (formerly part of New London) and London Britain. This tract was rectangular, being over three miles wide, and about eight and six-tenths miles long. That part of Londongrove which lies directly north of New Garden, containing 718 acres, was subsequently added to the former survey, so that the London Company owned, altogether, 17,218 acres in this county, for which a patent was granted June 25, 1718. Much of this land was originally leased for a term of years, with stipulations that a certain number of acres should be cleared and plowed yearly, orchards planted, etc.

A large number of the settlers in Londongrove were members of the Society of Friends, and among them were the names of Allen, Chandler, Jackson, Lamborn, Lindley, Morton, Pusey, Scarlet, Starr, and Underwood.

In 1866 the line separating Londongrove and West Marlborough from Londonderry was altered, and a small part of the northwest corner of Londongrove, and of the southwest corner of West Marlborough, were cut off and attached to Londonderry. The territory thus annexed to Londonderry included within its bounds the old White Horse inn, and was added to that township so that its inhabitants might have a convenient place at which to hold their elections.

In 1722 and 1723 a number of the settlers obtained deeds for their lands, but in 1731 there still remained about 4500 acres unsold of the above tract. The following advertisement was probably circulated soon after the land was taken up:

"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PENSILVANIA LAND COMPANY IN LONDON DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE

To all persons that are willing to settle upon their lands in Pensilvania, and the territories thereunto belonging,

"That they will Give to Every such Person or Persons Fifty Acres of Land to them and their Heirs for ever, Free and Clear of all manner of Quit-Rents: Ten Families to Settle together for the Conveniency of Good Neighborhood in every Five Thousand Acres. This Encouragement we promise to Give to a Hundred Families; and so soon as each Family have Built them a Cottage, and cleared Ten Acres of Land, every Family so settling shall have Deeds executed by the Trustees, and sent them over upon Certificate for that purpose first obtained under the Hands of this Company's Agent or Agents Residing in Pensilvania.

"*Sam'l Carpenter & Tho. ffairman are the Comp'e Agente.*"

Whether any persons accepted these conditions has not been observed. John Estaugh, a settler at Haddonfield, N. J., married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Haddon, whose possessions there gave rise to the name, and who appears also to have been one of the London Company; and this Estaugh became the agent or attorney for the company, as well as a shareholder, upon the death of his father-in-law. Under his direction, Isaac Taylor surveyed many tracts for settlers on the company's lands. The subdivisions in Londongrove were mostly rectangular, and a large number of them appear to have been laid out in 1718 and 1719. Many of the settlers obtained deeds for their lands, dated March 14, 1722–3, from Collet, Quare, and Goldney. These deeds were prepared in England, and were doubtless brought over that spring by John Estaugh, who was returning from a religious visit to that country, he and Sarah Dimsdale, of New Jersey, being witnesses to them.

About the year 1760 was passed an act of Parliament, vesting the estate of the London Company in certain trustees who were directed to expose the same at public sale in Philadelphia.* These trustees appointed others as their agents and attorneys, from whom many of the titles were obtained after this date.

The first list of taxables to be found is that of 1724, which follows:

	£	s.	d.
Wm. pusey and land in Sadbery	0	17	10
Wm. Chandler	0	4	4
Shedrick Scarlet	0	6	8
John Alen	0	8	0
Joseph Sharp	0	13	0
Jeremiah Star	0	4	6
James Linley	0	19	0
James Tood	0	5	8
Joseph hedg	0	18	9
Robert Cain	0	4	0
John Cox	0	8	4
John Cane	0	7	0
Rich^{d} Cox	0	5	0
Moses harland	0	4	0
Tho. Hill	0	5	0
Tho. Cox	0	5	4
Tho. Underwood	0	2	4
John Wickerson	0	6	0
Danil Hamon	0	3	9
Wilam Robe	0	7	6
Joseph Jackson	0	4	8
frances foster	0	4	0
Alexander Wod.			
Thoma Spickman	0	3	0
Mikel harland, sener, and land in Sadbery	0	13	4
Mikel harland, Jur	0	2	4
John Cook	0	4	8
John Jackson	0	5	9
frances Swain	0	3	8
John fincher	0	8	6
Robert Lambert	0	3	8
John holten	0	4	0
Richard Tranter	0	6	8
Steven Ayils	0	7	4
Rich^{d} Benet	0	3	0
Jonathan fincher	0	3	0
John Spencer	0	3	0
bengman underwo^{d}	0	3	6
Danil Mack Clister	0	2	6
pecter Cook	0	2	8
Wilam kerik	0	2	8
Joseph Garnett	0	1	8

The list of taxables for 1753 is as follows:

John Cain, Rob^{t} Cain, Tho^{s} Bryan, Jn^{o} Wilson, Jonathan Lindly, Ja^{s} Kelton, David Wily, Edward Henderson, W^{m} Hanna, Jn^{o} Wilkinson, John Ross, Jo^{s} Moss, Geo. Baldwin, Ja^{s} Downard, Jer^{h} Starr, Stephen Ayles, W^{m} Jackson, Tho^{s} Flower, Sam^{l} Morton, Rob^{t} Andrew, Michael Harlan, Ja^{s} Harlan, W^{m} Mann, Geo. Moor, Jn^{o} Williamson, Jn^{o} Cook, Jun^{r}, Andrew Coldwell, Hugh Speakman, Jn^{o} Cooke, Sen^{r}, John Johnson, W^{m} Woods, Ja^{s} Greenfield, Jonathan fincher, Rob^{t} Lamborn, Jacob Miers, John Pusey, Joshua Johnson, Joshua Pusey, Ja^{s} Webb, John Allen, sen^{r}, John Allen, jun^{r}, Morral Allen, Ja^{s} Larkin, Ja^{s} Lockard, Nicholas Pyle, Isaac Starr, John Jordan, Jo^{s} Jackson, John Culbertson, John Donald, Joseph Hobson, James Daniel, W^{m} Boyd, Jacob Thompson, W^{m} Anderson, David Correy.

Freemen.—Lawrence freestone, Jn^{o} McClintock.

The land-owners in 1774 were:

* See Deed Book H, 12, p. 120, etc., Philadelphia.

Joseph Allen, Wm. Allen, Wm. Anderson, Aaron Baker, Charles Booth, John Baldwin, William Chandler, Robert Cain, Stephen Cook, Edward Crooks, Rebekah Cook, Wm. Derrickson, Wm. Elliott, Richard Flower, Moses Frazer, Jas. Greenfield, Henry Harlan, Soloman Harlan, David Harlan, David Hunter, Jacob Halliday, Edward Henderson, Samuel Jackson, Ephraim Jackson, Wm. Jackson, Thomas Johnson, Joshua Johnston, Joseph Johnston, James Kelton, Alex^{r} Lewis, Francis Lamborn, Thos. Lamborn, Robert Lamborn, Josiah Lamborn, Jona. Lindley, Thomas McKean, Thomas Morton, Robert Montgomery, Joseph Moore, David McCay, David Moore, John Newborough, John Pusey, Joshua Pusey, George Passmore, Nathaniel Pennock's executors, Jesse Pennock, James Robinson, Joseph Richardson, John Reed, Samuel Sharp, Moses Starr, Hugh Speakman, William Travilla, Jeremiah Underwood, Thos. Ward, Francis Wilkinson, Samuel Woodward, Wm. Wood, Thos. Wood, Thos. Woodward, Nathaniel Wallace, John Waugh, David Wiley, John Williamson.

EAST MARLBOROUGH AND WEST MARLBOROUGH.

Marlborough was named from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, England. The eastern part was laid out about 1700, in right of purchases made in England, as was also some of the western part. As first designed by Penn, the eastern part was to be rectangular, the Street road passing through the middle. The land on the north, next to Newlin, was described as in Bensalem township, but afterwards added to Marlborough.

Marlborough was organized as a township about 1704. The name of Thomas Wickersham as constable occurs on the court records 12th month 27, 1704–5. He was the first constable of the township.

In 1715 the tax-rate was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Richard Barnard	0	2	6
Walter Cox	0	1	8
Gyen Stevenson	0	5	3
John Ebernethe	0	1	8
John Simcock	0	4	3
Robert Jones	0	2	6
Caleb Pusey	0	4	0
John Smith	0	5	3
Thomas Wickersham	0	6	6
Thomas Mercer	0	5	6
Richard Blackshere	0	5	0
Vincent Caldwell	0	4	2
Joshua Pearce	0	4	0
Mordecai Cloud	0	6	6
Jeremiah Cloud	0	6	0
Joell Bayley	0	5	10
Henry Hayes	0	11	6
Joseph Pennock	0	14	2
Rich^{d}. Travello	0	4	7
John Martin	0	1	8
ffrancis Swaine	0	4	8
Thomas Nickson	0	4	6
Non-resident Land.			
Joshua Cadman, 1000 acres	0	8	4
Jos. Pike, 500 acres	0	4	2
Peter Bainton, 300 acres	0	2	6
Jns. Travello 200 acres	0	1	8
ffree Men.			
John Heath	0	4	0
John Hays	0	4	0
Total	6	16	4

In 1728, Joseph Pennock, John Strode, Joel, Joel, Jr., and Isaac Baily, Richard, Joseph, and William Hayes, Joseph Taylor, Aaron Baker, Ezekiel and William Harlan, and John Passmore petitioned to have the boundaries already agreed upon entered on record, which was done Nov. 27, 1728. By this decree the township was to be bounded,—

"Eastward by the Eastern Lines of the Land late of Vincent Caldwell, the Land of Joshua Pierce and the Land late of Hugh Harry to the southeast corner of a Tract of Land which Jeremiah & Mordecai Cloud Purchased of Benjamin Chambers, and from thence by the east & north Lines of the s^{d} Tract to the Eastern line of the Society Tract, and then down the Society line to the South East Corner of the s^{d} Tract, and from thence by the s^{d} Society line to the northwest Corner of the same Tract, and thence to the north East corner of the Land late of Thomas Nickson, and from thence by a line to the Eastern corner of the Land late of David Brintnall, and thence by a line westward, Including the Land of Ezekiel Harlan to the northwest corner of the Land late of Isaac Taylor, and then by the western lines of the same Land and the other Land late of Thomas Nickson's to the northwest corner of Joseph Pennock's Land, and from thence by the western known boundaries of the s^{d} Township of Marlborough to the Southern boundaries," etc.

Feb. 25, 1728–9, William Swaine, Caleb Pusey, Henry Hayes, and others petitioned for a division of the township, and on May 27, 1729, it was decreed that it should be divided by a line beginning at the western corner of Caleb Pusey's land, in the line of New Garden; thence northward, between Caleb Pusey and Joseph Pennock, to Marlborough Street; thence east along the street to a corner of land late of James Treviller; thence north by the said land, and land late of Robert Jones, Walter Cock, and John Simcock, to the land of John Bennet; thence west to the southwest corner of the latter, and north, between Bennett and Henry Hayes, and land late of John Simcock and vacant land, to the northwest corner of Hayes' land; thence east by the same to the society line (Newlin).

November, 1730, on petition of John Strode, Joseph Pennock, and five others, it was ordered that the line of West Marlborough, beginning at the north corner of the division line above, should extend thence to the northeast corner of William Harlan's land, and then, by a line to include the lands of William and Ezekiel Harlan, to the northeast corner of John Taylor's land, and by the western line of Taylor's land, and land late of Thomas Nickson, to Marlborough Street.

In West Marlborough a large tract of 2875 acres was surveyed to John Simcock, of Ridley, and was then said to be in Hilltown township. It was afterwards settled by Richard Barnard and others. Joseph Pennock took up 1250 acres in right of his grandfather, George Collett, and was among the first settlers. He built "Primitive Hall," which is still standing.

In East Marlborough, George Peirce obtained a patent, 12, 14, 1700–1, for land which included the present Peirce's Park, or "Evergreen Glade," as it was named by the owner. George Peirce conveyed it to his son Joshua, 6, 6, 1725, who devised to his son Caleb, 8, 23, 1752. Samuel and Joshua, sons of the latter, established the botanical garden or arboretum thereon, and were succeeded by the late George W. Peirce, son of Joshua. Part of the house was built in 1730. George Peirce the first also gave to his daughter Betty and her husband, Vincent Caldwell, 200 acres adjoining. After their deaths it was purchased by Caleb Peirce, in 1758, and is now in possession of his great-grandchildren of the Cox family. Longwood meeting-house and cemetery are situated on a part thereof.

"Cedarcroft," the home of Bayard Taylor, is in this township, less than a mile north of Kennet Square. In the neighborhood of Unionville Henry Hayes took up several hundred acres, which he divided among his sons. To his son Stephen he gave 177 acres in 1736, and this was bought in 1743 by John Jackson, who was succeeded by his son George in 1759. The title to the old tavern property in Unionville runs through George Jackson, Garnet Jackson, George Jackson, Samuel Entriken, Jesse Buffington, William Taggart, Jr., James Wollaston, Isaac Taylor, and others. Quite a village has grown up around the old tavern, and our friend, Thomas F. Seal, reports there are now about eighty dwellings, besides meeting-houses of Friends, Presbyterians, and Methodists, an academy, public school, public hall, a library,—beside those for "First-day" and Sunday-schools,—a hotel, two smitheries, wheelwright-shop,

"CEDARCROFT."

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BAYARD TAYLOR,

EAST MARLBOROUGH.

tannery, cabinet-maker's shop and wareroom, greenhouses in connection with the nursery, and about seventy barns, stables, etc.

A part of East Marlborough was taken in the formation of Pocopson township in 1849. In 1875 the line between West Marlborough on the one side and Londonderry and Highland on the other being in dispute, was run and re-established by order of court.

"Clermont" is the name of the farm of William Chalfont, situated in East Marlborough township, near Unionville, and which consists of 125 acres. Mr. Chalfont has owned it thirty-two years, and has put most of the improvements upon it. The residence is an elegant one, and, with its fine surroundings, shows the taste of its owner and of his family, one of the oldest and best known in the county.

The farm is nicely located in a fine region of country and good neighborhood. It lies some three miles north of Kennet Square, and of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and six miles from Delaware State line. It is situated between the east and west branches of Red Clay Creek, in the centre of the township, and midway between the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central and Wilmington and Northern Railroads.

EAST MARLBOROUGH TAXABLES, 1753.

John Smith, William Webster, William Hayes, William Pennock, Daniel Baily, Edward Swayne, William Cloud, John Cerson, William Harry, Thomas Pusey, John Jackson, Isaac Allen, Joshua Pierce, Joseph Gibson, David Hayes, Thomas Chalfont, Thomas Welch, Henry Towel, John Brattan, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Woodward, Isaac Pierce, Robert Johnson, Betty Caldwell, Daniel Mercer, Jeremiah Cloud, Isaac Hayes, Robert Witherow, George Cerson, Henry Neal, Joseph Pennock, Moses Pyle, Francis Windle, Robert Wickersham, Jacob Wright, William Swayne, Mordecai Vernon, Francis Swayne, Thomas Vernon, Daniel Vancort, Thomas Bowles, Samuel Beverly, William Baily, Jonathan Jackson, Robert Pyle, Isaac Baily, James Wickersham, Abigail Cloud, Daniel Avery, John Webster, William Bentley, Joseph Pyle, William Delworth, John Swayne, Joseph Mercer, Joel Baily, John Bittock.

Inmates.—Caleb Pusey, Thomas Mcfaddin, John Clark, John Dennon, Johannes Miers, Timothy Cavanagh, John Nisbet, Thomas Conner, James Fitzpatrick, Patrick Haynes, William Gardner, Standish, Berry, John Young, Evan Goss.

Freemen.—Joseph McDowel, Benjamin Leonard, Daniel Eaches, Joseph Orin, Patrick Whinnery, Samuel Swayne, Moses Burns, Samuel Finley, Thomas Walker, James Dorrah, Daniel Baily, Henry Hayes, Thomas Witherow, William Maxwell, James Montgomery, Walter Welsh, Joseph Eakhoff.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

William Allen, Edward Bennett, Joel Bailey, Caleb Bailey, Wm. Bailey, Isaac Bailey, Thomas Butler, Abner Cloud, Joshua Cloud, Mordecai Cloud, William Cloud, Stephen Anderson, John Jackson, junior, Caleb Jackson, Jesse Jackson, George Jackson, Jonathan Jackson, Thomas Hayes, Samuel Hayes, Caleb Johnston, Wm. Harvey, Silas Harvey, Samuel Beverly, Thomas Camton, Thomas Jackson, Peter Egnew (Agnew?), Alexander Foreman, Isaac Johnston, Enoch Wickersham, James Wickersham, Jacob Wright, Richard Woodward, John Taylor, James Mash, Joseph Pyle, Joshua Pierce, Isaac Woodrow, Thomas Woodward, Caleb Swayne, Mordecai Vernon, William Windle, Daniel Mercer, Solomon Mercer, Moses Pennock, Abel Wickersham, William Pennock, John Russell, John Parker, Jacob Tagart, Henry Neale, Henry Woodward, Benjamin Way, John Webster, Edward Swayne, David Pusey, Thomas Pusey, Joseph Pennock, Thos. Shugers, Samuel Swayne, William Swayne, Jonathan Morris, Ezekiel Webb, Caleb Pierce, Isaac Pierce, John Wilson, James Jefferis, Jacob Pyle, Thomas Preston, Abram Heald, Isaac Mendenhall, James Nethery, Charles Rudiback.

WEST MARLBOROUGH TAXABLES, 1753.

Joel Baily, Jos. Taylor, John Baily, George Pasmore, John Lawrence, Isaac Pyle, Wm. Harlan, Wm. Harlan, Junr, Robt. McMin, Jas. Harlan, Jonathan Harlan, Gasper Sibolt, John Spear, Jacob Grimalit, Henery Hayes, Levis Pennock, Aaron Baker, Moses Edwards, Joseph Chalfont, Wm. Chalfont, Jeremiah Barnard, Jas. Sharp, Jas. Perry, Lewellen Perry, Josiah Baily, Henery Chalfont, Edwd Swayne, Thos. Trivilla, Zechaus Key, John Hayes, Thomas Buffington, Saml. Pasmore, Isaac Harlan, Wm. Mungomery, Wm. Pusey, Nathl Pennock, Jane Albin, Martha Holton, Isaac Chalfont, Jas. Chalfont, George Harlan, Michael Farlo, Wm. Richards, Stephen White.

Freemen.—George Hayes, Patrick McGuire, Jas. Greer, Wm Maxwell, Richd Harris, Matthias Kean, Thos. Mosmore, Timothy Daily, Charles Mooney, John Fuy, Gideon Pearson, John McGowen.

Inmate.—John McCormick.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Aaron Baker, Archibald McNeal, Andrew Mitchell, Aaron Baker, junior, Caleb Pyle, Christopher Rix, Daniel Avery, Edward Swayne, Elizabeth King, George Harlan, jr., George Harlan, Geo. Taylor, Henry Chalfant, Hector McNeil, Hannah Baker, Hannah Baldwin, Joshua Bailey, Joseph Williams, Isaac Baily, sr., Isaac Baily, jr., Joseph Pennock, Isaac Pyle, John Kell, John Baily, Joshua Edwards, Jeremiah Barnard, Joseph Pyle, Jacob Starr, John Passmore, John Montgomery, James Harlan, Isaac Powel, Joel Baily, Jacob Wood, Josiah Baily, Lewis Pennock, Michael Harlan, Moses Edwards, Mary Pusey, Nathan Hayes, Richard Bernard, Sam'l Baker, Thos. Bernard, Tristram Moore, Thomas Trevilla, William Davis, William Harlan, William Hays, William Baily, William Chalfant.

MARPLE.

The taxables in 1715 were as follows:

David Morris, Thomas Pearson, Joseph Worrall, Barthow Coppock, Jos: Roades, Peter Worrall, John Worrall, Jos: Powell, Robert Pearson, Henry Lewis, Mordecai Massey, Robert Taylor, John Evans, Evan Lewis, & Rd Marris.

ffree Men.—Danl Broom, Joshua Tompson, Enoch Pearson.

This township became a part of Delaware County in 1789.

MIDDLETOWN.

Taxables according to assessment of 1715:

John Martin, George Grist, Caleb Harrisson, Edward Woodward, Daniel Cookson, Joseph Jervis, William Pennel, Jacob Tragoe, John Edwards, George Smedley, Jacob Minshall. Peter Tregoe, Sr., Thomas Barns, John Chanley, John Turner, Joseph Sharples, Alexander Hunter, Moses Martin, Robert Baker, Thomas Barnsley, Thomas Martin, Jr., Edward Lawrence.

ffree Men.—Hans Hamilton, Peter Tregoe, James Tregoe, George Martin, ffrancis fferrel, Thomas Smith, William Chamberlin, Simon Battin.

This township is also a part of Delaware County.

NANTMEAL.

This name was formerly—and properly—written Nantmel, being derived from Nantmel, in Radnorshire, Wales, whence some of the early settlers came. In 1717–19 surveys were made on the head of the north branch of Brandywine for Thomas Callowhill, 500 acres; Howell Powel, 300; Edward Thomas, 300; William Iddings, 284; Thomas Rees, 260; John Broomal, 400; David Thomas, 300; Daniel Moore, 237; William Trego, 200; John Moore, 200; Richard and John Peirsol, 410 acres. Some of the surveys on French Creek were made as follows:

James Logan, 1000 acres, June 3, 1715; Jeremiah Jarman, 200, Mar. 12, 1718; Owen Roberts, 1000, June 3, 1715; Ditto, 300, Apr. 30, 1719; William Davis, 100, Nov. 4, 1718; John William, 240, May 2, 1719; Philip Rogers, 200, Nov. 4, 1718; Samuel Nutt, 250, Oct.

28, 1717; Ditto, 650, May 2, 1719; Ditto, 150, Oct. 21, 1720; Mordecai Lincoln, 150, Oct. 21, 1720; Nicholas Rogers, 200, May 2, 1719; Henry Hockley, 200, May 2, 1719; Simon Meredith, 200, Oct. 22, 1720.

The first assessment of this district is of the inhabitants "Near y^e^ Branches of the ffrench Creek & the Branches of Brandywine," 1720. The names and valuation of the estates were as follows:

Owen Roberts, £50; William Hiddins, £5; Richard, Jeremiah, & John Peircell, £20; David Roberts, £5; William Phillips, £14; John Williams, £6; William David, £6; John James, £2; Philip Roger, £5; Sam^l^ Nutt, £20; Mordicay Lincoln, £12; Lewis David, £5; Simon Meridith, £12.

Non-resident Lands.—James Logan, 1000 acres; Henry Hockle, 200; Jonathan Gwyne (Wynne), 1000; Thomas Calway (Callowhill), 500.

Prior to 1720 the settlement was assessed with the district on Schuylkill. (See Coventry.) In 1721 this was again the case, and the following names and valuations are given:

Henry Parker, £12; John Colb, £8; Henry Cofnor, £9; John Jeser, £12; John Hubbert, £8; Henry Castell, £12; Jacob Stager, £6; Peter Helshe, £6; Mark Overholt, £16; Rodger Hi, £4; Henry Land, £8; John Mealyn, £8; Martin Owry, £12; Frederick Long, £6; Andrew Sickler, £6; Wolf Miller, £6; John William, £10; Owen Roberts, £50; William Hiddings, £6; Richard, John, & Jeremiah Peiriel, £18; Richard Moor, £6; William Phillips, £10; Simon Meredith, £10; Philip Rogers, £6; Lewis David, £6; William David, £6; William Longeger, £4; Jacob Mealyn, £9; Hans Mealyn, £9; Hans Swifer, £4; Jacob Buckholt, £4; Richard Dunklyn, £4; Thomas Miller, £20; John Blare, £4; John Rumford, £12; Henry Beell, £6; John Sinclair, £12; Israel Robinson, £20; Sam^l^ Nutt for all his land in this County, £50; Mordecaj Linerwood, £20.

Freemen.—Jacob Smith, Jacob Overholts, Peter Shaver, John Edwards, Hans Owen

Non-resident Land.—James Gibbons, £36; James Logan, £30; Jonathan Gwyn, £30; Thomas Callowhill, £15.

In 1722 the name of Nantmel first appears, and it contains these taxables: Owen Roberts, John Williams, Richard Done, Lewis David, Phillip Rodger, Samuel Nutt, "The forge" (valued at £20), Simon Meredith, Mordecai Lincoln, John Moor, Edward Thomas, John, Richard, and Jeremiah Pearsal, Philip Thomas, William Cloud, William Iddings, Henry Baterton, David Morgan. There were also non-resident land-owners.

About 1734 a petition for the division of the township was presented to court, but rejected. The proposed dividing line was to begin at Lancaster County, above the head of a small branch of Brandywine called George's Creek, "which runneth between the land of David Thomas and the plantation of William Iddings," and to follow that stream until it came to the line of Caln, the east end to retain the name of Nantmeal, and the west end to be called "Honeybrook."

February, 1739–40, another division was proposed, which would leave Logan's meadow or swamp in the upper part, and Ann Roberts' swamp in the other, after which the line was to pass to the head of Wynn's meadow, and follow the main branch of that water to the line of Uwchlan township. In September, 1739, the citizens of the two ends chose persons to divide the township, being Thomas Miradah (Meredith?) and Matthew Robertson, of the east side, Arthur Graham and John Piersol, of the west. They could not agree, and called in John Gobeen as umpire. The line agreed upon then was from the county line at the spring near Edward George's house, thence to Brandywine, and so to Caln township. In 1740 the taxables were 83 in East and 123 in West Nantmeal. The first settlers were mostly Welsh, and principally confined to the eastern part of the township. The Scotch-Irish came up from the southwestern part of the county from 1730 to 1740, and peopled the western part.

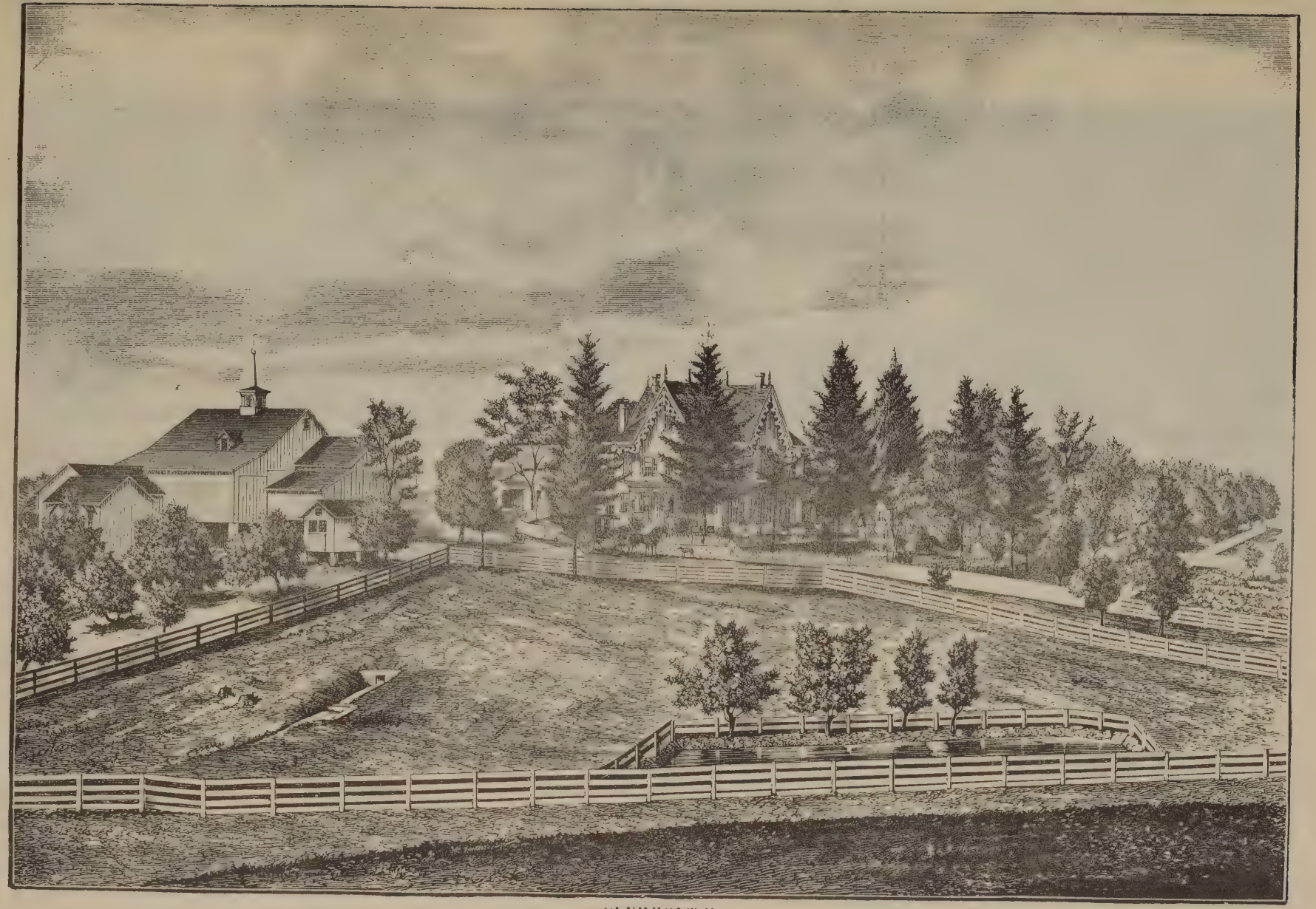
Professor James McClune, writing of the western part, says,—

"The first houses were built of unhewn logs, filled between with short pieces of wood and mortar made of clay and straw. They were generally placed with the front towards the south, on rising ground, a short distance from a spring. They were usually about twenty or twenty-two by thirty feet, with a front and an opposite back door. These doors led into what served as a dining-room, kitchen, etc. The chimney was frequently built on the outside.

"These buildings of the pioneer settlers were replaced, after the peace of 1763, by houses with the east end—which experience had taught them was most liable to decay—occupied by a chimney which extended the entire breadth of the house. In one corner of this capacious chimney a small window was placed, by the light of which the female members of the household plied the spinning-wheel. The other corner of the chimney served as a convenient place for storing the juvenile portion of the family in the winter evenings. During some researches made upwards of thirty years ago, when many of the old buildings were standing, I failed to find any that had been erected during the Revolutionary war.

"Honeybrook, West Nantmeal, and Wallace, with the exception of a small part of the southeastern portion of Honeybrook, lie in what may be called a valley, bounded on the north and west by the Welsh Mountain, and on the south by the Barren Hill. It exhibits evidence of many of the upheavals and some of the eruptions which have given the surface of the earth its present form. Bowlders of gneiss abound in many places. These geological mile-stones show that the currents of ice which carried them here pursued a southwesterly course. There are also evidences of a current at a later period which passed nearly from north to south, and carried portions of the Welsh Mountain to the Manor meeting-house, Sandy Hill, etc., and piled up at Springfield and Harmony school-house the ridges which divide the waters that flow into the Delaware from those that fall into the Susquehanna. The surface is rolling, the water abundant and generally good, and the land, when properly cultivated, fertile. It is drained, for the most part, by the two branches of the Brandywine and their tributaries, and is elevated from three to seven hundred and fifty feet above tide-water. It has always been an unusually healthful section of country, no disease having generally prevailed, except a fever in 1793, which caused the death of many, the typhus fever, which prevailed to a limited extent in 1814, but was singularly fatal, and dysentery in 1815, when a number of children died. Notwithstanding the somewhat proverbial longevity of the Friends, there are, I believe, more persons who spent all their lives in this valley, when ages varied from seventy-five to ninety-five years, buried in the graveyards at the Manor than in any other burial-ground in Chester County."

In 1789, West Nantmeal was divided, and the name of Honeybrook given to the western part. In 1852 the remainder was again divided by a line from a corner of East and West Nantmeal, south 49 degrees west 1306 perches, to a corner of West Nantmeal and Honeybrook, at the intersection of the old Furnace road with the turnpike. The southern division was named Springton, but afterwards changed to Wallace. In 1860 the lines between Honeybrook, Wallace, and West Brandywine were changed, and the southeast corner of Honeybrook and a portion of the western part of Wallace were added to West Brandywine. The territory added to West Brandywine was a part of the old manor of Springton. The addition to West Brandy-



"CLERMONT."

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM CHALFANT,

EAST MARLBOROUGH.

"CHATHAM CREAMERY."

RESIDENCE AND CREAMERY OF JOHN I. CARTER,

CHATHAM.

wine from Honeybrook included the Presbyterian church called Brandywine Manor, but known on the church records as "Forks of Brandywine." East Nantmeal was divided in 1842 by the south branch of French Creek, and the northern part called Warwick.

EAST NANTMEAL TAXABLES, 1753.

Samuel flower & Company, Warwick Company, James fisk, James Gilmore, Martin Roads, Patrick Jonson, Jacob Graves, Lewis Walker, George Taylor, John Patrick, Thomas Etherton, John Williams, William Brown, Alexander Walker, Henry Owens, David Denny, Benjamin Bartholomew, David beatty, John Rees, Thomas Lloyd, John Marsh, Henry Holin, Jonathan Wynne, John Gohcen, Edward Owen, Samuel John, Griffith Griffiths, William Kirk, Noah Abraham, David Stevens, Abner Evans, Thos Owins, Evan Griffith, Abel Griffith, Mathias Bird, Phillip Vast, John Griffith, John Ewalt, John Sarjent, Evan Williams, David Yarnall, Mordica Roberts, John Davids, Cornelius McCarty, David Rogers, Stophil Knower, David Evans, William Ridge, John finly, John Weaver, James John, John David, Thos Jenkins, Michel Boyer, John Pearce, George Reasor, William Thomas, Henry Hockley, William Mills, Arnold Bassit, Henry Stork.

Freemen.—Frederick Penter, Jonathan Colman, Daniel Mchenry, Aquila Jones, John Buff, David Davids, Paul McNight, William Williams, Jonas Welderible, James Alyson, Alexander Mairs, Hugh Brown, William Denister, Thos. Worral, James Mehcan.

Sojourners.—Robert Ellis, John McNight, Christian Beck, John Hawk.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

James Old, Rutter & Potts, William Sterret, James Henderson, Hugh William, Evan Griffith, Thomas Lloyd, Daniel High, Abner Evans, William James, William Kirk, John Ligat (Liggett?), Jonathan Wynn, William Brown, John Lloyd, Daniel Griffith, John Griffith, Branson Vanleer, Robert Stuard, Elihu Evans, James Pugh, William Thomas, Abram Bealy, Jacob High, David High, Benjamin Abram, Michael Boyer, Finchance Beerbower, Borrick Peholt, John Boyer, Andrew Kern, John Nice, Philip Cosmer, Windle Donfelter, Stephen Doughton, William Denison, Theodore Ellis, Christopher Fulker, John Getz, James Guest, Abel Griffith, John Horn, Isaac Jones, Thomas John, John Knauer, Philip Lewis, Jacob Murrey, Henry Moses, Adam Miller, John McKnight, Thomas Meredith, George Price, John Robison, Martin Rhoads, Thomas Rutter, Jacob Shuster, Henry Sheffer, David Steel, David Stephen, John Stephen, Joseph Stephen, John Festick, James Tod, William Temple, Frederick Walleigh, Jacob Wiseberger, Philip Boyer, Alexander McKee, William Griffith, John Woodrow, Mark Bird, Esq., Peter Kimes, Thomas Bull, Jacob Vance, Peter Moses, Jacob Vinance, Thomas Leighton.

WEST NANTMEAL TAXABLES, 1753.

Arthur Graham, James Davison, Robert Cambel, Joseph Carr, John Gardner, John McCool, James Gardner, Jean Erwyn, Edward Neal, James Porter, William Trego, Denis Whelan, William Hilles, Widow Donalson, John Henderson, Francis Gardner, William Dunwoody, James Wilson, William Darlinton, Andrew Roger, Samuel Logan, John Bishop, John Moor, John Pearsal, Jeremiah Pearsel, Jnr., William Aston, Robert Steward, John Withrow, John Murry, Benjamin Abraham, John Hambleton, Senr., Thomas Keneday, Widdow Dean, Joseph Poke, John Whiggham, Bridget Pearsel, Joseph Trego, Daniel Moor, senr., Daniel Moor, Robert Gilmor, Alexander McClean, John Iddings, James Betty, Samuel Mcdulph, Andrew Wilson, William Mackey, Thos Keneday, John Mcfeeters, Francis Alexander, Benjamin Abraham, Thos Boyl, William Erwin, Jacob Cochran, Joseph Carel, Robert Brown, Robert Smith, William Gilkey, John Hambleton, Elizabeth Graham, William Grnham, John Pearsel, Jnr., Mathew Curry, Jeremiah Pearsel, Samuel Jackson, James Graham, Joseph Scean, William Mackey, John Mcfarren, George Brown, Michel Graham, John Coop, Robert Lusk, John Hanna, Hugh Wallis, Robert Christy, Robert Matthews, William Cluse, James Creswell, William Waddle, John Dunwoody, Samuel Currathers, Robert Futhey, John Neelands, Thomas Carson, Henry Mchenry, William forgison, John McClery, Nathan Evans, Moses Melecan, Thomas Nicolas, Moses Bean, James Moor, Thomas Scoat, Mathew Robison, John Phillips, Henry Idding, James Idding, John Potter, Thos Alford, Samuel Allen, David McCune, Daniel Henderson, Jacob Cambel, James Scott, Elizabeth Ilot, Alexander Craig, Francis McConnel, Robert McConahee, James Nesbit, Charles Brown, John Elliot, James Starret, Margaret Elliot, Thomas Brown, John Jack, Thomas Everet, James McCroskry, Widdow Long, Lodowick Liget, Robert Peckinham.

Inmates.—Henry Baterton, James Burnside, William Rachford, Nathaniel Kenderson, James Ross, William Bowel, James McGachey, Benjamin Jephrey, John Strang, John Sumerly, Charles McCinly, Charles Ferrin, Peter Hunter, George Hunter.

Freemen.—Joseph Loughead, William Withrow, William McCune, Andrew Spence, James Biger, Robert Kerkwood, William Ross, William McGahey, Thomas Kilpatrick, Mathew McDougal, Collin Spence, Lawrence Hopkins, James Cambel, George Dougherty, Robert Thomson, John Mcdogal, George Erwin, John Darlington, James Gardner, Joseph Moorhead, William Daley, Andrew Steel, John Carel, John Henderson, James Ewing, James Ross, John Biger, John White, George Welsh, James Fitzpatrick, John McCasslen, Thomas Ross.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

John Hambleton, James Buchanan, John Irwin, George Irwin, Jared Irwin, James Hare, Matthew Buchanan, John Galt, Michael Graham, sr., John Vanlossie, John Carson, Wm. Meredith, James Graham, sr., Samuel Buchanan, James Graham, jr., James Kean, Jeremiah Piersoll, Michael Graham, Matthew Curry, Andrew Buchanan, Nathaniel Porter, William Gibbons, James Hambleton, James Nesbit, Andrew Spence, James Starrett, Robert McConnaughey, Gain Wallace, Alex'r Craig, Samuel Henderson, William Henderson, Thos. Kennedy, Thos. Alford, John Starrett, Wm. Kennedy, Samuel Thomas, Joseph Trego, James Smith, William Smith, John Aston, Richard Piersoll, William Gilky, John Jones, Francis Gardner, Edward Spice, Joseph Keere, Hans Henox, Christian Coffman, James Keere, Rob't Matthews, Sam'l Christy, Joseph Martin, John Graham (cooper), John Graham, Jacob Coffman, Samuel Cunningham, Robert Lusk, James Hanna, William Trego, Wm. Beale, Wm. Scott, Francis Alexander, James Beatty, Samuel Milduff, Isaac Gibson, Joseph Darlington, John Strong, Peter Hunter, George Hunter, Joseph Long, Daniel Moore, George Pheale, Wm. Irwin, Leonard Frescoln, Mark Peter, John Iddings, John Moore, Isaac Philips, Christian Tedwaler, James Anderson, William Logan, Wm. Dunwoody, Matthew Robeson, Ephraim Robeson, John Robeson, John Dunwoodie, Archibald Thomson, Robert Liggett, Samuel Caruthers, Wm. Ralston, John Piersall, James Wilson, John Byers, James Moore, Esq., James McClure, James Templeton, Thomas Miller, Paul McKnight, William Ferguson, Wm. Rogers, James Waddell, John Brown, Robert Carson, Robert Wallace, James McCachren, John Henderson, Benjamin Jones, Isaac Phipps, John Millison, Joseph Caldwell, Mordecai Piersall, John Gardner, Jeremiah Evans, James Evans, Nathaniel Holmes.

NEW GARDEN.

This township was named from New Garden, in the county Carlow, Ireland. It was included in the survey made in 1700 by Henry Hollingsworth, of 30,000 acres, of which 15,500 were patented to Letitia Penn, as has been shown. The remainder, or 14,500 acres, was patented to William Penn, Jr., May 24, 1706, by the commissioners of property, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, and Thomas Story, and, like his sister's tract, received the name of the manor of Stenning. The bounds of the manor may be thus described:

Beginning at a hickory tree on the west side of a branch of White Clay Creek, thence east nine hundred and twenty-five perches to a corner of Letitia's manor (Kennett), thence by the same south two thousand three hundred and fourteen perches to another corner, thence West South West nine hundred and thirty perches to White Clay Creek, West fifty-eight perches, and North by land of the London Company two thousand six hundred and seventy-four perches, to the place of beginning.

Thus the township of New Garden, as it was before losing a corner to London Britain, embraced just that part of the manor which lay north of the circular line, being, according to an early estimate, 8913 acres. Before obtaining the patent William Penn, Jr., had already appointed

Griffith Owen, James Logan, and Robert Ashton as his attorneys, he being about to return to England. The land was not immediately taken by settlers, but after a few years several families of Friends arrived from Ireland, and, settling there, gave the name of New Garden to their new home, in remembrance of that place in Ireland. The first sale of land was, perhaps, in 1708, to Mary Rowland. In 1712, Gayen Miller purchased 700 acres, while in 1713 conveyances of land were granted to John Miller, James Lindley, John Lowden, James Starr, Michael Lighfoot, William Halliday, Joseph Hutton, Abraham Marshall, and Thomas Jackson; and in 1714 to Thomas Garnett and Joseph Sharp. Some of these, however, had been settled on the land one or two years before getting their titles. The whole amount purchased by the above-named persons was 5413 acres, at the price of £20 per hundred, or, according to modern computation, one dollar per acre.

In 1715, William Penn, Jr., sold what then remained of the manor, except 500 acres, to John Evans, in consequence of which it was sometimes called Col. Evans' Manor. A reconveyance of the greater of this was made before the death of the former, which occurred in 1720, or at least such was said to be the case, although the deed was lost. William Penn, Jr., left three children, Gulielma Maria, Springett, and William, of whom Springett inherited his father's lands in Pennsylvania, but dying unmarried, some years after, was succeeded by his brother William, to whom Evans granted a release or confirmation of title to the manor in 1736.

In the case of Letitia's Manor the quit-rents were payable to her, but in the brother's they were reserved to his father and his successors, as proprietors of Pennsylvania. They must, however, have remained uncollected for a long time, judging from the following letter to Lynford Lardner, collector of quit-rents:

"Mr. Lardner,—At the request of our good Friend, James Logan, that we would discharge the manor of Steining, in Chester county, which was laid out to our late Brother William Penn, of all the quit-rent due to us to the time he made sale of the same; these are to authorize you to receive from him, one penny and give him a discharge in full of all those rents to the time those lands were sold by our brother or his agents, or to settle the same in any manner he shall judge more proper.

"I am your affectionate Friend,

"Thos. Penn.

"London, June 18th, 1747."

A draft of the manor, probably made by John Taylor, the surveyor, shows the divisions therein as held by the settlers. The tracts were mostly rectangular. In the northeast corner we find Robert Johnson with 200 acres; Evan Evans, 500 in northwest corner; Joseph Sharp, below him on the creek, 200; James Lindley, 200, probably owned now by Benjamin Hoopes and others. The remainder, north of Toughkenamon Hill, about 1050 acres, was vacant. From the hill a line ran south through the middle of the manor, almost to the circular line. Taking the east side we have, first, Mary Rowland, 700 acres, being all the valley land east of the middle line. Next south of this tract 700 acres more were divided between John Sharp (on the east side), 300 acres; Joseph Sharp, 200; and Thomas Garnett, 300. South of these, on the Kennet line, were William Tanner, 200 acres; James Lowden, 300; and Benjamin Fred, 300, the latter touching on the circular line. Between these and the middle line were Michael Lightfoot, 300 acres; John Wiley, 200; Thomas Jackson, 200; (and continuing southward) William Halliday, 200; and Abraham Marshall, 200, partly in New Castle County. John Miller's 1013 acres extended from the middle line to Londongrove, and from Toughkenamon Hill almost to the old New Garden meeting-house. Next south of him Joseph Hutton held 250 acres on the west line, and James Starr 350 on the middle line; of 900 acres south of these, Francis Hobson held 200 in the northeast corner, and the remainder was purchased by Gayen Miller. From this southward there was a vacancy of over 3000 acres. John Evans held 100 acres at the forks of White Clay Creek, now in London Britain.

In the original survey, in 1700, the surveyor notes that he crossed the *Dochcanamon Hill.* Other forms of spelling this name were in use one hundred and fifty years ago, such as Tokenamon, Taukenamon, Taughlikenemon. The present spelling is Toughkenamon. It is of Indian origin, and is said to signify "Fire-brand hill."

Thomas and Mary Rowland settled in the valley, near the present village of Toughkenamon, in 1706, being perhaps the first settlers who purchased lands in the township. They came to New Garden from Ashton township, in (now) Delaware County.

John Lowden, a noted minister in the Society of Friends, is supposed to have suggested the name, in remembrance of his former home. He had been a member of New Garden Meeting, in the county of Carlow, Ireland.

John Miller built a mill on White Clay Creek, which did the grinding for the inhabitants many miles around, even, it is said, as far as Lancaster. The first settlers of this township are said to have divided their farms by ditches to prevent the ravages of the Indian fires. Traces of some of these ditches were visible a few years ago.

In 1714, John Rentfro was constable for New Garden, but probably resided in what is now Londongrove, which was assessed with New Garden until 1723. Some of the settlers in what is London Britain were taxed as "inhabitants adjacent to New Garden" for some years prior to 1723. The following is the assessment of 1715:

	£	s.	d.
Mary Miller	0	9	0
Evan Powell	0	10	8
Nathaniel Richards	0	2	3
Michel Lightfoot	0	2	0
William Holeday	0	2	7
Margret Lowden	0	2	0
James Linley	0	4	6
Thomas Jackson	0	3	0
James Starr	0	3	0
ffrancis Hobson	0	2	0
Joseph Garnet	0	2	0
Rich[d] Tranter	0	1	6
Robert Johnson	0	2	0
John Sharp	0	3	6
Joseph Hollen	0	2	4
Joseph Sharp	0	2	0
John Willey	0	2	4
Thomas Garnet	0	3	9
Benjamin fred	0	2	1
William Taner	0	1	8
John Renfroe	0	2	0
Stephen Naylcs	0	1	0
Tot	3	7	2

In 1722 the number had increased very much, as will be seen by the following list:

Michal Lightfoot, John Houlston, W[m] Roe, W[m] Roan, John Devonald, Tho. Morris, Richard Whiting, John Jones, Thomas Evans, Samuel Evans, Owen Thomas, W[m] Wright, Neal Gray, Gabriel Alexander, Robert Smith, Robert Fenny, John Cook, W[m] Reynolds, Thomas John, James Moor, Alexander Moor, Patrick Moor, W[m] Field, Samuel Steel, James Daniel, W[m] Bawhonam, Andrew Steel, John Mountgomery, Henry Small, Thomas Black, James Mackanliss, Thomas

Cook, Joseph Wily, John Sharp, John Benttroe, John Wickersham, Joseph Mercer, Daniel Hamond, Yesta Cox, James Cole, Richard Bennet, Israel Robinson, Wm Robb, Thomas Cox, Richard Cox, George Hodgin, Thomas Underwood, Samuel Kirk, Alexander Underwood, Joseph Jackson, Thomas Speakman, John Cook, Peter Cook, John Jackson, Francis Swain, John Fincher, Daniel Macklister, Jonathan Fincher, Robert Lambourn, Edward Stroud, Wm Pusey, Wm Chandler, James Johnson, Richard Tranter, Nathan Dix, Joseph Sharp, Shadrack Scarlott, Moses Starr, John Caine, Francis Hobson, John Allen, John Todd, Wm Hollyday, John Cox, Robert Johnson, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Jackson, Joseph Miller, James Lyndley, Thomas Lightfoot, Benjamin Fredd, James Starr, Nathan Richards, Joseph Hutton, Joseph Hedge, James Todd, Stephen Aile, Wm Miller, James Miller, Isaac Starr, Nehemiah Hutton, Evan Powel.

"The inhabitants adjacent, belonging to New Garden:"

John Evans, Jenkin John, Wm Gallasby, Daniel Magill, Abraham Emett, Aaron Price, Josiah Emett, Robert Beser, Tho. Caldwel, Wm Emett, Abraham Emett, Jur, John Beteye, Hugh Weret, David Wms, Tho. Price, David Evans, Daniell Mackconnell, John Tomson, Thomas Hughes, Joshua Johnston.

Under the head of non-resident land, Fagg's Manor of 5000 acres was included, with other lands to the westward of Londongrove.

In 1724 the number of taxables was reduced to twenty-five, being restricted to the township proper.

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Wm Miller, mill, Jane Jenkins, Jacob Howel, Jas. Miller, Junr, Saml. Miller, Mathew McConnel, Robt. Halliday, Wm Miller, Blind, William Rowen, Jos. Fred, Thos. Hutton, Jos. Dixon, Wm Rowe, Franc Hobson, Isaac Clendenen, Stephen Mcfarson, Jane Miller, James Miller, Jas. Cerson, John Sharp, John Hacket, John Hurford, John Miller, Nathl Scarlot, Wm Richards, Nathl Ring, John Martin, Nathl Richards, Isaac Richards, Margret Carpenter, Isaac Miller, John Dixon, Jacob John, Con. Ryan, Addam Smith, John Starr, Jas. Wilson, Wm Graham, Jas. Leech, Barny Feagon, Wm Jackson, John Wilson, Thos. Harvey, Robert Boyce, Benja Hutton, Edwd Mulligan, Hance Cominger, Wm Griffith, John Ross, Thos Coffee, Nehemiah Hutton, Jas. Milhous, Abram Stroud, Robt. Walker, Saml Gamble, Jas. Ellis.

Freemen.—Richard McGlaughlin, Hugh Leech, Wm Wilkinson, Timothy Mahanee.

LAND OWNERS, 1774.

Isaac Allen, Benjamin Allen, Stephen Anderson, Thomas Barrett, George Chandler, William Dixon, Henry Dixon, John Elliott, Enoch Gregg, Hannah Hurford, Samuel Hurford, Joseph Hurford, Thomas Hutton, Benjamin Hutton, Joseph Hutton, James Hall, Charles Hall, David Hoopes, Joseph Hobson, Thomas Hanaway, John Hacket, Jonathan Johnston, Isaac Jackson, Sr., Isaac Jackson, Jr., William Knight, Jacob Lindley, William Miller, James Miller, Samuel Miller, John Miller, Jesse Miller, Joseph Miller, Samuel Moore, Matthew McConnell, Andrew McIntire, John Milhous, James Milhous, Matthew Ogletree, Thomas Parker, James Pile, Joshua Proctor, Samuel Riddle, William Rowe, James Rowen, Moses Rowen, Isaac Richards, Nathaniel Richards, Nathaniel Scarlet, John Scarlet, George Sharp, Benjamin Sharp, John Taylor, Ambrose Taylor, Samuel Sharp.

NEWLIN TOWNSHIP.

William Penn, on the 22d and 23d of March, 1681, by deed of lease and release, granted to Nicholas Moore, James Claypoole, Philip Ford, William Sharloe, Edward Pierce, John Simcock, Thomas Bracey, Thomas Barker, and Edward Brooks, in trust for the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania, 20,000 acres of land, and lots in Philadelphia.

On the 20th of 7th month (September), 1688, by virtue of a warrant from the commissioners of property, dated the 1st of 4th month (June), 1688, there was surveyed and laid out unto Benjamin Chambers, president of the said Free Society of Traders, for the use of said society, 7100 acres of land in Chester County,—part of the said 20,000 acres,—beginning at a corner post of Benjamin Chambers' land; thence south 800 perches to a corner post of Bland's land; thence W. N. W. 1710 perches to a corner post, N. N. E., by a line of trees, 730 perches; thence E. S. E., by a line of trees, 1403 perches to the place of beginning. Returned, according to the aforesaid survey and bounds, into the proprietary's secretary's office the 23d of the 8th month, 1688.

On the 10th of June, 1724, the Free Society of Traders, by its trustees, Charles Read, Job Goodsonn, Evan Owen, George Fitzwater, and Joseph Pidgeon, conveyed the abovementioned tract of 7100 acres to Nathaniel Newlin, in consideration of £800, current money of Pennsylvania. Thus Nathaniel Newlin became the owner of the tract which afterwards constituted the township bearing his name.

The tract was resurveyed in October, 1724, and was found to contain 7700 acres instead of 7100 acres. The lines were by this resurvey of the following lengths: the east line of 835 perches, the south line 1759 perches, the west line 771 perches, and the north line 1440 perches. On the east it was bounded by lands of Abraham Marshall and Mordecai Cloud,—portions of which are still in the hands of their descendants,—on the south by Marlborough township, north by Bradford township, and west by vacant lands.

Nathaniel Newlin, after the purchase of this tract, entered into negotiations for the sale of portions of it, and granted warrants, of which the following is an example:

"Upon an agreement made with William Dean, of the county of Chester, yeoman, for a certain parcel of land, lying in ye southeast corner of ye tract of land in ye said county, called the Society tract, for which he agrees to pay to my use the sum of thirty pounds for one hundred acres, and so proportionably for ye odd measure, on or before the 25th day of March next, and the yearly quit rent of one shilling sterling per hundred, and so proportionably for a lesser quantity:

"These are to authorize and require thee to survey to the said William Dean, the said parcel of land by regular courses, and make return thereof to me in order to a further confirmation. Which survey, in case the said William Dean fulfil the above agreement shall be valid, otherwise the same is to be void, as if it had never been made, or this warrant ever granted. Given under my hand and seal, the 30th day of October, 1724.

"NATHA: NEWLIN.

"To JOHN TAYLOR, *Surveyor.*"

The following is an account of the portions of this tract sold by Nathaniel Newlin, the prices at which they were sold, and the names of the purchasers:

George Harlan, 169 acres for £50 14*s.*; Stephen Harlan, 20½ acres for £20 10*s.*; Joseph English, 200 acres for £30; Mordecai Cloud, 326 acres for £97 16*s.*; Abraham Marshall, 120 acres for £36; Joel Baily, 228 acres for £68 8*s.*; William Dean, 124 acres for £37 4*s.*; George Lashly, 75 acres for £22 10*s.*; and Ralph Thompson 75 acres for £19 19*s.* 9*d.*, a total of 1337 acres for £383. In addition to the moneys paid for the lands, the conveyances contained a reservation of a quit-rent of one English shilling per 100 acres, "or the value thereof in coyn current here," payable yearly to Nathaniel Newlin, his heirs or assigns.

Nathaniel Newlin died in 1729, intestate, leaving three sons—Nicholas, Nathaniel, and John—and three daughters,—Jemima, the wife of Richard Eavenson, Kezia, the wife of William Baily, and Mary, the wife of Richard Clayton,—and also four grandchildren, the children of his daughter Elizabeth, who had married Ellis Lewis and was deceased,

viz., Robert Mary, Nathaniel, and Ellis. He owned at the time of his death the following lands: a messuage and tract of 500 acres in Concord, one other messuage and 33 acres in Concord, a messuage and 62 acres in Birmingham, a tract of 460 acres in Marlborough, a tract of 250 acres in Londongrove, and the remainder of the tract on the west branch of Brandywine, containing about 6338 acres.

After his death partition was made of some of the lands of which he had thus died seized among his descendants, in manner following:

To Nicholas Newlin the messuage and tract of 500 acres in Concord.

To John Newlin the messuage and 62 acres in Birmingham, and also 946 acres of the tract on Brandywine (in two parcels).

To Nathaniel Newlin (in two parcels) 1620 acres of the tract on Brandywine.

To Jemima, wife of Richard Eavenson, 913 acres (in two parcels) of the tract on Brandywine.

To Kezia, wife of William Bailey, 375 acres in Marlborough, and also 851 acres (in two parcels) of the tract on Brandywine.

To Mary, wife of Richard Clayton, the other messuage and 33 acres in Concord, with 895 acres (in two parcels) of the tract on Brandywine.

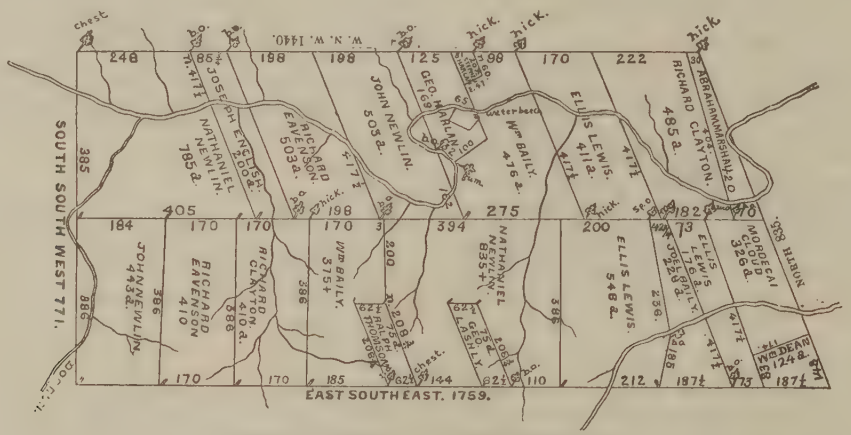
To the children of Elizabeth Lewis 1133 acres (in three parcels) of the tract on Brandywine.

line of Abraham Marshall's land. The consideration given was £100. Of this sum, £73 was then paid, and the remainder at a subsequent date, when a deed was executed. This rock in the line of Abraham Marshall's land was also in the line of the Society tract purchased by Nathaniel Newlin.

The Indians had a town or village a short distance west of this line, on the north side of the Brandywine, on the tract purchased by Newlin, and on that portion of it now owned and occupied by Lewis Marshall. It was on this spot that Indian Hannah, the last of her race in Chester County, dwelt for many years.

Nathaniel Newlin, soon after this purchase, commenced disposing of portions of his lands. Within six months he had issued warrants for some nine parcels, generally varying in size from 150 to 300 acres, some of which were located on the creek.

A difficulty at once arose with the Indians. Their rights had only been extinguished to the rock in the western line of Abraham Marshall's lands, and they claimed that they were still the owners of one mile wide on each side of the



NEWLIN TOWNSHIP AS DIVIDED APRIL, 1730.

In the formation of Pocopson township, over 300 acres were taken from the southeast corner of Newlin and included in the new township. The portion thus included embraced the above-mentioned tract, originally conveyed to William Dean, and portions of the tracts of Mordecai Cloud and of the children of Ellis Lewis.

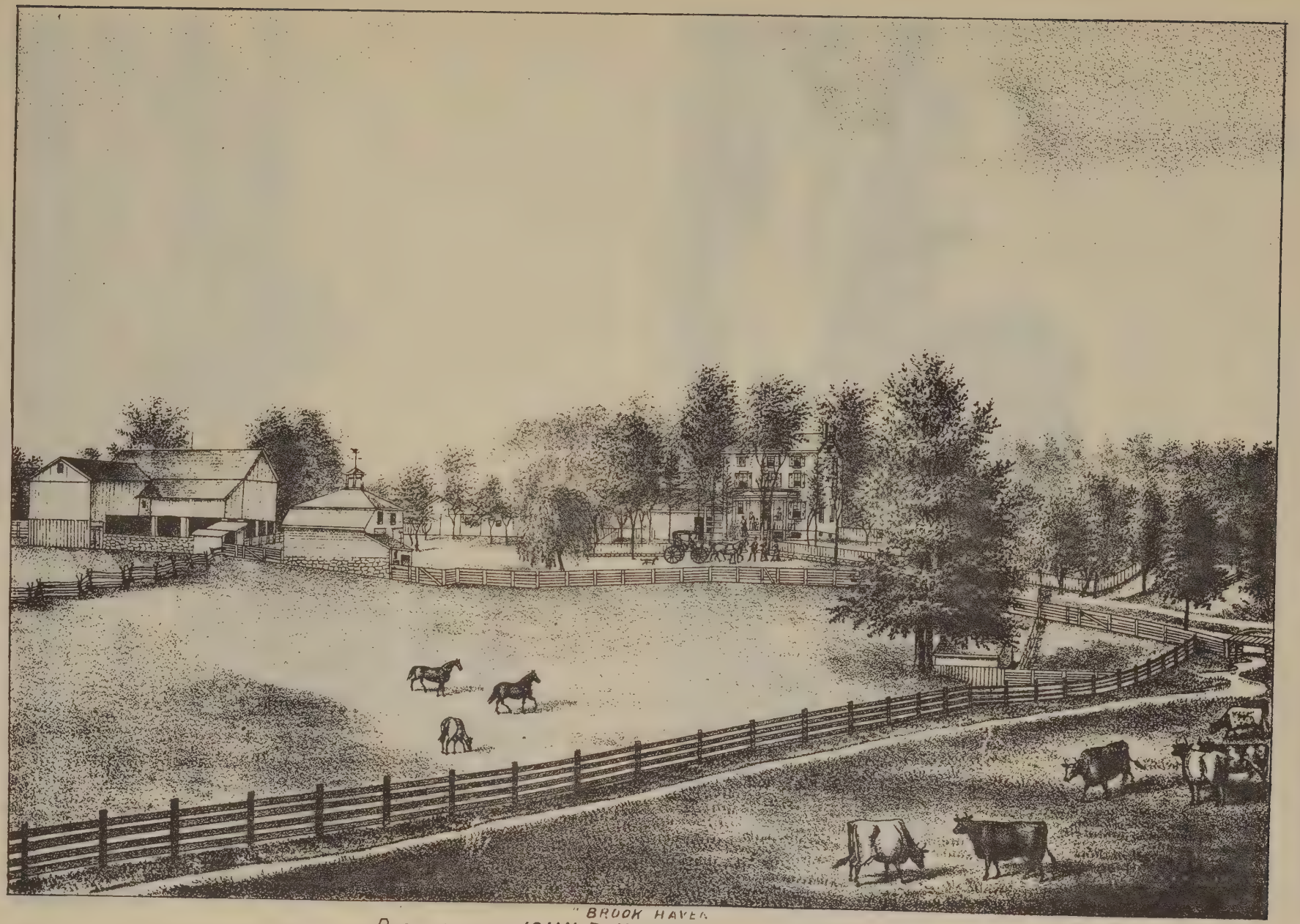
The name of this township is almost universally pronounced in this county as if written New Lin. This is erroneous. It should be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable,—New'lin. The incorrect pronunciation, however, is so fixed in the minds of the people that it will most likely continue to be used.

After William Penn had purchased from the Indians all the land in Chester County, he reconveyed to them a mile in width on each side of the Brandywine, from its mouth up the west branch to its head,—at least they afterwards claimed that he did,—but the writing was accidentally destroyed. In 1706 the commissioners of property, at the request of the inhabitants on Brandywine, purchased from the Indians their claim to these lands, from the mouth of the creek up to a certain rock in the west branch, in the creek, from that rock up to its source, and that Newlin had no right to sell any of their lands, or to interfere with their rights in any way. No attention seems to have been given by Newlin, or the purchasers from him, to these claims.

At the next session of the Provincial Assembly, held at Philadelphia in the summer of 1725, the Indian chief Checochinican and others complained of the encroachments on their lands and obstructions in the creek by dams, and were heard by the Assembly. The account of this interview and the proceedings thereon, in the minutes of the Assembly, is so interesting we will give it in the language of the minutes themselves:

"13th of 6 mo., 1725. The Petition of divers inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth that the Proprietary having purchased of the Natives all the lands within certain bounds; and that the proprietary did afterwards release back to some of the said Natives a certain tract of land upon Brandywine, which said land is lately taken up and settled, to the great disturbance of said Natives, and praying that this House would take the same into their consideration; was read and ordered to be considered this afternoon.

"Then the House was given to understand that the Heads of the said Indian complainants desire to attend the House in person, to set



"BROOK HAVEN"

RESIDENCE OF **JOHN D. NELSON** PENN, CHESTER CO. PA.

RESIDENCE OF DR. ROBERT L. McCLELLAN, COCHRANVILLE.

"WOODLAND."

RESIDENCE OF JAMES BARNARD, WEST MARLBOROUGH.

forth their aggrievances. *Ordered*, that they wait on the House at three o'clock this afternoon with their Interpreters.

"3 P. M., the House met:

"The Indians ordered to attend this afternoon, waited at the door desiring to be heard. Then chairs being placed for them, they were called in, and the Speaker, on behalf of the House, said: 'The House has had information that you have been with the Governor and Commissioners already. Have you received satisfaction?'

"*Indians* (by interpreter.)—'We have not.'

"*Speaker.*—'What is it then, that you have to offer to the House?'

"*Indians.*—'When William Penn came to this country, he settled a perpetual friendship with us, and after we sold him our country, he reconveyed back a certain tract of land upon Brandywine, for a mile on each side of said creek, which writing was, by the burning of a cabin, destroyed; but we all remember very well the contents thereof: That Wm. Penn promised that we should not be molested whilst one Indian lived, grew old and blind, and died—so another, to the third generation; that is the way of expressing it—from generation to generation; and now it is not half the age of an old man since, and we are molested, and our lands surveyed out and settled before we can reap our corn off; and to our great injury, Brandywine creek is so obstructed with dams, that the fish cannot come up to our habitations. We desire you to take notice that we are a poor people, and want the benefit of the fish, for when we are out hunting, our children with their bows and arrows used to get fish for their sustenance, therefore, we desire that these dams be removed, that the fish may have their natural course.'

"*Speaker.*—'How did you understand that writing to be? That you should enjoy that land forever?'

"*Indians.*—'Not only we, but all the Indians understood it to be theirs as long as the water ran down that creek.'

"*Speaker.*—'Have you anything more to say?'

"*Indians.*—'No, but if you hear us not, we shall be obliged to come again next spring.'

"*Speaker.*—'The House is inclined to do you all the favor which lies in their power.'

"*Indians.*—'We hope we are all friends, and desire to continue so, as long as we draw breath.'

"Then the Indians withdrew, and after some debate it was ordered that Francis Rawle, John Kearsley, and John Swift, go to James Logan, one of the Commissioners of Property, and inform him of the substance of the said petition, and matter complained of by the Indians; who being returned report that the said commissioner shows a very hearty inclination to accommodate the affair with the Indians, and although their right does not appear so clear yet they are possessed of such strong notions of it, that their is no divesting them of it; and, therefore, he is ready to do what he can to quiet their complaints, by granting the person who possesses the said lands, other lands in the stead thereof.

"*Ordered*, That Francis Rawle and John Kearsley draw up an address to the Governor, on behalf of the Indians. Adjourned.

"6th month 14th, 1725. The House met, etc.

"Then the members appointed yesterday in the afternoon, to draw up an address to the Governor, on behalf of the Indians, brought in the same, which was read and agreed to. *Ordered*, That the same be transcribed, and then the house adjourned to two P.M.

"Two o'clock P.M. The House met, etc.

"The address to the Governor on behalf of the Indians, according to order, being transcribed, is as follows, viz.: 'The Address of the Representatives of the said Province, in General Assembly met: May it please the Governor, As next to Divine Providence, the peace, happiness, and quietness which this Province first enjoyed, was owing to the wise conduct of the Hon. William Penn, our Proprietary and Governor, by procuring a good friendship betwixt him and the native Indians at his first arrival here, so by diligent care in cultivating and preserving the like friendship, the great happiness of peace has been hitherto enjoyed amongst us, when divers of the neighboring colonies have been obnoxious to the insults of the barbarous Indians, to the great damage of their countries; and as the Governor's care and indefatigable pains upon all occasions, has been very conspicious to that good end, this House do address themselves on an unhappy dissatisfaction some Indians are under (who have always lived very peaceable with the inhabitants of this province), from an opinion that they are likely to be dispossessed of some lands they had long lived on and enjoyed on the river Brandywine, as also for being deprived of the benefit of fishing on the said river; all which they have by personal complaint laid before this House. And the House having taken into serious consideration the fatal consequence it may be to the peace of this Province, represented the same to James Logan, one of the Commissioners of Property, who has given the House ample satisfaction of his intentions to accommodate the difference with the said Indians. And we are fully satisfied (were it not for a purchase made of some part of those lands by Nathaniel Newlin, and his too wilful resolution to hold and settle the same), this part of this difference relating to the pretended encroachments on their lands would be immediately silenced. And notwithstanding this obstacle, we have reason to believe that Nathaniel Newlin will, in a very short time, become sensible, that it will be as much to his own private interest as of the Province in general, to be more condescending in this affair.

"'But, whereas, there are dams or wares which do obstruct the passing up of fish to the place where the said Indians are settled, without the verge of this Government, this House doth humbly request the Governor, that he will be pleased to exert his authority, in such manner as he shall think proper, for quieting and satisfying the said Indians, and preserving the ancient friendship between them and the inhabitants of this Province; and herein we also have that confidence as to hope that the Government of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, will so far think it conducive to their peace and quiet, that they will not fail to do what is necessary on their part, for the full settling and composing this dissatisfaction.

"'Signed by order of the House, "'WILLIAM BILES,

"'August 14th, 1725. *Speaker.*'

"*Ordered*, That Thomas Chandler and Elisha Gatchell present the same to the Governor; who return and report that they had delivered the said address according to order, and that the Governor perused the same, and said he was entirely of the opinion of the House, and that he and his Council would use their utmost endeavors to satisfy these Indians, and that he was going down to New Castle, where he would order the persons concerned to move those dams complained of, which if they did not do, he would give orders to the King's attorney to prosecute them, and oblige them thereto, by due process of law."

No further proceedings were had at that session of the Assembly in relation to the complaints of the Indians.

The claims of the Indians were not adjusted to their satisfaction, and at the next session of the Assembly, in the spring of 1726, they again sought an interview and renewed their complaints, when the following proceedings took place:

"3d month 31st, 1726, the House met, etc.

"The Indians (who claim certain rights on Brandywine Creek) came to wait upon the House, and by a member sent in a paper they received from James Logan, and likewise a message that they were not satisfied therewith, and therefore made further application to this House for redress, which paper being read, the House went into a debate thereon, and after some time referred the further consideration thereof till to-morrow, and then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

"4th month 1st, 1726, 9 A.M., the House met, etc.

"The House proceeded further on the consideration of the affair relative to the Indians.

"*Ordered*, That Evan Owen go to the commissioners of property and desire some of them to attend, in order to inform the House what progress hath been made with Nathaniel Newlin towards an accommodation; who returned and reported that he spoke with James Logan, one of the commissioners of property, according to order, and that he was ready to attend the House in order to acquaint them what had been done in that affair; who, being called in, produced an Indian deed, dated 1685, signed by thirteen Indian kings, which conveys all the lands from Duck Creek to Upland Creek, *alias* Chester Creek, and as far back as a man could ride on horseback in two days; and says he finds no footsteps of any reconveyance, neither in the land-office nor upon record, but that in 1705 the Indians laid claim to all the lands from the mouth of Brandywine up the West Branch to the head, in breadth a mile on each side of that branch; and afterwards the commissioners of property purchased of the Indians all the lands from

the mouth of Brandywine up to a certain rock by Abraham Marshall's land for the sum of one hundred pounds, seventy-three pounds and eight shillings of which was then paid to their chiefs, and the remainder they paid yesterday, and the chiefs of the Indians signed a release, but said they wanted some instrument given to them that they might know what was theirs and be secure in it. But the commissioners told them it was not at this time in their power to make them any grant of the said lands, but that they should not be disturbed in their quiet possession thereof, neither by Nathaniel Newlin nor by any other person. That the commissioners had told Nathaniel Newlin that it was in vain for him to pretend to that land, let the disappointment be what it would, so long as the Indians laid claim to the same, and would continue upon it; that after the Indians came up last year, and made the complaint, and a reconveyance was generally reported to have been given to the Indians, he went down to Chester and took certificates of all those who were reported to have seen and known of such a writing; which certificates being produced, and read in the House, none of which did amount to any certainty what that writing did contain; but since the Indians had an imperfect idea of it, and a strong resolution to hold it, the commissioners used such means as they thought most likely to satisfy them, and continue them in the quiet possession of their claims, and for that end said they had agreed and accommodated the matter with Nathaniel Newlin, as far as was in their power to do at present; and then withdrew.

"Then the House, after some debate, was of opinion that Nathaniel Newlin be sent for, to give some further assurance than what is done by the paper delivered yesterday that he will not molest the said Indians in their claims.

"*Ordered*, That John Wright send a letter that the House require his attendance to-morrow morning, and then the House adjourned till 3 P.M.

"3 P.M. The House met, etc. John Wright reported that he had sent a letter to Nathaniel Newlin, according to the order of the House. Adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

"4th month 2d. The House met, etc. Adjourned till 3 P.M.

"3 P.M. The House met. Nathaniel Newlin not attending according to the expectation of the House, after some debate, a motion was made and the question put, that if Nathaniel Newlin come not to town this evening he be sent for by the sergeant-at-arms, and that an order be forthwith issued under the Speaker's hand, and the sergeant be dispatched therewith this evening. Carried in the affirmative. Adjourned till 9 A.M.

"4 mo. 3d, 9 A.M. The House met. The Sergeant-at-Arms reports that Nathaniel Newlin came to town last evening, and will attend the House this morning.

"The House being informed that Nathaniel Newlin attended, he was called in, and said that he expected the value, and not the quantity only of land, in lieu of that the Indians claimed of his; and that he was to meet the Commissioners of Property this afternoon, and then doubted not but they should settle that affair to the satisfaction of the House, and withdrew, and then the House adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

"3 P.M. The House met, etc., Nathaniel Newlin attended, and being called in, delivered on the table a paper subscribed with his hand, which being read, doth declare and promise that neither he nor his heirs will, by any means, disturb or molest the Indians in their possessions or claims. Then, after some debate thereon, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Indians be sent for, and the contents of the said paper be explained to them, and inquiry made whether it be satisfactory to them.

"*Ordered*, That John Wright and Samuel Hollingsworth acquaint them thereof, that they may attend forthwith; who return and report that they have been with the Indians, and that they are now attending with their interpreters; who being called in, the said paper was explained to them by the interpreters; and they declared that they were well satisfied therewith, and they desired that the said paper might remain among the records of this house, and a copy thereof be given to them.

"*Ordered*, That a copy be made out accordingly, and signed by the Speaker, and delivered to them, and the original lodged in the House, which was done accordingly.

"And the Indians further said that they had been very much disturbed in their minds, but that now they were perfectly easy, since they found that this House would stand by them and see them righted.

"Then Nathaniel Newlin was called in, and acknowledged the said writing to them; so they shook hands together, and parted fully reconciled, and then the House adjourned."

What recompense was made to Nathaniel Newlin by the commissioners of property for his promise "that neither he or his heirs would by any means disturb or molest the Indians in their possession or claims" does not appear.

In 1729 the chief Checochinican, on behalf of his people, sent to the Governor a letter, wherein he complained that, notwithstanding the promise made by Nathaniel Newlin in 1726, that they should not be disturbed in the free and peaceable enjoyment of their lands on Brandywine, yet that, contrary thereto, some of these lands had been sold, and they had been forbidden even to make use of timber growing thereon for the purpose of building cabins. He also complained that the town at the head of the Brandywine was surveyed to one James Gibbons, who said that he had an assurance of a conveyance from the commissioners of property, although James Logan had promised the Indians that no person should have a conveyance of lands within their claims.

What action, if any, was taken upon the complaint does not appear. The settlement of the lands on Brandywine does not seem to have been much retarded, as soon after the death of Nathaniel Newlin, which occurred in 1729, the remainder of his tract purchased from the Society of Free Traders was divided among his children, and doubtless soon occupied by purchasers.

The Indian town at the head of Brandywine, mentioned in the letter of Checochinican, is supposed to have been situated about where the "Indiantown School-house" now stands, in Wallace township.

Not many years after the foregoing occurrences the greater part of the Indians removed from the county, and all trouble growing out of their claims ceased.

In connection with this affair, it may be mentioned that a bill was brought into the Assembly by Silas Prior and Ezekiel Harlan for their services as interpreters for the Indians on their visit to Philadelphia. The Assembly allowed a part of their charge, but censured them for assuming to act without authority.

Up to about the year 1738 the settlers here were assessed as of Marlborough or Bradford, according as they were on the north or south side of the Brandywine. In 1739 we find the "Society rate" in the assessment, and in February, 1740–1, the inhabitants petitioned to be formed into a township. This was granted, and the township named Newlin. It was, however, frequently written Newlinton.

TAXABLES MENTIONED IN "SOCIETY RATE," 1739.

Mordicay Cloud, Rich[d] Barnett, Philip Taylor, Anthony Baldwin, Tho[s] Stubbs, James Shilds, John Harlan, George Bayley, George Pirce, John Standson, Robert Chaffin, John Bentle, Tho[s] Willson, W[m] Wickerson, Moses Pyle, W[m] Nicholas, Tho Smith, Magnes State, Dan[l] ffew, David Eakhooff, Joel Cloud, George Ligget, W[m] Littler, James Ligget, Robert Clark, John Withers, Jn[o] ffilson, Robert ffilson, Sam[l] ffilson, Jr., Widdow ffemin, Tho[s] Price, George Jeffrey, Rich[d] Woodward, W[m] Bemount, Isaac few, Robert Cole, George Rego, Boultus Miller, John Bayle, Guston Gurman, Rich[d] Reynolds, Robert Willson, John Bradley, John Lard, Robert Thornbery.

freemen.—Job Moor, Stephen White, W[m] Mansell.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Thomas Buffington, William Wickersham, James Smith, Charles Wilson, Jesse Taylor, John Bulier, George Pierce, Thomas Baldwin, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Pierce, James Shields, William Nichols, Isaac Trimble, Mordecai Hayes, Richard Bernard, Job Pyle, Joseph Hayes, Joel Harlan, William Wickersham, Jr., Peter Wickersham, Caleb Hayes, John Baily, Henry Hayes, Thomas Shoot, David Eckhoff, William Eckhoff, John McGuire, Samuel Bailey, William Adkins, Jesse Bently, Robert Chalfant, William Hannah, Robert Cowan, David Drenon, James Porter, Thomas Baldwin (tailor), Ebenezer Spikeman (Speakman?), John Smith, Joseph Smith, Mary Shield.

NEW LONDON.

The township of New London, as well as Londongrove and London Britain, were doubtless so named because they were formed wholly or in part from the lands belonging to the London Company.

About the year 1704 some surveys were made to the westward of the London Tract for two or three persons, of whom Abraham Emmit was probably one. He purchased about a square mile of land, and had a mill on Elk Creek, which must have been one of the first in that neighborhood. Five hundred acres on the north side of this was surveyed for Robert Assheton. In 1714 a tract of 900 acres was surveyed for Michael Harlan, at Thunder Hill, afterwards owned by Robert Finney. While the line between the provinces remained unsettled, the Maryland surveyors frequently came into Chester County and laid out land for persons who claimed to be under the government of Maryland, and obtained patents therefrom for the same. This was the case with the Pleasant Garden tract of 740 acres, though called 660 in the patent to Robert Hodgson. This was partly in Nottingham (now Elk) township, but mostly in New London, and lay nearly south of the Thunder Hill tract which joined it. Phineas Hodgson, a son of Robert, obtained about 400 acres of it, and this was divided between his sons, Robert, John, and Abel, in 1771. John Scott and John Mackey also became the owners of parts of the original tract. In 1720 several surveys were made for the settlers in the northeast part of New London, viz.: for Jeremiah Starr, 450 acres in the corner next to Londongrove, and south of this came Francis, Alexander, James, and Patrick Moore, with 200 acres each; to the south of these, Susanna McCane obtained 300, William Reynolds 100, and Gabriel Alexander 100 acres. Some of these are now in Franklin township. In 1721 surveys were made for Thomas John, 150 acres, and Samuel Steel, 200. The last became the property of Francis Alison, and is supposed to include the site of New London village. In the central parts of the township lands were settled by Alexander Johnston, Hugh Cook, Roger Cook, and John Cook. A little east of the Pleasant Garden tract was one of 100 acres, also held by patent from Maryland, called "Partners' Parcels." It belonged to the Hollingsworths, and by them was sold to Thomas Caldwell. In the northern part Samuel Campbell, James Shaw, Robert Mackey, Robert Finney, John Morrison, and others held land. The possessions of Susanna McCane were on the road leading from New London to Kimbleville, about where it crosses the line of Franklin township. She was the grandmother of Governor McKean, of this State.

The following correspondence is here offered as relating to land in this township:

"PHILAD'IA, 8th 12 mo., 1719–20.

"LOVING FRIEND, ISAAC TAYLOR.

"Thou wilt be as much tired perhaps with my letters as I am with the applications that occasion them. This comes by one Rennalds, who, coming in above two years ago, ventured (as he says by the advice of others) to sitt down and build on some land to the westward of the London Tract, which some tell him is vacant and others that it was surveyed to a merchant in London, Sir John Sweetapple, by H. Hollingsworth about 17 or 18 years agoe. If it be surveyed already, of which there appears nothing in the office, tho' 'tis certain such a survey was made about that time, he is willing to run ye hazard of it; but being apprehensive that it is not, he fears lest it should be laid out to some of those in whose favour thou hast directions from J. Steele; but if that be the case, and the man be willing to submit to the same terms that others doe I have encouraged him to expect that it will not be surveyed to others, that not being our practice. I leave ye management of it to thee. I also refer to thee one Linton whose son has been with me to-day for a grant, but I rather choose that you should take measures in those cases there. The men, as I hinted before, have no great mint on their side; however, thou wilt take notice of what I have here said. I hope this will meet Col. ffrench and thee together, to whom are my hearty respects, as also to thyself, —from thy Loving ffriend,

"JAMES LOGAN."

"PHILAD'IA, Aug. 5th, 1726.

"LOVING FRIEND, ISAAC TAYLOR.

"William Reynolds and the widow McCane are now both here complaining heavily of a survey made by thy son John, on some land running along their claims, in a narrow, but very extended skirt, and cutting them off from the Barrens, which land they say has been long promised to them, upon their frequent applications to the office and thee,—that is, that when it was to be granted they should have the refusal of it. This survey, they say, is made for one Gabriel Alexander, who they alledge can have no right to it by grant or purchase, and if he had, they insist upon it they have not had fair play.

"Tho' thy son was the surveyor, yet as he has no authority but what is derived from thee, who art the appointed officer, believing that he would do nothing of that kind but by thy order, I thought it most regular to apply to thee, requesting some account of that survey, and by what authority it was done; for I depend on it that no man's solicitations of what kind soever can prevail with thee to survey the Proprietor's lands, without a warrant or full instructions from the office, for I need not observe to thee of what pernicious consequence such measures would prove, and therefore I should be unjust to thee to suppose it possible without stronger reasons than the application of those who conceive themselves injured. In ye mean time if that survey be not made on such a foundation, it will be well done of thee to save us the trouble of acquainting G. Alexander that he proceed not to make any improvement there. I request a line from thee in answer to this per first, which will oblige,—Thy real friend.

"JAMES LOGAN."

"August 10th, 1726.

"LOVING FRIEND, JAMES LOGAN.

"I received thine of the 5th of this month, last seventh day, by Elisha Gatchel, and had I not been well acquainted with the strange caprices of that hot headed person for above seven years, it would have been surprising to me, that any man should endeavor to lay a Block in the way of any persons having a small Tract of Land, on such just and Regular methods as the late survey made by my son John, for Gabriel Alexander was done, with which I am sure he is well acquainted.

"The case is thus: in March 1720, James Steele came to my house by thy order, and urged me to go down towards Elk to make some surveys to prevent the Land being taken by Maryland. I told him that I was Indisposed, and was not likely to go myself, but would send my son John as soon as he was a little better recovered, (for he also had been sick.) and would procure a man to go along with him, that was with Henry Hollingsworth when he made the last surveys in those parts in 1704; and in the next month (*i.e.* April, 1720) John did go down, and having surveyed 200 acres to each of the four Moors, there was about 5 or 600 acres Left between those Lands and

Robert Assheton's Tract, and by the Direction of Elisha Gatchel and John Churchman, who were on the spot with him, he divided it among the persons that were settled on it;—to William Reinolds 300, to William Rees 100, & to Sam'l Steel and Gabriel Alexander 250 acres in one Tract. A few months after, Thomas Calwell and others that purchased Robert Assheton's 500 acres made a complaint to him, that my son had come within the limits of the said 500 acres, tho' he had the same chain man that H. Hollingsworth had, when he laid out the said Land and knew the bounds very well that Henry made and affirmed that John had not gone within it: But because Tho. Calwell continued his clamor, I went down myself & viewed the place the 26th of August 1720, and saw Assheton's northern line fair and well marked, and John had not interfered therewith, as can be proved by persons yet Living. But Calwell procured one Joseph Meredith to resurvey Assheton's Land the 13th of March, 1720–1, and found that if it was run the length of the Patent, it would take in Alexander's house and Improvements; then he applied himself again to Robert Assheton and he to James Steel who sent to me about it. Soon after, I being in Town, Steel told me that Robert Assheton was a Kinsman of ye Proprietors, and that the Commissioners would not allow of any Land to be confirmed there till Assheton's Land was made up its full quantity; and then he spoke to me to survey to Gabriel Alexander, the like quantity in the adjacent vacancy that Assheton took off, and in the month of October, 1721, Gabriel Alexander came to James Steel's office, and my son John and myself were present, and told James Steel that he was settled without the line that H. H. made for R. Assheton, as could be proved by good evidence yet Living, but if Assheton's Land must extend as far as Calwell claimed, it would take away his house and do him a very great diskindness. Steel's answer was 'I am sorry for that, but R. Assheton must have his full quantity according to his Patent, and Isaac shall survey to thee the same quantity that Assheton takes off in the vacant Land next thee, and that is all the kindness that I can do thee'; then turning to me he spoke to me to do it the next time I went that way, but if he has forgot to make entry of this, it is no fault of mine. I having no other business near the place did not go to do it, thinking it was in no great haste, but told Alexander that he having James Steel's promise, he might improve on that vacancy as soon as he pleased. Some time after, Robert Assheton sent me a letter wherein he desired me to go down and settle the bounds of his Land, but I being weak was not able to go. My son John told me that in the Spring, in 1725, he was in town and James Steel told him that he was desired by Robert Assheton, to desire me to settle a difference between the persons, that he had sold his land to and one Alexander, and he desired John, if I continued weak, to go down himself and do it, and make up what Alexander lost out of the next vacancy; a memorandum whereof John took on a bit of paper and has yet by him, and do believe J. Steel cannot deny it. Soon after John did go down and resurveyed Assheton's Land and ran a new line agreeing with the patent, which cutt off poor Alexander's house and Improvements; But the weather proving wet he could not stay then to survey to Alexander, so much of ye vacant Land as would make up what he lost. I was in hopes then that Alexander might have been at quiet, but some weeks ago he came up and told me, that unless I would send some body to survey his land he should be ruined, for while it lay as vacant Land, Reinolds and others would fetch all the timber off. As soon as John had opportunity, I sent him down and he surveyed as much of the vacant land as Assheton took off, in a very regular Tract, and what Gatchel is pleased to say of the irregularity of that survey, and of its being done without orders, is entirely false, for the first survey was made by thy own orders to me as other lands in that place in 1720 was done, and as for the new addition I have given thee the true reason.

"I know Reinolds pretended to take up all the vacant Land to ye westward of his, but I told him Alexander must be first served. And ye 2d day of June, last, Reinolds came to my house again and looking very big, told me that he had been informed of a good piece of Land on Pequea, and hoped I would not hinder him from having that as I done of other Land, for he had money to pay down. I told him that I had begun a survey there for a gentleman in London, that paid his money 40 years ago and I had a warrant for it; and tho' he talked so much of his money, it was well known he had got it off other men's Land, for he settled a choice piece of ye proprietor's without Leave or License, cleared large fields very easy and made a great quantity of money off the corn that he raised, and then sold his Improvement to ye widow McCane for ninety pound; then got 100 acres by, that was surveyed to another man. After that, he had an improvement in the London Tract that he sold to great advantage, and seeing that he had had so many places, he might let his neighbors have a little land to live on without finding fault; but if he could get a grant, he might have any vacant Land that was not yet promised. The person he then grumbled about was Thomas Reid, for whom I have I. Steel's order in writing, to accommodate him with a tract of land near Nottingham, as well as the country will now afford. As for the widow McCane, she has already — acres of good Land that was surveyed for Reinolds to ye very best advantage, and for her to desire the piece of land that poor Alexander had a grant for before she came to America, and has built a good house upon, (since he unhappily lost his first house and improvements, by means of a blunder made by H. Hollingsworth, with which Gatchell, her and Reinolds are well acquainted,) is really unaccountable. With Love and respects to thee and thine, I remain thy Loving ffriend.

"Isaac Taylor."

On the 2d of August, 1726, Gabriel Alexander signed a paper to the following effect:

"I hereby agree to suffer Susanna McCaine to sow all the land she has now cleared on the vacancy by her, with corne next season, and peaceably to carry off the same, she claiming no right of possession thereby."

The dispute did not end here, and on the 17th of the same month a number of his neighbors signed a recommendation, stating that "Gabriel Alexander has lived in this neighborhood odds of six years preceding this date, and we, the subscribers, never knew him to defraud no manner of person, or wrong any man," etc.: "John Betty, Morgan Leyson, David Emmit, William Gilespy, Abraham Emmit, Sr., John Scott, Jr., James Smith, James Andrews, Josias Emmit, John Tood, John Cain, Joseph Hedges, and Gayen Miller." Nigel Gray also wrote to Isaac Taylor a quaint letter of recommendation of Gabriel Alexander. The following spring Abraham Emmit granted a warrant to arrest William and James McKean for trespass, on the complaint of Gabriel's son, Zaccheus, against which Elisha Gatchel protested, declaring that the Alexanders had no right to the land. In 1739, Thomas McKean appears to hold a part, if not all, of his mother's land.

An attempt to trace the title to the present owners of the McKean land was not entirely successful. Prior to 1783 it passed into possession of James Smith, Jr., of Burlington, who in that year conveyed 187 acres in New London to John Kemble. The heirs of the latter sold 115 acres in 1812 to Edward Owen, whose administrator conveyed the same in 1821 to David Woodington. William E. Haines purchased in 1823, and sold in 1869 to Joseph Peirce, the present owner.

In 1725 the township was divided, and London Britain taken therefrom. About 1733 the boundary on the north, between Londongrove and Elk Creek, was established, running from the northeast corner of John Todd's land to the southeast corner of Fagg's Manor, and thence to the creek. This was granted on petition of William McKean, William Gillespy, John McClenachan, Samuel Steel, Lazarus Finney, George Correy, John Henderson, James Futhey, Josias Emmit, John Todd, and several others. In 1775, George Correy and others presented a remonstrance against the petition from London Britain for taking some of the territory into the latter. In 1724 the assessment of New London included the territory of London Britain. In 1852 the township of Franklin was taken from New London, since

which the latter contains none of the original London Company's land.

TAXABLES IN 1725.

Gayen Lepeer, Robert Linton, Hugh Stewart, John Beetem, Peter Hegot, James Mesirs, Wm Bowhannin, Wm Steels, Gabriell Alexander, Robert Smith, Thomas Caldwell, Jean Scott, John McCrakan, John Cook, Neill Gray, James Donnell, Susannah McKeen (widdow), Saml Carson, John Croghton, Wm Renals, Patrick Moor, Alexander Moor, James Moor, William ffcil, John Todd, John Mongomery, John Henderson, Tho. Black, James Makanless, Nicholas Curry, Henry Small, John Steel, John Clenoughan, Robt Messar, Josias Emmit, Hugh Barkley, Abraham Emmit, David Emmit, John Gelaspy, Robert Robison, James Smith.

Freemen.—Zechariah Alexander, Ninian Steel.

TAXABLES IN 1753.

John Scott, Esqr, Alexander Johnston, Wm. McDowell, James Purtle, Matthew Porterfield, John Currey, John Moore, Matthew Logan, Widow Fury, James Reed, Robt Anderson, Alexandr Walker, John Sturges, Peter Gubby, James Donald, Widow Dicky, Robt Linton, Robt Finney (saddler), Widow Finny, John Morrison, Thos Minor, Saml Steel, Robt Finny, Junr, John Moore, James Sloan, David Emmitt, Alexandr McCurdy, Henry Small, James Whitecraft, Andrew Henderson, John Henderson, Thos Cooke, Joseph Cook, James McCanless, Wm. Downard, John Todd, Alexr Craige, James Harrison, Robt Gillmore, Robt Kelton, Geo. Curry, Robt Jurdain, Wm. Commons, John Menah, Humphry Riske, James Moore, Joseph Moore, Joseph Allison, James Welsh, Robt Taylor, Wm. Gelespie, John Porterfield, James Mears, Michal Montgomry, Arthur McClure, Wm. McDowel, senr, James Jurdan, junr, Thos Finny, Jno Fleming, Saml Betty, Thos Magee, Widow English, John Moore (schoolmaster), Robt Allison, Widow Steell, John Moore (cooper), James Fariss, Hugh Canble, Robt McKee, Andw Scott, Robt Latimore, Wm. Young, senr, Wm. Young, Junr, John Bunting, Alexander Morrison, John Smith.

Poor men.—James Brown, John McKenny, John Montgomery, John Moore (weaver), John Branagan, Thos Welsh, James Cannon, James Johnston, Edward Boyle, Owen McGrew, Wm. Reed, Wm. Alexander, David Shean, Patrick Hay, Felix Gallaher, James Achan, Cornelius Welsh.

Freemen.—Joseph Haze, Richd White, William Bietts, James Rusk, Darby Dergan, Jno Moor, Joseph McDowel, David McDowell, Andw Small, James Small, Thos Sturd, Joseph Boyd, Charles Bravard.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

George Alexander, Francis Alison, William Beaty, David Buchanan, David Correy, Robert Correy, George Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Wm. Cummings, Allen Cunningham, Patrick Culbertson, John Dickey, Thomas Donelson, Walter Davis, Robert Finney, Robert Finney, Jr., Walter Finney, Thomas Fulton, Samuel Floyd, Joseph Furey, James Falls, John Gibson, Thos. Gilmore, Peter Gobby, Robert Giffin, Robert Gilmore, Robert Graham, James Hutchinson, James Hughs, Alexander Hughs, Thomas Hughs, David Hutchinson, Eliza Henderson, Alexander Johnston, Esq., Samuel Kennedy, John Lemon, George Lesley, Wm. Montgomery, John Montgomery, John McDowell, William McDowell, Wm. McDowell, junior, Ephraim Morrison, Alex'r Morrison, James Moss, Arthur McClure, Thomas McConnell, Joseph Moore, Robert Moore, Robert Montgomery, Michael Montgomery, Joseph Morrison, John Menough, George Mitchell, Charles Newcome, John Pennock, James Reed, William Reed, John Robinson, John Scott, Andrew Scott, William Steel, Jeremiah Starr, John Small, John Smith, John Todd, Joseph Thompson, Robert Wilkins, Matthew Wilkins, Thomas Wiley, James Whiteraft, Archibald Woodside, Agnes Young.

NEWTOWN.

TAXABLES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF 1715.

Daniel Williamson, Rees Howell, William Bevan, David Thomas, William Phillips, Thomas Rees, John Rees, Junr, Lewis Rees, Lewis Lewis, Evan Lewis, William Lewis, John Rees, John ffawkes, Morgan James, Lawrence Peirce, Daniell Williamson, John Williamson, James Price, John Meredith, Edward Thomas, William Thomas.

ffree Men.—John Goodwin, Adam Treheall.

This is now a part of Delaware County.

NOTTINGHAM.

At a meeting of the commissioners of property at Philadelphia, 14th of 11th month, 1701.

Present, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story.

JAMES LOGAN, *Secretary.*

"Cornelius Empson for himself and several others to the number of 20 families, chiefly of the county of Chester, proposes to make a settlement on a tract of land about half way between Delaware and Susquehannah, or nearer the latter, being about 24 miles distant from New Castle, on Octorara river, in case they may have a grant of 20,000 acres in the said place, at a bushel of wheat ℔ hundred rent or five pound purchase, to be after at a shilling sterling ℔ annum; which being duly considered and the advantages that might arise thereby, by rendering the adjacent land more valuable, and encouraging the settlement of Susquehannah river;—Tis proposed that they shall have 15 or 20,000 acres at £8 ℔ 100 or at 2 bushels of wheat rent ℔ annum, the first year for their encouragement to be free of rent, or one year's credit to pay the purchase money. He agrees to the price of purchase, or to a bushel and an half ℔ C. ℔ annum; But is referred to their further consideration."

The offer of the commissioners having been accepted, the following warrant was issued:

"BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PROPERTY.

"*Penneylvania:*

[SEAL.] "Whereas, Cornelius Empson and divers others, ye Inhabitants of this province herein after mentioned have requested us that we would grant them to take up a certain tract of land in this province, situate between the main branch of North East river and Octorara creek, for which they have agreed to pay eight pounds for every 100 acres within one year after the date hereof, and 1s. sterling for a yearly quit rent for every 100 acres forever after, or in case of non-payment of the sd money that they shall hold the sd land under ye yearly rent of 2 bushels of good winter wheat for every 100 acres, to be paid yearly at some navigable water or landing place on Delaware, ye sd rent to commence within one year after the date hereof.

"These therefore are to authorize & require thee forthwith to survey & lay out in ye sd place to ye sd Cornelius Empson 1000a, to Jno. Richardson 1000a, to Jas. Brown 1000a, to Henry Reynold 1000a, to Wm. Brown 1000a, to John Bales 1000a, to Edward Beeson 1000a, to Jas. Cooper of Darby 1000a, to Randal Jenny 1000a, to Andrew Job 1000a, to Jno. Churchman 1000a, to Ebenezer Empson 1000a, to Jno. Guest of Philada. 1000a, to Joel Bayley 500a, to Robt. Dutton 500a, to Saml Littler 500a, to Messer Brown 500a, and to the Proprietary for his own proper use 3000a, if the land will hold out;—all in one tract with sufficient allowance for Roads according to the method of townships; beginning at the Northern Barrens between the sd Branch & Creek & bounding it to the southward with an east and west line parrallel as near as may be to the line of ye Province, & northward next the Barrens with a line also parrallel to the south bounds, & in the sd tract run 18 several divisions each of 1000a, to be taken by the several p'sons afores'd by Lott, joining two purchasers of 500a to one Lott & dividing the propr'y into 3 several shares, whose Lotts thou are hereby authorized to draw;—and make returns of the several Lotts into the General Surv'rs office at Philad'a, where this warrant is to remain & a copy thereof to be delivered to thee certify'd by the Sec'y, who is also to take a Duplicate of thy return into his office; which survey to be by thee made shall in case the s'd psons fulfill the agreement afores'd and settle the same within two years after the date hereof, be valid, otherwise shall be void & of no other effect than if the same had never been made nor this warrant ever granted.

"Given under our hands & the seal of the Province at Philad'a, the 7th of the 1st mo., 1701 [March 1702].

"EDWARD SHIPPEN,
"THOMAS STORY,
"JAMES LOGAN.

"To HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH."

In pursuance of this warrant a large tract of 18,000 acres was laid out in the 3d month (May), 1702, commencing at a point seven and one-half miles, or thereabouts,

west of the northeast corner of Maryland, and extending thence to the Octorara, a distance of about ten miles. The south line was nearly straight, but there were offsets in the north line, which were probably made to include good land and leave out some of the "barrens." In the widest part the tract extended about three miles from north to south. A street or road was laid out through the middle, running parallel to the south line, and the tract was again divided by lines extending north and south from the street. There were thirty-seven of these divisions, so that they contained, on an average, somewhat less than 500 acres each. As intimated in the warrant, we may suppose that the purchasers drew lots for their shares; but, there being twice as many divisions as at first proposed, it happened that a purchaser of 1000 acres had to take two tracts, which in many cases did not lie contiguous. From a draught the following appears to have been the result of the lottery:

Lots 1, 2, and 3, at the west end, are not named, but 2 and 3 are supposed to have been John Guest's; No. 4, at the southwest corner, Edward Beeson. Then, commencing at the northwest corner, and proceeding eastward, we have No. 5, Henry Reynolds; 6, John Richardson; 7, proprietary; 8, Cornelius Empson; 9, proprietary; 10, Ebenezer Empson; 11, Joel Baily; 12, Jas. Cooper; 13, proprietary; 14, James Brown; 15, Randal Janney; 16 and 17, John Churchman. Then, returning to the southwest corner, and proceeding eastward on the south side of the street, we have lot No. 18, adjoining No. 4, both in the name of Edward Beeson; 19, Henry Reynolds; 20, John Richardson; 21, proprietary; 22, Ebenezer Empson; 23, William Brown; 24, Cornelius Empson; 25, proprietary; 26, James Cooper, partly opposite No. 12; 27, James Brown; 28, William Brown, opposite No. 14; 29, Robert Dutton and Samuel Littler; 30, a common lot reserved for a meeting-house; 31, Robert Dutton and Samuel Littler; 32, Andrew Job; 33, William Brown; 34, Randal Janney; 35, Andrew Job, the southeast corner; 36 and 37, a double lot, on the north side of the street, and opposite the last three, John Bales (or Beals), being also next to John Churchman, No. 17.

Messer Brown's name is not mentioned in the draught, but his father's, William Brown's, being given three times, it is probable that the shares of both are in the father's name. Messer (or, more properly, Mercer) was not then of age. The main branch of North-East Creek passed through lots Nos. 13, 14, and 28. The brick meeting-house stands on the north end of lot No. 30. This large tract is said to have received the name of Nottingham when first laid out, and it was doubtless so called in remembrance of the town or county of Nottingham in England. It was supposed to be in Pennsylvania, but when the line was finally determined the greater part of the tract fell into Maryland. To those who are somewhat familiar with the line, it may be interesting to know that the eighth mile-stone stands on and near the north side of John Beals' double lot. The ninth mile-stone is not within the original survey, there being an offset here of near a mile in width. The tenth mile-stone stands on John Churchman's lot No. 16; the eleventh on James Brown's lot No. 14; the twelfth on James Cooper's lot No. 12; the thirteenth on Ebenezer Empson's lot No. 10; the fourteenth on the north end of Cornelius Empson's No. 8. Owing, no doubt, to the variation of the compass, the lines, which were intended to be parallel to the Maryland line, run a little south in going westward, and although the north line of lots Nos. 5 to 10 was straight, it crosses the State line between the fourteenth and fifteenth mile-stones. Lots 11 to 16 were bounded on the north by a straight line, which at its eastern end is a little more than three-quarters, but at the western end less than half a mile, north of the line.

The land to the northward of these lots was described as "back of Nottingham," and was subsequently taken up in various-sized and mostly irregular tracts by settlers, and was at length included in the township of Nottingham.

The early surveys were for a long time known by the distinctive appellation of "Nottingham Lotts."

"To the Board of Property in Philadelphia:

"The Representation & Petition of a number of the inhabitants of East & West Nottingham townships, in Chester county, who possess the Northern part of the land called Nottingham Lotts

"Respectfully Sheweth,—

"That Whereas, at the Instance and Request of a certain Cornelius Empson, on behalf of himself and sixteen others in Company, a Warrant was granted by the Commissioners of Property for William Penn, Esquire, Proprietor and Governor, bearing date the 7th of the first month 1701, for laying out about 18,000 acres of Land, situate towards Octorara creek, which within six months after was surveyed, divided into upwards of 30 Lotts, called Nottingham, and quickly settled. The situation whereof happened to be on & near the Boundary between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland; which boundary then & for many years afterwards, remained unsettled; Doubts arising between the Proprietaries respecting the same, which appears to have prevented the Purchase Money being received from the settlers, and Patents being issued to confirm the lands to them according to the original contract; offers having been made (as we find) on their part at divers times within the course of 30 years after the settlement, for a Compliance with their agreement, which did not avail. And Whereas on the settlement of the Boundary Line in latter Time, twenty of those Lotts, called 490 acres each, (besides two double Lotts of 980 acres each, at the West End towards the River Susquehanna), fell entirely into Maryland, together with the Major part of the remaining nine Lotts and two double Lotts; leaving of the whole only the Quantity of 1200 acres and the usual Allowance or thereabouts in Pennsylvania; being the Northern part of the last mentioned Lotts, as may appear by a Draught of the same herewith to be exhibited; which remainder is chiefly of the thinnest Part of the Land. And Whereas Times of Commotion & Difficulty happened to commence near the Time when the said Boundary Line was confirmed, preventing for some years our application to have those Lands confirmed to us which we hold in right of our Predecessors under the above hinted description, and being now desirous to have them confirmed we have agreed to represent our case herein to the Board of Property: and as it will (perhaps) appear different from the case of located Lands not Patented in other Parts of the State, for the Reasons above, we request you will be pleased to take the same under consideration and view the circumstances relative thereto; some further of which with submission we crave Liberty to mention,—

"1st. It appears by a Minute of the Commissioners of Property aforesaid, made about 8 weeks before the Date of the Warrant, they considered that in those early times advantage might arise to the Proprietaries Interest from a Grant & settlement of those Lands, by rendering the adjacent Barreny Lands more valuable and encouraging settlements on Susquehanna. 2d, It also appears that within the time proposed a number of our Predecessors did remove hither, enduring much hardship by taking their Families what was then accounted a great Distance back in the wilderness beyond the other Inhabitants, and therefore remote from supplies of necessary Provisions, having themselves a Road to clear near forty miles, where no Road was before, and being subject to many other Difficulties; facilitating the settlement of other Proprietary Lands in those Parts of a mean Quality, whereby the Interest growing on the purchase money stipulated for those Lands hath been increased to much larger sums than would otherwise have been: And Lastly we conceive by the Tenor of our Predecessors Agreement, that if the Purchase money which they contracted for on account of those Lands was not paid within the time limited, the Purchasers were obliged to hold the Lands subject to an annual Quit rent payable in wheat; And a Law having passed or been enacted by the Legislature to abolish or take away Quit rents, in Lieu whereof additional Land Taxes have been

LANAPE MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. SAGER,
BIRMINGHAM.

RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN SHARPLESS,
BIRMINGHAM.

levied and collected on the estates of the Inhabitants. Under all these circumstances we apprehend we have reasonable grounds to expect a confirmation of our Title to the aforesaid Lands on the most favorable terms. Therefore we humbly hope this Board or others whom it may concern, will consider our case, and the circumstances thereof as above mentioned, and direct herein as in wisdom and Prudence they may judge expedient; whose favourable Notice will be kindly received and gratefully acknowledged:

"Dated in Nottingham aforesaid, the 14th day of the month, called September, 1787, and signed—

"Levi Kirk,	Daniel Job,
Roger Kirk,	Isaac Haines,
Anthony Chamness,	Thomas Scott,
Eli Kirk,	Philip Tanner,
Levi Baily,	Jeremiah Brown,
John Churchman,	George Churchman,
Jacob Brown, Jr.,	William Churchman,
Jacob Brown,	William Barrett,

Jacob Haines."

A petition of the same import was addressed to the Assembly of Maryland by the possessor of those parts of the Nottingham lots in that State, and an act was passed in 1788 to confirm their lands to them under certain conditions. The Pennsylvania board of property ordered a resurvey of the north ends of the lots preparatory to granting patents:

"The warrant for resurveying the North Ends of the Nottingham Lotts is Dated the 29th of November, 1787, and to me directed; In consequence whereof they were soon after resurveyed, viz.: for Isaac Haines, the North End of the Lotts which were originally numbered 7 & 8, called Triangle, containing 31 acres and allowance; For Jacob Haines, the N. End of the Lot No. 9, 40 acres and 48 perches and allowance, called North Range; For Jacob Brown, the North End of Lott No. 10 and part of No. 11, 66 acres 130 perches, called Chippenham; For Jacob Brown, junior, the Northern part of Lot No. 11, 129½ acres and allowance, called Carpenter's Hall; For Levi Baily, the N. End of the Lot No. 12, 82½ acres and allowance, called Swanzey, and for Daniel Job part of the same Lot, 60 acres 36 perches, called Uzzah; For John Lewden, 112¾ acres and allowance the North End of the Lot No. 13, called Rockland; and for Eli Kirk part of the same Lot, 45½ acres and allowance, called Mount Rocky; For Roger Kirk the North End of the Lot No. 14, 141½ acres & allowance, called Stony Grove; and for Levi Kirk, part of the same Lot 38 acres, 72 perches & allowance, and also part of the Lott No. 15, 46 acres 62 perches—in both 84 acres 132 perches and allowance, called North Range; For William Barrett the North End of the Lot No. 15, 140¾ acres and allowance, called ———; For William Churchman, the North End of the Lot No. 16, 217 acres and allowance, called Fair Hill; For George Churchman, part of the same Lott, 28¾ acres and allowance, called Trapezium; and for John Churchman, part of the same Lot, 18 acres 100 perches, called Oblong: For Thomas Scott, 25 acres 140 perches and allowance, part of the North End of John Beal's double Lot, No. 36, 37, called Scott's Range; For Jeremiah Brown, part of the same Lott, 21 acres 47 perches and allowance, called Brown's Forest; For John Harvey, 53 acres 35 perches and allowance, called Harvey's Hope; Part of the same and at the East of the same for Philip Tanner, 45 acres 21 perches. Including all that part of said antient Lots which lies in Pennsylvania, the Eastern part of which (as far as North East creek) lays in East Nottingham; the other part in West Nottingham, Chester county, 1345½ acres and allowance of six per cent., according to the Draught annexed. Certified the 20th of the 9th mo. 1791. By

"George Churchman."

Nottingham is not mentioned in the assessment of 1715, but in 1718 both East and West Nottingham appear. In each list there are several "adjacent inhabitants," which were probably those outside the original survey. In 1734–5 Londonderry was separated from Nottingham.

From a petition dated Feb. 25, 1728–9, respecting the bounds of West Nottingham, it appears the township extended beyond the Octorara Creek prior to the erection of Lancaster County. In 1833 a portion of East Nottingham was taken to form Oxford borough, and in 1853 Hopewell borough was partly taken from it. In 1857 it was still further reduced by the formation of Elk township.

James Trimble, of Fairville, writes in 1870:

"At one time during the Revolution Smallwood's division of the American army occupied Friends' meeting-house at Nottingham as a hospital. The surgeons in charge, some four or five in number, were quartered at my grandfather's house, one of them being Peter Yarnall, then a reckless, swearing young man. On one occasion they persuaded my grandmother to *sell* them a blanket for a wounded soldier who had none, Peter remarking that as the 'poor soger was lying in the *gallery*, he thought the blanket would not be profaned.' For this offense, however, she had to give an acknowledgment."

EAST NOTTINGHAM TAX-RATE, ASSESSMENT OF 1722.

	£	s.	d.
Samuˡˡ Robinett and land in Sadbury	0	11	0
Robert White	0	3	6
John Hugg	0	6	3
Elizᵃ Job	0	15	0
Elisha Gitchel	0	16	3
Jacob Beals	0	10	0
John Beals	0	8	9
Joseph Jones	0	4	0
Thoˢ Oldman	0	10	0
John Churchman	0	15	0
Benjamin Chandlee	0	6	0
Jacob Job	0	5	0
Samˡ Litter	0	12	6
John Whit	0	7	6
Aaron Coppock	0	6	0
Meser Brown	0	12	0
Hugh Morgan	0	6	3
James Crosswell	0	1	0
Wm. Beals	0	6	0
Arthur Barret	0	7	6
Morris Rees	0	5	0
Samˡˡ Calbrith	0	1	3
John Tomson	0	5	0
John Cook	0	6	0
Robˡ Oldham	0	6	0
Wm. Frances	0	1	0
Alexander Martin	0	1	0
James Ogilbe	0	4	0
John Ruddal	0	6	0
Thomas Job	0	4	0
John Read	0	2	6
Archelus Hamilton	0	3	0
James Smith	0	2	6
George Harrison	0	4	0
Philip Taner	0	3	6
Thomas Read	0	3	9
John Eldrick	0	4	6
Stephen Stapler	0	7	6
William Hogg	0	15	0
Freemen.			
John Brabson	0	9	0
Samˡ Whiting	0	9	0
Peter Hastings	0	9	0
John Butterfield	0	9	0
Charles Goss	0	9	0
Non-resident Land.			
Abrahim Bickley, 200ᵃ	0	3	9
Richard Jones, 200ᵃ	0	3	9
Samˡˡ White, 100ᵃ	0	1	10½

TAXABLES, 1753.

Elisha Gatchell, Esqʳ, Rowland Rogers, John Day, Elisha Hughes, Benjamin Chandlee, John White, Junʳ, Thoˢ Willson, junʳ, Cotty Chandlee, Messer Brown, Thomas Willson, senʳ, Will. Kirk, Sam. England, Edward Oldham, Robert Oldham, Widow Ogilbie, Widow Boggs, Wᵐ Feries, Michal Askin, Matthew Taylor, Sam. Byers, Andʷ Byers, David Gault, Hugh Allison, John Robison, Will. Bain, John White (sawyer), Joseph Tremble, Timothy Kirk, Neal McCaskey, Thoˢ Barrett, Geo. Churchman, Danˡ Brown, James Brown, Wᵐ Churchman, John Slater, Nathan Brown, Wᵐ Montgomery, John Rees, Wᵐ Shepard, James Shepard, Robert Shepard, Thoˢ Churchman, Wᵐ Chandlee, Wᵐ Pugh, John Pugh, John Crawford, Widow Boyd, John Cunningham, Thoˢ Oldham, Senʳ, John Oldham, John White (Poplar Hill), Robert Black, Henry McCulley, George Robinett, Zachary Butcher, Moses Karr, John Glen, James Cowden, Widow Erwin, Widow Clendenan, Widow Ewing (John's), Archible Job, James Steel, Robert Mackey, Abigail Price, Elisha Gatchell, Junʳ, Hugh Mehaffey, Gydeon Thompson, John Lawson, John Hathorn, James Smith, David Rankin, Thoˢ Sharp, David Long, David Wharry, John Carson, Samˡˡ Hathorn, John Smith, Widow Porter, Josias Emmitt, Widow Mary Tanner, Philip Tanner, Robert Harvey, Wᵐ Scott, Thoˢ Scott, Benjᵃ Willson, John Hill, Wilᵐ McWilliams, John Chuddy, Patrick Pease, or Skein, Bryan McMurray, John Champbell, Sampson Moore, Richard Sidwell, Patrick Poor, Robert Erwin, Thomas McCartney, James Howard, James Willson, Gilbert Buchanan, Widow Crawford, Wᵐ McCain, John Knox, James Hodders, Gayon Morrison, Finley McGrew, Matthew Willson, Hugh Thompson, James Wharrey, Samˡ Dickey, Mathew Seaton, David Hogg, David Junkin, Bartholomew Dorough, Widow Jean Woodroe, William Betty, James Adams, James Glasgow, James Carnage, Wᵐ Jenkins, Michall McGloughlin, James Paterson, James Skiventon, Wᵐ Guy, John McMullen, Robert Maxwell, James Caldwell, Robert Hunter, Widow Calvin, Benj. Elliot.

Inmates.—John Pugh, senʳ, John Butterfeild, John Given, Nathˡ.

Willson, Henry Knight, John Corrans, Hanse Miller, John McMullen, Thomas McMurry, John Wakefield, James Brisland, Edwd Parker, Patrick Brown, Wm Owen, Roger Hart, Neal Mcdonnell, John Sutliff, David Watson, Jacob Grundall, Richard Lunny, Sam. Allen, David Humphrey, Peter Bambridge, Will. Work, James Noble, John McClelan, Joseph Draynon, Robert Coughran, Francis Shearer, Danl King, Barthol. Dirrum, Hugh Reynolds, Sam. Willson, Thomas Carson, John Sutton.

Freemen.—Wm White, Joshua White, Jonathan White, Zebulon Oldham, Thos Davis, Wm Coyle, George McKindly, Wm Young, James Campbell, John Shannon, Edwd Taylor, John Steen, Willm Forsythe, Hezekiah Rowles, Robt Allison, Jeremiah McMachan, Daniel McClevanan, Thos Martin, Thos Kelly, Wm Brisby, William Brown, John McWilliams.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Rob't Alexander, Henry Erskine, Jas. Anderson, Jeremiah Brown, Abr'm Bunting, David Brown, Wm. Bean, Mercer Brown, Wm. Brown, Th. Barret, And'w Boyd, And'w Brians, Th. Baldwin, Robt. Calvin, James Calvin, Thos. Churchman, Wm. Churchman, John Clendening, John Crawford, Elijah Cole, John Churchman, Benj'n Chandlee, George Churchman, Samuel Dickey, Samuel Dickey, jr., John Day, Robert Dorrough, Joseph Drenin, Samuel England, John Erwin, Henry Ewing, Robert Ewing, Thos. Ewing, Robt. Erwin, John Fulton, Jos. Gardner, Thos. Gilliland, Robert Graham, Elisha Gatchell, Wm. Gibson, Joseph Gatchel, David Gatchel, Archibald Glover, Jas. Hudders, John Hudders, James Harkness, Sam'l Hutchison, Samuel Hill, John Hathorn, Robt. Harvey, Patrick Hamilton, Wm. Hilles, Mary Hughs, Matthew Henderson, John Johnson, Mordecai James, David Junkins, Archibald Job, Timothy Kirk, Abner Kirk, Mary Kirk, Hugh Logan, John Lawson, Geo. Ligate, James McCorkle, John McClavery, Henry McCormick, Henry McCauley, James McCormick, James Morrow, Sampson Moore, Jean McKee, Robt. Maxwell, James Mealey, Geo. Mitchell, John McConkey, William Mackey, James Mackey, James Montgomery, John Mills, Finley McGrew, John McBeath, Geo. Monroe, Jas. McLaughlin, John Ogleby, Robert Oldham, Margaret Patterson, George Passmore, John Pew, Joshua Pugh, William Pennell, Edward Parker, Josiah Porterfield, Rowland Rogers, William Rogers, Wm. Rutherford, Wm. Ramsay, Hezekiah Rolls, Isaac Rodgers, James Steel, Thomas Scott, Hugh Sidwell, Richard Sidwell, James Smith, Joseph Smith, Robt. Shepherd, Wm. Shepherd, Thos. Sharp, Hugh Thompson, Philip Tanner, Joseph Tanner, Joseph Trimble, Samuel Wilson, Francis White, John White, John White, jr., Jonathan White, Robt. Wilson, David Wherry, James Wilson, David Watt, Benj'n Wilson, Charles Williams, Thomas Wilson, Thos. Youl.

WEST NOTTINGHAM TAX-RATE, ASSESSMENT OF 1722.

	£	s.	d.
Hugh Sidwel	0	10	0
Richard Beson	0	11	3
Jeremiah Brown	0	8	0
Wm. Brown	0	14	0
Joseph Hains	0	12	6
Wm Harris	0	6	0
Henry Reynolds	0	10	0
Thomas Brown	0	4	6
Henry Parsons	0	5	0
Richard Harold	0	5	0
James Robinson	0	6	0
Saml Kirk	0	5	0
Wm. Hanby	0	6	0
James King	0	6	0
Joseph Rich	0	15	0
Hugh Sidwell, Jur	0	8	0
Alexander Ross	0	6	6
Robt. Sinkler	0	6	0
Joseph Pain	0	3	0
Wm. Brown, Jur	0	7	6
John Sidwell	0	6	6
Richard Brown	0	6	0
Daniel Brown	0	3	0
Saml finley	0	2	6
James Brown	0	4	0
John Miles	0	2	0
Walter Wale	0	2	0
Saml Stone	0	3	6
Robert Love	0	2	6
Non-resident Land.			
Thomas Sisam, 500a	0	8	9
Abraham Bickley, 300a	0	5	3
Wm. Beason, 500a	0	8	9
James Cooper, 250a	0	4	4½

TAXABLES IN 1753.

William Allen (smith), Henry Reynolds, Robert Creswell, Isaac Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Jer. Brown, junior, William Coles, David Patten, James Craige, Samuel Poak, Robert Mowberry, Robert Hyndman, Robt. Lyon, John Lyon, William Poak, James Barns, Widow Barns, Abraham Scott, James Barclay, David Poak, David Allison, John McClintock, Andw Steel, George Rankin, Izabel Blear, Wm. Young, Robert Welsh, James Edmeson, Patrick Reah, John Kirkpatrick, Joseph Rich, junr, John Harris, Hugh Kirkpatrick, David Edmeston, John Alexander, John Kanidy, James Poak, Wm. McMasters, John Buyers, Joseph Collins, Sam. Ewing, John Adams, James Blackburn, Patrick Meloy, James Betty, John Dicky, Thos Ewing, Jonathan Edwards, John Rich, Joseph Rich, senr, John Hamilton, John Lowrymore, Widow Gennet Blear, Alexander McKee, James Evans, John Tidball, John Johnson, Michal Patton, John Borland, Saml Anderson, Andrew Leeper, John Creswell, Sam. Glasgow, James Scott, Saml White, John Meek, Wm. McCullough, James Dougherty, Thomas Fitzgerald, John Steel, James Aken, Robert McDowell, Danl Finan, Hugh Boyd, John Perry, Geo. Cord, Saml Finly (clergn), John Marshal, Sam. Reynolds, Henry Sidwell, Wm. Pepels, John Crawford, James Conely, Robert Morgan, Saml Coulson, Geo. Welsh, Thomas McCreary, Wm. Orr, Widow Porter, Thos Morton, James Champbell, Wm. Kennedy, Jacob Reynolds, Alexander Hannah, Wm. Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Peter Smith, John Gray, Joseph McReynolds, Francis Barry, John Hamersley, James Dickson, Robert Mitchell, John Williamson, Will. Buchanan, Joseph Clark, Robert Moore, Hugh Edmeson, Aquila Rose, Joseph Neesebit, John McAntire, Widow Scott, Adam Mitchell, James McClen, Simon Dunn, Richard Griffee, Thos Bowen, Joseph Haines, Wm. Haines, John Waulker, Wm. Harriss, Joseph Brown, Richard Harriss, Wm. Cummings, Michal Connely, Robert Nilson, John Brown, Jeremiah Sergeant, Robert Rankin, Wm. Maxfield, Samuel Dawson, Isaac Dawson, Joseph Dawson, John Dawson, Andrew Wilson, Roger Kirk, John Allen, James Johnson, John Medeade, Joshua Brown, James Skelleron, Elizh Brown, Thomas Smith, Wm. Knight, Thos Rogers, Richd McPharson, John Crosly, Wm. Deyarmon, John Brown, James Allen, Joseph Woodroe, Thos Brown, Thos Brennan, Wm. Reny, Robt McDowell, Thomas Lawis, Geo. McCollogh, John Moshman, Jacob Brown, Sam. Shanks, Isaac Coulson, Wm. Rogers, James Willson, Mordecai James, Joseph Haines, jr, Robert Donnell (constable).

Freemen.—Alexander Torrentine, Richd Francis, Nathl Horn, Thos Brawley, John Anderson, Henry Kerr, Andrew Buyers, John McCommon, Will. Cord, Thomas Collins, Daniel Job, James Mowberry, David Reese, David Ree, Bryan McCan, David Porter, James Raily, Isaac Sidwell, Patrick Scantling, Abram Sidwell.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Alex'r Boyd, Adam Miller, Abner Kirk, Caleb Pears, Archibald Job, Charles Sydewell (Sidwell?), Daniel Job, David Moore, David Poak, David Edmison, Elijah Brown, Ephraim Blackburn, Geo. Briggs, Geo Duglas, Hugh Sydwell, Henry Renolds, Henry Sydwell, Henry Anderson, John Cosgrey, Jacob Renolds, James Maxwell, James Barns, John and James Crawford, John McMullin, John Dixon, John Blackburn, James Dougherty, John Brown, Jon'n Edwards, James Barclay, John Johnson, Joseph Wood, John Butterfield, Jacob Haynes, Job Haines, John Dickey, John Welsh, Wm. Allen, William Maxwell, Wm. Poak, Wm. Haines, Wm. Coulson, Wm. Harris, Wm. Knight, Wm. Coale, Wm. Kirk, Wm. Givins, Roger Kirk, Robt. Corthwait, Geo. Brown, John Knight, Wm. Rogers, Samuel Reed, James Cummings, John Carmichael, Joseph Brown, Isaac Brown, Isaac Hayns, Joseph Porter, John England, Joseph Kirk, Joseph Sidwell, Jacob and Joseph Brown, James McClane, Joseph Nesbit, John Borland, James Scott, Joseph Coulson, James Ekin, Joseph Haines, Jeremiah Sergeant, John Glasgo, Johanes Huss, James Evans, James Evans, jr., Joakim Breakley, James Akin, James Patin, John McCullough, John McKelhene, Jacob Sydwell, Lucy Givins, Patrick Meloy, Robert Hyneman, Robert Moore, Sam'l Ewings, Sam'l Brown, Sam'l Glasco, Sam'l Renolds, Sam'l Scott, Th. McCartney, Timothy Kirk, Thos. Scott, Thos. Coulson, Thomas Phillips, Sam'l Hyneman, Jesse Renolds, James Armstrong, Joseph Porter, Samuel Love, William Givin, Henry Woodrow.

OXFORD.

Nov. 26, 1754, commissioners George Churchman, Elisha Gatchell, Joshua Brown, Mordecai James, and James Brown, who had been appointed to divide the township of Londonderry, made report of the following division line:

Beginning at a post in the line of Fallowfield, about thirty perches westward of David Kennedy's spring head, and three perches southward of a white oak in James Cochran's line, thence south by east to the corner between Fagg's and Penn's Manor, thence down the several courses of Elk River to the southern bounds of the township.

This report was confirmed, and the name of Oxford given to the western part, as desired by the petition for division. It is supposed that some of the settlers were

from Oxford township, now a part of Philadelphia City, and the name may have come thence or directly from England. It was divided into Upper and Lower Oxford in 1797.

In 1841 the line between Upper Oxford and West Fallowfield being in dispute, and its location uncertain, commissioners were appointed by the court to ascertain and relocate it. They established it, according to the record of 1728 defining the bounds of Fallowfield, and by tradition, as beginning at the northeast corner of William Penn, Jr.'s, manor, thence south 85½ degrees west 850 perches to the northwest corner of the same,—being the northern boundary of said manor,—thence north 47½ degrees west 496 perches to the middle of Octorara Creek, which the commissioners say they "believe to be near the original line."

William Penn granted a warrant, dated 15th of 7th month, 1701, for the survey of 10,000 acres of land for his son William Penn, being "the remainder due to him of 50,000 acres originally granted by me to his mother." In pursuance of this warrant a tract of 5000 acres was laid out for William Penn, Jr., on the west side of Fagg's Manor, and the remainder was subsequently conveyed, unlocated, by his son William to William Allen, of Philadelphia.

This tract was resurveyed on the 5th, 12th, and 13th days of June, 1741, in pursuance of a warrant from the proprietaries, dated the 10th of February, 1740, and a return of the same into the secretary's office was made on the 25th of June, 1741. From the draught of the manor, the following description may be given:

Beginning at an ash-tree at the northwest corner of Fagg's Manor, and from thence running west 800 perches to a Spanish oak, thence south 1000 perches to a chestnut-tree, thence east 800 perches to a post in the line of Fagg's Manor, and by the same north 1000 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5000 acres.

The reader will be able to determine the position of the manor on our county map with tolerable accuracy by being informed that the north line still remains as that part of the south line of West Fallowfield which runs nearly east and west, and by supposing other lines one-fourth longer to be drawn southward from either end of this line, and connected by a fourth line parallel to the first.

In connection with the draught of resurvey above mentioned, there is given "a list of names of persons who have presumed to settle on William Penn's manor," which is here given:

John Glan, James Young, John Simpson, William Porter, Robert Criswell, James Glascow, John Ross, William Penny, John Black, John Dougherty, Widow Lion, John Scott, Robert Criswell, William Armstrong, Hugh Miller, Robert Turner, Robert Fleming, David Fleming, Andrew Sim, Charles Hedges, James Purtle, John Beard, Robert McKee, Stephen Cornelius, James Dysert, Archibald Blackburn, Joseph Smith, Thomas Charleton.

This manor embraced all the eastern portion of Upper Oxford and a small part of Lower Oxford. By deeds of lease and release, dated 3d and 4th of May, 1742, William Penn, Esq., late of London, but now of Dublin, son of William Penn, Jr., deceased, conveyed all his right and title to the manor to John White, of London, to whom a patent was granted Dec. 12, 1747. Those who had settled thereon did not get title to their land till after this date.

Between Penn's Manor and Octorara Creek surveys were made from 1730 to 1750, and later, as desired by settlers.

The taxables in 1754 were as follows:

Job Ruston, John Dennin, Esabell Woodside, Robert Loughead, John Aull, John McCurdy, William Howerd, John Hamilton, John Meas, William McMullin, David White, Robert Turner, John McCissock, Robert Chochran, Allin Simson, William Lowbrey, John White, John Simson, James Dickey, Hugh Beard, William Hopkins (poor), Joseph Smith, Arthur McCissock, William Porter, Mathew Porter, Andrew Sim, Hugh Miller, Andrew Richey, Robert McKee, William Oss, James Daysert, Stephen White, John Glen, Hugh Lucky, John Craige, Robert Criswell, John Torbut, William Dunahe, Moses Ross, John Smith, James McCissock, Samuel Jackson, Martin Adams, John McClerg, John Hays, David Watt, Thomas Cooper, Adam Cooper, Robert Patterson, Andrew Walker, Widdow Coldbreath, Thomas Walles, Robert Law, James Cooper, John Delap, James Delap, Samuell Maxwell, John Stewart, John Guttery, Robert Curswell, Hugh Torbet, Thomas Ervin, John Ross, John Black, David Fleming, Henry McCadem, John White, Thomas White, John Fleming, John Campbell, William Bunting, John Bunting, John White, Andrew White, James Daysert, Francis Mothereall, Stephen Cornelius, Robert Ramsey, William Glan, John Daysert (poor), Esabell Milton, John Chapman, Thomas Clark, James Criswell, John Ervin, John Richardson, John McCleary, James Evans, Henry Ewing, James Ewing, Sr., James Ewing, Jr., James Kasadin, William Edmunson.

Freemen.—Benjamin Kid, Samuel Ewing, George Carswell, William Patterson, Thomas White, John Morrow, John Wilson.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Alexander Pinkerton, Archibald Tagart, Allen Simpson, James Simpson, Archibald Fowles, Archibald Shields, Andrew Walker, Arthur Andrews, Arthur Andrews, Jr., Arthur McKissag (McKissick?), John McKissag, David Fleming, David Hays, David Watt, David Sympson, Francis Modral, Florence Scanlan, George Ritchey, George Criswell, George McCullough, Hugh Luckey, George Churchman, Hugh Russell, Hugh Miller, Henry Ewin, James Cooper, James Stockman, John Gray, James Ewin, John Wilson, John Cooper, James Pemberton, John Wallace, James Kennedy, James Moore, John Smith, John Richey, James Dysart, James Turner, James Henry, James McDowell, John Gibson, John Guthrey, John McClenaghan, John Black, James McCleland, John Ross, John White, John Wallace, John Huston, James Gilleland, James Boyd, James Fleming, James Criswell, John Kinkead, Job Ruston, Moses Edmiston, Robert Criswell, Robert McCracken, Robert Hogg, Robert Barnes, Robert Bunting, Robert Henderson, Robert Poston, Robert Law, Robert Smith, Samuel Smith, Samuel Jackson, Samuel Robb, Samuel McMurrey, Samuel McNeil, Thomas Mays, Thomas Armstrong, Thomas Barrett, Thomas Wallace, Thomas Whiteside, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Ewin, William Ramsay, Walter Hood, William Woods, William Richey, William Nilson, William Maxwell, William Lowrey, William Merrett, William Ross, William Porter, William Luckey, William Carlisle, William McMullin, William Robb, William Holmes, William Dickey, William Hewit, William Glen, William McCleary, William Donahy, William Pinkerton, William Bunting, Rachel Jordan, Thomas Cloyd, Widow Hopkins.

OXFORD BOROUGH.

The borough of Oxford was incorporated by act of Assembly of April 8, 1833. It was taken partly from Lower Oxford, but principally from East Nottingham. A few years since it was enlarged by decree of court.

PARKESBURG.

This borough was incorporated March 1, 1872. When the State constructed the railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, the work-shops, commonly called the State shops, were located at Parkesburg, and continued there until the year 1861, when their operations were removed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg as a more central point. The buildings at Parkesburg formerly oc-

cupied by these shops are now owned and operated as a rolling-mill by Horace A. Beale. Parkesburg received its name from the Parkes, an old and influential family in this section of the county. Three generations of this family have been members of the Legislature of the State,—Joseph Parke, John G. Parke, and Robert Parke, and the latter has been also an associate judge of the county.

PENN.

Penn township was formed by a division of Londonderry in 1817. The greater part of it was originally included in Fagg's Manor, and the settlers were largely from the north of Ireland. Among those who originally took up lands were John McKee, Daniel McClane, George Miller, Henry Charlton, Samuel Fleming, Hugh Luckey, Robert Brown, James Strawbridge, John McGrew, Matthew Harbeson, Richard Carson, Thomas Province, John Hayes, William Young, William Finney, and William Graham. The southern line of Penn township, separating it from New London, was the southern line of Fagg's Manor.

Surveys were made in 1703 and 1704 for William Bradford, 500 acres; Thomas Wickersham, 500; Hannah Hammond, 250; and Susanna Cadman, 625 acres, these surveys extending from the present southeast corner of Penn township to the north end of the line of Londongrove. These persons did not settle on this land, but the surveys were made in right of old purchases. Between this and Fagg's Manor was a vacancy of over 1600 acres.

By lease and release, dated Sept. 24 and 25, 1731, the proprietaries confirmed unto William Penn, "the grandson," 5000 acres of unlocated land in Pennsylvania, in right of, and as part of the original grant to, Sir John Fagg. This William Penn conveyed his right to William Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia, April 2 and 3, 1742, to whom the above vacancy was surveyed as a part of the said 5000 acres. This was sometimes called William Allen's manor, and it appears that he reserved a quit-rent, payable to himself, in selling the land to settlers. The tract was probably divided among those who had seated themselves thereon, and titles given when they became able to pay for their shares. Commencing at the south end and proceeding northward, the names of these settlers or purchasers were as follows: William Graham, William Neal, Edward Hatton, William Shields, John Wilson, John McGrew, Henry Crayton, Hugh McCollock, Robert Caldwell, Daniel McClane, James McKee, David McCloskey, and James Thompson. Some of these also held adjoining land in Fagg's Manor.

In 1857 the line between Penn and Londonderry townships was partly altered, so as to include in Londonderry a small portion of Penn. This was done for the accommodation of the school districts.

Jennerville, a village in this township, was so named by Dr. Josiah Ankrim, a resident of the township, in honor of Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

"Brook Haven" is the name given by John D. Nelson to his fine farm, situated just southeast of Penn Station on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. This farm was bought by Henry Charlton from the heirs of James Fryer in the year 1767. It afterwards passed into the hands of Thomas Charlton, a nephew. In 1849 it came into the possession of John D. Nelson by his marriage with Mary A. Charlton, daughter of Thomas Charlton. The location of this farm is beautiful and pleasant, and the neighborhood is distinguished for its educational spirit and healthy moral tone.

PENNSBURY.

Pennsbury was formed from the eastern part of Kennet in 1770, and comprised the earliest settled part of that township. The first surveys were made about 1686, but there were few settlements made until after 1700. The names of Francis Smith, Henry Peirce, Robert Way, Thomas Hope, George Harlan, Isaac Few, and William Huntley were among the first to take up land, and after these came the Harveys, Temples, Mendenhalls, and Webbs. John Parker, an eminent minister among Friends, was settled there in the time of the Revolution. The village of Parkersville, in this township, was so named in honor of him.

The northern part of Pennsbury was cut off in forming Pocopson township, in the year 1849.

LAND-OWNERS, 1775.

John Brinton, James Bennett, James Brinton, George Brown, Jeremiah Cloud, Joseph Chamberlin, Henry Collins, Joseph Chandler, Amos Davis, Martha Fisher, John Fred, Samuel Grubb, Thomas Gibson, Evan Harvey, James Harvey, Amos Harvey, William Harvey, John Heald, Michael Lightbody, Isaac Miller, Isaac Mendenhall, Moses Mendenhall, Caleb Mendenhall, Joseph Mendenhall, Benjamin McCall, Joseph Pierce, Joshua Pierce, David Reanolds, Adam Seeds, Thomas Temple's estate, Benjamin Temple, Benjamin Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, Jr., Isaac Taylor, Mary Taylor, Joseph Taylor, William White, Jr., Jacob Way, Jr., Jacob Way, Stephen Webb, William West, Conrod Sulsor (Seltzer?), Spolser Sulsor.

PEQUEA.

This is first mentioned as a separate district in 1720, when the following persons were assessed, and the annexed valuation (in pounds) given to their estates:

John Barger, 20; William Richardson, 10; Joseph Roe, 10; Philip Ferree, 32; Isaac Leffeavor, 80; Richard Davis, 32; Elizabeth Vinyard, 15; Christian Blossom, 10; Daniel Ferree, 50; John Ferree, 40; Thomas Falkneer, 40; John Powell, 10; Anthony Brighter, 20; John Fredrickfols, 20; James Galtt, 15; Thomas Clark, 20; Robert Galtt, 12; Josiah Ridgway, 10; Morgan James, 15; Benj[a] Heath, 10; Daniel Cookson for John Gosling, 35; Samuel Collins, 10; Joseph Hickman, 40; John Williams, 15; William Clark, 15.

The tax was at the rate of threepence on the pound. This district became a part of Lancaster County in 1729.

PHŒNIXVILLE.

This borough was incorporated March 6, 1849, and considerably enlarged in 1874. The history of the place has been fully set forth in the "Annals of Phœnixville and Vicinity," by Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq., a native of the town, and a member of the Philadelphia bar, published in 1872. The growth and prosperity of the town are due to the iron-works, of which the first establishment dates back to 1790.

EAST PIKELAND AND WEST PIKELAND.

Pikeland—literally Pike's land—was granted by William Penn to Joseph Pike, merchant, of Cork, Ireland, by patent dated Dec. 3, 1705. It embraced the territory now in-

cluded in East Pikeland and West Pikeland, and contained 10,116 acres and allowances. Joseph Pike died in 1727 seized of this tract, and also of a tract of about 1400 acres in Caln township, on the southern part of which is now Caln Friends' meeting-house, and by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, devised all his lands in Pennsylvania to his wife Elizabeth in fee. Elizabeth Pike held the lands until her death in 1733, and devised them to her son, Richard Pike, in fee. Richard Pike died in 1752, and by his will devised all his estates in Pennsylvania to his kinsmen, Samuel Hoare and Nathaniel Newberry, merchants, of London, England, subject to the payment of certain legacies. In 1756, Samuel Hoare purchased the interest of Nathaniel Newberry and became sole owner. On Dec. 3, 1773, Samuel Hoare, by his attorney, Amos Strettle, sold and conveyed the lands "known by the name of Pikeland" to Andrew Allen, and took from him a mortgage thereon for sixteen thousand pounds, part of the purchase money. In this conveyance and mortgage the tract is described by the following courses and distances:

"Beginning at the river Schuylkill, thence southwest 2572 perches, thence northwest 870 perches, thence northeast 1112 perches, thence southeast 435 perches, thence northeast 1900 perches to Schuylkill river, thence, by the course of the river, 602 perches to the beginning containing 10,116 acres."

Andrew Allen sold and conveyed parcels of it to one hundred and fifteen persons, and received from them the purchase moneys therefor. The mortgage given by Allen to Hoare not being paid, it was sued out against Allen, and the one hundred and fifteen purchasers from him, as terretenants, and the entire township—which was covered by the mortgage—was sold as one tract by Ezekiel Leonard, sheriff of Chester County, and repurchased by Samuel Hoare, the holder of the mortgage, and conveyed to him by deed dated Aug. 26, 1789. The persons to whom Allen had made sales had failed or neglected to procure releases of the lands purchased by them from him of the mortgage, and consequently the sheriff's sale to Hoare divested their titles. They generally, however, compromised with Hoare, and by making additional payments of purchase moneys received deeds of confirmation from him. Some of them, however, were unable to effect any arrangement, and lost their lands and whatever improvements they had made thereon. An examination of the proceedings on the mortgage above mentioned shows that the writ sued out was served on the various persons who held titles to the land covered by the mortgage, either by purchase or lease, and thus we are furnished with the names of those who occupied lands in Pikeland at that time, and who suffered in consequence of the neglect of Allen to pay the moneys secured by the mortgage given by him to Hoare. Many of the ancestors of the present inhabitants then resided in the township. The following are the names of those given in the sheriff's return, in the order by that officer made, viz.:

Thomas Allison, Andrew Herman Beerbower, Conrad Betts, Martha Boggs, George Chrisman, John Corle, Elias Chrisman, Philip Clinger, Jacob Danfield, Frederick Dedrick, William Eachus, George Emrey, John Emrey, Philip Emrey, Frederick Foos, Valentine Foos, John Francis, Casper Fitting, John Griffith, David Gundy, Valentine Himes, Jacob Hartman, Conrad Henry, Lawrence Hipple, Michael Holman, Stephen Holman, Peter Hartman, Henry Hipple, John Harley, John Hinch, Jr., Jacob Hinch, George Hinch, John Hoofman, John Holman, Robert Hatton, Joseph Jones, Griffith John, George Irie, Philip King, Widow King, Jacob Kinter, Thomas Lightfoot, William Lightfoot, John Loubough, Baltzer Ludwick, Valentine Ludwick, Alexander McKinley, John Moses, Alexander McCarraher, John Marsh, Jacob Meyer, John Nailor, Jacob Nailor, Eli Packer, James Reese, John Rogers, John Rice, Zachariah Rice, Christian Rice, Henry Ricabaugh, Michael Royer, Frederick Strough, Frederick Smith, Leonard Smith, Fetty Smith, Christian Smith, Jacob Steer, Henry Sloyer, Conrad Sheimer, Michael Sheimer, George Snyder, Casper Snyder, John Snyder, Casper Snyder, Jr., John Shoff, David Sheldrich, Peter Sheink, Conrad Sherra, Christian Teamy, Peter Timber, John Urney, Valentine Orner, or Urner, John Walter, John Wagner, Philip Wagner, Sebastian Wagner, Peter Timbler, Benjamin Shimer, Adam Stone, George Weamer, James Johnston, Henry Hipple, Ludwick Emrey, John Hartman, Jacob Smith, John Snyder, Thomas Francis, Leonard Walker, Jacob Slyder, Philip Steptry, Peter Jacob, Joseph Lyons, Samuel Bougher, Jacob Kerns, Martin Holman, Conrad King, Joseph Barton, Daniel Gravell, Peter Rice, James Mather, John Mowrer, John Yelles, and John Young.

Samuel Hoare having thus again become the owner of Pikeland, appointed Benjamin Chew, Alexander Wilcocks, and Benjamin Chew the younger, all of Philadelphia, his attorneys-in-fact to lease or make sale of the lands. They proceeded to do so, and the titles to all the lands in these townships are derived from him through these or other agents. Samuel Hoare never resided in this country, but transacted all his business here through others.

In the minutes of the county commissioners, under date of 9th month 27, 1745, we find the following:

"Agreed by the Com^rs & Ass^rs that a Petition be Perfered to the Justices at the Court of Quarter Sessions held this day, the Necessity Erecting of a Tract of Land in this County known by the Name of Pikes Land into a Township & appointing a Constable &c.

"The Clark report that according to the Prayer of the Petitioners the Court took it into Consideration & Erected the said Land into a Township & Calls it Newinton & hath appointed Rich^d Prichit to be Constable for this Present Year, to whome the Com^rs have Directed their warrant to."

Richard Pike's residence was at Stoke-Newington, in Middlesex, England, which accounts for the name given to Pikeland. The latter name, however, was too familiar in the minds of the people to be superseded by any other, and Newington was soon forgotten.

The assessment of Pikeland in 1747 shows that the following persons were then residing therein:

Thomas Milhouse, John Wels, Richard Prichard, Jr., Edward Williams, John Bowen, Robert Prichard, Daniel Prichard, John Makee, Dannel Griffith, Thomas Taylor, William Tomson, Jeremiah Tomson, William Hail, Evan David, Adam Ramsower, Adam Halman, George Dery, John William, Hans Adam, Dugell Mcantire, Robert Hambiltown, William Hambileton, Humphrey Bell, George Walker, John David, David Cadwaleder, John Thomas, John Gumry, Timothy Kirk, Philip Packer, Francis O'Neal, Joshua John, John Tribbey, Sam^l Holday, Sam^l Lightfoot, Robert Richeson, Thomas Daves, Sam^l Daves, John Clower, David David, Jeremiah Lewis, Michael Niel, Andrew Cummens, Rich^d Prichard, Sr., John Jones, Phillip Edwards, Adam Stone.

Freemen.—Enouch William, John Madden, James Magee, James Cammel, Thomas Cammel, James Richeson.

When the title to Pikeland was vested in Samuel Hoare, in order to encourage settlers, it was largely leased in small tracts, with the right of purchase after twenty years' possession, at a valuation then to be made. Among the first settlers were Samuel Lightfoot, Thomas Milhous, and

Michael Lightfoot, the first of whom built the first mill in that neighborhood. The operation of bolting was then performed by hand.

The Chester Springs, formerly known as the Yellow Springs, are located in West Pikeland township. The mineral properties of the waters are said to have been discovered as early as 1722. A house of entertainment was first opened in 1750, in a log hut one story high, and not very well provided with accommodations. A silversmith of Philadelphia, named John Bailey, afterwards became proprietor of the place, and erected a commodious house for those days. He made considerable improvements from time to time, and it became a place of resort. The next proprietor was Thomas Ruston Kennedy, who administered very creditably the duties of host for several years, and in 1806 sold it to James Bones. Mr. Bones exhibited considerable enterprise, and under his administration it became celebrated as a summer resort, and the houses were filled with guests. It was a favorite watering-place for Philadelphians, many of whom annually repaired there during the heated term. In 1814, Mr. Bones, who owned 152 acres of land in connection with the hotels, laid out a town on the tract, to which he gave the name of "Bath." The lots were one hundred and one in number; that which embraced the mineral spring was called the "bath-lot," and the others were numbered from one to one hundred, each of which was to have an undivided interest in the bath-lot. A portion of these lots were disposed of by lottery, and, in all, thirty-four lots were thus taken or sold. A few of these were inclosed or built upon, but the greater number were not taken by the purchasers, and remained in the possession of Mr. Bones. The plat was gotten up in fine style, and presented an attractive appearance, but the town flourished only on paper.

In 1814 the Yellow Springs establishment fell into other hands, and declined until 1820, when Mr. Bones, having bought back a part of the property, again opened a house and revived the credit of the place. Mrs. Margaret Holman was the proprietor of the other house,—there being then two hotels there,—and both she and Mr. Bones made considerable improvement in their respective premises, and the Springs again became a place of fashionable resort. In 1831, Mr. Bones conveyed the premises owned by him to his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Olwine. In 1838 the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and purchased by Margaret Holman, who in 1845 sold to Dr. George Lingen about 37 acres, embracing the hotels and about thirty-four of the lots which had constituted part of the projected town of Bath. In 1847, Dr. Lingen sold the premises to Henry Neef and Charles F. Hoffendahl, and the latter in 1850 sold his undivided interest to Henry Neef, who thus became sole owner, and who in 1851 conveyed the same in trust for his wife, Maria L. Neef. The hotel was kept by Mrs. Neef until 1860, when she was succeeded by Susan R. Snyder, wife of Augustus U. Snyder. The property declined as a watering-place, owing chiefly to its distance from railroad facilities, and in 1868 ceased to be kept as such. In the latter year Mr. Snyder and wife conveyed it to Charles W. Deans and others, who in 1869 conveyed it to the "Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School and Literary Institute." Since then it has been maintained by the State as a soldiers' orphans' school. The old frame house which stands on the side of the hill back of the former hotel buildings was erected by the direction of Gen. Washington during the war of the Revolution, and used as a hospital for his sick and wounded soldiers. It was long known as Washington Hall.

The following minute of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, dated 8, 8, 1765, shows that the Springs were then a popular place of resort:

"We believe some amongst us are desirous to avoid Excess on all occasions, and that our Moderation may be conspicuous in all our conduct but some Instances manifest that all are not so careful as they ought to be herein: and further the *Yellow Spring* being a Place of promiscuous resort, and at this time of year in particular is made a Place of Diversion we fear some Friends Children not belonging to our Meeting as well as some that do, are suffered to go there without any real Necessity which may be very hurtful to them in a religious sense. We desire the same may become the Concern of the Quarterly Meeting."

In February, 1774, Dr. Samuel Kennedy advertises the Yellow Springs to be let; saw mill-rebuilt last summer. From 400 to 600 people had convened there in one day in the summer.

In 1810, James Ross, a native of our county, wrote the following Latin poem on the Yellow Springs:

In Fontem Flavulum, Pikelianum, Pennsylvanorum.

Ad Ashbell Green, s. s. t. d.

Oden Hanc cum plurima salute mittit

Ja: Ross.

Quereret si quis, socios, amicos
Unde sanaret vacuos salute,—
Flavulos fontes adeant salubres
Fontis ad undas.

Fons et hic mitis facilisque gustu
Volvit ac undas liquidas bibenti
Atque potando has, pariter lavando
Omnia cedunt.

Hujus et fontis resident sodales
Lucus et pratum, nemora atque colles;
Rupibus nec sunt scopulisve saxis,
Gramine culti.

Instar ac montis, domibus relictis,
Collis assurgens superas ad auras;
Destruat longas minitans et aedes,
Prospicit agros.

Fontis ac hujus spatia atque culta
Frugibus pulchris, oculos que gratis;
Hic virent foetus, segetesque et Indi,
Tritica florent.

Arbores fructus variosque fundunt,
Hic jacent passim cerasi atque mala;
Hic vigent herbae, cucumisque melo,
Tempore quaeque.

Plurimae silvae virides que circum,
Quae domos ornant, similes columnis;
Populi ingentes numerisque sertae
Haec loca adumbrant.

Atque pascentes pecudes videndae hinc,
Et boves magni reboant canori,
Dum greges pingues ovium vagantes
Gramina carpunt.

Quisquis aut nervis debilis, laborat
Aut mala tussi, veniat citatus;
Quisquis aut vitet lateris dolorem;
Has bibat undas.

Utilis hic fons capitisque poenis,
Mitigat valde stomachi dolores,
Excitat sensum, reficitque morsus
Tempore edendi.

Fontis et vires aliae repertae,
Saepe et afflictis hominum medetur
Rheumatis morbo, medici nec ausis
Artibus uti.

Si quis et morbi fugeret dolores,
Saepius fontes bibat ore hianti;
Quisquis hos potet liquidos habebit
Fata morata

Quisquis et vellet reparare corpus,
Adsit his, undae facient valentem:
Talis est virtus, recreatque membra
Firmaque reddit.

Sentiat si quis, similis Catoni,
Viribus parci, libere atque vellet
Nil aquae mixtae, velit atque puram,
Hanc bibat undam.

Ergo (nec mirum) veniunt frequentes.
Conjuges carae, juvenes, mariti,
Et senes, sponsae, pueri et puellae
Dulce canentes.

Interim mites, hilaresque laeti
Accubant mensis; dapibusque pleni,
Quas Bonus struxit; redeunt refecti
Viribus intus.

Aedibus J. Boni, Equitis.
Octavo Kal Septembris, A.D. 1810.
Vide Am. Repub. July 25, 1826.

The township of Pikeland was divided into East Pikeland and West Pikeland in 1838. Pickering Creek, a considerable mill-stream, passes through these townships, and East Pikeland is also crossed by French Creek. The Pickering Valley Railroad leads from Byers' Station, near the "Eagle," in Upper Uwchlan township, principally along the valleys of the Pickering and French Creeks, to Phœnixville, where it connects with the Reading Railroad, of which it is an important feeder.

POCOPSON.

Pocopson township was formed in 1849, from parts of Pennsbury, East Marlborough, Newlin, and West Bradford, and was named from the stream which flows through it. When the township was erected the names of Union and Locust Grove were suggested, but the inhabitants had the good taste to select that given to it. The township is bounded on its eastern side by the Brandywine.

In the early days of the province, Benjamin Chambers, of Philadelphia, took up a large quantity of land on the Brandywine, which he sold to settlers. Joseph Taylor purchased several hundred acres from him in 1711, and afterwards built a mill on Pocopson Creek. The Marshalls settled the northern part, and were succeeded by the Bakers. A part of the lands on which Richard Barnard (3d) had settled were included in that part of Newlin taken in the formation of this township.

PROVIDENCE.

There were two townships of this name, organized at an early day, and designated as Upper and Lower, or Nether, Providence. They became a part of Delaware County in 1789. The following were the taxables therein in 1715:

UPPER PROVIDENCE.

John Edge, Jacob Edge, Henry Miller, Sarah Powell, Thomas Williamson, Joseph Taylor, Peter Taylor, William Sinkler, Zachery Butcher, Joseph Carter, Thomas Jones, Jacob Chandler, Jacob Malin, Joshua Calvert, Daniel Calvert, John Cam, Jobe Harvey, Randall Malin, Randall Croxson.

ffree men.—Jacob Norbury, Rich^{d} Clayton, Thomas Norbury, John Jones.

LOWER PROVIDENCE.

James Sharples, Joseph Sharples, Isaac Minshall, Jacob Vernon, Joseph Vernon, Thomas Vernon, John Vernon, Henry Hasting, William Swafer, Jacob Edge, John Powell.

RADNOR.

Taxables named in the assessment of 1715:

Rees Price, David Harry, William Davies, John Morgan, John Jarman, Richard Arms, Edward David, Sen^{r}, William Thomas, Margrett Miles (widd^{w}), Thomas Thomas, Joseph Jones, John David, Edward David, Jun^{r}, Edward Jones, John Lanworthy, Richard Richard, Evan Robert, Jonathan Jones, Sarah Miles (widd^{w}), Caleb Evans, Richard Hiddins, Evan Evans, Hugh William, James Abraham, David Powell, Thomas Evans, John Stephens, Thomas Morgan, Hugh David, Thomas Lewis, John Dav^{d} Rees, John Jones, Roger Roberts, Samuel Rees, David Pugh.

ffree men.—Lewis Williams, Jenkin Lewis, Lewis Jarman.

This township is now a part of Delaware County.

RIDLEY.

Taxables named in the assessment of 1715:

Jacob Simcock, Joseph Harvey, John Stedman, John Handby, Thomas Dell, John Sharples, Jacob Simcock, Ju^{r}, John Simcock, Joseph Powell, John Crossby, Lawrence ffriend & Gabriel, Amus Nicholas, Enoch Enochson, George Brown, Andrew Hendrick, George Vanculine, Andrew Torton, Hance Torton, Andrew Morton, John Hendrick, Andrew Morton, Jun^{r}, John Orchard, Isarel Taylor, Andrew Morton, Jonathan Hood, Obediah Bonsall.

This township is now a part of Delaware County.

SADSBURY.

In old records this is sometimes written Sudbury, and it may have been named for Sudbury in the county of Suffolk, England. The name of Sadsbury occurs as early as June 1, 1708, in a deed for land therein, but the township was not organized till 1717. That part of the township lying in the Great Valley was taken up at an early date in right of purchases made in England, and that part north of the valley at a somewhat later period.

In 1718 the taxables were but nine in number,—William Grimson, James Hamer, Thomas Hayward, John Musgrave, William Smith, Moses Musgrave, William Marsh, John Whitesides, and John Moor. For several years after this Sadsbury and Fallowfield formed one assessment district. The first township officer mentioned was William Mash (Marsh), who appeared at court Nov. 26, 1717, and was succeeded, 1718, by William Grimson; 1719, by Moses Musgrove; 1720, by William Smith; 1721, by Robert Stanford; 1722, by John Musgrave; 1723, by Gainer Peirce; 1724, by David Hastings; 1725, by Simeon Woodrow; 1726, by John Bowles; 1727, by George Leonard; 1728, by James Swaffer (E. S.) and John Guy (W. S.); 1729, by Amos Williams (E. S.) and John Matthews (W. S.); 1730, John Minshall.

The following petition was presented to the August court, 1728:

"The Petition of the Inhabitants of Sadbury Sheweth That Whereas we your petitioners humbly Conceiving The Great Necessity There is of haveing our Township distinctly Located and bounded from the Township of fallowfield, and further Conceiving the hardship Imposed upon our Constable and other officers in our Township To serve both in Sadsbury and fallowfield for the Want of y^{e} Two Townships being divided and their bounds Separately Known We, your Petitioners, humbly take Leave to Exhibitt to you how far the Township of Sadsbury, since it was so Called and Settled Extends (viz) The east end beginning in y^{e} Land that was formerly Nathan Dick's, but now in the possession of Samuel Jones and William Mickle, and from thence a Long y^{e} valley to y^{e} Land and Plantation of Caleb Pierce, being seven miles in Length, and in breadth, three miles Consistent With the Length aforesaid, making the South Mountain the division Line Betwen Sadsbury and fallowfield Now your Petitioners Craves That you Would be pleased to take the premises to your Mature Consideration, and Grant that our township of Sadsbury, may be hereafter Setled, Located and bounded Within the Limits above^{d} and that our Constable over seers of y^{e} poor and of high Ways may be no other ways Burthened then To serve as their several and Respective duties may Command within our Township of Sadsbury Exempt and Clear from fallowfield, and your Petitioners Will Gratefully acknowledg y^{e} same.

"William Mash, Samuel Jones, William Dickie, William Mickle, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Miller, Francis Jones, James Williams, Ritchard Coblen, James Swaffer, William Grimson, Amos Williams, Samuel Jack, Andrew Moore, Robert Boyd, John Henderson, James Boyd, Daniel Henderson, Adam Boyd, Richard Moore, John Minshall.

At a court held Nov. 27, 1728, it was ordered that,—

"Upon the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Sadbury, in the said County, praying that the said Township of Sadbury may be Divided, made into Two Townships and called East and West Sadbury, and that the Township of fallowfield may be separated from Sadbury and made one Intire Township as heretofore it has been, as also that the limitts of y^e^ said Three Townships may be fully Determined. Its ordered that the said Township of Sadsbury shall be Divided into Two Townships and y^e^ Eastern part thereof called East Sadbury, shall be Bounded as followeth: Beginning at the South East Corner of Caleb Pierce's Land by Octararoe Creek, thence along the South lines of the Lands late of Isaac Taylor, John Powell, Sarah Weight, the heirs of John Weight, Wm. Marsh, Wm. Grimson, and Nathaniel Dicks, to the South East Corner of the said Dicks' Land, and from thence along the mountains on the south side of the Great Valley, to the settled Western Boundaries of y^e^ Township of Caln, and from thence Crossing the Valley by the west line of y^e^ Land late of William Flemming, to the far side of the plantation, late of Arthur White on the Top of the mountain on the north side of the Valley, and from thence to the north side of the Land Surveyed to Francis Worley, and thence along the top of the Ridge of mountains that Divides the Branches of Brandywine from y^e^ Branches of Doe Run and Octararoe to the top of the mountain opposite to y^e^ North East Corner of the Land, late of William Pusey, thence along y^e^ Top of the said mountain to the North East Corner of a Tract of Land late of Thomas Hayward, thence along the East line of the said Tract to y^e^ South East Corner thereof, and from thence along the East line of a Tract of Land Surveyed for the proprietor's use to the South East Corner of y^e^ same, and from thence to the North East Corner of the said Caleb Pierce's Land, and then down the said Caleb Pierce's line to the Begining; and it is also ordered that the Western Division of the said Township of Sadbury shall be bounded as is hereinafter mentioned, viz.: Begining at the said North East Corner of the said Thomas Hayward's Land, and from thence Extending Westward along the Top of the mountain that Divides the Branches of Pequea and Beaver Creek from those of Octararoe, to the North West Corner of John Kyle's Land, and from thence by y^e^ Western line of the said Kyle's Land, to the South West Corner thereof, and Extending from thence South six hundred perches, and then East to Octararoe Creek, and thence up the said Creek to the South East Corner of the said Caleb Pierce's Land, and thence by the line of East Sadbury to the Beginning."

Upon the erection of Lancaster County, in 1729, the line between the two divisions of the township was made to conform to the county line.

In 1813 the line between Sadsbury and West Caln townships, at its eastern end, was relocated and settled. In 1852, Sadsbury was reduced in size by the formation of Valley township, previous to which it extended eastward to the Brandywine at Coatesville.

In 1867 the township was divided by decree of court into two election districts, the Limestone road being made the division line, and the places of voting fixed at Sadsburyville for the eastern division, and the "Swan" for the western division.

The township was further reduced in size by the erection of the borough of Parkesburg, by act of Assembly of March 1, 1872, and by the erection of the borough of Atglen, by decree of court of Dec. 20, 1875. The latter borough includes within its limits the former village of Penningtonville.

In 1878 the township was divided and West Sadsbury erected, the line being the same that had separated the two election districts since 1867.

The early settlers were a mixture of Friends from England, and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The Friends came first, and were followed by the Presbyterians.

As a historical item worth preserving, it may be mentioned that about the close of the late war with Great Britain there seems to have been a mania for laying out towns. John Pettit, who was the owner of a tavern-house and 50 acres of land in Sadsbury township, Chester County, on the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike road, sold it, in the year 1814, to Abraham Brenneman and others for the sum of $16,000. They laid out thereon a town, to which they gave the name of "Moscow." Lots were sold to various persons at prices ranging from $250 to $500, calling for such streets as Cossacks, Wyburg, Alexander, Charlesburg, and others. One lot was set apart for a church, and another for a seminary. Fifteen lots, including the tavern-house, and containing altogether about four acres, were sold to Daniel Heister and John Duer for $8000.

The town flourished, however, only on paper. The plot was gotten up in fine style, and presented an attractive appearance. The project failed, and the lots which had been purchased for $8000, and on which a prudent money-loaner had invested $3000 on mortgage, were sold by the sheriff for $1300. Cossacks Street became again the common turnpike-road, and the others returned to the bosom of the farm from which they had sprung.

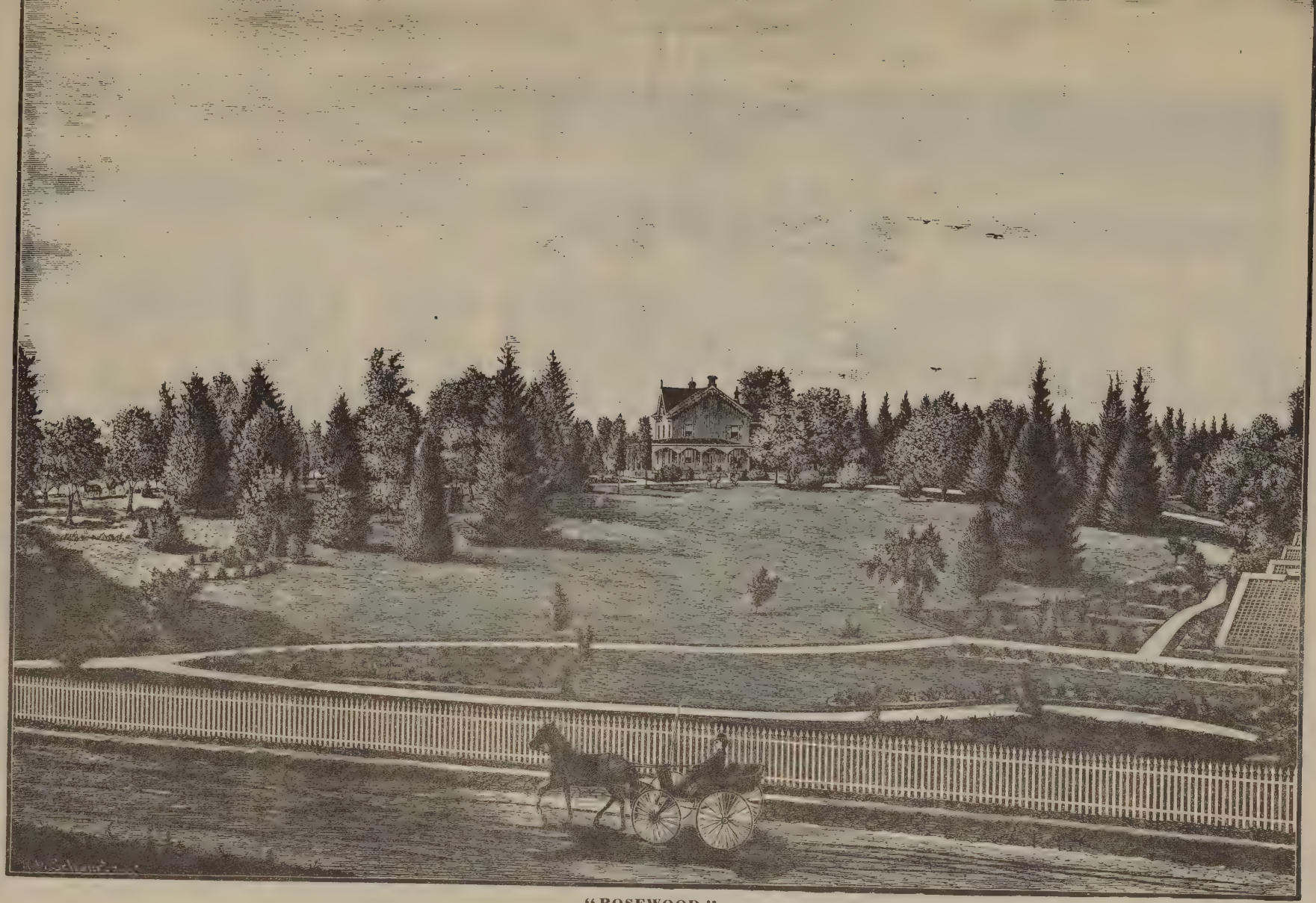
It was on this property the "Moscow Academy" was subsequently located, and from which it derived its name.

Among other noted citizens of Sadsbury township in the olden time were Col. Andrew Boyd, son of Rev. Adam Boyd, who was, during a part of the Revolutionary war, lieutenant of the county of Chester, a position of much responsibility; John Fleming, Sr., who was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution in 1776, and also of the Assembly in 1778; Dr. Joseph Gardner, who was an active man among the Revolutionary patriots of Chester County, was three years a member of Assembly, a counselor of the colony in 1779, and a member of the Continental Congress in 1784–85; and John Gardner, son of Dr. Joseph Gardner, who was also active during the war of the Revolution, and was sheriff of the county from 1781–83, to which office he was unanimously elected.

The following were the taxables in 1753:

Adam Boyd, W^m^ Boyd, Daniel Henderson, Rachel Moor, Tho^s^ Truman, W^m^ Marsh, Gravenor Marsh, W^m^ Armstrong, W^m^ Moor, jun^r^, Michael Finley, Joseph Cowan, James Williams, Joseph Williams, W^m^ Moor (miller), James Boyd (farmer), James Boyd (smith), James Boyd (weaver), James Maharey, Robert Miller, And^w^ McCleary, John Hamle, W^m^ Ramsy, Rob^t^ Gilky, David Caldwell, Alex^r^ Simrel, Rob^t^ Cowan, Sam. Erwin, James Miller, John Jones, James Adair, Job Hasting, Robert Boyd, Andrew Stirling, W^m^ Mitchell, Rob^t^ Kerr, Tho^s^ Hope, Geo. Wilkin, John Scott, James Patton, Miles Swiny, John Kinkead, Hugh Cowan, Walter Gilkey, John Shaw, Robert Patton, John McPharson, W^m^ Gilkey, John Dickey, Walter Stuart, Joseph Powell, James Montgomery, Robert Cooper, James Sharp, Barney Curry, David Beard, Hugh McCown, W^m^ Cowan, W^m^ Camble, Rob^t^ Lucky, W^m^ Sim nds, Tho^s^ Bullard, Henry Marsh.

Inmates.—Jas. McCown, Jas. Leonard, Joseph Talford, Edw^d^ Cuningham, Dan^l^ Smith, Henry Oneal, Lev^s^ Huston, Jas. Kenan, John Kinkead, Charles Ackles, Sam. Miller, W^m^ Moor, John Wray, W^m^ Beaty, jun^r^, W^m^ Henderson, Joseph McDowel, W^m^ Beaty (farmer), John McDonald, Rob^t^ Allison, John Camble, Joseph Rickmond.



"ROSEWOOD."

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS F. AND LYDIA G. SEAL,

UNIONVILLE, PA.

Store. "MAPLE COTTAGE." "The Cottage."

RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF I. MILTON SMITH,

UNIONVILLE.

Freemen.—John McCasson, Neal Omahan, John Robb, Patrick Pike, Wm Brown, Henry Goorly, Sam. Rankin, Gerrard Allison.

Poor Men and Women.—Jas. Allison, Margt Craighead, Elizabeth Hutcheson, Susannah McCalb.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

William Armstrong, James Bielock, James Boyd, Thomas Boyd, Andrew Boyd, Matthew Boyd, George Boyd, Thomas Bulla, Jonah Chamberlin, Robert Cowan, Hugh Cowan, Joseph Cowan, Samuel McClellan, James McClellan, David McClure, John Elton, Gideon Erwin, Josiah Erwin, Thomas Davis, Rev. Wm. Foster, William Fulton, John Henry, Joseph Henderson, Robert Hope, Thomas Heslip, Chas. Kinkaid, George Kenny, John Moore, Andrew Moore, William Marsh, Henry Marsh, James Miller, Thomas Maxfield, William Moore, Samuel Martin, Gravner Marsh, Robert McPherson, Alexander McPherson, Joseph Parke, Esq., William Powell, William Pim, John Lee, John Lee, jr., George Richmond, James Sharp, John Sharp, Andrew Stewart, John Scott, Thomas Truman, John Truman, Joel Willis, James Williams, Joseph Williams, William Wilkins, John Wilkins, Anthony Robertson, George Robison, John Taylor, Andrew Wilson.

SCHUYLKILL.

This township was formed from Charlestown in 1826, and received its name from the river which forms its eastern boundary.

At the time of the Revolution the township was inhabited (among others) by families bearing the names of Anderson, Buzzard, Boyer, Buckwalter, Bodley; Bartholomew, Coates, Coxe, Davis, Dehaven, Each, Fussell, Griffith, James, Kennedy, Longstreth, Maris, Miller, Moore, Roberts, Pennypacker, Rapp, Robinson, Rossiter, Starr, Steward, Schofield, Wagoner, and Wersler. Families bearing these surnames yet reside in the township or its neighborhood.

The borough of Phœnixville was formed from the township of Schuylkill, and incorporated by decree of court made March 6, 1849.

Moore Hall, in this township, was, a hundred years ago, one of the most aristocratic mansions of that day in the county. After the death of the proprietor, William Moore, in 1783, the place was advertised for sale or rent, and described as "The elegant seat of the late William Moore, Esq," near 600 acres; "a very valuable grist-mill;" "the river Schuylkill, which bounds the lands for a considerable distance, affords a great shad-fishery during the season," etc. A view of the place is herein given.

SPRING CITY.

The borough of Springville, on the Schuylkill River, was taken from the eastern part of East Vincent township and incorporated by a decree of court in 1867. In 1872 the name was changed to Spring City. This change was made so that the name of the town and post-office might be the same. The post-office at this place was originally called East Vincent, and when a change became desirable it was found that there was already an office called Springville in Pennsylvania, and hence the necessity that another name should be selected. The name of Spring City was adopted and conferred upon the post-office, and the name of the borough altered to correspond with it.

SPRINGFIELD.

Taxables named in the assessment of 1715:

Saml Levis, Bartholomew Coppock, Junr, Jonathan Coppock, John Marris, George Marris, Richd Marris, Barthow Coppock, Senr, Wm: West, Isaac Taylor, Senr, Isaac Taylor, Junr, Samuel Hall, James Barrot, Thomas Poe, Thomas Taylor, George James, Richd Woodward, John Gleve, George Lowns, Nicho. Smith, Thomas Kendall, Mordecai Madock, William Miller.

Free Men.—John Worrall, Willm Birran.

In this township was born Benjamin West, the celebrated painter. It is now a part of Delaware County.

THORNBURY.

Thornbury township was named from Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, England. One of the earliest and most influential inhabitants of this township was George Peirce, whose wife was a native of Thornbury, in England, and the township was named in compliment to her. It was organized in the year 1687 by the appointment of Hugh Durborrow as constable, when not more than five or six families had settled within its limits. It was surveyed in right of the first purchasers. This township, and Birmingham and Westtown, are the only townships within the present limits of Chester County which were organized before 1704.

When Delaware County was erected, in the year 1789, the townships of Thornbury and Birmingham were divided, as stated on page 120. Thornbury in Chester County contains but about one-fourth of the territory of the original township, and is one of the smallest townships in the county.

THORNBURY RATE, 1715.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Nayle	0	3	6
John Willis	0	10	3
George Pearce	0	6	4
Isaac Taylor	0	14	0
William Brinton	0	1	8
Jonathan Thatcher	0	4	9
John Davis	0	8	11
Philip Taylor	0	3	9
John Yearsley	0	4	6
Thomas Evenson	0	5	3
Richward Woodward	0	4	10
Wm: Pile, land in Kenet	0	6	0
Joseph Brinton	0	4	1
Jacob Vernon	0	7	2
Joseph Baker	0	6	4
Thomas Masser	0	4	9
Richd Evenson	0	3	0
John Pile	0	3	10
Richard Arnold	0	1	6
John Stringer	0	0	9
Land Not Settled.			
John Beller	0	14	2
William Bostock	0	4	7
Mathew Andrews	0	1	3
Joseph Edwards	0	0	10
Free Men.			
Peter Hatton, for his land in Kenet.	0	3	4
Richd Arnold, Junr	0	4	0
Jacob Benet	0	4	0
John Benet	0	4	0
Nicho. Rogers	0	4	0
Nehemiah Ogden	0	4	0
	7	9	3

TAXABLES IN 1753.

John Taylor, Joseph Eveson, Benjamin Cox, John Woodward, John Pierce, Nathaniel Eveson, Richard Thatcher, Wm Pyle, John Brinton, Nathan Yearsley, Stephen Taylor, Richard Eveson, Isaac Davis, Isaac Yearsley, Thomas Yarnall, Richard Parks, Mary Brinton, Jos Vernon, Eliz: Vernon, Ann Cheyney, Susannah Pyle, Mary Taylor, Robt. Mercer, John Hague, Simon Hampton, Edward Green, Caleb Brinton, Abram Vernon, Jacob Pyle, Israel Pyle, Israel Howell, Joshua Hoopes, Jos Gilpin, Saml Hampton, Abram Sharpless, John Taylor, George Marris, David Lewis, Enos Lewis, Evan Lewis, John Kimbler, Saml Underwood, John Larkin, James Hessington, Caleb Pierce.

Freemen.—Henry Guess, Jno Hickman, Jacob Taylor, George Mace.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

John Cheyney, Joseph Cheyney, Thomas Cheyney, Joshua Hoops, William Dunwoody, George Hunter, John Kimbler, William Elliott, William Johnston, James Ramage, Jeremiah Pennell, Nehemiah Baker, Joseph Hemphill, Daniel Broomal, Persifor Frazer, Daniel Calvert, Dennis McCay, Wm. Williamson, Benj. Jonhson, Benj. Jones, Jacob Vernon, Thomas Hickman, Richard Goodwin, Thomas Howell, Israel Pyle, Wm. Beaumont, Daniel Thompson, Henry Guest, David Baker, Isaac Taylor, Samuel Mendenhall, Richard Parks, Thomas Taylor, David Lewis, John Pierce, Wm. Thatcher, John Pierce, John Brinton, Caleb Pierce, William Reed, Jacob Sharpless, Benjamin Cox, Sen., Benjamin Cox, Jr., Stephen Taylor, William Armen, Richard Evanson, George Evanson, Isaac Davis, Thomas Gibbons, George Brinton, Joseph Dilworth, William Pyle, Caleb Brinton, George Fryer, William Hawley, Thomas Mercer, John Woodward.

TREDYFFRIN.

Tredyffrin township is situated in the Great Valley, in the most easterly part of the county. It is part of a large tract which was surveyed for the Welsh, and was principally taken up and settled by them. The name is Welsh, and signifies "valley town or township." *Tre* or *Tref* is the Welsh for "town" or "township," and *Dyffrin* is a "wide, cultivated valley," hence the compound, *Tredyffrin*, the town or township in the wide, cultivated valley,—a very appropriate name. The township is sometimes called Valleytown or Valleyton in old writings,—an evident effort to Anglicize the name. In a deed of conveyance from Lewis Walker to Llewellyn David, in 1708, the grantor is recited as "of the township of Valleyton, in the county of Chester." The name Tredyffrin has been said by some historical writers to signify "stony valley," but this is not correct. In the assessment for taxes made in the year 1722 the name is spelled "TRE: YR: DYFFRYN."

The date of the organization of the township is not certainly known, but it was prior to the year 1707, as in that year Thomas David represented the township as constable. In the assessment of 1722, referred to, the following names of resident land-owners are given, viz.:

James Abraham, Morris David, Hugh David, James David, Sr., John David, Henry David, Thomas David, James Davies, William Davies, Timothy Davies, Stephen Evans, Lewis Evans, William Evans, Thomas Godfrey, John Howell, Mark Hubbert, Thomas Hubbert, Griffith Jones, Griffith Jones, Jr., Thomas Jerman, Thomas James, Jenkin Lewis, James Parry, John Robert, Owen Roblyn, Thomas Martin, Samuel Richard, John Richard, Daniel Walker, and Lewis Walker.

These persons were nearly all Welsh, as their names indicate.

A rule seems to have been adopted at an early period that the land-owners should serve in the office of constable by turns. The following is a list of those who filled that office from 1707 to 1753, taken from a memorandum which appears to have been made by Samuel Havard about the latter year, viz.:

Thomas David, Griffith John, Rowland Richard, John David Thomas, Owen Gethen, Stephen Evans, John Roberts, Lewis Walker, Thomas Martin, Thomas Godfrey, Llewellyn David, James Abram, James David, James Parry, John David Griffith, John Howell, Edward Hues (Hewes?), Christopher Ottey, Griffith John, Thomas Hubbard, Daniel Walker, Griffith John, Timothy David, Thomas Lloyd, Jenkin Lewis, John Havard, Richard Evans, Thomas James, John Thomas Taylor, Nicholas John, James David, Abel Walker, James Gilchrist, David Evans, William Evans, William Sharp, John Mitchell, Enoch Walker, John Rowland, William Rowland, Thomas John.

The following persons, as appears by the same memorandum, were supervisors of roads between the years 1725 and 1753, viz.:

David John, Thomas James, John David, Thomas Martin, Stephen Evans, Thomas Godfrey, James Abram, Owen Rodger, Isaac Walker, Jenkin Philip, Enoch Walker, Thomas Walter, Isaac David, James David, Jr., Griffith John, John Parry, Stephen David, Samuel Richard, Humphrey Wayne, Edward Powell, Jenkin Lewis, Timothy David, Daniel Walker, Joseph Mitchell, John Havard, Richard Evans, William Sharp, and Thomas John.

The memorandum referred to also contains the names of the overseers of the poor of the township from 1720 to 1753, two persons being elected to that office each year, but it would prolong this article too much to give them here. Many of them are the same persons whose names have been already given as having filled the offices of constable and supervisor.

The population of the township, as this list of names indicates, was in early times largely Welsh. Gradually, however, its character in this respect changed, as people of other nationalities settled in the township, until at the present time very few of the surnames of the original settlers are to be found on the map of the township.

"TREYEDIFFRYN RATE," 1715.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Jarman, Sen^{r}	0	1	11
Lewis Walker	0	2	0
Stephen Evans	0	1	0
Rowland Richard	0	2	0
Griffith John	0	1	8
John Robert	0	1	0
James David	0	2	0
Margaret Watters	0	1	0
John David	0	1	6
John Dav^{d} Howell	0	0	6
Thomas Godfrey	0	1	0
Thomas Rees	0	0	10
Owen Gethen	0	1	0
John D^{d} Griffith	0	1	6
Thomas Hubbert	0	0	6
Llewellin David	0	1	6
Thomas Jarman, Ju^{r}	0	3	0
James Parry	0	0	6
Henry John	0	0	10
David Evans	0	0	10
Thomas David	0	1	10
Thomas Martin	0	1	0
Non-resident Land.			
Capt. Nordant	0	4	2
Benjamin Davies	0	3	9
Mordecai Moore	0	4	2
William Evans	0	1	3
Total	2	2	3

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Thomas Waters, Stephen Evans, William Currey, Thomas Godfrey, Isaac Walker, Samuel John, Daniel Walker, Samuel Richerd, William Malcher, James David, David Jones, Joseph Mitchell, Isaac Davis, Rowland Richerd, John Davis (minister), John Kinkead, John Rowland (miller), Elizabeth Parrey, James David (tailor), Israel David, Hannah Davis, John Grono, Stephen Hubbert, Thomas Hubbert, Jarman Walker, Richard Evans, William Evans, Conrad Young, Evan David, William Sharp, John Jones, Sampson Davis, Isaac Lewis, James McKan, Thomas Jones, John Havard, John Havard, Sarah Davis, Samuel Lowns, Ben. Robison, John butler, Joseph bundox, Sam^{l} Havard, Michel Wills, Frederick Lawrence, Jacob Kitinger, Hance Rigler, Jacob Houser, Evan Thomas, Thomas Hubbard, Thomas Rowland, Thomas Martin, Margaret Glascow, William Hayes (?), Sam. Dunkin, David John, Joseph Tucker.

Freemen.—Jacob Sliter, Elexander McDowel, Ben. Jones, John Thomas, John Darby, Thomas Tucker, Joshua Evans, John Evans, Rich^{d} Kelly, John McKinley, James Thomas, John Hutchin.

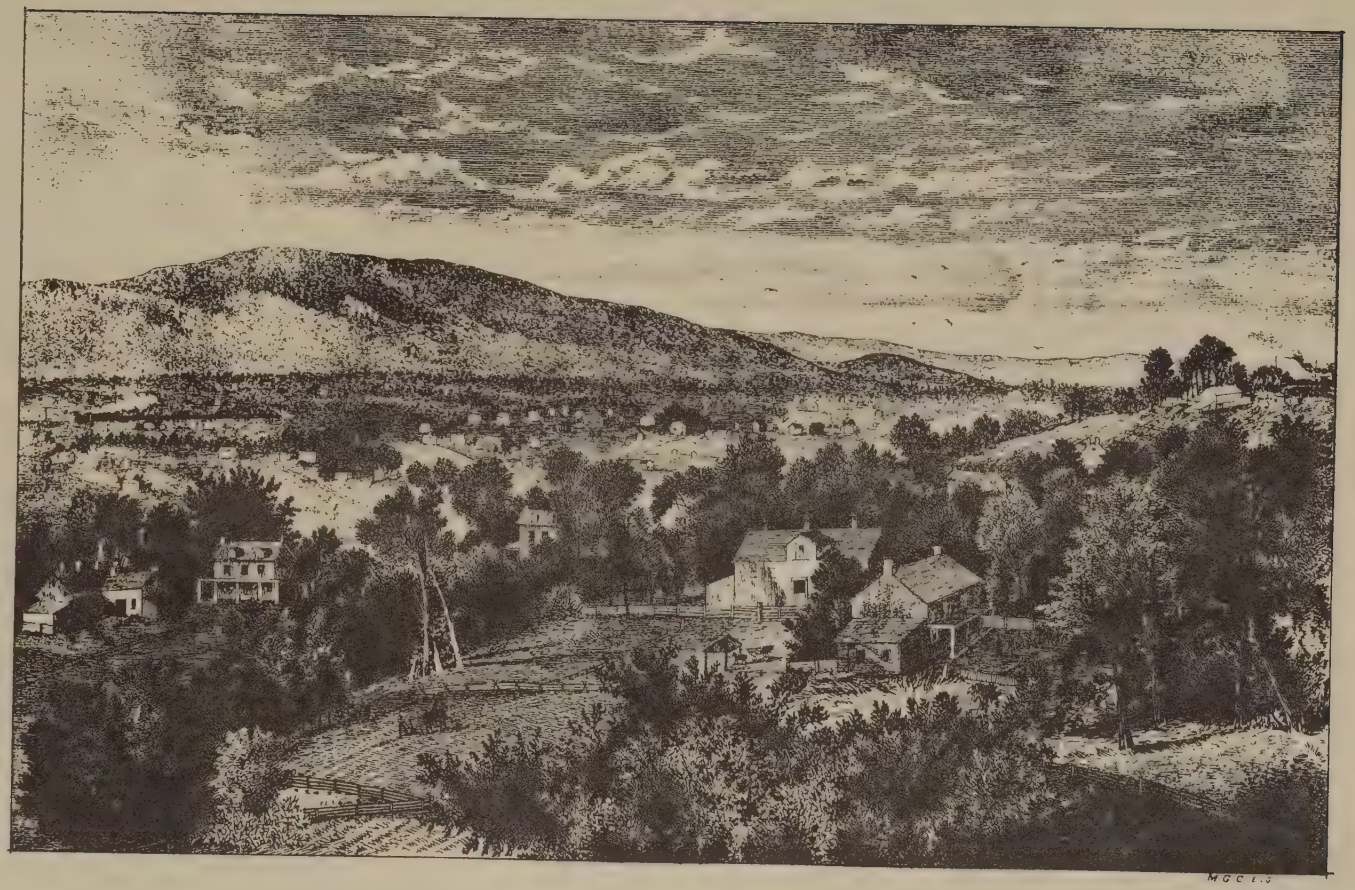
LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Henry Bear, John Brown, William Barnes, John Beaver, John Baker, Jacob Baugh, Rich'd Currie, Sarah Christie, William Clayton, John Cloyd, Henry Castlebury, Isaac Davis, Benj'n Davis, Dr. John Davis, Rev. John Davis, James Davis, David Davis, Samuel Davis, Joel Evans, Jonathan Evans, Josiah Evans, Jacob Frick, Adam Gider, John Gronow, John Havard, David Havard, Abram Hate, David Howel, Jacob Huzzard, Samuel Havard, Rich'd Horton, David John, Samuel John, Esler James, Stophel Kittleman, John Keck, William Potts, Abel Thomas, Alexander Logan, Peter Mather, Anthony Moore, Joseph Mitchell, James Miles, Richard Miles, Enos Miles, Dewees & Potts, John Peck, Thomas Penington, Judith Rees, Samuel Richard, Abel Reese, John Rowland, Jonathan Rowland, Michael Reed, Adam Rickabaugh, Rev. John Simonton, Jacob Sypher, Paul Sharaddin, Abijah Stephen, Peter Stikeler, Daniel Showalder, Felty Showalder, John Showalder, Conrad Snider, Benj'n Thomas, Philip Upright (Epright?), Thomas Walter, Joseph Walker, Jacob Walker, Joel Watts, John Wilson, Christian Workizer, Hannah Wetherby, Thomas Hampton, Mary Pugh, John Maxfield, Levi John, Caleb Smedley, Charles Ramsay, Charles Pennington, John Nailer, James Aspin, Lewis Gronow.

"TURPEHOCKIN."

The rate for 1725 was as follows:

Leonard Steak, Jacob Perker, Peter Torn, Jery Shimp, Hannus Moore, Michaell Miser, Jacob Cobb, Adam Leth, Phillip Brown, Nicholas Shaffer, Godfry fidler, Jacob Covall, Peter ffeak, Peter Reet, Johannes Cons, Hans Jery Heine, Michaell Shaffer, Abram Lowk, frederick Shaffer, Martin Sherva, Michaell Emris, John ffurr, Leonard



THE GREAT CHESTER VALLEY.

Reed, Palsus Anspach, Poston ffisher, Jasper Reed, Cynrad Tiffibach, Jery Reed, Hans Adam Sheets, Stofull Stump, Jery Lesh, Adam Wallpum, Cynrod Culpman, Hans Jery Say, Jacob ffragmen, Michaell Eruff.

Tulpehocken township became a part of Lancaster County in 1729, and of Berks County in 1752.

UWCHLAN AND UPPER UWCHLAN.

The name Uwchlan is Welsh, and signifies "upland," or "higher than or above the valley." It is spelled in old writings *Ywchlan*. These townships were principally settled by Welsh Friends about the year 1712, and later, under the auspices of David Lloyd, of Chester, who took up large tracts of land, which he sold to settlers. John Cadwalader purchased 250 acres from him by deed, June 2, 1715, and on Jan. 16, 1716, he sold the same lands to Thomas Fell, "excepting a small piece of ground on the side of the King's road, which the said John Cadwalader allotted for a burying-ground, and to set a meeting-house for the use of the people called Quakers." In 1722 this property (then owned by William Harvey) was conveyed to Evan Evans, and the same reservation made. This piece of ground thus reserved is that now occupied by the Friends' meeting-house and graveyard at Lionville.

Among the early settlers were Griffith John and Samuel John, both ministers in the society, neither of whom could ever speak English free from a strong tincture of their native dialect. They were sons of John Philip, or Philips, and Ellen, his wife, taking their father's Christian name for their surname, as was the custom among the Welsh.

A large tract of land in Uwchlan was purchased by Evan Evans, who came from Treeglws, in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1722. His grandson, of the same name, was a member of Assembly from this county from 1780 to 1783, both inclusive, and his descendants are among the prominent citizens of these townships at the present day.

Among the early settlers of Uwchlan were David Cadwalader, John Evans, James Pugh, Cadwalader John, or Jones, Robert Benson, John David, Morris Rees, James Rees, David Evans, Humphrey Lloyd, David Lloyd, Griffith and Samuel John, Joseph Phipps, Noble Butler, Rees Jones, David Davies, Evan Evans, Thomas John, and the Philips family.

The reader will notice on the map of Upper Uwchlan that on the eastern side of it there is an extension of the township into West Vincent, the latter township surrounding that part of Upper Uwchlan on three sides. That portion of Uwchlan originally formed a part of the lands belonging to Sir Mathias Vincent, Dr. Daniel Cox, and others, now constituting the Vincents, and which were originally known as "Cox and company's 30,000 acres." The taxes on this land remaining unpaid from the 29th of September, 1687, until the 29th of September, 1715, suit was brought for their recovery by John Simcock, clerk of the county courts, in the name of William Penn, and a writ of execution was granted by the court Aug. 30, 1717, and a portion of the tract of 30,000 acres, containing 467 acres, was seized, and sold by Nicholas Fairlamb, sheriff, to David Lloyd, of Chester, for £50, and confirmed to him by deed of Feb. 24, 1717–8. This tract thus sold for taxes is that part of Upper Uwchlan to which reference is made as being surrounded on three sides by West Vincent, and which thus passed to the ownership of David Lloyd.

About the year 1738 the boundaries of Uwchlan were (rather loosely) defined by the court, as is shown by the following record in the office of the clerk of the courts:

"Upon the petition of the inhabitants of the township of Uwchlan, praying that the limits of the said township may be fully determined; its ordered that the said township includes all the lands surveyed or taken up on the east side of the North Branch of Brandywine Creek, with the lands of Richard Webb and Nathan Evans, on the said Branch, and all the lands surveyed or taken up (on this side the mountain behind the land of William Philip) from the said Branch to the upper corner of a tract of land laid out to one Dr. Daniel Cox & Company, and then the said township to be bounded by the line of the said tract to the land now or late of David Lloyd, formerly taken in execution and cut off from the said tract laid out to the said Dr. Cox & Company, and then by the lines of the said land now or late of the said David Lloyd, round to the aforesaid line of the land of the said Dr. Cox & Company, and then by the said Cox's line to the land of Joseph Pyke, (Pike) and by the said Pyke's line to his south-east corner, and then extending the said Pyke's line to the top of the Valley Mountain, and along the top of the said mountain, including all the lands surveyed, taken up or settled in the said mountains to the said Branch of Brandywine creek."

It will be seen from the above record that in defining the bounds of Uwchlan that part of Vincent township then known as Cox and company's lands, which had been sold for taxes and purchased by David Lloyd, was included within the limits of Uwchlan, and thus became part of it. This was probably done at the instance of David Lloyd, who had large interests in Uwchlan, or of whoever had then become the owner of the lands. The associations of those residing thereon were probably more with the inhabitants of Uwchlan than of Vincent, and hence the desire to have those lands attached to the former township.

There is evidence that David Lloyd tried to get possession of this land several years before, and it is quite possible he may have suggested what part of Cox's tract it would be well to seize for taxes.

In 1728 he sold to John Vaughan 200 acres, which afterwards became the property of his son, Jonathan Vaughan. The latter, with his wife Ann, on Sept. 21, 1761, conveyed the same to Dennis Whelen, with the brick house thereon, known as the "Red Lion." Whelen also purchased other lands adjoining, and had the following advertisement inserted in a Philadelphia newspaper of 1762:

"Whereas, DENNIS WHELEN, at the sign of the RED LION, in the county of Chester, hath purchased a considerable Interest in Lands at the Place aforesaid, which is so situate on the Provincial Road leading from Philadelphia to Harris's Ferry, where several other considerable Roads also meet and join the same at and near Uwchland Meeting-house, as to render the Situation very suitable for a Town, and a number of Persons having applied for Lots for that purpose; in consideration whereof the said Dennis Whelen hath laid out a Number of Lots to accommodate the Appliers, where the conveniences are so large that several Hundreds of Builders or Tenants may be served with dry and wholesome Lots. Those of them now laid out are 60 feet wide and 250 deep; proposed to be lett at three Dollars per Annum yearly Rent, or the Value thereof, with a Condition that the Tenants may purchase when they please, upon paying 20 Years Rent. The said Town to be named WELSH-POOL, after a place in Wales, from whence the late Judge David Lloyd come, who had been formerly Owner of this Place. It is proposed that when 20 Tenants come and enter, then the said Dennis Whelen, for himself and his Heirs, shall enter into the necessary Articles to secure the Tenants in their Possessions, with the Streets, &c.—It may be further observed that the Place aforesaid proposed for the Town, is

situate in a populous Part of the Country, numerous Travellers daily passing and repassing, and many saw-mills and Merchant-mills on every side of the same, not far distant, with Stone, Timber and other Materials for Building, &c.—Persons of one religious Society, to the Number of 20, taking so many several Lots in said Place, shall have one Acre of Ground freely given for a Place of Worship, Burying-ground and School-house, provided they make timely Application. A Plan of the Beginning of the Allotment is to be seen on the Premises, where the Provincial Road is to be the Main Street, and enlarged to 80 feet wide.—It is further proposed, that upon the Tenants taking up two hundred of said Lots, they shall be entitled to 10 Acres of Ground for a Common, clear of any Rent.

"DENNIS WHELEN."

The expectations of Mr. Whelen were not realized, and instead of the large and populous town of Welsh-Pool we have the pleasant village of Lionville.

In 1827 the line between the southwestern part of Charlestown and the townships of East and West Whiteland and Uwchlan was altered, the former survey having been defective or incorrectly reported, and in 1828 the line between West Whiteland and Uwchlan was altered, and run from the southwest corner of Charlestown, as established the year before, south 71 degrees west 1100 perches to the reputed northeast corner of East Caln. In 1853 the line between Wallace and Uwchlan was altered so as to include in Uwchlan a part of Wallace which extended down between East Brandywine and Uwchlan.

The township of Uwchlan was divided in 1858, and a new township formed from the northern part, to which the name of Upper Uwchlan was given. In this case we have a name made up of two words belonging to different tongues but meaning almost the same thing,—a pleonasm arising from not adverting to the signification of the word *Uwchlan*, that word, to the people at large, no longer conveying a clear and definite meaning.

The present inhabitants of the Uwchlans are largely the descendants of the early settlers, and a glance at the map will show that a considerable number of the land-owners are of Welsh extraction. This is indicated by the fact that many of the surnames are ordinary given or Christian names. Persons bearing such surnames as Thomas, Lewis, Williams, James, Richards, Roberts, Philips, Davis, John or Jones, Owen, Griffith, and others of like character, are almost always of Welsh extraction. The reason why this is so may be thus briefly explained:

In early times a single name was given to each individual, and that name was generally invented for the person, in allusion to the circumstances attending his birth, or to some personal quality he possessed, or which his parents fondly hoped he might in future possess. In process of time the love of imitation led persons to adopt names which had been and were borne by others, and in order to obviate the inconveniences resulting from the difficulty of distinguishing contemporaries designated by a common appellative, some additional name or names became necessary, and our present system of surnames grew gradually into use.

In Wales persons bearing the same name were distinguished from each other by being known as the son of a particular person. Thus if a person bearing the name of Thomas had a son William, and a person called Lewis had a son William, the sons would be respectively known as William, the son of Thomas, and William, the son of Lewis, or, as it was briefly expressed in the Welsh language, William ap Thomas, and William ap Lewis, the particle *ap* signifying "the son of." If it so happened, as it frequently did, that fathers bearing the same name had sons of the same name, so that they could not be distinguished by the appellations of their fathers, they were distinguished by the names of the grandfathers, thus: William ap Thomas ap Richard, and William ap Thomas ap James; and the list of names was run farther back, if necessary, to effect a distinction. It was not unusual in Wales, even as late as the middle of the seventeenth century, to hear of combinations carried up through several generations; so that a man might be said to carry his pedigree in his name.

Until a comparatively recent period no subnominal adjunct beyond this particle *ap* was used in Wales. This mode of distinguishing persons from each other becoming, with the increase of population and intercourse, very inconvenient, it became necessary to effect a change, which was done in this wise: The particle *ap* was dropped, and the personal name theretofore borne became what we know as the *Christian* name, and the distinctive appellative became what we call the *surname*. Thus Richard ap Thomas became Richard Thomas, and William ap Lewis became William Lewis. Thenceforward the children were given the surname of the father; thus the children of Richard ap Thomas, or Richard Thomas, bore the surname of Thomas, and the children of William ap Lewis, or William Lewis, bore the surname of Lewis.

This accounts for a thing very noticeable in Welsh communities, and in places where Welsh names are prevalent,—that of many families bearing the same surname, and yet standing in no degree of consanguinity to each other. When the change in the mode of naming took place, and the appellative by which they were distinguished from each other became the surname, there were, from the very nature of the case, many families bearing the same appellative, but not in any manner related to each other. All those whose fathers bore the name of Thomas, under the old system, were called Richard ap Thomas, Joseph ap Thomas, or any other Christian name which they happened to bear. Under the new system the particle *ap* was dropped, and they were respectively called Richard Thomas, Joseph Thomas, etc., although belonging to different families, and bearing no relation to each other. In consequence of this custom, and of the fewness of personal or Christian names, their adoption as surnames became common to so many families that Wales to this day suffers under the inconvenience and confusion of a paucity of names.

Before the change took place in Wales many Welsh families had emigrated to this country. Here the old system was at once dropped, and the children bore the same appellative which distinguished their fathers from each other.

UWCHLAN RATE, 1715.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dav[d] Lloyd, of Chester..	0	2	0	Charles Gatlive.....	0	0	10
Joseph Phipps.....	0	5	2	Thomas Held.....	0	0	6
James Pugh.....	0	0	6	John Bensent.....	0	0	6
John Cadwalader.....	0	0	6	Jeremiah Jarman.....	0	0	3
Thomas Jones [John]...	0	0	6	Rees Jones.....	0	0	3
Samuel Jones.....	0	0	6	Jenkin David.....	0	0	3
Griffith Jones.....	0	0	6	John David.....	0	0	3
Cadwalader Jones.....	0	0	3	Robert Williams.....	0	0	3
Joseph Helsby.....	0	0	6				
Thomas David.....	0	0	6	Total	0	14	0

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Edwd Goff, Jno McClure, Jno Lewis, Jno Phips, David Davis, Clement Rigg, Jos Wilkinson, Jno Vaughan, Jos Phipps, Junr, David Owen, Jonathan Pugh, Isaac Lewis, Junr, Isaac Lewis, Senr, Jos Jackson, Thos Thomas, Jno Bowen, Evan Jones, Robert McClure, Jno Reese, Jas Benson, Jno Sherridan, Jno Benson, Wm Benson, Jno Jenkins, David Evans, Wm Scarf, Noble Butler, Alexr Ramsey, Griffith John, Danl John, Jos Phipps, Senr, Robt Allison, Jonathan Evans, Wm Denny, David Phillip, Phillip Davis, Humphrey Lloyd, Jno Jacobs, Ruth Roberts, Jas McClure, Evan Thomas, Thos Guest, Wm Poor, Jas Talbert, Jno Bell, David Roberts, Junr, David Roberts, Senr, Thos Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Benjn Elliot, David Thomas, Jno Bell, Cadwalader Jones, Enoch Meredith, Nathan Cadwalader, Jas Reese, Thos Evans, Thos Martin, Archibd McHenery, Eliz Davis, Nathan Phipps, Jno McCord, Morris Reess, Jno Smith, Robert Beaty.

Inmates.—Robt William, Abraham Griffith, Wm Nowland, Jas John, Richard Evans, Henery Boyl, Jno Ingram, Jas Ruly, Jas Hicky, Jas Pollick, Frederick M'Cashey, Alexr Kenny.

Freemen.—Abel John, Thos Wright, Hugh O'Neal, Enoch Butler, Richd Bradley.

LAND-OWNERS, 1771.

William Denney, Joseph McClure, John McClure, Richard Evans, Robert Carson, John Lewis, John Evans, Matthias Keely, Wm. Millhouse, Miles Davis, Robert Alison, Charles Reede, Wm. Byers, Elinzer Evans, Peter Wills, Thomas Guest, David Pugh, William Owen, Joseph Philips, Wm. Dillins, John Smith, Robert Smith, Ruth Roberts, Robert Beaty, Robert Beaty, Jr., David Beaty, Jacob Moses, John Whelan, Israel Whelan, Daniel Evans, William Butler, Noble and Benjamin Butler, Enoch Butler, John Buler, David Lloyd, James Packer, John Benson, Jr., James Benson, James Benson, Jr., John Miles, William Griffith, Stephen Philips, Joseph Bentley, Thos. Evans, William Hiddings, Christian Treat, Jacob Necler, Dennis Whelan, John Young, David Philips, James Adams, Elizabeth Davis, Evan Jones, John Philips, Thomas Thomas, Jacob Haines, Christian King, Cadwalader Jones, Samuel Bond, Samuel Griffith, Reuben John, Daniel John, Griffith John, George Phipps, Aaron Phipps, John Phipps, Jonathan Phipps, Peter Ashifeler, Jonathan McVeagh, Dugal Cameron, Rief Gatlive, Jacob Tianey, Thomas Martin, John Hoskins, Richard Thomas, David Owen, David Davis, Robt. McMinn, David Evans, Edward Owen, Richard Downing. Isaac Lewis, Esther Crosby, David Evans, Jr.

VALLEY.

Valley township was formed in 1852, by decree of court, from parts of the townships of West Caln, West Brandywine, East Caln, and Sadsbury, the larger part of its territory being taken from the last two townships, with the village of Coatesville in about the centre of it. It was reduced in size first by the incorporation of the borough of Coatesville in 1867, and next by the erection of the new township of Caln in 1868, which latter included all of Valley township east of Coatesville. The township is now only about one-half of its original size.

EAST VINCENT AND WEST VINCENT.

On Holme's "Map of the Improved Parts of Pennsylvania," constructed by Thomas Holme, surveyor-general of William Penn,—the earliest map of the province,—the territory now constituting the Vincents is given in the names of "Sr Mathias Vincent, Adrian Vrouzen, Benja Furloy, Doctr Daniel Cox." It appears that Benjohan Furly, of Rotterdam, in Holland, as agent for William Penn, on March 7, 1682, conveyed 5000 acres of land in Pennsylvania to Burgomaster Adrian Vroesen, of the same place, who on June 10, 1704, conveyed the same lands to Benjohan Furly, merchant, son of the first named. By letters from Furly to Thomas Penn, as late as 1736, it seems that nothing had been done towards a confirmation of the land to him, but he expresses a hope that it will be laid out in the best part of the grant of 30,000 acres made in 1687.

From an original document in the possession of Dr. George Smith, author of the "History of Delaware County," the following is taken:

Nov. 22, 1686, Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, being seized of a tract of 10,000 acres in Pennsylvania, lying between two rivers, now called Vincent river and Skulkill river, ordered the same to be divided into two equal parts, on one of which, containing 5000 acres, several families are already planted. From the remaining 5000 acres he now grants to John Clapp, of the province of Carolina, in America, gentleman, 1000 acres, one-tenth of which was to lie on Skulkill river, paying to the said Coxe a grain of corn yearly for the first six years, and afterwards the yearly rent of £4 6s.

This deed does not appear to have been executed, but it gives some historical facts. Dr. Coxe was largely interested in West New Jersey lands, and was at one time Governor of that colony. In 1691 he conveyed to an association styled "The West New Jersey Society," among other lands, 10,000 acres in Chester County, which he had purchased from William Penn by deed of April 20, 1686.

William Penn also sold to Maj. Robert Thompson, of Newington Green, in the county of Middlesex, England, 10,000 acres in Pennsylvania, April 20, 1686, which land was to be set out and divided into two several townships, which were to lie contiguous, and to be seated with ten families apiece within twelve months next ensuing the date of sale. Robert Thompson, by will dated April 14, 1691, entailed the land. We next find deeds of lease and release, June 29 and 30, 1775, from Robert Thompson, Esq., of Elsham, in Lincolnshire, only brother of William Thompson, Esq. (who died without issue), eldest son of William Thompson, Esq., only son of William Thompson, late of Hackney, in Middlesex, Esq., eldest son of Maj. Robert Thompson, aforesaid, to Joseph Reed, Esq., Thomas Willing, Esq., and Robert Morris, Esq., all of Philadelphia, for the above 10,000 acres. The price paid for this was £5500. Dec. 10, 1783, Joseph Reed sold his interest to the other partners for £2000, and a patent was granted to Morris and Willing, June 28, 1787, for 10,098 acres in Vincent, called "Westover." Morris sold out to Willing, Dec. 1, 1789, for £12,000. This patent covered the parts of East and West Vincent adjoining Coventry. A patent was granted to the West New Jersey Society for the remainder of the land in Vincent, or 10,098½ acres, Dec. 5, 1791.

Vincent townships were leased and settled much in the same manner as Pikeland, the settlers in many instances taking leases with the reserved right of purchase. For a number of years the improvements in these townships did not keep pace with those in other parts of the county. The houses were generally very inferior, and the progress of agriculture was slow. This general indisposition to improvement was, in a large measure, owing to the nature of the tenures by which much of the land was holden. The stimulus to active industry was wanting, but when the tillers became the absolute owners of the soil the face of things was changed and wore a more animating aspect; improvements were rapidly made, and Vincent and Pikeland soon contained an enterprising class of citizens.

After the land in Vincent became valuable, and considerable improvements had been made, several claimants appeared, and there was a long litigation concerning the fee simple title before it was finally adjusted.

The township derived its name from Sir Matthias Vincent, and the tracts of land constituting it were for some time known as "Cox and company's 20,000 acres." French Creek, which passes through the township, was originally called Vincent River, and retained that proud title for many years.

Benjohan Furly, one of the original owners of the lands in Vincent township, was very intimate with William Penn, and traveled much with him in Germany. He was a gentleman of considerable estate, fine acquirements, and of such influence among the Germans as to induce numbers of them to settle in Pennsylvania. William Penn was much pleased that a man of his wealth, family, and character should take an interest in his new province.

The earliest inhabitants of the Vincents were supplanted by the Germans, who came at a somewhat later date, and whose descendants, to a considerable extent, enjoy the lands of their fathers. Among early settlers were the names of Ralston, Jenkins, Davis, Thomas, John and Michael Paul, Gordon, Brombach, and Dennis Whelen. Garrett Brombach (now corrupted to Brownback) established in this township the first tavern north of the Lancaster road, in a house of rude construction, where he performed the duties of host for many years. He was a merry German, and accumulated considerable means.

In 1738, according to a survey ordered by the court, Vincent township was bounded as follows: northeast by Schuylkill River, northwest by Nantmell and Coventry, southwest by Uwchlan, and southeast by Joseph Pike's land. A draught of the township, made in 1773, shows who were then seated on the boundaries, with a few who were inside. Bezalion's cave is noted, near the river, opposite the lower end of the island near Spring City; Parker's tavern and mill, in the northeast corner, on the river; Holman's mill, now the Royal Springs mill; Baptist church near West Pikeland, etc.

The township was divided into East Vincent and West Vincent in 1832. In 1844 the line between South Coventry and East Vincent was established as it was supposed to have been originally run.

The borough of Springville, on the Schuylkill River, was taken from the eastern part of East Vincent township and incorporated by decree of court in 1867. In 1872 the name was changed to Spring City.

The rate of 1724 was as follows:

Henry Kennell, 2*s.*; Garrett Brownback, 2*s.* 4*d.*; John Rode, 2*s.*; Peter Pickles, 2*s.* 4*d.*; Jasper Acer, 2*s.* 4*d.*; Joseph Roger, 2*s.*; Thomas Loyd, 1*s.*; Owen Givin, 2*s.* 4*d.*; John Bound, 1*s.*; John James, 4*s.*; Theophilus Tho., 2*s.* 4*d.*; Tho. Phillipps, 1*s.*; Henry Griffith, 1*s.*; Griffith William, 1*s.*

"*Vacand Land*".—Joseph Pikes, £8 6*s.* 8*d.*; Cox & com'ny, £16 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1734, Richard Prichard petitioned the court, setting forth that he lived on what was known as Pike's land, where he had rented a piece of land on the line of Charlestown, but had been appointed constable for Vincent, from which he was distant four and a half miles. Being a poor man with a large family, he, with many others, thought it "a very Great hardship To serve so Great a Town as Vincent is and to be Sessed among them who have their settlements without any Rent." A number of his Welsh neighbors substantiated his statements, but we do not know the result.

In the year 1846 the late Frederick Sheeder prepared for the Pennsylvania Historical Society a history of Vincent, which contains a great many matters of local interest.

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Philip Thomas, Rees Roberts, James Roberts, George Davis, Roger Martin, James Powell, Thos. Rees, Henry Miller, Conrad Hass, Joseph Rogers, John Loyd, Henry Smith, George Yeager, John Snider, Jacob Buzzard, Catharine Defrain, Peter Ash, Garratt Brownback, Michael Cypher, Michael Holman, John Shundholder, Peter Stagger, Morgan Morgan, John Dodson, John Martin, Thos. Curry, Thos. Morgan, John Lewis, Wm. Morgan, John Fitzimonns, Wm. Fullerton, John Evan Jenkins, Mary Thomas, Roger McElwee, Sisley James, Theophilus Thomas, Robt. Ralstone, James Duncan, John Potter, Morris Evan, Isaac Davis, John Thomas, David Boulton, John Meredith, Thos Prowell, Joseph Cocks, Lawrence Hipple, Abram Turner, Philip, Jacob, and Adam Kipple, Windel Hendry, George Row (or Low), Henry Cochenar, Edward Parker, Jacob Shaver, Simon Shunk, William Hyme, Gasper Acher, Casper Hance, Richd Custard, Adam Rotter, Michael Paul, John Paul, Willm Hatherlan, John James, James Mathers, Joseph Eddy, George Wagley, Henry Titlow, John Adam Miller, John William, Humphrey Bell, Hugh Owen, John Morgan, John Bateman, Owen Thomas, David Thomas, Owen Rogers, John Jenkins, Abram Smith, Saml Culbertson, Neal McCay, James Pugh, John Jenkins, Robert Courtney, David Jenkins, Willm Bell, Michael Regon, John Roberts, Conrad Miller, Michael Dodson, David Evans, John David (tailor), Frederick Bingaman, Lawrence Loughran, John Baker, John Mager, John Willson, Christopher Roraback, Christian Wagaman, Christian Eberhard, Rees Evans, Elinor Watkin, Hugh Williams, Philty Hymes, John James.

Freemen.—David Davis, John McCracken, Thos. Batman, Willm West, Frederick Buzzard, Conrad Roach, Peter Paul, Phillip Houps, David Jenkins, Jehu Jenkins, James Fullerton, Robt. Fullerton, James Ruddy.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Philip Arndorf, Anthony Acre, Henry Acre, Paul Benard, John Bound, Wm. Barber, Henry Benard, Henry Brumback, Benj'n Brumback, James Barber, Joseph Bosler, Henry Carl, Jacob Cover, Felix Chrisman, Michael Cypher, William Cowan, Conrad Carl, Henry Chrisman, Peter Defrain, John Dodson, David Davis, John David, George Deery, Henry Dasher, James Evans, Rudolph Essex (Essig?), Christian Everhart, William Evans, David Evans, Wm. Eddy, George Fitzsimmons, Jacob Ginther, Wm. Gordon, Nicholas Ground, Michael Holman, Casper Himes, Henry Hethery, John Hause, Lawrence Hipple, Joseph Hoskins, Jonas Hicks, Joseph Hancock, Jacob Hoffman, James John, David Jenkin, John Jenkin, Sebastian Keely, Henry Knerr, John Lloyd, Philip Miller, Henry Miller, Peter Miller, John McFarlan, Samuel Morris, Alexander McAlister, John Adam, Enoch Meredith, Jacob Mawre (Mowry?), John McCracken, John Melchoir, John Meredith, John Olinger, John Philips, John Paul, Edward Parker, Henry Rhoades, Robert Ralston, James Rogers, John Rhodes, Joseph Rodgers, George Row, John Shinholds, Conrad Shimer, Simeon Shunk, Peter Steger, Hugh Strickland, Conrad Sharer, Conrad Shunk, Frederick Slider, Casper Snider, Henry Sharadan, Owen Thomas, David Thomas, John Thomas, Hazael Thomas, Abraham Turner, Jacob Vogdes, Ann Watkin, Thomas Wilson, Enoch Watkin, John Young, George Yeager.

Appended to this list is one entitled "Disputed Inhabitants," containing the following names: Nicholas Kyser, Tacob Hetherlin, John James, John Munshower, Henry Titlow, Joseph Davis, Rees Evans, Richard Evans, Morgan Morgan, Richard Evans, Peter Paul, Peter Mores and tenant, James Taggart.

WALLACE.

This township was formed in 1852 by a division of West Nantmeal, and includes nearly the same territory as the

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS B. HOOPES,

NEW GARDEN.

"CHARLTON FOREST"

RESIDENCE OF **THOMAS M. CHARLTON**, PENN, CHESTER CO, PA.

old manor of Springton, or Springtown. It was named Springton at first, as was very appropriate. The next year application was made to the Legislature by some who were dissatisfied with the name, and, to quote the late Dr. Benjamin Griffith, "they had it changed to Wallace,—called, I suppose, after an old Scotchman of the name of Robert Wallace, who used to own Mormon Hollow," etc.

Some mention has already been made of the old manor, which contained finally 8313 acres, with allowance of six per cent. for roads. The settlers thereon were almost entirely of the Scotch-Irish stock, and as they did not get titles for the land for a long time, there was considerable trouble on that head. They claimed that it was promised to them at the rate of forty-five pounds per hundred acres, and in 1747 three of them—John Hamilton, Arthur Graham, and Thomas Brown—deposed to that effect.

Feb. 17, 1747, Richard Peters writes to the proprietaries:

"Ejectments have been brought against Ten of the principal settlers on Springton Manor and at the Instance of Mr. Francis, as well as the settlers, I have sent you Copies of Three Depositions taken before Justice Flower, in support of which Arthur Graham produces James Steele's Receipt Dated 3d April, 1739 for £20 in part for 200as within the said Manor, and another Receipt in 1740 for £40. Francis Long likewise produces Mr. Steele's Receipt for £10 Dated the 13th June 1739 in part for 150as within the said Manor. Gabriel Alexander likewise produces Mr. Steele's Receipt for £10 Dated 13th June 1739 in part for 150as in the said Manor. Robert McConaghy likewise produces Mr. Steele's Receipt Dated 3d April 1739 for £20 in part for 200as within the said Manor. I have not brought ejectments against any Persons in possession of these Receipts, but all the Intruders think they will operate for them. The Depositions having put £45 ℔ hundred at random on all the Manor, good and bad one shou'd think their pretence will appear false and foolish for all except those who produce Receipts, and as these do not mention that the land for which Money was paid is to be at £45 ℔ hundred nor at any other Price, I dont know what they can make of these Receipts. John Taylor is not to be trusted. The People look on him as their evidence. He is very angry at being turned out of the Commission of the Peace, and I am afraid his evidence will do mischief. Mr. Thomas Penn knows this whole affair, and tho he has in part let me into it in his former letters, yet I humbly desire fuller informations. I suppose the Cause must be remov'd to the Supreme Court and a special Jury be struck, and then the Proprietors will I hope obtain Justice. The Land is in general most miserably abus'd and great waste committed, tho' not of late, as the People were for some time uncertain whether they might not be allow'd to purchase, and were under the Eye of William Hartley. I have searched the Minutes of Property and find no other entrys than these viz—

"'15th 1st mo. 1736-7.

"'James Eldridge requests the Grant of 100as of Land within the Prop^{rs} Manor of Springton adjoining to his Land and the Land of George Claypoole. He James Eldridge says that one Michael Græme has made havock on the same by cutting and destroying the Timber &c. The Proprietors is pleased to order this Request to be enter'd, & also that James Steele write to the said Græme to desist from making any further spoil &c.

"'8th June, 1737.

"'Francis Long Requests the Grant of 150as Land in the Manor of Springton at the same rate as Arthur Graham.'

"The persons ejected have been with me praying that I would write to the Prop^{rs} to put a reasonable price on each man's Plantation according to the different quality of the Land, and such as are able will make good Payments. They pray me to do this saying at the same time that they must submit to the Proprietors, nor do they talk of standing Suit but beg hard that the Ejectment may be continued at their Cost till they have once more tried whether you'll insist on their coming into Leases for which they express as great aversion now as ever, or will allow them to purchase their Farms at a reasonable rate. I gave them no answer, not knowing their Temper nor what they designed to do. If they stand suit on the strength of the Receipts and what is said in the inclosed Depositions, as the cause must then be remov'd to the Supreme Court, I shall not chuse to proceed to the Trial till I hear from you, or if they submit & shou'd be importunate with me to suspend taking possession, & once more to entreat for them so much favour from you as to permit them to purchase, I will in this Case be advised by Mr. Francis."

Among the prominent settlers were the families of Mackelduff, McFeeters, Alexander, Henderson, Starrett, Mackey, and Kennedy.

So far as is known, but four physicians—Thomas Harris, Thomas Kennedy, Benjamin Griffith, and Joseph T. Grier—have resided in the manor. The pure water, absence of marshes, and elevation of between five and six hundred feet above tide-water have always rendered it remarkably healthy.

In 1853 a small portion of Wallace was added to Uwchlan, and in 1860 the line next to East and West Nantmeal was slightly changed.

WARWICK.

This township was formed by the division of East Nantmeal in 1842, and received its name from Warwick Iron-Works, within its limits. Among the work done at an early period at Warwick Furnace was the casting of what were popularly known as "Franklin stoves," an invention of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Robert Grace, who married the widow of Samuel Nutt, Jr., had at this time charge of the Warwick Furnace, and superintended the making of these stoves. Franklin, in his autobiography, relates the following:

"In order of time I should have mentioned before that having in 1742 invented an open fireplace for the better warming of rooms, and at the same time saving fuel, as the fresh air admitted was warmed in entering, I made a present of the model to Robert Grace, one of my early friends, who, having an iron furnace, found the casting of the plates for these stoves a profitable thing, as they were growing in demand."

The older people of this county will remember these Franklin stoves, which at one time were common in the better class of houses. They are now very rarely to be met with, but the curious reader will find a design of one given in Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution," vol. i. page 328. Those made at Warwick had the words "Warwick Furnace" cast on the front plate in large letters.

During the Revolutionary war the Warwick Furnace was in constant operation for the government, and large quantities of cannon and cannon-balls were cast. Several cannon which did not stand the test are, it is said, to be seen half sunk in the bank of French Creek. The American army, a few days after the battle of Brandywine, retired from the neighborhood of Goshen Friends' meeting-house, where an expected battle was prevented by a rain-storm, to Warwick Furnace, where they procured a fresh supply of ammunition. In 1857 these furnaces produced 759 tons of boiler-plate iron from the ore of the neighboring mines. Warwick Furnace, and the lands belonging to it, granted in 1718 to Samuel Nutt, have never been out of the family. They have been in the ownership of the Potts family, who are descendants of the original proprietors, for over a century, by one of whom, David Potts, Jr., they were carried on successfully for more than fifty years.

In 1860 the line between East and West Nantmeal and Wallace was slightly changed, and East Nantmeal was altered at its western end, adding a part of Warwick to East Nantmeal. These townships, which in former years were far removed from railroad facilities, are now well supplied in that respect by the Wilmington and Northern and the East Brandywine railroads.

The French Creek branch of the Wilmington and Northern road, lately opened to the Warwick mines, is another valuable public improvement.

WEST CHESTER,

the county town and seat of justice of Chester County, Pa., is in latitude 39° 57′ 31.3″ north, and longitude 1° 24′ 57″ east of Washington City, or 75° 36′ 32.7″ west from Greenwich, near London.

The exact position of the borough, or rather of the court-house, was ascertained in 1843 by E. W. Beans, then principal of the public school in West Chester, and Walter Hibbard, surveyor and conveyancer, of the same place.

It is situated on the water-shed or dividing ridge between the Brandywine and Chester Creek, two miles from the former stream, near one of the sources of the latter, five miles south of the great Limestone or Chester Valley, twenty-three miles west of the original city of Philadelphia, about sixteen miles north of Wilmington, Del., and about four hundred and fifty-six feet above tide.

The geological formation on which the borough stands is primitive, chiefly gneiss and sienitic trap, or greenstone, with large beds or banks of serpentine rock in the vicinity. The soil is a stiffish clayey loam, and tolerably fertile under good management.

This being not only the largest town in our county, but also the seat of justice, it will be admissible to dwell longer on the minute details of its early history than has been the case with other towns. We will first present the recollections of Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore, who was born in East Bradford, within about a mile of the locality he describes, as follows:

"The first knowledge that I had of the ground on which West Chester stands was about the year 1760. There was at that time a cross-roads;* the one in an easterly direction led to Philadelphia, southerly to Wilmington, westerly to Jefferis' Ford on the Brandywine, and northerly to the Great Valley.

"The northeasterly field at the cross-roads, between the Philadelphia and Great Valley roads, was owned by Phinehas Eachus; northwesterly one, between the Valley and Brandywine roads, by Daniel Hoopes. The ground southwesterly, between the Brandywine and Wilmington roads, had an orchard thereon, and belonged to the estate of David Haines; the ground southeastwardly was a lot laid off for a tavern or establishment, on which was a small one-story wooden house, with a small shed-room attached to the east part of it, in which a tavern was kept by the aforesaid Phinehas Eachus; it was situated near the spot where the banking-house now stands.

"The shed belonging to the tavern, for the accommodation of horses, with open front on the Wilmington road, reached nearly half the distance from the dwelling-house yard to the road leading to Philadelphia, the remaining front on the road, with the ground back of said dwelling was occupied for a garden for the use of the tavern-house. There was a small log building connected with the south end of the shed and tavern-yard, in which was a store† for the retailing of merchandise. It was about the time aforementioned that some of the inhabitants in the neighborhood obtained leave of Daniel Hoopes to erect a school-house in the corner of his field, at the intersection of the roads leading to Brandywine and the Great Valley; the fence was removed, leaving an angular piece of ground for that purpose, sufficient for the building, and space northwesterly of it for the children to play on. The house was built of logs, and filled in between with mortar, and furnished with a few tables and benches. The principal expense was defrayed by John Townsend, Charles Ryant, Isaac Haines, and Thomas Williamson, who employed Ralph Forrester as the teacher of the school. He occupied the old dwelling of David Haines until John Haines, the son of David, became of age, to whom it, with 100 acres of land running to the Welsh line, was bequeathed. The teacher was an Irishman by birth, and had married Tamer Gregory after his arrival in this county. They with their family had resided for some years previous near Goshen meeting-house.

"David Haines had lived and deceased in the old stone part of the dwelling-house,—latterly occupied by William Wollerton,—it having a wooden kitchen at the east end.‡ He was succeeded therein by James Davis, who was the son of Abraham Davis and Susanna, his wife, who lived in the old stone house on the road, where Joshua Sharpless lived and died. James had married Patience Bishop, a widow with one child named Ruth. Patience was the third daughter of Robert Miller the elder and Ruth, his wife, of the Great Valley, a little west of Downingtown. About this time a few of the settlers in Chester County were disposed to emigrate to North Carolina, with a view to enlarge their estates. For this purpose they fixed on New Garden and Cane Creek for their residence. Among the number thus removed was James Davis and his family, and after his departure the dwelling and farm was taken possession of by the said Ralph Forrester. The road that led to the house passed through a gate nearly opposite to the brick dwelling-house known as the Turk's Head tavern. In this dwelling-house Ralph Forrester remained until John Haines arrived at age, and followed his occupation as a teacher in the aforementioned school-house, during which time many of the rising generation of Chester County received a plain, useful education.

"The road leading to Wilmington was not at right angles with the others, and on being straightened encroached on some of the appletrees in the orchard of the late David Haines, and they were taken up by the roots, and the road regulated accordingly.

"A circumstance took place about the time of the alteration of the road well remembered by the subscriber. Philip Mendenhall, a young man of respectable family, by some means or other got under the wheel of a loaded wagon. The consequence was that his leg was broken, and that he was carried into the Turk's Head tavern-house for assistance. The print of his leg and yarn stocking which he had on it was to be seen on the clay where the misfortune took place for several days thereafter. The circumstance happened nearly opposite to the gate through which the road passed to David Haines' former dwelling.

"Phinehas Eachus, being a cooper by profession, as well as a tavern-keeper, had the business carried on in a small log house built for the purpose about the time that the school-house was put up. It stood in the corner of the field, at the intersection of the two roads leading to Philadelphia and the Great Valley; but he in time became insolvent, and his property was disposed of by John Morton, then sheriff of Chester County, and his farm, etc., between the two roads aforementioned, was purchased by Isaiah Matlack.

"About the year 1770,§ John Hoopes, owning the plantation south-

* Now the intersection of Gay and High Streets.

† Subsequently occupied as a store by John W. Townsend, and afterwards by Charles Miner, where he printed and published the *Village Record*.

‡ This building stood near the present site of the Mansion House hotel; it was of brick, fronted north, having a yard paled in in front, and was owned and occupied by William Wollerton and family as far back as can be remembered; it was sold, with the farm adjoining, about 1827, to the late William Everhart. The stone barn stood a short distance to the south or west, perhaps near where Roecker's confectionery now is: and a frame inclosure for stray animals, known as the "pound," a little north, near the line of what is now Church Street, which terminated near the building above described.

§ The date-stone, which had been covered up by the enlarging of the building westward, was found April 26, 1879, while some repairs were in progress. It bears date 1769.

To the Honourable
Justices

at their Court of General Quarter Sessions
to be held at Chester, the 31st Day of August
A. D. 1762.

The humble Petition of Phinehas Eachus of the township
of Goshen, in the County of Chester, Sheweth.

That, Whereas your Petitioners Habitation being at the
Intersection of two Public Roads, one whereof leading from
Bradford to Philadelphia, And the Other from the Great
Valley to Willmington; which Roads, but Especially the
Latter, is much Occupied by Travellers from Distant Parts;
And being Destitute of a Public House for many Miles
together, is therefore Inconvenient for those who Travel from
Remote Parts, and Burdensome to the Adjacent Inhabitants.

Therefore it is Your Petitioners Humble Request, that
you may be Pleased to grant him Your Recommendation to the
Governor, in Order for his Obtaining a Licence, to keep Such
a Public house of Entertainment.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty
bound, Shall Pray &c.

Phinehas Eachus

We the Subscribers, being Neighbours and Acquaintances of
the Above Petitioner, are of the Opinion, that there is Need
of a Public house of Entertainment at the Place above mentioned
And Deem him to be a Person Sufficiently Qualified for the
Exercise of that Calling. Therefore we Request that he may
be Recommended according to the Tenor of his Petition.

Thomas Darlington
Joseph Garrett
Jos: Matlack
Caleb Way
Wm Davies
Thomas Yearsley
Jno Townsend
Jonathan Parke
Farmer Dilworth
Charles Ryant
Isaac Taylor
Joseph Gibbons Jun
Sam Kennedy
Silas Bennet
Isaac Haines Jun
John Strode
John Darlington
Thomas Williamson
John Hoopes
Daniel Hoopes
George Carter
Ralph Forrester
Jam. Marshall
William Johnston
James Jeffris
Alexander Johnston
Thos Pim
John Downing
Warrick Miller
Emmor Jeffers
Thos Walker
William Eachus
Isaiah Matlack

easterly of the old tavern lot, built a respectable-looking brick house in the corner of his field, a little south of the line of said lot, and near the east line of the Wilmington road, into which the tavern was removed, where it has continued ever since.

"The successors of Phinehas Eachus in keeping the Turk's Head tavern in the old and new establishments, previous to the Revolutionary war, were Capt. John Clark, John Harper, and Jacob James, the latter leaving his dwelling and engaging with the British army during their stay in Philadelphia, autumn and winter of 1777 and spring of 1778.

"A few years previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary war a two-story log building was put up near the intersection of the Wilmington and Brandywine roads, and in the orchard aforementioned, and occupied by Henry Glass and Ebenezer Matthews for a retail store.

"Having given a hasty sketch of the buildings at the Turk's Head tavern to this time, I shall now give a description of some of the contiguous ones.

"The first one southerly was the dwelling of Charles Ryant. He continued there until William Sharpless, son of Nathan, and the only male heir, was out of his apprenticeship (he served his time with John Marshall, a cabinet-maker, whose residence was on 32 acres of land bequeathed by Joseph Townsend the elder to his daughter, Hannah Ryant). When William was twenty-one years of age he took possession of the premises, and built a work-shop on the west side of the Wilmington road, a little south of the north line of his farm, and a small log tenement was also put up on the east side of said road, near the north line aforesaid.

"On the south side of the Philadelphia road, about one-quarter of a mile from the tavern, was an ancient log house, occupied by George Bostock. His wife, with Mary Otley, her associate, were famous, and noted for enchantment at that period of time.

"A small distance up in the field, on the north side of the Philadelphia road, and nearly opposite to George Bostock's dwelling, was a frame dwelling-house, clapboarded on the outside, the residence of Peter M. Gowen, a weaver by occupation. The remains may yet be seen a little west of the road leading to the Boot tavern.

"Near the Valley road, on the east side, in the field, was a spring-house* belonging to and used by Phinehas Eachus, who kept the tavern. On the west side of said road, a little over the branch issuing from the said spring, was an old log dwelling.

"Samuel Hoopes, the second son of Daniel Hoopes, having learned the trade of a blacksmith, his father built him a work-shop a little north of the aforesaid old dwelling, leaving room for the road to pass between to his dwelling, which was some distance down the bottom, being a respectable stone house, with barn and other outhouses necessary for a reputable farmer.†

"It was not long after the establishment of the blacksmith-shop occupied by Samuel Hoopes until he built himself a comfortable dwelling-house‡ in the field, in a westerly direction from the said shop. He lived therein for a number of years, and deceased. It afterwards became the property of John Hannum, Esq., who was the great instrument in obtaining the law to remove the county seat of justice from Chester, on the Delaware, to the Turk's Head, and established the borough of West Chester.

"He died some years thereafter, an overgrown, middle-aged man, in the said dwelling-house.

"The foregoing contains all the buildings that I can recollect, except an addition to the store-house occupied by Glass & Matthews previous to my removal to Maryland, which was in the year 1782, at which time a considerable excitement had got up for the removal of the courts of justice from Chester, on the Delaware, as being too remote for a great portion of the inhabitants of the county. Marshallton, Downingtown, Admiral Warren, and Turk's Head were situations contended for, but no place was decided on at that time.

"Prior to the Revolutionary war there was an old burying-place near the centre of the field belonging to Phinehas Eachus, in front of Friends' meeting-house. It was formerly inclosed, but since neglected, and the ground is now in cultivation."

* At the northeast corner of High and Chestnut Streets.

† The old house now on the Ebbs estate.

‡ Now the residence of John Rutter, which, large and solid as it is, was moved some fifty feet westward, without much apparent injury, when Church Street was opened north, some years since.

The first petition, for license, by Phinehas Eachus, was presented Nov. 24, 1761, but was rejected. The next year he was successful, and as a somewhat historic document, as well as a sample of tavern-keepers' petitions in that day, we present a *fac-simile* of the petition on that occasion. It was signed by the principal farmers of the neighborhood. Being once established in the business, fewer signers were deemed necessary in succeeding years, there being but six in 1764.

No name appears for the tavern until August, 1768, when John Clark, having "Rented the House lately kept by Phineas Eachus, at the Sign of the Turk's head in Goshen," succeeds him in the business. Aug. 29, 1769, John Hoopes represents that he "has purchased the tavern known by the Name of the Turk's Head, in Goshen, and the House being Rendered unfit for that purpose by its Decay and Other Inconvenies thereto Belonging, I have Built a New Brick House near the other, and more Comodious for the Accomodation of Travelers than the other." Although twenty-eight substantial citizens signed his request, it was merely indorsed "Allowed at the old House." In November following he renews his request, assuring the court that his house is ready, but probably was unsuccessful, and in his disappointment made some uncomplimentary remarks about the justices.

Aug. 28, 1770, John Harper comes forward, "having Lately taken a lease of a very Convenient house, within a few Perches of the noted Tavern, known by the name of the Turks-head, in Goshen, . . . and as the old Tavern house is now become Insufficient for a dwelling place," etc., he wishes to have license in the new house. This petition was rejected, but on November 15th following John Hoopes sent to the justices a "recantation," in which he says, "if I have said any Thing Disrespectfull of the Bench Heretofore I am hartily sorey for it, and ask the Justices Pardon, . . . but if my Intreaties have not y^e^ Desired Effect I had rather suffer a Doubel Portion of the Misfortune than John Harper and the Publick should suffer on my account." Two weeks later he plainly admits that "Whereas I have spoke Disrespectfully of the Honorable Bench heretofore, I now Declare that I am sorey for it and ask the Justices Pardon, or any one of them that I Treated with Contempt," etc. A petition from John Harper for license in the new house is now favorably received, and the name of the "Turk's Head" transferred thereto, as appears by his petition in the following year. He was succeeded in 1774 by Jacob James, whose last application was made in 1776. Francis Trumble was there in 1778, and John Underwood in 1782–83. Nathan Scholfield was the landlord, 1785–86, and was succeeded by Isaac Webb in 1787. Upon the completion of the new public buildings at this place, preparatory to the removal of the seat of justice from old Chester, it was evident that more taverns would be needed to accommodate the concourse of people attending courts. Emmor Trego and William Worthington were licensed in 1786, and the first was succeeded by Joshua Weaver in 1788. Nathan Scholfield was licensed, February, 1787, in a house just built by Isaiah Matlack, the "Green Tree," where he remained till 1793. Col. John Hannum built the "Washington," just north of the court-house, but it is uncertain who kept it. Perhaps the first

was William Worthington, who was succeeded in 1787 by William Beaumont, he having built a new house at the "corner of Gay Street." Samson Babb had built and received license at the "Bear" in 1788, which was directly south of the court-house, now the site of the post-office and other offices. Prior to 1800 the names of Isaac Webb, James Bones, John Rouse, Peter Mather, Jesse Matlack, and Benjamin Miller appear as landlords in the borough. Maj. John Harper having become reconciled to the removal of the county-seat, made the best of it by keeping the "Turk's Head" from 1792–98. In 1796, Isaac Webb removed from some other house to the "General Wayne," since known as the "White Hall," where he remained several years. The former name is said to have been the "Cross Keys," which name it again bore prior to 1838. After Mr. Webb came Ephraim Buffington, Polly Pearson, and Samuel Osborne. The two last united their fortunes by marriage, and continued at this stand until 1827, after which Davis Beaumont, Joseph Taylor, John Watson, and Joel Matlack successively catered to the public wants. In 1838, Philip P. Sharpless became the owner, and a large rear addition was erected on Church Street. Capt. Robert Irwin purchased it in 1839, and named it "White Hall," after which it was rented to various persons until 1869, the last host being John Carroll. The accompanying cut* is an excellent representation of its appearance before being torn down in 1874. Several fine stores now occupy the site.

WHITE HALL TAVERN.

When Lafayette visited this county in 1825, he made this hotel his headquarters, though he lodged across the street at the residence of Ziba Pyle. It was a place of general resort for judge, lawyer, and politician, and many were the stories told or jokes concocted by these in their hours of relaxation from other cares.† This may be said of the other taverns also, and each has its history buried in the past.

The new seat of justice being established, it was thought best to hedge it about with certain bounds, that the place might receive a name, as the following will show:

"AN ACT *for erecting a certain district of Country in which the Court-House in Chester County stands into a County Town.*

"SECT. I. Whereas a number of the inhabitants of Chester County have petitioned this house that a certain district of country in which the court-house of the said county stands may be erected into a county town, and that the inhabitants of the said town may be entitled to a like number of Justices of the Peace with other county towns, and it appearing that the public convenience will thereby be promoted,

"SECT. II. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That a certain district of country within the county aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the line which divides the townships of East Bradford and Goshen, at the corner of the lands of Charles Ryan and John Darlington, thence along the lines of the said Charles Ryan, and the lands late of Thomas Williamson, of Gideon Williamson, and of Thomas Darlington, junior, to the lands of George Matlock, thence along the lines of the lands of George Matlock, William Sharpless, Jonathan Matlock, and John Patton, to a line of the land of Doctor Joseph Moore, thence to the line of the land of Isaiah Matlock, thence along the lines of the said Isaiah Matlock's land, and of the lands of Doctor Joseph Moore and Thomas Hoops, to the road called the Goshen street, thence along the said street to the land of Benaniel Ogden, being the line which divides the township of East Bradford from the township of Goshen, and from thence to the place of beginning, be and hereby is erected into

* For which we are indebted to the *Daily Local News*.

† "West Chester, in its early days, was remarkable for the eccentricity and broad humor of a race of tavern-loungers who have entirely disappeared. These were led on and made use of by ingenious, mischief-loving young lawyers, who had much idle time on their hands, and were prone to all sorts of the coarsest waggery. The ready wit, the quaint, original phrases and eccentric deportment of the singular characters referred to were familiar to every one. The young lawyers, between terms, would institute what they called "Flaxseed Courts," and get one of those waggish creatures for presiding judge, when they would have "lots of fun." If any pompous, conceited fool happened to stray into the place he was quickly detected, and often stared at through *leather spectacles* until he was fairly "looked out of town." As but few now remain who can recollect those men and times, it is not deemed expedient to give the names or to detail the pranks of the prominent actors."—*Directory of* 1857.

and constituted the county town of and for the said county of Chester, by the name and title of 'West Chester,' and is hereby invested with and entitled to all the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages of a county town within this Commonwealth.

"Signed, by order of the House,

"THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Speaker.*

"Enacted into a law at Philadelphia on Monday, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
"Clerk of the General Assembly."

These bounds have remained to be sufficient for the growing town up to the present time, though at one or two points they have been slightly overrun.

The original plan of the village or town proper of West Chester consisted of four contiguous squares, with two principal streets crossing in the centre, and yet, simple as it was, with that utter disregard of symmetry and lack of good taste which characterized the projectors of the plan and early buildings, neither of the streets crossed at right angles, and consequently none of the so-called squares was rectangular. An oblique policy, strongly redolent of barbarism, seemed to prevail among the primitive Cestrians, and its sinister influence was long perceptible.

In 1829, however, several additional streets were opened and new squares formed from the old Trego or Rankin farm, on the southwestern side of the first town plat, by William Everhart, Esq. People then began to perceive the advantage of setting private dwellings back from the street, of having side-yards, and of planting ornamental shade-trees and shrubbery. Until this improvement was introduced and those trees planted which now render the streets of West Chester so umbrageous and pleasant, our pedestrians found nothing to intercept the glare of the summer sun, save here and there, at long intervals, a straggling relic of a decaying Lombardy poplar.

The first foot-pavement in front of private property in West Chester was made in 1809 by Dr. William Darlington. There being no bricks then made in the borough, rough flag-stones were used for the purpose. The example was immediately followed by Ephraim Buffington, who resided opposite, at the White Hall hotel, in Gay Street; and then William Hemphill, Esq., with more ambition and better taste, procured bricks from abroad, and paved neatly in front of his dwelling, on High Street, where the Bank of Chester County now stands. These were the voluntary acts of individuals, but the process found few imitators until the corporate authorities, in 1823, required the sidewalks to be regularly graded, curbed, and paved. The first macadamizing of streets was done in 1829 and 1830.

In 1802 a small market-house was built in the rear of the public offices, but it was seldom occupied, as the market-people in those days preferred to call on the townsfolk at their dwellings. Those early and rarely-used shambles were at length superseded in 1831 by a more capacious establishment in Market Street, one hundred feet in length, which was afterward extended by two or three similar structures.

Early in 1869 these street-sheds were torn down, two closed market-houses having been erected, but one of which is now used as such.

The Cestrians (as the West Chester people may be classically termed) went on very cautiously for a time to improve their "town" by building some houses in it, and after a few years they began to aspire to corporate privileges.

Accordingly, on the 28th of March, 1799, the town of West Chester was erected into a borough by an act of the Legislature. This elevation required burgesses and assistants to manage the municipal affairs, and the following is a list of the chief burgesses, with date of election:

William Sharpless, 1799; Jacob Ehrenzeller, 1800; Philip Derrick, 1801; Jacob Ehrenzeller, 1802; Richard M. Hannum, 1803; Joshua Weaver, 1804–5; William Bennett, 1806; William Sharpless, 1807; Emmor Bradley, 1808; George Worth, 1809; Joshua Weaver, 1810; William Sharpless, 1811; Jacob Ehrenzeller, 1812–13; Joseph McClellan, 1814; Daniel Hiester, 1815–17; Jacob Ehrenzeller, 1818–24; Ziba Pyle, 1825; Jacob Ehrenzeller, 1826; Ziba Pyle, 1827–30; Thomas S. Bell, 1831–33; William Williamson, 1834–35; William Everhart, 1836–37; Thomas S. Bell, 1838; Joseph J. Lewis, 1839–43; William Williamson, 1844; Uriah V. Pennypacker, 1845–46; William Darlington, Esq., 1847; Uriah V. Pennypacker, 1848–49; Francis James, 1850; James H. Bull, 1851; Townsend Eachus, 1852–54; Joseph P. Wilson, 1855–57; Francis Parke, 1858; Wm. B. Waddell, 1859–60; Henry S. Evans, 1861; Wm. Darlington, 1862–65; Wayne MacVeagh, 1866; Jefferson Shaner, 1867–77; Seneca G. Willauer, 1878; J. Bayard Wood, 1879 to the present.

The following exhibit shows the growth of the borough (including the occupants of the farms within the chartered limits) at the several decennial enumerations, viz.:

	Population.		Population.
Census of 1800	374	Census of 1850	3172
" 1810	471	" 1860	4757
" 1820	553	" 1870	5630
" 1830	1244	" 1880	7046
" 1840	2152		

At the census of 1790, West Chester was but four years old,—a mere embryo "town," by the courtesy of the Legislature,—and was only counted as a portion of Goshen township.

In the year 1799 the apprehension of fire induced the formation of the first West Chester Fire Company, which is still kept up in good condition, with two other efficient companies, viz.: the "Good Will," organized in 1833, and the "Fame," organized in 1838.

Mention has been made in the sketch of Goshen township that John Haines became the owner of all the land in the borough south of Gay Street in 1702. Of this he conveyed to his son John 365 acres in 1715, and the latter sold to John Hoopes 50 acres in 1751; to his son, David Haines, 51 acres and 112 perches in 1753; and devised a remainder of 100 acres, at his death, to his grandson, John Haines, son of David. This last John Haines sold to Benjamin Trego (4, 22, 1769); and Trego, after giving a lot therein for the county buildings in 1784, and 11 acres to his son Emmor, devised the remainder also to the latter. June 10, 1790, Emmor Trego, of West Chester, limner, conveyed to John Rankin, of the same place, 99 acres; Rankin sold to William Wollerton, who sold to William Everhart in 1829.

John Hoopes, besides the 50 acres purchased of John Haines, also became the owner of the 51 acres and 112 perches of David Haines prior to 1770, and sold the whole to John Patton, 1784. This formed the southeastern part of the town, adjoining the "Turk's Head."

We here present a view in West Chester, copied from

Day's "Pennsylvania Historical Collections," 1843, in which the first building on the right represents the Turk's Head, beyond which are Hemphill's building, residence of William W. Jefferis, the Bank of Chester County, and in

VIEW IN WEST CHESTER ABOUT 1842.

the distance the "Green Tree." On the other side of the street are first the public office building, erected 1791; the court-house, finished in 1786; and the "General Washington Hotel," which, however, should have a two-story porch in front. The town-clock, on the court-house, dates from the year 1835.

WESTTOWN.

Westtown was probably so named from its location, relative to Easttown. It forms a rectangular parallelogram, about five and one-half miles long by nearly one and a half in width, the longer axis bearing E. N. E. In perhaps the majority of early surveys, on the east side of Brandywine, and south of the valley, the lines were run E. N. E. or N. N. W., from which it appears they were intended to be either parallel or at right angles to the Delaware River in its general course at the nearest part. To the southwest of the Brandywine—as in Kennet, Marlborough, New Garden, Londongrove, etc.—the lines corresponded with the cardinal points of the compass, while in the northeastern part of our county they were laid down parallel or at right angles to the general course of the Schuylkill River. The surveys commenced near the navigable waters, and gradually extended back into the woods, so that Westtown doubtless succeeded Thornbury as to date of survey, and was probably laid out as early as 1685. Its limits as a township were not then defined, and there is evidence that land to the north and west was considered as being in Westtown. It was finally limited to a range of surveys, which extended across the township in narrow or wider lots according to quantity. Beginning at the eastern end, and proceeding towards the Brandywine, we find the surveys in the following order: Thomas Rous, 300 acres; Thomas Coeburn, 175; John Bound, 500; John Eluny (?) ——; Nathaniel Evans, 300; Barnabas Wilcox, 500; Richard Whitpain, 1900; Richard Collett, 1000 acres. Some of these persons were never in this country, and it does not appear that any of them settled on the land.

Prior to 1700 the land east of Chester Creek had passed into other hands, and about that time permanent settlements began to be made in the township. In 1697, Daniel Hoopes purchased 300 acres in the eastern part of the township, and 175 acres more in 1698. He was the first constable for Westtown, which office he filled in 1700, and was doubtless one of the earliest settlers. Aaron James became a land-holder in 1700, as also did Benjamin Hickman. John Bowater, of Middletown, purchased land in Westtown in 1704, and by his will appears to have been living there at the time of his death, in 1705. Isaac Taylor resurveyed the land in this township in 1703, and made a return of the following tracts: William Swarfar, 237 acres: Daniel Hoopes, 470; Benjamin Hickman, 230; Aaron James, 208; Richard Whitpain's heirs, 1918; Richard Collett, 1090. Taylor appears to have had the oversight of Collett's 1000 acres, at the western end of the township, and the following note gives us a hint of his recompense:

"Loving Friend Is. Taylor,—I have delivered the Boxes to thy order. I have received of Richard Collett, a kind Letter with a Hamper of a hundred pint bottles of red Port between thee & me. Pray order them as thou thinks fitt. Thy loving frd.

"James Logan.

"Philad'ia 8th 9br, 1718."

The following is not so classic:

"frend Isaac Talar,—Thomas Bradfor of London, desired me to inqueir if thee had Receved the Efexes to pay the quet Rents of wida Colate's Land, and if thear Be any Likle word of it ben sold, wich he Desiered to hear by the first opartunet will ofar in 2 or 3 week tim. from thy frend

"Isaac Marriott,

"in Chestnut Street philadelphia, 26th 4mo 1722."

The Collett tract was purchased, Sept. 2, 1727, by John Salkeld, of Chester, while on a religious visit to England, and on his return he conveyed one-half of it to his nephew, Joseph Parker. He also sold 300 acres to William Harvey, of Kennet.

The land of Barnabas Wilcox was long owned by the Gibbons family, and now forms the well-known boarding-school property of Friends.

Richard Whitpaine, of London, butcher, purchased a large amount of land in Pennsylvania, some of which was located in what is now Montgomery County, where there is a township bearing the name. His land in Westtown extended from the present School farm westward to the Collett tract. He died in 1689, whereupon his creditors assumed the care of his lands in Pennsylvania. The survivor conveyed to William Aubrey in trust, and he, in the next year (1713) to Rees Thomas, of Merion, and Anthony Morris, Jr., of Philadelphia, brewer, to whom a patent was granted by the commissioners of property, July 10, 1718. It appears, however, that on May 28, 1718, Rees Thomas and Anthony Morris conveyed a one-third interest in the land to John Whitpaine, of Philadelphia, grandson of Richard of London ; and he dying, his widow and executrix disposed of his interest in the land, by deeds of lease and release, to settlers. Thus on March 30 and 31, 1719, she sold an undivided third part of 400 acres to James Gibbons, to whom, on the same dates, R. Thomas and A. Morris conveyed the other two-thirds' interest. The said parties also sold to Thomas Mercer 401 acres next west of Gibbons; to Richard Eavenson, 219; to John Yearsley, 290; to Philip Taylor, 200; and to Joseph Hunt, 252½ acres adjoining Collett's line.

James Gibbons, by will of Jan. 15, 1731–2, devised the 400 acres to his son Joseph, who, by will of 9, 10, 1780, devised 280 acres thereof to his son James, who, with his wife Deborah, by deed of April 7, 1783, conveyed to Jacob Gibbons, though by this time it was found to be but 271 acres. Jacob Gibbons and wife Jane sold, in 1792, to Joseph Shippen, Esq., of a prominent Philadelphia family, then of Westtown, and some time associate judge of our county courts, two tracts of 187 acres and 67 acres 96 perches, they being parts of the 400 acres which had belonged to Joseph Gibbons, father of James and Jacob. Judge Shippen may have built the mansion thereon, in late years torn down by George Rhoads, who built his present residence on the same site. Tradition says it was the finest house in its neighborhood in its day, having wide halls, high ceilings, etc. March 15, 1794, Judge Shippen leased the property to Joseph Gibbons, Jr., for three years, reserving

"out of the same for his own Convenience, use and Benefit, his stone Dwelling House & Garden he now occupies, with all the young Orchard & Ground inclosed with it, behind the same; the new frame stables, for the accommodation of his own Horses & Cows, . . . and also for the accommodation of the Horses belonging to his Friends when they come to him on Business, or a visit to himself or Family."

This plantation he called "Plumley." It is said that he also owned a farm on the east side of the School farm, now of F. J. Darlington, and that he resided thereon for some time. It was stipulated in the lease that Joseph Gibbons, Jr., should be provided as soon as possible with a convenient log dwelling-house.

Joseph Shippen sold the tract of 187 acres, by deed of May 21, 1804, to Jesse James for £3740, and he by will devised the same to his sons, John and Jesse, the first of whom sold his interest to his brother in 1824, and the latter resided there until 1855, when he sold the farm to Borradaile Prichett. Gottlieb Schiedt was the next purchaser, in 1863, and he in turn sold to George Rhoads Dec. 21, 1869, who erected a new dwelling, of which a view is herein shown.

WESTTOWN RATE, 1715.

	£	s.	d.
James Gibbins	0	8	0
Daniel Hoopes	0	7	0
Benjamin Hickman	0	2	6
Margaret Todhunter	0	1	3
Aaron James	0	5	0
Non-resident Land.			
—— Whitbens	0	16	0
Richard Collets	0	7	3
Mordecai Maddock	0	1	0
Total	2	7	8

In 1722 we find also the names of Thomas Mercer, Stephen Beaks, Joseph Hunt, Caleb Perkins.

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Thomas Mercer, Joseph Gibbons, Joshua Hoopes, John Taylor, Joseph James, Stephen Hoopes, Joseph Hunt, Sam. Osburn, Benj[a] Hickman, Jane Gibbons, W[m] Hucy, Francis Hickman, Jacob Yearsley, Thomas Yearsley, Tho[s] Townsend, W[m] Hunt, Thomas Taylor, John Cooper, Hannah James, Adam Dugless, Nathan Yearsley, Nath[l] Evison, Walter Lilly, John Forrest.

"One Freeman, y[e] Constable its like knows who, having secreted him from us."

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

James Gibbons, Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Mercer, Samuel Osborne, Peter Osborne, John Hunt, William Hunt, Joseph James, Joseph Hoops, Isaiah Hoops, Benjamin Hickman, John Polus, Moses Cock, John Davis, William Hawley, Jacob Sharpless, Samuel Entrikin, James Hucy, William Jones, William Jones, jr., James Black, Richard Strowd (Strode?), Phebe Taylor, Amos Davis, Thomas Darlington, Edward Thornbury, Richard Thornbury, Thomas Williamson, Joseph Curtain, Hannah Carter, Nathan Jefferis, Joshua Smith, Cornelius Wood, Joseph White, William Chamberlin, Richard Few, Isaac Hoops, Jesse Camby, John Woolley, Francis Hickman, Robert Yearsley.

EAST WHITELAND AND WEST WHITELAND.

The township of Whiteland was organized about the year 1704, and is therefore among the oldest townships in the county. Its first constable was David Jones, who is mentioned on the court records 12th month, 1704–5.

Whiteland is the northwestern part of the original Welsh tract of 40,000 acres, which was laid out to that people in 1684, with the expectation that they should be a separate barony, with liberty to manage their municipal affairs in their own way. It appears they also desired to retain their own language; but the tide of subsequent events rendered the whole scheme impracticable. The north and west lines of this survey are still chiefly retained as lines of townships, some slight alterations having been made in the northern line; but other surveys encroached on the south, so that the other lines are obliterated. If the reader will examine the map of Chester County, he will find the northern line of this Welsh survey to be that which separates Tredyffrin and the Whitelands from Schuylkill, Charlestown, and

Uwchlan, and the western line that which separates West Whiteland, West Goshen, and West Chester from East Caln and East Bradford, its northwest corner being the northwest corner of West Whiteland township.

WHITELAND RATE, 1715.

	£	s.	d.
James Thomas	0	5	0
Richard Thomas	0	3	9
Thomas James	0	2	0
Owen Thomas	0	3	0
Isaac Richardson	0	3	0
Edward Kingson	0	1	6
Isaac Malin	0	2	6
John Spruse	0	1	6
Lewis Williams	0	1	10
Evan Bowen	0	1	0
John Earle	0	1	0
Thomas Owen	0	1	6
Adam Baker	0	1	0
Llewellin Parry	0	1	0
David Howell	0	2	0
Rees Hughs	0	1	6
Rees Prichard	0	1	6
James Rowland	0	0	10
Griffith Philips	0	0	6
Evan Lewis	0	1	6
David Meredith	0	1	0
John Martin	0	1	0
Non-resident Land.			
Joseph Pikes	12	10	0
John Budd	0	6	8
David Powell	0	6	8
Edward Shippen	0	5	10
Thomas Pascall	0	2	1
Hugh Wilson	0	1	3
Free Men.			
Charles Brooks	0	4	0
Mathew Welsh	0	4	0
Tot	15	19	11

According to the township book, the following persons held the office of constable prior to 1726, beginning with 1710: Isaac Malin, James Thomas, Edward Kinneson, Lewis Williams, David Meredith, Sr., Evan Lewis, Rees Pritchard, Thomas Owen, James Rowland, James David, Richard Anderson, Isaac Richardson, Thomas James, John Spruce, Owen Thomas, Evan Philips. The first supervisor was James Thomas, in 1714, and Griffith Howell is mentioned in 1724. George Aston and John Spruce were the first overseers of the poor, appointed in 1730.

"To ye Honorable Richd Hayes Esqr, President, and to ye Rest of ye Honourable Esqrs, Justices, at ye Court of Quarter Sessions held at Chester, february 1731.

"The Petition of us ye subscribers Inhabitants of ye Township of Whiteland humbly Showeth that whereas most or all of us in our Successive Turns have been put to no Small difficulty in the Execution of ye Several offices of Constables, Collectors of ye County Taxes overseers of ye poore, Supervisors of ye highways &c partly thro ye obstinancy of Some Refusing their Quotoes or proportionals on Publick Emergencyes and occasions under pretext yt our Townships limits or District not having Certain boundaries on Record Renders our offices in their Several Requirings in Some measure faint and abortive, Wherefore your Petitioners humbly Craves yt a Recorde of our Township may be drawn according as ye boundaries herewith Sent in a Rough plan Delinates, and your Petitioners In Duty bound pray for your prosperity.

"Richd Thomas, William Paschall, Griffith Lewis, Saml James, Hugh Davies, Thomas James, Adam Baker, Thomas Morris, David Meredith, William Thomas, Richard Anderson, Henry Anderson, Thomas Evans, Morgan David, Theophilus Thomas, David Jenkin, Thos Test, George Hunter, John Hunter, Jacob Wright, Edw Kinnison, William Kinnison, Isaac Malin, Jr., Richard Richison, James David, James Rowland, Samuel Owen, Thomas Llewelin, Isaac Malin, David Howel, Evan Philips, Lewis William."

Petitions were presented at the same time by Goshen township, and by persons on the borders of the two townships. A plot of the township, probably made to accompany the foregoing petition, represents the land-owners, beginning at the Tredyffrin line and south side, to have been James Rowland, Samuel Owen, Owen Thomas, Katharine David, Isaac Malin, William Paschall, John Sharpless, Richard Richardson, Edward Kinnison, Jacob Wright, John Hunter, and George Hunter, in what is now East Whiteland. North of these were Reese Pritchard, Evan Philips, James David, Lewis William, David Jenkin, Theophilus Thomas.

In what is now West Whiteland a series of surveys appear to have crossed the valley, beginning with Morgan David, Thomas Evan, and Richard Anderson on the east, then, in succession, David Meredith, Evan Lewis, Griffith Howell, David Howell, John Morgan, Adam Baker, Richard Thomas, Thomas James, Thomas Morris, and John Spruce.

In 1743 the citizens petitioned for the appointment of two sets of supervisors, one for the east and the other for the west end, stating that for several years they had agreed upon a division of the roads at the east line of the land late of Thomas Evans. They asked for the appointment of Reece Francis and James Trego for the east half, and David Meredith, Jr., and John McCord for the west. Another similar petition, in March, 1750, seems to show that the first was not granted, and that the division of the roads was agreed upon in 1732. In each case the mending of the "Great Conestoga road" was complained of as burdensome.

The township was divided by decree of court, Feb. 26, 1765, as follows:

"Upon hearing the petitions presented to this court, one from the inhabitants of the east and the other from the inhabitants of the west end of the township of Whiteland, in this county, praying that the said township may be divided and made into two townships, it is considered by this court, that the said township of Whiteland be and is hereby divided into two townships, and that the line of division shall begin in the Welsh line, being the north line of said township, and from thence southerly along the west line of Thomas Bowens, from thence along the west line of land late of George Jenkins, dec'd, thence along the west line of land late of George Hunter, and from thence to the line of Goshen township in a direct course, and that such part of said township as lyeth to the eastward of said division line, shall hereafter be called East Whiteland, and the other part thereof, lying to the westward of the same, shall hereafter be called West Whiteland."

Richard Thomas, son and heir of Richard ap Thomas, a purchaser of 5000 acres from William Penn, took up a large amount of land in Whiteland, and obtained a patent, May 17, 1704, for 1869 acres, to which 243 acres were added by patent of March 8, 1717, in lieu of some in Newtown. He settled thereon in 1711, and sold off small tracts to obtain neighbors. He erected his dwelling-house near to Valley Creek, and in the immediate vicinity of a collection of Indian huts. The reason assigned for such a selection is said to have been that the dogs of the Indian village would assist in keeping the wild beasts, then numerous, at a distance. The place was called, in the Indian language, *Katamoonchink*, which signifies "Hazelnut Grove." The name of the township, Whiteland, is thought by some to have been derived from Whitford Garden, in Flintshire, Wales.

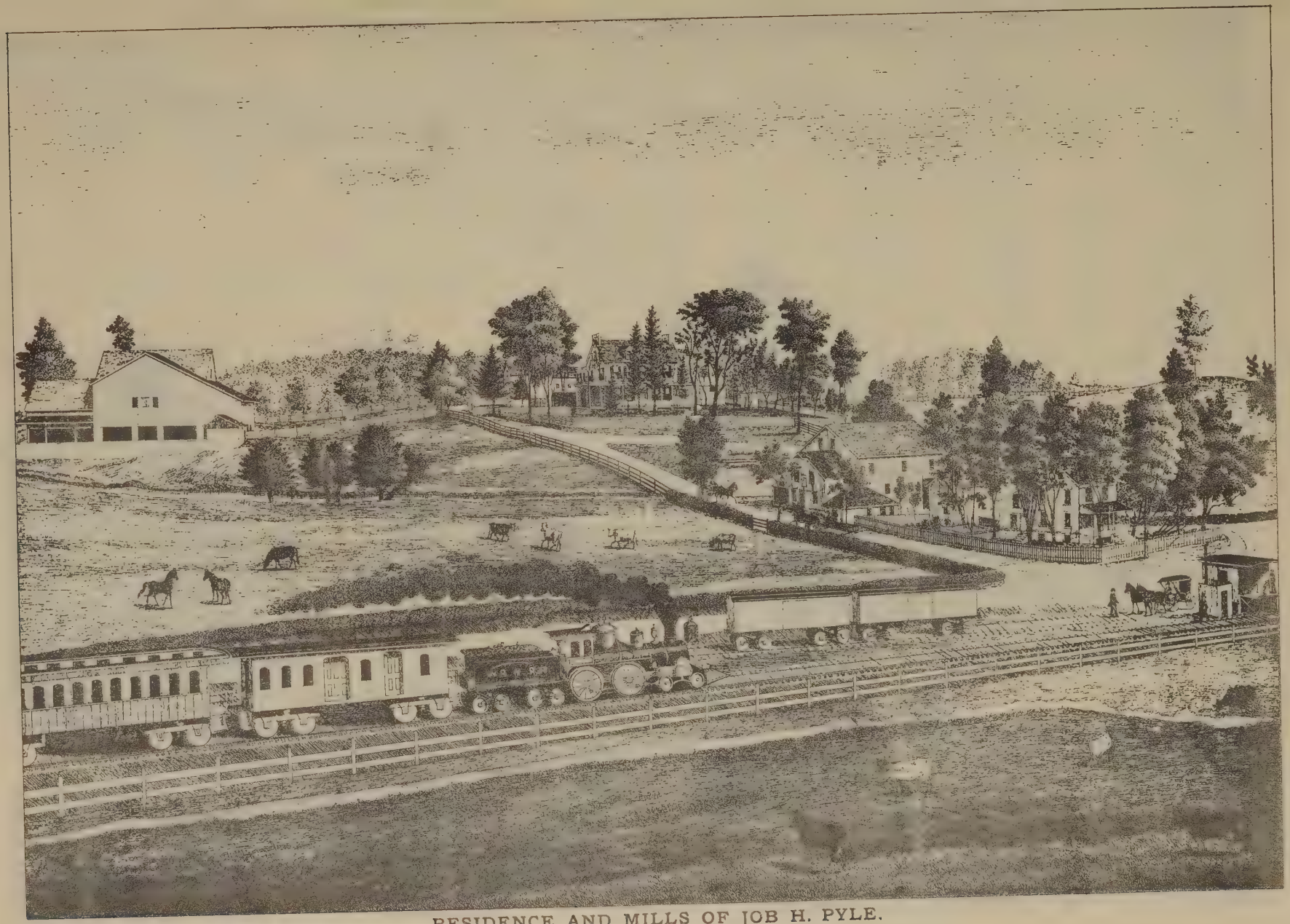
The following letter to Governor Gordon shows that the proximity of the Indians was not always profitable:

"Caln, ye 3d of ye 9 ber, 1727.

"May it please ye Governour;

"These may Certify that on ye 16th day of July last 1727, Richard Thomas, of ye township of whiteland, Came before me and did Declare on his sollem affirmation, that ye King of ye five nations of Indians having been at Philadelphia to treat with the Governour, and did on their Return with his Company take vp their lodging near to his house, whear they Resided about fore days and nights together, ye nearest Neighbours Contributing to their necessitys what they could; ye neighbours being few and poore Could not supply ym to

RES. OF **C. GROVER LEVIS** WEST MARLBOROUGH PA.



RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF JOB H. PYLE.

PENNSBURY.

ye full, at which place they killed one of his Cows, which he Valued at four pounds, and desired of me a Warant to apprehend ye said Indians, but I being Informed that they had a Letter of Credit ffrom ye Governour to all persons to supply them with what they wanted (and they being gon from ye said Richard Thomas's 2 days), I thought it most Propper not to send a hue and Cry after them; but to write to John Wright and Tobias Hendricks to Treat with them about it In an Amicable way, and to get satisfaction for ye Party Injured; but they haveing past Suskahana before my letters Came to hand, they mist of ye opportunity. However about 3 days since ye said Richard Thomas Came a Gain to me and Informed me that he had been with the Governour to Lay his Case before him, In order to meet with Relief, but (as he says) ye Governour Would give no orders about it Vntill he had Rec^{d} some Information from me to set ye Case In a true Light, In order to which he on ye 2 day of this Instant, November, 1727, brought two of his near neighbours, namely John Stringfellow and Henry Atherton, who according to ye laws and Customs of this Province, did attest and solamnly Declare ye said Cow killed, as above to be well worth four pounds; and I being sensible of ye truth of ye above narration, shall Conclude who am ye Governour's most hearty friend and servant

"To Command GEO. ASTON."

Richard Thomas (3d), son of the last named, added some hundreds of acres to the family possessions, and at the time of his death held about 1000 acres, on which, perhaps at the junction of the Conestoga and Wilmington roads, he had laid out the town of Whiteford, at least on paper. The old family residence is said to have been on the present property of Richard Ashbridge, but the old hip-roofed house now standing was probably the second structure. Richard Thomas (3d) devised his land nearly equally between his sons, Richard (Col. Thomas) and George, the first receiving the eastern portion. In an unproved will of 1752, he gave to Richard the land south of the Conestoga road, together with a "water corn-mill" and share in a saw-mill thereon, while to George he gave the land on the north side of the road, and that on the east side of the Wilmington road, together with the old mill and land belonging thereto. George Thomas, in 1772, settled at the present residence of his grandson, Dr. George Thomas, which is said to have been several years in building After the battle of Brandywine, while Uwchlan meeting-house was used as a hospital, meetings were held in a large room in this house, now divided into two smaller rooms. Dr. Thomas owns nearly 1000 acres of the original tract, the most of which has descended by will. When Col. Thomas took up arms, in 1776, he made a conveyance of his land, 500 acres, to his peaceable brother George, to save it from confiscation by the British in case the Americans were unsuccessful. The marble quarries on Dr. Thomas' property are extensive and valuable.

In East Whiteland a tract of 250 acres, laid out for James Thomas, was described as in "Duffryn Mawr," which is Welsh for "Great Valley," as Bryn Mawr is for "Great Hill."

One of the oldest dwelling-houses in West Whiteland is the home of Jacob M. Zook, built by William Owen in 1750. The material used was hill stone; the walls were thick, ceilings low, and the chimneys placed in the corners. On a large stone by the front door are to be seen the letters E O, and tradition says that while the masons engaged on the building were at dinner, Elizabeth, the wife of William Owen, cut her initials thereon with a knife, and caused it to be placed in the wall. Additions have been made to both ends of the original structure, but no rooms in the house are more comfortable than those which date back to 1750. In 1770 the house was purchased by Morritz, son of Peter Zug, as the name was then spelled, who lived near Germantown.

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Richard Thomas, Samuel James, Thomas Morris, George Hunter, Ann Hunter, John Hambreth, John Templeton, John Todhunter, Thomas Bowen, Rees Prichard, David Meredith, Rees Francis, James Guest, William Reily, Benjamin Bartholomew, Paul Bond, William Garratt, John Bowen, John Engrom, William Beal, Samuel Bond, Joseph Bartholomew, William Hudson, Richard Richardson, John Davis, Joshua Bean, Malachi Jones, David Meredith, sen^{r}, Mathias Lemey, William Meredith, Samuel Lewis, James Cloyd, William Lewis, David Howell, William Morgan, Randal Malin, Robert Powell, James Willcox, George Aston, John Cuthbert, John Holland, Henry Hambright, Henry Atherton, Garrat Berry, David Jenkin, Stoffel Lewis, Gilbert Cannedy, Robert Thomson, Thomas Jinnings, Robert Carter, John Cooper, William Belley, John Smith, Jonathan Howell, Joseph Hudson, Terance Conley, John Adams, John Nealey, John Garratt, Hugh Carragan, Hezekiah Hall, Thomas Evans, Ludwish Spongle, Frederick Isemenger, George Nonert, Edmund Phillips.

Freemen.—John Blackford, William Been, William Gill, John Evans, Moses Cadwalader, John Fichgarel, Tarence Caragen, Ambrose Lybecum, Christian Peterson, David Gorman, Daniel Deborah, Robert Edward, Garratt Mcally, George Orson, James Waddle.

EAST WHITELAND LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

John Adams, Benjamin Bartholomew, sr., John Bartholomew, Benjamin Bartholomew, jr., Benjamin Bond, Joseph Bond, Widow Bowen, David Cloyd, Conrad Coleman, John Cinneka (Miller), Widow Dilworth, Daniel Durborow, John Fike, Josiah Hibbard, Thomas Harris, Thomas Harris, jr., Widow Ives, John Kerlin, Samuel Kennedy, Joseph Lewis, Michael Lapp, Randall Malin, Robert Powell, Widow Philips, Richard Richardson, James Robinson, John Blatchford, Robert Rook, Jacob Coffman, Henry Sowders, John Smith, George Meredith, John Templeton, Andrew Todd, Christian Zook, John Zook.

WEST WHITELAND LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

John Jacobs, John Williams, William Trimble, James Richardson, Daniel Meredith, Mary Meredith, Daniel Evans, Richard Bull, Samuel Lewis, John Cuthbert, Robert Murrell, Daniel Thompson, George Garrett, Henry Tims, Jacob Leamy, Samuel Jefferis, Barney Swego, John Smith, Ezekiel Rigg, George Hoofman, Neal McCarty, John Newlin, Wm. Ingram, Samuel James, Richard Thomas, George Thomas, Isaac Jacobs, Morritz Zook, Evan Anderson, David Dunwoody, Patrick Cannon, Eli Bently, Rich'd White, John Turk, Joseph Morris, William Beale, Isaac Speakman, Samuel Bond, John Bull, William John, Wm. Noblit, Samuel Noblit, Edward Yeoman.

WILLISTOWN.

Willistown was organized as a township about the year 1704. It was first represented at court by Thomas Garrett, as constable, in 1705. A large part of the township was within the lines of the Welsh tract, but many surveys were made for other persons, especially in the southern part. The families of Hibberd, Massey, Smedley, Thomas, Garrett, and Yarnall were among the earliest and most numerous, and many of their descendants are inhabitants of the township at the present time.

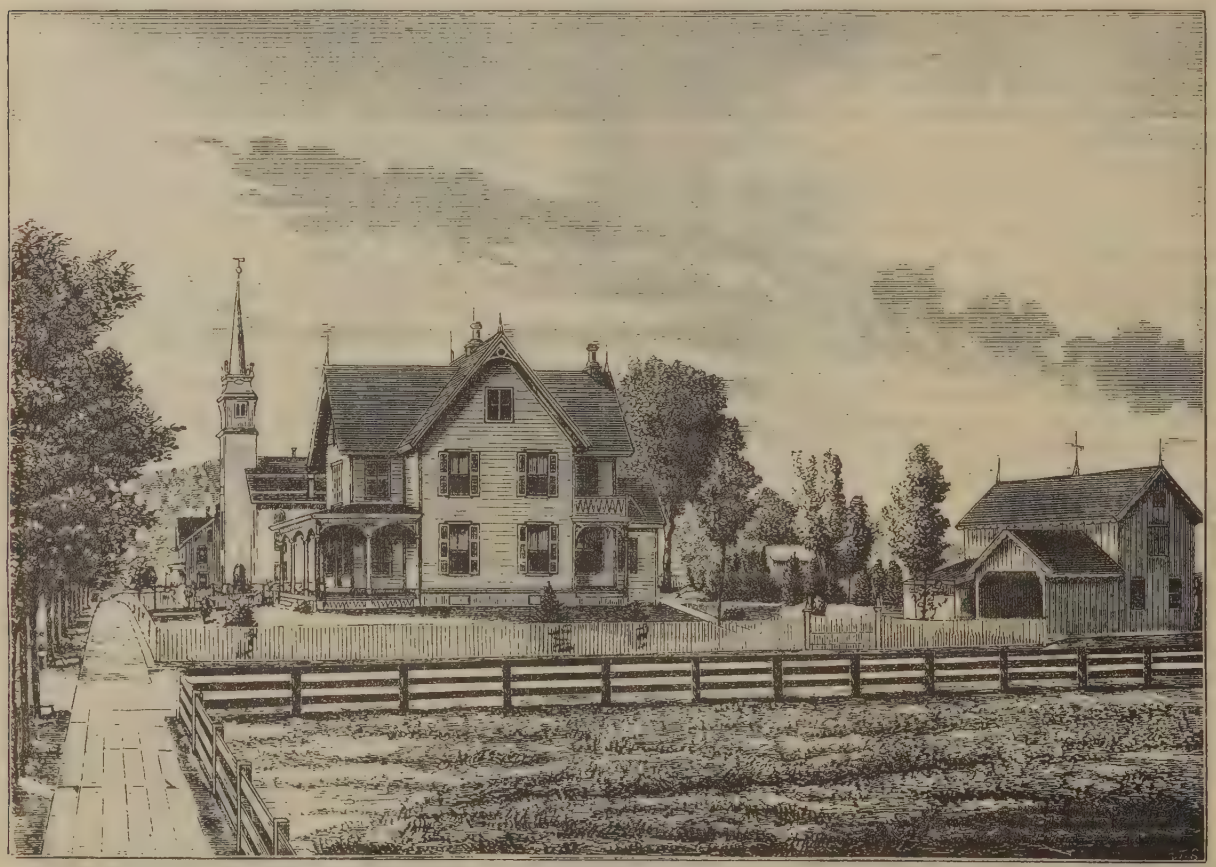
A draught of the southern part of the township, made about 1704, shows that, beginning at the southeast corner and going northward, Francis Yarnall had 510 acres; Peter Thomas, 528; Thomas Massey, 420; and Barker & Co., 2103 acres. West of Peter Thomas the Indians had a square piece of 500 acres, mostly on the east side of Ridley Creek. West of Barker & Co. were Samuel Levis, 667 acres; William Garrett, 556; and Samuel Richardson, 1160 acres.

Francis Yarnall obtained a patent, Nov. 28, 1703, for 400 acres next to the Indians' land, and in 1738 Amos and Mordecai Yarnall obtained patents for the land deserted by the Indians.

Josiah Hibberd, of Darby, purchased from Martha Barker, of London, and Joseph Buckley, of Philadelphia, 250 acres of the Barker & Co.'s tract, and in 1731 conveyed the same to his son, Benjamin Hibberd, who settled thereon. John Hibberd, another son, had settled in the township by 1721, and in 1722 we find the names of Richard Jones, Benony Griffith, Thomas Richard, and Morris Griffith.

WILLISTOWN RATE, 1715.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Yarnold	0	6	0
Peter Thomas	0	2	8
Samuel Bishop	0	2	0
George Smedley & Tho. Smedley	0	6	0
Thos Garrett	0	5	6
Thomas James	0	1	6
George Orson	0	4	1
John Yarnold	0	1	6
Peter Yarnold	0	1	3
Peter Thomas, Jur	0	2	0
Jacob Thomas	0	1	6
William Roberts	0	1	2
George Garrett	0	0	9
Non-resident Land.			
William Hudson	0	8	4
Barker & Company	0	16	8
Marsys Land	0	4	2
Jobson Land	0	8	4
Society Land	0	1	10
Total	3	11	2



RESIDENCE OF DAVID EVANS.

TAXABLES IN 1753.

Thomas Smedley, William Garratt, James Massey, Thomas Massey, Benjamin Hibbert, Moses Yarnell, Jacob Thomas, John Yarnell, Sener, John Yarnell, Juner, Joseph Yarnell, Isaac Thomas, Peter Thomas, Owen Williams, Jemima Thomas, Lorence Cox, Thomas Malin, Robert Cox, George Harris, Nicholas White, Thomas White, Uriah White, Randal Croxen, William Cornock, Tho. Treviller, Tho. Lloyd, Edward Peers, Marey Bertten, Nathan Griffith, Mary Crockson, Bennoney Griffith, Lewis Williams, William Bennett, Moris Griffith, Walter Lloyd, Lewes Reeis, John Bogs, James Farrow, Richard Dolby, Amos Yarnell, Sener, Frances Yarnell, Daniel Yarnell, Amos Yarnell, Junr, Isaac Garratt, Bengman Hamton, Thomas Hall, Samuel Hall, Nathaniel Grubb, Joseph James, Frances Smedley, Thomas Smedley, George Smedley (fuller), John Hebbert, Frances Norton, Samuel Maccue, Thomas Harris, Owen Howell, Joseph Bowen, Robert Jones, John Dolbey, John Weyn, Giles Fagon, Joseph Lewis, George Smedley.

Freemen.—Thomas Philips, Thomas Massey, Lewis Massey, Thomas Williams, Patrick Bruff, Jacob Nobrey, William Roland, James Wippo, Andrew Buchanan, Samuel Maccue, John Maxwell, Abraham Hibberd, John Simson.

LAND-OWNERS, 1774.

Joshua Ashbridge, David Ashbridge, John Brown, John Briggs, John Boggs, Levi Bowen, Ezekiel Bowen, Owen Brooks, Daniel Cornock, Joseph Cox, John Douglas, Moses David, Joshua Evans, Jonathan Evans, William Force, William Garrett, William Garrett, jr., Isaac Garrett, Thomas Garrett, Josiah Garrett, Jesse Garrett, Samuel Garrett, Aaron Garrett, John Griffith, Nathaniel Grubb, Benjamin Griffith, Benjamin Hibberd, Benjamin Hibberd, jr., Phineas Hibberd, Samuel Hibberd, Caleb Hibberd, Thomas Harris, Benjamin Hampton, Griffith Jones, Thomas Jones, George King, John Longstretch, Arasmus Lloyd, William Lloyd, Isaac Lewis, Abraham Lewis, Jacob Lewis, Thomas Massey, Isaac Massey, Samuel McCue, Phineas Massey, Isaac Mellin, Thomas Mellin, Caleb Maris, Benjamin Marple, Cromwell Pearce, Edward Pearce, Thomas Russell, Isaac Richard, William Reece, Joseph Rowland, Howel Roberts, John Smedley, George Smedley, Thomas Smedley, Anne Smedley, Caleb Smedley, Hannah Smedley, John Scott, Joseph Thomas, Isaac Thomas, John Taylor, Thomas White, Anthony Wayne, John Williams, Lewis Williams, Amos Yarnall, Amos Yarnall, jr., Francis Yarnall, Enoch Yar-

nall, Dan'l Yarnall, Nathan Yarnall, Joshua Yarnall, Geo. Yarnall, Isaac Yarnall, Isaac Yarnall, jr., Caleb Yarnall, Joseph Yarnall.

MALVERN.

In the spring of 1866, David Evans entered into possession of 24 acres of land, lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near what was then the junction of the West Chester Branch Railroad, called "West Chester Intersection," and carried on the coal, lumber, and feed business on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the yard formerly occupied by Benjamin J. Roberts.

In 1871 he purchased of Isaac Ruth 140 acres on the south side of the King road, and joining the former tract on that side, and the same year sold an undivided half interest in it to his nephew, William Penn Evans, with whom he entered into partnership in business, under the firm-name of D. & W. P. Evans.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, in straightening its tracks, built a new station about 100 yards north of the old "West Chester Intersection" station, and at the suggestion of the firm and others interested the new station was called "Malvern." It was first used for passengers on the 21st of second month, 1873, when the travel was changed to the new line.

This change in the bed of the railroad made it necessary for the firm of D. & W. P. Evans to seek a new location for their business, and having agreed with the railroad company to put in a siding for them, giving 500 feet of clear standing-room for cars on the same track as the old one, but on the south side of the railroad, and about 150 yards farther east, they built their steam mill and warehouse, now much enlarged, and owned and occupied by William P. Evans.

Each of the partners built a dwelling-house on the Ruth farm in 1872. The one represented in the opposite cut is on the west side of Channing Avenue (running parallel to the Intersection road on the west side of the farm), and south of a cross street at right angles to the avenue. William P. Evans built in the southeast angle of the same streets, and exactly opposite to his uncle.

They also succeeded in obtaining a post-office for the village. D. Evans having built a storehouse in the southwest angle of the railroad and Bridge Street in 1875, and sold it to Samuel Entriken, L. K. Reeves rented it, and opened a store in 1876, and was appointed the first postmaster by commission dated 12th mo. 8th of that year.

The water-works were constructed by the firm in the fall of 1871, obtaining pure, soft water from a walled-in spring on the Ruth farm, and forcing it two thousand three hundred feet through cast-iron pipes to the tank in the village by a twelve-feet over-shot water-wheel and two double-acting pumps. To guard against a failure of water for power in times of severe and protracted drought, or of accidents to the wheel or pumps, a ten horse-power steam-engine and forcing-pump has been placed in a building adjoining that of the water-wheel, and found capable of throwing up in twenty-four hours, and the spring of supplying, at least fifty thousand gallons of water during times of lowest water known for the last fifteen years. The reservoir or tank is placed high enough to force the water over the roofs of houses in the village, and the building has a cellar under it, in which the pipes are so arranged as to pass the spring-water directly to consumers without going into the tank, which receives only the excess, and the supply to dwellings is always fresh, cool, and clear.

The Baptists and Friends each have a meeting-house in the village, and a boarding- and day-school is conducted by Jane M. and Margaret G. Eldridge, in a house built by themselves on Channing Avenue in 1873. Josiah A. Roberts started his nursery of fruit and ornamental trees in 1869, on ground adjoining that of the railroad, nearly south of the present station.

Still & Ruth built their door-, sash-, and planing-mill in 1874, and J. Jones Still, the senior partner, his comfortable dwelling on King Street in 1880.

John Detwiler came from Phœnixville and began the stove and tinware and tin-roofing business in 1876.

John S. Coates erected his large blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop in 1877, and occupies the former himself.

In the fall of 1879, Isaac Hall bought the coal- and lumber-yard from William P. Evans, and associated himself in business with Levi S. Thomas, under the firm-name of Hall & Thomas. The same fall and winter he erected a neat and commodious dwelling on a lot south of and in front of the Friends' meeting-house, which he now occupies. Levi S. Thomas built his dwelling on Channing Avenue in 1876.

The elevation of the ground upon which the village is situated—about six hundred feet above tide-water—gives it a commanding view of the surrounding country. When the atmosphere is clear, fine views may be had over New Jersey towards the south, and glimpses along the Schuylkill northeasterly from Valley Forge to the hills beyond Pottstown, as well as of the beautiful Chester Valley filling in the nearer view.

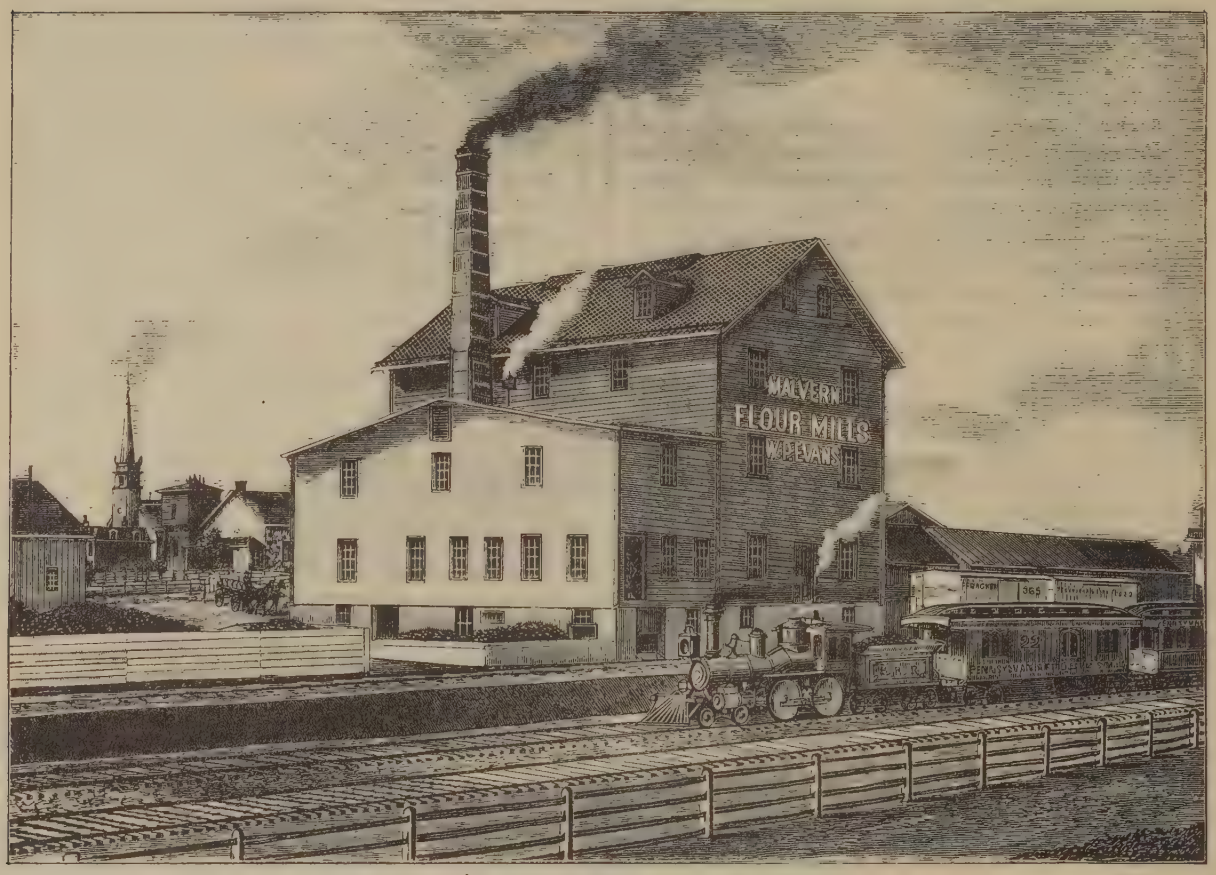
Malvern contains about fifty houses, besides shops and business-places, most of which have been built since the present name was given it. The society is good and free from disorder, no intoxicating liquors being sold, as the people are determinedly opposed to their introduction or use.

The Malvern Flour-Mill.—This mill, situated at Malvern, Pa., on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was built in 1874–75, and is operated by the owner, William Penn Evans. This mill is believed to be one of the first in the Eastern States to adopt the "new process" or patent system of making flour, which has revolutionized modern milling. (See cut on next page.)

The mill is now being remodeled upon the "gradual reduction" process, in which rolls and reduction-machines are substituted for millstones. When this change is made it will have a present capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day, which can be increased to two hundred and fifty barrels per day. It will be driven by 125 horse-power Buckeye engine.

It is believed that few mills in the East or West will surpass this in convenience of arrangement, excellence of machinery, or quality of flour manufactured. The favorable location of the mill for purchasing Western grain and feed makes it one of the best business points in the county.

Among other well-known brands of flour are the "Bonnibell" patent and "Malvern."



W. P. EVANS' STEAM FLOURING-MILL, MALVERN, PA.

HOMES OF CHESTER COUNTY.

It is perhaps not saying any more than is believed by most of our readers when we assert that there are very few counties in the State which contain more fine residences and comfortable homes than Chester County. Some of these boast of their age,—venerable structures, whose roof-tree has sheltered many generations,—others of their delightful situations or beautiful surroundings, and still others of their ornate style, commodious size, or modern adornments. But in every case they are looked upon with just pride by their possessors, embodying as they do a variety of interests which cluster around the "hearth and home." Very many of these, located in various parts of the county, are herein represented (scattered throughout the volume). These illustrations of Chester County homes embrace the following:

BIRMINGHAM.

Jones, William, Jr. | Sager, John P.
Painter, William T. | Sharpless, Benjamin.

CALN.

Moore, James C. | Moore, William, Jr.

CHARLESTOWN.

Buckwalter, John H. | Hartman, D. R.

DOWNINGTOWN.

Parke, John E.

EAST BRADFORD.

Cope, E. & E. | Little, George.
Hannum, John, Jr. | Mellor, G. B.
Holley, E. H. | Seeds, Emmor.
James, Edwin. | Worth, Francis.
Worth, Samuel.

EAST BRANDYWINE.

Dorlan, James M. | Guie, James.
Dorlan, Samuel B. | Moore, William.
Roberts, James C.

EAST COVENTRY.

March, Franklin. | Saylor, J. C.

EAST FALLOWFIELD.

Fredd, Benjamin E. | Pyle, Cloud.
Pyle, James B.

EAST GOSHEN.

Downing, S. R. and M. G. | Roberts, Pratt.

EAST MARLBOROUGH.

Chalfant, William. | Seal, T. F. and L. G.
Myers, Michael and Amy K. | Smith, I. Milton.
Taylor, Bayard.

EAST NANTMEAL.

Morris, Edwin.

EAST NOTTINGHAM.

Graves, Harvey.
Grier, R. J.
Pugh, Amos.
Pugh, William.
Reynolds, Joseph T.
Stubbs, Joseph I.
Wilson, R. F. and J. D.

EAST PIKELAND.

Prizer, Benjamin.

EASTTOWN.

Cleaver, I. A.
Lobb, Preston W.
Paist, Charles.
Sachse, J. F.
Sharp, Joseph W.
Wayne, William.

EAST VINCENT.

Chrisman, Henry E.
Towers, Michael.

EAST WHITELAND.

Fetters, Samuel.
Harrar, John T.
Malin, John, Sr.

FRANKLIN.

West, J. G.

HIGHLAND.

Futhey, James L.
Gibson, T. J.
Haslett, William B.
Hinkson, Abbie A.
Parke, John A.
Scott, D. E.

KENNET SQUARE.

Darlington, H. M.
Yeatman, John M.

LONDON BRITAIN.

Mercer, Thomas.
Yeatman, John C.

LONDONGROVE.

Baker, Aaron.
Carter, Jno. I.
Chambers, David P.
Dingee & Conard Co. (The)
Good, Francis.
Harvey, Thomas M.
Jackson, Job H.
Kent, Samuel C.
Phillips, Joseph T.
Pyle, Joseph.

NEW GARDEN.

Dowdall, Joseph.
Hobson, Phebe S.
Hoopes, Thomas B.
Michener, Ellwood.
Michener, Ezra, M.D.
Richards, John.
Starr, Charles T.
Thompson, Benj., M.D.

NEWLIN.

Hayes, Jacob.
Lamborn, Richard J.
Young, George.

NEW LONDON.

Hodgson, R. H.

NORTH COVENTRY.

Pennypacker, Arnold.

OXFORD.

Dickey, Ebenezer V.
Dickey, Samuel.

PENN.

Charlton, Thomas M.
Myers, Daniel.
Nelson, John D.
Powell, Lewis.

PENNSBURY.

King, Brinton.
Lancaster, Joseph.
Mendenhall, Aaron.
Parker, William W.
Pyle, Job H.
Ring, Caleb B.

POCOPSON.

Baily, James W.
Martin, George.

SADSBURY.

Beale, Horace A.
Brooks, Nancy.
Chalfant, John N.
Large, Susan W.
Maule, Nathan.
Moore, Henry.
Ross, Moses.

SCHUYLKILL AND PHŒNIXVILLE.

Chrisman, R. F.
Cornett, Samuel.
Fisher, B. F.
Hunter, J. T. F.
Kaler, Levi B.
Moore Hall.
Suplee, C. E.
Vanderslice, John.

THORNBURY.

Brinton, Jos. H.
Hickman, Wellington.

TREDYFFRIN.

Acker, Conrad.
Acker, Samuel.
Cornog, M. D.
Jones, Franklin.
Peterson, Richard.
Steen, H. J.

UPPER UWCHLAN.

Buckwalter, David.
Evans, J. B.
Evans, Newton.
Fetters, A.
Keeley, Daniel.
McClure, Mrs. Henrietta.
McClure, Samuel.
Moore, Chas. C.
Moore, Thos. M.
Pinkerton, Geo. S.
Todd, John.

VALLEY AND COATESVILLE.

Baker, J. L.
Cowan, James.
Graham, H.
Greenwood, Samuel.
Harlan, A. D.
Hope, John S.
Huston, Chas.
Kenworthy, H.
Mendenhall, Wm. B.
Pennock, Chas. E.

WALLACE.

Patterson, John.

WARWICK.

Knauer, Davis.

WEST BRADFORD.

Chambers, M. B.
March, George.
Marshall, Abraham.
Marshall, Humphry.
Scattergood, Thomas F.

WEST BRANDYWINE.

Gray, Baldwin.
Mackelduff, S. C.

WEST CALN.

Lawrence, Samuel A.
Wagoner, John W.

WEST CHESTER.

Hartshorne, Joshua.
Palmer, Rees.
Taylor, Richard B.
Warrington, Curtis H.

WEST FALLOWFIELD.

Hurford, Maris.
McClellan, R. L.

WEST MARLBOROUGH.

Barnard, E. H.
Barnard, James.
Darlington, Milton.
Hoopes, Cyrus.
Levis, C. G.
Pennock, Joseph.
Pennock, Levis B.
Pennock, Sarah P.

WEST NANTMEAL.

Butler, James.
Byler, Reuben.
Potts, J. D.

WESTTOWN.

Faucett, George.	Rhoads, George.
Nivin, J. W.	Strode, Oliver J.

WEST VINCENT.

Ralston, William.	Woodward, O. L.

WEST WHITELAND.

Bull, Mrs. Sarah R.	Thomas, George.

WILLISTOWN.

Bishop, J.	Evans, David.
Cox, Thomas S.	Johnson, John.
Evans, William.	Smedley, R. B.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

In the early days of the province the annual general elections for the whole county of Chester were held at the court-house at Chester, on the Delaware River. As the population increased, the throng of people attending became great, and as the drinking of liquors was not prohibited, scenes of disorder were often witnessed.

By act of Assembly in 1705 it was provided that two judges and a number of inspectors and clerks should be selected by the electors present, but what number of inspectors was not specified. Another act, of Aug. 27, 1727, directed that four should be chosen for Chester County. May 19, 1739, an amendment was passed directing the justices at the next Quarter Sessions to divide the county into eight nearly equal districts. An election was to be held in each township four days before the general election, to select one person well acquainted with the estates and circumstances of the inhabitants thereof, the names so chosen in all the townships to be delivered to the sheriff, who should by lot draw one name from each of the eight districts to serve as inspectors at the general election.

In pursuance of this act Chester County was divided thus:

Chester District.—Aston, Chichester, Chester, Middletown, Edgemont.

Crum Creek District.—Easttown, Radnor, Newtown, Upper Providence, and Lower Providence.

Darby Creek District.—Haverford, Marple, Springfield, Darby, and Ridley.

Brandywine District.—East Bradford, West Bradford, Concord, Birmingham, Thornbury, Bethel, and Newlin.

Pickering District.—Charlestown, Tredyffrin, Whiteland, Goshen, Willistown, and Westtown.

Red Clay Creek District.—W. Marlborough, E. Marlborough, New Garden, Kennet, Fallowfield, and Sadsbury.

Elk River District.—E. Nottingham, W. Nottingham, New London, Londonderry, London Britain, Londongrove, and Oxford.

French Creek District—East Caln, West Caln, Nantmell, Coventry, Vincent, Uwchlan, and Pikeland.

Electors in that day were required to own fifty acres of land, well seated, and with twelve thereof cleared and improved, or otherwise be worth fifty pounds in money. The voting was done between the hours of nine and three, on the 1st of October. In 1766 the number of inspectors was increased to one from each township, not less than four nor more than six of whom were to be placed together at one window, door, or other convenient place of the house where the election should be held. These were to receive the votes of the townships to which they belonged. A large force of clerks was also required, as will be seen by the following:

"CHESTER, *ss.:* Pay John Henry, William Haslett, Lewis Gronow, Richard Miles, Samuel Starr, Geo. Pierce, Enoch Taylor, John Smith, Daniel Trimble, Charles Dilworth, James Walters, William Dixon, Frederick Engle, Caleb Pierce, David Brown, James McDowell, George Harris, and John Gardner the sum of five shillings Each for their service as Clerks at the Election for the year 1775.

"T. LEVIS,

"DAVID BOYD, WILLIAM EVANS.

"To JOHN BRINTON,

"*Treasurer.*"

The inconvenience of having to go from the farthest point in the county to vote, together with the confusion incident to such a large gathering, made it desirable to divide the county into election districts. This was essayed in the Provincial Conference which met at Philadelphia, at Carpenter's Hall, June 18 to 25, 1776. This Conference resolved that a convention to frame a new government was necessary, and therefore proceeded to prescribe the time and manner of electing delegates thereto. The election was to be held on Monday, the 8th of July, at the following places, viz.:

"For the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Bucks, Berks and Bedford, at the usual places of election.

"Chester county to be divided into three districts, that is to say:

"Chester, Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Bethel, Aston, Concord, Middletown, Thornbury, Birmingham, Nether Providence, Upper Providence, Ridley, Marple, Springfield, Darby, Haverford, Newtown, Edgemont, and Willistown being the first district, to be held at Chester.

"The second district, London Grove, East and West Marlborough, Kennet, Pennsbury, New Lynn, New Garden, London Britain, New London, Londonderry, East and West Nottingham, Oxford, East Fallowfield, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury, and West Caln, to be held at Chatham, commonly called the Half-way House.

"The third district, East and West Whiteland, East and West Bradford, Charlestown, Tredyffrin, Uwchland, Pikeland, Coventry, East and West Nantmill, East Caln, East Town, West Town, Goshen, Vincent, Radnor, to be held at the White Horse."

The convention furthermore nominated as judges of election the following persons: at Chester, Hugh Lloyd, Thomas Levis, Mark Wilcox; at Chatham, John McKay, Joseph Gardner, Thomas Welsh; at White Horse, Richard Thomas, Lewis Gronow, Thomas Bull.

In the year 1785, prior to the removal of the county-seat to West Chester, the county was divided by act of Assembly into four election districts, as follows: The First District included all the townships in the present county of Delaware, and the townships of Easttown, Birmingham, and Thornbury, the two latter afterwards divided by the new county line, the elections to be held at the court-house at Chester; the Second District included the townships of Londongrove, East and West Marlborough, Kennet, Pennsbury, New Garden, London Britain, New London, Londonderry, East and West Nottingham, Oxford, and West Fallowfield, the elections to be held at Chatham, "formerly called the Half-way House;" the Third District included the townships of West Whiteland, East and West Caln, West Nantmeal, East and West Bradford, Newlin, East Fallowfield, and Sadsbury, the elections to be held at the sign of the "Pennsylvania Arms," at the house of John Culbertson, Esq., in the township of East Caln; and the Fourth District was composed of the townships of Charles-

town, Tredyffrin, Uwchlan, Pikeland, Vincent, Coventry, East Nantmeal, East Whiteland, Goshen, Westtown, and Willistown, the elections to be held at the Yellow Springs, in Pikeland. The "Pennsylvania Arms" above referred to was in what is now East Brandywine township, the Brandywines having originally formed a part of East Caln.

This division of the county does not appear to have been satisfactory, as on the 17th of September, 1786, an act of Assembly was passed reciting that the former division was found to be inconvenient, and redistricting the county in the following manner: The First District to include the townships of Goshen, East and West Bradford, Westtown, Concord, Thornbury, Birmingham, Edgemont, Easttown, Willistown, Bethel, Kennet, Pennsbury, Newlin, and East Fallowfield, the elections to be held at the new court-house in the township of Goshen. This was after or about the time the county-seat was removed to near the Turk's Head tavern, in Goshen township, and before the locality was dignified with the name of West Chester. The Second District to include the townships of Tredyffrin, East and West Whiteland, East and West Caln, East and West Nantmeal, Charlestown, Uwchlan, Pikeland, Vincent, and Coventry, the elections to be held at the Red Lion, in Uwchlan; the third district to include the townships of Londongrove, London Britain, Londonderry, New London, New Garden, East and West Marlborough, East and West Nottingham, Oxford, West Fallowfield, and Sadsbury, the elections to be held at Chatham; and the Fourth District comprised the townships now belonging to Delaware County, except Concord, Edgemont, Bethel, Birmingham, and Thornbury, the elections to be held at the house of Mary Withy, in Chester.

Delaware County was erected in the year 1789, and constituted one election district, and took off substantially the above-mentioned Fourth District, and the townships in the First District included in the new county, leaving Chester County with three districts, each comprising twelve townships, and voting respectively at West Chester, Red Lion, and Chatham. These districts were numbered the First, Second, and Third, but were more commonly known by the names of their places of voting, as the West Chester, Red Lion, and Chatham districts.

It will be observed that Chester County, after Delaware County was struck off, contained thirty-six townships. Some of these were, however, quite large, and have been since divided and subdivided. The election districts thus remained until 1797, when an act of Assembly was passed forming the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. The Fourth District comprised West Caln, Sadsbury, East Fallowfield, and West Fallowfield, the elections to be held at the house of James Hollis, in East Fallowfield (now Humphreyville). The Fifth District comprised East Nottingham, West Nottingham, Upper Oxford, and Lower Oxford, the elections to be held at the house of Samuel Hood, on or near the line between the townships of Oxford and Nottingham (now borough of Oxford); the Sixth District comprised East Nantmeal, Coventry, and Vincent, the elections to be held at the school-house near Pughtown; and the Seventh District comprised Charlestown (then including Schuylkill), Easttown, Tredyffrin, Willistown, and East Whiteland, the elections to be held at the house of Richard Robinson, in Tredyffrin township.

In 1798, Honeybrook, West Nantmeal (then including Wallace), and Brandywine were constituted the Eighth District, the elections to be held at the stone school-house near the Brandywine Manor meeting-house.

The grounds around the church were appropriated on election days by sutlers, and as "Old Rye" was plentiful and freely imbibed, patriotism became frequently demonstrative, and good Democrats and Federalists alike were the cause of scenes which ill comported with the surroundings.

The Ninth District, composed of the townships of Pennsbury, Kennet, East Marlborough, and Newlin, was formed in 1803, the elections to be held at the house of Joseph Peirce, in East Marlborough, commonly known by the name of the Red Lion tavern.

In 1804 all that part of West Caln that lay north of what was called Culbertson's road, to where it intersects the old Lancaster road, was annexed to the Eighth District; but the act was repealed the next year (1805), when Sadsbury and West Caln were separated from the Fourth District and erected into the Tenth District, the elections to be held at the house of John Sloan, then occupied by John Jones, inn-keeper, in Sadsbury township.

In 1808, New London (then including Franklin) and London Britain were erected into the Eleventh District, the elections to be held at the house of John Menough, at New London Cross-roads (now the village of New London). This point was for a long time known in common parlance throughout the county as the "Cross-roads."

In 1810, West Bradford and Newlin were constituted the Twelfth District, the elections to be held at James Chamberlain's, in Marshallton. In the same year the elections in the Fourth District, which had been reduced to West Fallowfield and East Fallowfield, were directed to be thereafter held at the house of John Black, commonly known by the name of the Gum Tree tavern, and then occupied by William Gilliland.

In 1814 the elections in the Eighth District, composed of Honeybrook, West Nantmeal, and Brandywine, were removed from the school-house at Brandywine Manor church to the house occupied by Jacob Hower, inn-keeper, in Brandywine.

In 1818 all of East Nottingham lying south of what was called the Nottingham road was attached to the New London district for election purposes, and in the same year the elections in the Sixth District, composed of East Nantmeal, Coventry, and Vincent, which had been theretofore held at the school-house near Pughtown, were removed to the house of John Everhart, in Pughtown.

In 1820, East Caln and West Whiteland were formed into the Thirteenth District, and the elections directed to be held at the house of Jesse Evans, in Downingtown. In the same year Penn township, which had been erected in 1817, was attached to the New London election district. The next year (1821) West Whiteland was reattached to the Second District, which held its elections at the Red Lion (now Lionville). This district was then composed of Uwchlan, Pikeland, and West Whiteland. The same year (1821) Honeybrook was formed into the Fourteenth Dis-

trict, and the elections directed to be held at the house of Samuel Bear.

In 1822 five new election districts were formed,—the Fifteenth, composed of Vincent and Pikeland, the elections to be held at Frederick Sheeder's, in Vincent; the Sixteenth, composed of East Nantmeal (which then included Warwick), the elections to be held at Warwick school-house; the Seventeenth, composed of East Fallowfield, the elections to be held at the inn of Robert Young; the Eighteenth, composed of West Nantmeal (which then included Wallace), the elections to be held at the house of John Smith; and the Nineteenth, composed of West Caln, the elections to be held at the public-house of John Marsh.

In 1823 three new districts were formed,—the Twentieth, composed of the township of Charlestown (which then included Schuylkill), the elections to be held at the house of Robert Boyle, inn-keeper; the Twenty-first, composed of Westtown, Thornbury, and Birmingham, the elections to be held at the public-house of Thomas Darlington, at Darlington's Corner; and the Twenty-second, composed of Upper Oxford, the elections to be held at the house of Jacob Hopple. In the same year the elections in West Fallowfield, which had become a separate district in 1822 by the detaching of East Fallowfield, were removed from the Gum Tree to the house of Samuel Futhey, and that part of East Nottingham south of the Nottingham road, which in 1818 had been attached to the New London district for election purposes, was restored to the district voting at Oxford.

In 1824 the law creating the district of Westtown, Thornbury, and Birmingham was repealed, and those townships were restored to the West Chester district, from which they had been taken; but in 1825 they were again constituted a separate district, and became the Twenty-second, Upper Oxford being numbered the Twenty-first.

In 1826, Kennet township was separated from the Ninth District, and became the Twenty-third, voting at the house of Harlan Gause, in Kennet Square.

In 1825 the elections in Coventry were directed to be held at Jacob Ecker's school-house; in 1826 at the house of Chestnut Patterson; in 1828 at the house of Matthias Geist; and in 1829 at the house of Christian Funk.

In 1828 three new districts were formed,—the Twenty-fourth, composed of New Garden, which was detached from the Chatham district, the elections to be held at Jacob Taylor's inn; the Twenty-fifth, composed of Pikeland, the elections to be held at the public-house of James Bones, at the Yellow Springs; and the Twenty-sixth, composed of Schuylkill, which had been formed a new township in 1826 by the division of Charlestown, the elections to be held at the house of Abijah Stephens, soon afterwards of William Dewees, sign of the "Bull." By the detaching of Pikeland as a district from Vincent, the latter became also a separate district, and the elections were directed to be held at the house of Conrad Brodie, late Keely's.

In 1833, West Marlborough was detached from the Chatham district and constituted the Twenty-seventh District, the elections to be held at the public-house of Hayes Clark, at Doe Run.

In 1834, West Whiteland was created the Twenty-eighth District, the elections to be held at the house of George Boyer, at Oakland. This reduced the old Red Lion district (which originally embraced the whole of the northern part of Chester County) to one township, that of Uwchlan, which remains the Second District.

In 1835 three new districts were formed,—the Twenty-ninth, composed of West Nottingham, the elections to be held at the house of Joseph Kirk; the Thirtieth, composed of Londonderry, the elections to be held at the house of Jacob Reese; and the Thirty-first, composed of the township of West Vincent, the elections to be held at the Birch Run school-house; and the elections in East Vincent were directed to be thereafter held at the house of George Christman, Jr., on the Ridge road.

In 1836 the elections in West Nantmeal were removed to the Indiantown school-house.

In 1838 two districts were created,—the Thirty-second, composed of East Whiteland, the elections to be held at the house known as the "General Wayne Inn," and the Thirty-third, composed of the township of Penn, the elections to be held at the house of James M. Aitkens; and the elections in Kennet were directed to be thereafter held at the house of Harlan Gause, known as the "Columbian Inn," in Kennet Square.

In 1839 three districts were created,—the Thirty-fourth, composed of London Britain, the elections to be held at the house of James Mackey; the Thirty-fifth, composed of Willistown, the elections to be held at the house of John Kimes, in Sugartown; and the Thirty-sixth, composed of East Pikeland, the elections to be held at the "Boarding-School Inn," kept by Willis J. Murker, in Kimberton; West Pikeland to continue to vote at the Yellow Springs. The elections in East Whiteland were directed to be held at the White Horse.

The Ninth District, which, after the erection of Kennet as a separate district, was composed of East Marlborough, Pennsbury, and Newlin, voting at the new Red Lion, was in 1840 separated into three districts,—the Thirty-seventh, composed of Pennsbury, the elections to be held at the house of Joseph Lancaster, called "Pennsbury Inn;" the Thirty-eighth, composed of Newlin, the elections to be held at the Brandywine school-house; and East Marlborough to remain the Ninth District, the elections to be held at the Union Hotel, in Unionville. Easttown and East Bradford were also, in the same year (1840), made separate districts, Easttown being constituted the Thirty-ninth, the elections to be held at the house of Philip Kirk, sign of the "Leopard," and East Bradford the Fortieth, the elections to be held at the Black Horse tavern, on the Strasburg road. The elections in Charlestown were also directed to be thereafter held at the school-house near Major Little's.

Birmingham was constituted the Forty-first District in 1841, the elections to be held at the "Dilworthtown Inn;" and in the same year the elections in Honeybrook were removed to the Octagonal school-house, on the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike-road.

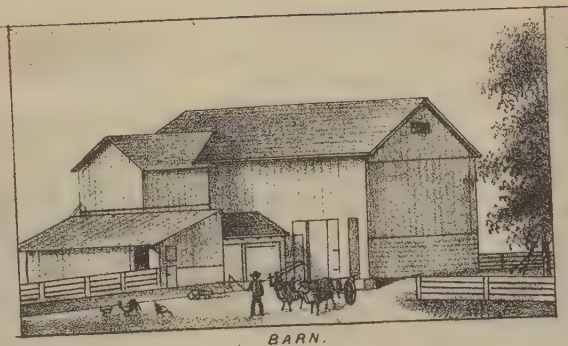
In 1841 the township of Coventry was divided into North Coventry and South Coventry, and in 1842 North Coventry was constituted the Forty-second Election District, the elections to be held at the Halcyon school-house.

"SYLVANIA."

RESIDENCE OF EZRA MICHENER, M.D.,

NEW GARDEN.

Caskey, Eng.



BARN.

In 1843 the elections in Tredyffrin township, which was all that then remained of the old Paoli district, were removed to the hotel at New Centreville. The elections in West Nantmeal were also removed to the house occupied by Rudolph Huzzard. In the same year the elections in East Nantmeal were removed to the Union school house, and Warwick township, erected the previous year by the division of East Nantmeal, became the Forty-third Election District.

In 1844 the township of Brandywine was divided into West Brandywine and East Brandywine, and the elections in East Brandywine, which became the Forty-fourth District, were directed to be held at the house of Levi Alison.

In the same year the township of North Coventry was divided by the erection of East Coventry from its territory, and East Coventry became the Forty-fifth District. The elections in North Coventry were removed to Scheetz's school-house. The famous old Pughtown district, the Sixth, became, by the formation of new districts, reduced to the single small township of South Coventry.

The elections in New London were in 1844 directed to be thereafter held at the public-house of Benjamin Seal, and in 1847 the place of holding elections in West Nantmeal was again removed to Indiantown school-house.

In 1848 the following changes of place of holding elections took place: West Caln to Sandy Hill school-house, West Nottingham to house of Lewis Melrath, and Pennsbury to school-house No. 2.

In 1849 the borough of Phœnixville was erected, and became the Forty-sixth Election District. In the same year the place of holding elections in West Brandywine was changed to the Union school-house.

Pocopson township was formed in 1849 from parts of four adjoining townships, and in 1850 became the Forty-seventh Election District, the elections to be held at the house of Holton C. Yarnall, in Locust Grove. This, in 1852, was changed to the "Pocopson Inn."

In 1852, West Nantmeal township was divided by decree of court, and the southern division thereof erected into a new township, called Springton. The next year the Legislature changed the name from Springton to Wallace, which it has since borne. The elections in West Nantmeal, which remained the Eighteenth District, were directed to be held at Allen's school-house, and the elections in Wallace, which became the Forty-eighth District, at the Indiantown school-house.

In the same year (1852) the township of New London was divided, and the township of Franklin erected from its eastern and southeastern part, and constituted the Forty-ninth Election District, the elections to be held at the house of Abitha Kimble, in the village of Kimbleville.

Valley township was formed from parts of Sadsbury, East Caln, West Caln, and West Brandywine—the larger part of its territory being taken from the first two townships—in the year 1853, and the elections directed to be held at the public school-house in Coatesville. It became the Fiftieth District.

The township of West Fallowfield was divided in 1854, and the eastern division called Highland. The elections in West Fallowfield, which remained the Fourth District, were directed to be held at the "Cochranville Inn," and in Highland, which became the Fifty-first District, at the house of Samuel Futhey, where the elections had theretofore been held for the old township. In the same year the elections in East Brandywine were directed to be held at Guthrieville Hall, and the borough of Hopewell was made the Fifty-second Election District.

In 1857, Elk township was constituted from the southwestern part of East Nottingham, and became the Fifty-third District, the elections to be held at the house of John D. Wherry.

In 1858, Uwchlan township was divided, and the northern division called Upper Uwchlan, the elections to be held at the house of Jacob Beerbower (Eagle Hotel). It became the Fifty-fourth Election District. The lower division retained the name of Uwchlan, and continued the Second District, voting at the house of Cyrus Jacobs, in Lionville.

In 1867 the borough of Springville was incorporated, and became the Fifty-fifth Election District. Its name was subsequently changed to Spring City.

In the same year the borough of Coatesville was incorporated from Valley township, and the elections in the said township and borough were directed to be held at schoolhouse No. 7, in Coatesville, the former place of holding the elections having been sold.

Caln township was erected in 1868 from parts of Valley and East Caln, and became the Fifty-sixth District.

In 1871 the elections in Valley township were changed from school-house No. 7, in Coatesville, to school-house No. 5, in Valley township. Coatesville retained the name of the Fiftieth District, and Valley became the Fifty-seventh District.

The borough of Parkesburg was incorporated in 1872, and the borough of Atglen in 1875, both taken from Sadsbury township, and they became respectively the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Districts.

Sadsbury township was divided in 1878, and the western division thereof, called West Sadsbury, became the Sixtieth District.

POST-OFFICES.

The following is a list of the post-offices in Chester County, arranged in the order of their establishment, giving the dates when established, names of first postmasters, and noting the changes that have been made, and also giving the names of some that have been discontinued.

In addition to the post-offices located within the limits of the county, a list is given of offices outside but near to its borders, at which residents of the county receive, or have in the past received, their mail matter.

Names of Offices.	*When Established.*	*First Postmasters.*
1. Downingtown	April 1, 1798	Hunt Downing.
2. Cochranville	Jan. 1, 1803	James Hollis.
3. New Garden	Jan. 1, 1803	Gilbert Pritchard.
4. New London	Jan. 2, 1803	John W. Cunningham.

This office was first called "New London Cross-roads," and the name changed to "New London," Oct. 27, 1847.

5. Chatham	April 1, 1803	Robert Miller.
6. Kennet Square	July 1, 1803	Benjamin Taylor.
7. West Chester	Jan. 1, 1804	Cromwell Pearce.
8. Spread Eagle	April 1, 1804	John Leter.
9. White Horse	Oct. 1, 1804	Edward Porter.
10. Oxford	July 1, 1805	David Dickey.
11. Marshallton	July 1, 1805	Abraham Baily.
12. Pughtown	Jan. 1, 1806	David Townsend.
13. Londongrove	Jan. 1, 1810	Leah Pusey.

Names of Offices.	*When Established.*	*First Postmasters.*
14. Coatesville	April 1, 1812	Moses Coates.
15. Jennerville	Dec. 22, 1814	Josiah Ankrim.

This office was first named and known as "Jennersville, or Londonderry." The latter name was dropped prior to 1820, and "Jennerville" adopted.

16. Chester Springs	Jan. 1, 1815	Maxwell Kincaird.

This office was first called "Yellow Springs." The name was changed to "Chester Springs," April 5, 1827, and Henry Olwine appointed postmaster.

17. Black Horse	Jan. 15, 1816	Wallace Boyd.

This office was first called "Black Horse Tavern," and the name changed to "Black Horse," Nov. 19, 1818. It was discontinued July 21, 1853, and re-established June 23, 1856.

18. Brandywine Manor	Oct. 23, 1816	David Denny.
19. Frazer	Dec. 22, 1819	Joseph Philips.

This office was first called "East Whiteland," and the name changed to "Frazer," Jan. 21, 1830, and Jacob T. Minster appointed postmaster. It was first located at what was known as the "Steamboat," on the Lancaster turnpike, but in August, 1861, it was removed to its present location at Frazer Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

20. Kimberton	Jan. 15, 1820	Emmor Kimber.
21. Valley Forge	Jan. 16, 1820	John Workizer.
22. Berwyn	Jan. 18, 1820	Chalkley A. Jarrett.

This office was first called "Reeseville," and that continued to be the name until Oct. 24, 1877, when it was changed to "Berwyn," and Isaac A. Cleaver appointed postmaster.

23. Unionville	Dec. 5, 1820	William Sharpe.
24. Warren Tavern	Dec. 7, 1820	Charles Fahnestock.
25. Vincent	Feb. 13, 1821	Peter Miller.
26. Dilworthtown	March 30, 1822	William Speakman.
27. Mount Vernon	March 1, 1823	Joseph Dickey.
28. Russellville	March 15, 1823	Jacob Hopple.
29. Gum Tree	April 21, 1823	Samuel McCann.

This office was first called "Clingan's," but changed to "Gum Tree," June 30, 1834, and Stephen B. Cochran appointed postmaster.

30. Kemblesville	Aug. 16, 1823	George Kemble.
31. McWilliamstown	Jan. 26, 1824	John T. Walton.

The name of this office was changed to "Youngsburg," Aug. 2, 1845, and changed back to "McWilliamstown," Dec. 30, 1847, and is now discontinued.

32. Warwick	Feb. 7, 1824	Lewis Evans.

This office was first established at "St. Mary's," and so called until July 23, 1868, when the name was changed to "Warwick."

33. Uwchlan	March 11, 1825	Isaac Evans.
34. Sadsburyville	April 22, 1825	John Kendig.
35. Strickersville	May 23, 1825	John M. Harman.
36. Goshenville	Nov. 4, 1825	A. S. Williams.
37. West Whiteland	April 4, 1826	Levi Evans.

The name of this office was changed to "Belvidere," July 14, 1843, and on March 11, 1850, changed back to "West Whiteland."

38. Lionville	May 26, 1826	William Rogers.
39. West Vincent	May 26, 1826	Samuel Kirk.

This office was first called "East Nantmeal." The name was changed to "West Vincent," March 25, 1843, and David West appointed postmaster, and changed back again to "East Nantmeal," April 22, 1843, and James Leighton appointed postmaster, and back to "West Vincent," April 7, 1846, and Jacob Ludwick appointed postmaster.

40. Paoli	Dec. 9, 1826	Joshua Evans.
41. Schuylkill	Dec. 31, 1826	Thomas Matlack.
42. Doe Run	Feb. 27, 1827	Hayes Clark.
43. Honeybrook	March 7, 1827	John Lewis.
44. Setzler's Store	Dec. 31, 1827	Frederick Setzlor.
45. Parkersville	Jan. 1, 1828	John Parker, Jr.
46. Wagontown	Jan. 30, 1828	Joseph Hughs.
47. Marsh	March 25, 1828	Watters Dewees.

This office was discontinued Nov. 12, 1851, and re-established April 22, 1864.

48. West Grove	June 23, 1828	James Kelton.

The name of this office was changed to "West Grove Station," March 12, 1864, and back to "West Grove," Jan. 26, 1877.

49. Phœnixville	July 22, 1828	Lewis W. Richards.
50. Long	Nov. 25, 1828	Samuel E. Williams.
51. Avondale	Dec. 29, 1828	Jacob Lindley.
52. Atglen	Jan. 21, 1830	Isaac G. Israel.

This office was first called "Israel's Mills," and retained that name until March 15, 1842, when it was changed to "Penningtonville," and that was changed to "Atglen," Feb. 2, 1876.

53. Parkesburg	April 14, 1830	Nathan Frame.

The first name of this office was "Fountain Inn," which it retained until May 3, 1836, when it was changed to "Parkesburg," and Jacob Taylor appointed postmaster.

54. Embreeville	May 11, 1830	William Embree.
55. Swan (Sadsbury township)	May 7, 1830	James Dickinson.

This office was discontinued July 24, 1843.

56. Hopewell Cotton-Works	Aug. 26, 1830	Samuel J. Dickey.
57. Guthrieville	Jan. 7, 1831	James B. Guthrie.
58. Hamorton	Jan. 7, 1831	Abraham Hamor.
59. Thornbury	March 12, 1831	Thomas W. Stephens.
60. Sugartown	Oct. 5, 1831	Joseph H. Pratt.

This office was first called "Williston," and the name changed to "Sugartown," July 7, 1835.

61. Rockville	Jan. 18, 1832	Jacob Happersett.
62. Pickering	Dec. 28, 1833	Robert Hughes.
63. Caln	Dec. 17, 1835	Isaac C. Preston.

This office was discontinued Feb. 23, 1842, and re-established Nov. 8, 1849.

64. Steeleville	Feb. 1, 1841	Thomas Woods.
65. Fremont	March 21, 1844	Amor Carter.

This office was first called "Fountain Green," and the name changed to "Fremont," Aug. 10, 1861, and Isaac S. Kirk then appointed postmaster.

66. Wallace	Oct. 28, 1843	George Stiteler.
67. Londonderry	Jan. 5, 1848	William Fox.
68. Lewisville	Feb. 7, 1848	James B. McDowell.
69. Landenberg	Nov. 17, 1848	Jacob Hobson.

This office was first established as "Chandlerville," and the name changed to "Landenburg," Sept. 20, 1869.

70. Chesterville	Nov. 30, 1848	Milton Shortlidge.
71. Fairville	March 20, 1849	John E. Leonard.
72. Milltown	Sept. 23, 1849	Jesse Matlack.
73. Collamer	Oct. 11, 1849	Thomas Baker.
74. Elk Dale	Nov. 8, 1849	Samuel Hughes.

This office has recently been discontinued.

75. Blue Rock	Dec. 17, 1849	Charles Rettew.
76. Ercildoun	Feb. 12, 1850	Gideon Peirce.
77. Marlborough	April 15, 1850	Bayard Neilds.
78. Hickory Hill	June 18, 1850	Wm. C. Shuler.
79. Hayesville	July 8, 1850	James Hayes.

This office was recently discontinued, and again established as "Townsend."

80. St. Peter's	Feb. 19, 1851	Joseph Millard.
81. Nottingham	Aug. 7, 1851	Daniel Stubbs.

This office was first established as "Fountain Mills," and the name changed to "Nottingham," July 14, 1853.

82. Mortonville	Feb. 6, 1852	Crosby P. Morton.
83. Forestville	May 18, 1852	Thomas W. Harlan.

Discontinued June 4, 1859.

84. Waterloo Mills	Jan. 1, 1853	William Steele.

Discontinued Sept. 25, 1867.

85. Willistown Inn	June 7, 1854	Samuel Sinquet.
86. Thorndale Iron-Works	June 21, 1854	David R. Baugh.
87. East Nantmeal	Feb. 6, 1856	Jesse Ramstine

This office was discontinued April 4, 1865, and re-established July 10, 1874.

88. New Centreville	April 2, 1857	Evans Kendall.
89. Chester Valley	April 25, 1857	Canby Smith.
90. Talbotville	June 19, 1857	Thomas R. Jones.

This office was discontinued Jan. 27, 1875.

91. Glen Roy	Sept. 28, 1857	Jesse B. Kirk.
92. Westtown	March 4, 1859	Marshall A. Taylor.

This office was first called "Street Road," and retained that name until 1880, when it was changed to "Westtown."

93. Elk View	May 30, 1861	Joseph Hodgson.
94. Exton	Sept. 4, 1861	James Beale.
95. Spring City	Sept. 29, 1864	David S. Taylor.
96. Pomeroy	Oct. 13, 1864.	

This office was first called "Buck Run," and the name changed to "Pomeroy," Jan. 17, 1866.

97. Leopard	April 2, 1866	John W. Hayman.
98. Birch Runville	June 10, 1868	Thomas B. Dewees.
99. Toughkenamon	Dec. 8, 1868	William Foote, Jr.
100. Kaolin	Dec. 8, 1868	William Foote, Jr.
101. Glenloch	May 17, 1869	Mrs. Jane Waldron.

This office took the place of "Frazer," which was removed to another location. (See "Frazer.")

102. Wild Briar	May 21, 1869	Levi Allison.
103. Pawling	May 21, 1869	M. J. Ramsey.
104. Willowdale	May 21, 1869	Joseph S. Pyle.
105. Valley Creek	May 21, 1869	B. F. Stroud.

This office was discontinued Jan. 18, 1871.

106. Lincoln University	July 6, 1869	George Rigdon.
107. Glen Moore	Aug. 21, 1869	Jacob S. Rigg.

This office was first called "Norwood," and the name changed to "Glen Moore," July 17, 1874.

108. Barneston	Oct. 21, 1869	David Longacre.
109. Cupola	Oct. 21, 1869	Thomas R. Jones.
110. East Coventry	Oct. 22, 1869	Peter D. Parches.
111. Elk Mills	Oct. 22, 1869	Joseph R. Brown.
112. Milford Mills	Oct. 22, 1869	Evan B. Evans.
113. Dorlan's Mills	Jan. 21, 1870	Thomas J. Dorlan.
114. Lenapé	Jan. 21, 1870	John P. Sager.
115. Chrome	April 20, 1870	John T. Williamson.
116. Pocopson.		

This office was originally established as "Painter's Bridge," on Dec. 19, 1870, and the name changed to "Pocopson" on Sept. 2, 1880.

117. Northbrook	Jan. 27, 1871	R. H. Marshall.
118. Suplee	Jan. 27, 1871	Horatio J. Suplee.
119. Norway	Jan. 31, 1871	E. B. Darlington.
120. Martin's Corner	Feb. 24, 1871	Ziba C. Wollarton.
121. Glen Hall	April 10, 1871	William H. Hall.
122. Kelton	April 10, 1871	Robert C. Kelton.
123. Isabella	April 13, 1871	Samuel W. Long.
124. Cambria Station	June 14, 1872	John Oberholtzer.
125. West Pikeland	July 26, 1872	John S. Hines.
126. Rosenvick	July 26, 1872	John C. Ferron.
127. Modena	March 24, 1873	Robert B. Daniels.
128. Nantmeal Village	Feb. 15, 1876	Davis K. Loomis.
129. Valley Glen	Aug. 15, 1876	Frank C. Hooton.

This office was discontinued Feb. 14, 1878.

130. Malvern	Dec. 8, 1876	Lewis K. Reeves.
131. Cedarville	March 26, 1878	D. M. Shaner.

This office was originally called "North Coventry," which was established April 5, 1870.

132. Dugdale	Feb. 19, 1879	John L. Smedley.
133. Cedar Knoll	June 18, 1879	Zebulon W. Davis.
134. Maple Shade	Sept. 24, 1879	Samuel Reese.

This office was discontinued April 19, 1880.

135. Shenkel	June 28, 1880	Lewis L. Bachman.
136. Swan	June 22, 1880	James W. Kerr.

The name of this office was first spelled "Suawn," but changed to "Swan," July 20, 1880.

137. Lyndell	Aug. 30, 1880	James Rea.

Names of Offices.	*When Established.*	*First Postmasters.*
138. Romansville	Oct. 25, 1880	T. W. Baldwin.
139. Cloud	Jan. 20, 1881	Thomas H. Smedley.
140. Townsend	Feb. 18, 1881	Henry Powley.
This office takes the place of that formerly known as "Hayesville."		
141. Mendenhall	March 14, 1881	Geo. M. Thomson.
142. Matthews	March 25, 1881	James Lunis.
143. Talcose	June, 1881	W. Cunningham.
This office takes the place of Valley Glen.		

Post-offices outside of Chester County, at which residents of the county receive their mail:

IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

1. Cains	July 5, 1828	John Cain.
2. Octorara	July 19, 1833	Benjamin Kent.
This office was established as "Andrew's Bridge," and the name changed to "Octorara," Feb. 25, 1850.		
3. Christiana	Aug. 8, 1849	Frederick Zarracher.
4. Cambridge	Jan. 30, 1851	John W. Irwin.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1. Pottstown	March 11, 1821	Jesse Thomas.
2. King of Prussia.		
3. Boyer's Ford	March 25, 1844	David Gow.
4. Limerick Station.		
Previous to April, 1866, this office was called "Limerick Bridge."		

IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

1. Edgemont	Feb. 25, 1823	Lewis Verdries.
2. Chads' Ford	Jan. 21, 1843	Isaac Watkins.
3. Cheyney	Feb. 23, 1859	Charles H. Cheyney.

IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE.

1. Newark	June 1, 1808	John Macbeth.
2. Centreville	Dec. 8, 1827	Ezekiel Baily.
3. McClellandsville	Feb. 19, 1853	Wm. Crumpton.
4. Hockessin	Dec. 26, 1863	Jane J. Griffith.
5. Yorklyn	June 13, 1873	Wm. S. Moore.

IN CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

1. Brick Meeting-house	Jan. 1, 1803	Ellis Chandlee.
2. Rising Sun	Jan. 1, 1803	David Cummings.

LIST OF POSTMASTERS OF THE POST-OFFICE AT WEST CHESTER, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Cromwell Pearce, Jan. 1, 1804; Job B. Remington, Jan. 1, 1811; Joseph Pearce, Feb. 29, 1812; John W. Townsend, June 4, 1814; Jesse Kersey, Feb. 23, 1827; John W. Townsend, Feb. 28, 1828; John Newlin, Feb. 9, 1829; Edward S. Price, Jan. 15, 1833; Samuel C. Jefferis, Feb. 19, 1841; Hickman James, June 5, 1841; John McGinley, May 10, 1843; George M. Yard, Nov. 13, 1846; James Bayard Wood, May 2, 1849; William A. Moore, May 23, 1853; Gibbons Gray, June 3, 1858; Dr. Franklin Taylor, May 11, 1861; Maj. William B. Darlington, June 3, 1865; George A. Mercer, Jan. 31, 1877.

The postmasters of West Chester were appointed by the Postmaster-General until 1849, since which time they have been appointed by the President. J. B. Wood was the first Presidential appointment.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THIS sect arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, George Fox, their acknowledged founder, having been born in 1624. The name of Quakers was given to them in derision, and they are perhaps as well known by that term to this day as by that of Friends. They even accepted it themselves so far as to style themselves "the people called Quakers" in all official documents published to the world at large. The early form of marriage certificates contained the expression "the people of God called Quakers," but in 1734 the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania and New Jersey agreed "that y° words *of God* in marriage certificates between People and Called Quakers be left out of that form for the future." In 1806 the expression was changed to the "Religious Society of Friends."

There have been schisms and divisions in this society as well as in others, the most important of which occurred in 1827, since which one body has been styled "Orthodox" and the other "Hicksite" Friends or Quakers. The last were so called from Elias Hicks, a leading minister among them. Neither body claims the distinctive title applied to it, but simply that of "Friends."

The organization and subordination of the meetings of Friends are as follows:

One or more meetings for worship constitute a Preparative Meeting.

One or more Preparative Meetings constitute a Monthly Meeting.

Several Monthly Meetings constitute a Quarterly Meeting.

Several Quarterly Meetings constitute a Yearly Meeting.

Meetings of any kind are established as an outgrowth and by the authority of a superior meeting. The Monthly Meetings are the principal executive branch of the society, and keep regular and voluminous minutes of their proceedings. To trace the history of the meetings in Chester County it is necessary to go back to the first settlement of the province, and in some cases outside of our present State limits. All our meetings except one belong to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but some others will be mentioned. The following is given as a synopsis of meetings:

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERLY MEETING, 1682.

RADNOR OR HAVERFORD MONTHLY MEETING, 1684.

Haverford, 1683.
Radnor, 1686.
Valley, 1714.

CHESTER (NOW CONCORD) QUARTERLY MEETING, 1683.

CHESTER MONTHLY MEETING, 1681.

Chester, 1675.
Springfield, 1686.
Providence, 1696.
Middletown, 1686.

DARBY MONTHLY MEETING, 1684.

Darby, 1683 (?).

CONCORD MONTHLY MEETING, 1684.

Chichester, 1683.
Concord, 1685.

GOSHEN MONTHLY MEETING, 1722.
Goshen, 1702.
Newtown, 1696.
Willistown, 1784.
Whiteland, 1816.
Malvern, 1880 (O.).

BIRMINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING, 1815.
Birmingham, 1690.
West Chester, 1810.

WESTERN QUARTERLY MEETING, 1758.

NEWARK (NOW KENNET) MONTHLY MEETING, 1686.
New Castle, 1684.
Newark, 1686.
Kennet, 1707.
Wilmington, 1737.
Marlborough, 1801.
Kennet Square, 1812.
Unionville, 1845 (H.).

NEW GARDEN MONTHLY MEETING, 1718.
New Garden, 1712.
West Grove, 1787.
London Britain, 1834 (O.).
Mill Creek, 1838 (H.).

LONDONGROVE MONTHLY MEETING, 1792.
Londongrove, 1714.
Fallowfield, 1792.

FALLOWFIELD MONTHLY MEETING, 1811.
Fallowfield, 1792.
Doe Run, 1805.

PENNSGROVE MONTHLY MEETING, 1842.
Pennsgrove, 1820.
Oxford, 1879 (H.).
Homeville, 1839 (H.).

CENTRE MONTHLY MEETING, 1808.
Centre, 1687.
Hockessin, 1730.

CALN QUARTERLY MEETING, 1800.

BRADFORD MONTHLY MEETING, 1737.
Bradford, 1719.
Caln, 1716.
West Caln, 1756.
Romansville, 1846 (H.).

SADSBURY MONTHLY MEETING, 1738.
Sadsbury, 1723.
E. Sadsbury, 1810.
Lampeter, 1732.

UWCHLAN MONTHLY MEETING, 1763.
Uwchlan, 1712.
Nantmeal, 1739.
Pikeland, 1758.
Downingtown, 1784.

BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING.

NOTTINGHAM QUARTERLY MEETING, 1819.

NOTTINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING, 1730.
E. Nottingham, 1705.
W. Nottingham, 1719.
Elk, 1825.

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING,

as it is now styled, was established in 1681. It was formerly the "Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey," and was held alternately at Burlington and Philadelphia until 1760.

CHESTER MEETING.

Robert Wade settled at Upland in 1675, and in that year William Edmundson, a traveling minister, held a meeting there. A meeting was probably held regularly after 1677, by which time several other Friends had arrived in the neighborhood.

As the early history of our county is closely connected with the history of this meeting, some further notes will be given from the records.

CHESTER MONTHLY MEETING.

A session of Burlington Monthly Meeting was "held at Upland, in the house of Robert Wade, the 15th of the 9th month, 1681," but the first meeting of the kind, held by Friends of the Western Shore alone, is set forth in the following minutes:

"the 10 day of y^e^ 11 month, 1681.

"A monthly meeting of frends belonging to marcus hooke & vpland held then at Robert Wad's house."

"the 14 day of y^e^ 12 month, 1681.

"A monthly meeting heeld by frends at marcus hooke."

No other meeting mentioned until

"the 9th day of y^e^ 3d mo. 1682.

"A monthly meeting held then by freends belonging to marcus hooke & vpland at Robert Wad's house."

No business appears to have been transacted up to this time. The next date is

"the 3 day of y^e^ 6th month 1682.

"A monthly meeting held then by frends belonging to marcus hooke *alis* Chechester & vpland and y^e^ adioyning Inhabetants, at Robert Wad's house.

"At this meeting William Clayton juner and elezebeth bezor, both living at Chechester have declared their Intentions of marriage: & its ordered by the meeting that morgan druet & Robert Wade doe make enquirey conserning them & give it in to y^e^ next monthly meeting."

"At the monthly meeting at vpland the 11th 7 mo. 1682.

"Large paper booke, unruled, being fitt for the servise of monthly and quarterly meetings is to be procured against the next monthly meeting, & Robt. Wade is desired to get the said booke."

It was then agreed and ordered for . . .

"The monthly meetings for men & women to be the first second day of the week in every month at Robt. Wade's house.

"Wm. Clayton & Elizabeth Bezor did again present their former intentions of marriage, but friends findeing that her parents were absent and had not their consent for such proceedings, nor certificate of her clearness from other men, did advise these parties to waite further untill all things be cleared according to the practise of friends and good order of truth."

The following are the headings of the monthly minutes succeeding the above:

"At the men's meeting at Upland the: 2: day of the 8: month: 82." "At the men's meeting at Vpland the 6th of 9 mo. 82." "At our men and women's meeting at Chester the: 1: of: 11 month: 82."

These entries are from the original minutes, and not from the inaccurate copy made by Thomas Chalkley about the year 1711, in which he gave the word *Chester* instead of Upland, besides many other changes.*

At the first Quarterly Meeting held at Chester, 12th month 4, 1683–4, it was again "ordered y^t^ Chester Monethly meateing be held on y^e^ first second Day of Eaverey Moneth." In 1695 the time was changed to one week earlier.

* The old book appears to bear this inscription, though very dim with age: "The Register Booke belonging to Marcus hook and Upland Meeting, y^e^ 3d of y^e^ 6 month 1681."

The meeting was for some time held at Chester, perhaps at Robert Wade's house; but at a meeting held 12th month 7, 1686, it was "order'd y^t^ y^e^ monthly meeting from hence forth be kept at Walter fosett's house untell farther order." Thus it continued until 1693, when it began to circulate at the houses of John Simcock, in Ridley, Robert Vernon, Thomas and Randall Vernon, John Edge, George Maris, Caleb Pusey, Joseph Stedman, and Bartholomew Coppock. After 1700 it circulated more at the meeting-houses, finally becoming settled at Providence.

At a Quarterly Meeting held 6th month 1, 1687, it was "Agreed that there be a monthly meeting kept up in the woods for the service of ffriends & truth, in those partes, as Newtown, Marple, Springfield, over Providence, Middletowne, & Edgment." It does not appear, however, that any such meeting was kept up as distinct from Chester Monthly Meeting.

Friends of Aston belonged at first to Chester Monthly Meeting, but in 1696 were allowed to join with Chichester and Concord Monthly Meeting.

In 1721 the number of meetings had increased to seven, viz.: Chester, Springfield, Providence, Middletown, Goshen, Newtown, and Uwchlan, which met together for the last time 12th month 26, 1721, after which the last three held a separate Monthly Meeting.

At a Monthly Meeting held 11th of 7th month, 1682:

"It was then agreed y^t^ a meeting shall be held for y^e^ service & worship of god every first day at y^e^ court house at Vpland.

"And also agreed that there be three meetings in the week time; the westerne part to meet at Chichester the 5th day of the week, and the middle meeting at Harold at Wm. Woodmansons, the 4th day of the week, and the Eastern meeting at Ridley, at John Simcocks, the 5th day of the week, untill otherwise ordered."

It seems evident that all were to meet together on First days at Upland.

A place of burial was among the early necessities of the settlers, and accordingly we find that at a meeting held at Chester, 1st of 11th month 1682, it was agreed

"that Tho. Cobern & Randel Varnam & Will. Cleton [Clayton] doe see and vew that plase which is ordered for the buriall plase, and to see what wil be the lastingest fence and that which will endure, and to see whether theire be stone to make wales, and to bring it to the next monthly meeting, or to aquint frends betwixt an then if they shall find it needful to set men about it."

Again, 12 mo. 5, 1682, "it was ordered y^t^ John Hastings Richard ffew & Thomas Colborn doe veiw y^e^ Buriall place to considder w^t^ quantity may be meet; alsoe how it may be best fensed about."

The matter not being yet accomplished, at a meeting at Robert Wade's house, 4th month 11, 1683,

"it was agreed that Thomas Brassie, Robert Wade, John Hastings Thomas Colborn & Randle Vernon doe veiw & looke out a piece of Land for a Buriall, & bring in their accompt thereof at y^e^ next months meeting."

At a meeting held 9th month 5, 1683, it was "ordered y^t^ Jo. Hastings & Tho. Vernon doe fence the Buriall ground about, assone as may be."

4 mo. 6, 1687.—"Agreed that Bartholomew Coppock, James Kenerly, Randall Vernon & Caleb Pusey do agree & contract with such workmen or workman as they shall see meet to build a meeting house att Chester 24 foot square & 10 foot high in y^e^ walls & y^t^ y^e^ abovesaid persons do come themselves & the said workmen they agree & give an account thereof to y^e^ next monthly meeting."

10th month 5th, 1687, the "ffeofees chosen in trust for y^e^ purchased land & meeting house at Chester" were John Simcock, John Bristow, Joshua Hastings, Thomas Brassie, Thomas Vernon, Randall Vernon, Caleb Pusey, Edward Carter, Walter Faucet, Mordecai Maddock, Richard Few, and Thomas Martin. To these persons Urin Keen (Jöran Kyn) conveyed, by deed dated the 1st of 1st month following, a lot of ground in Chester, "To the use & behoof of the s^d^ Chester meeting of the people of God called Quakers," for and in consideration of £10 current money of Pennsylvania.

On the 13th of 8th month, 1690, the following persons were appointed to receive subscriptions towards building a meeting-house in Chester: for Upper Providence, Randall Malin; for Middletown, John Worrall and David Ogden; for Edgemont, Thomas Worrilow and James Swaffer; for Springfield, George Maris the younger and Mordecai Maddock; for Marple, Thomas Pearson and Josiah Taylor.

2 mo. 6, 1691.—"Its agreed by this meeting that John Bristow and Caleb Pusey do forthwith agree with & Imploy workmen in the building y^e^ meeting-house at Chester with stone on the place y^t^ was formerly bought for that purpose, the situateing of which, as allso y^e^ manner of Building the same is left to their discretion: And that this meeting do defray the charge of the same so that it exceed not one hundred pounds, and that there be one convenient chimney, at least, and that the s^d^ John Bristow & Caleb Pusey do give account of what they have done at y^e^ next months meeting."

1st month 5, 1693–4, John Simcock, Randall Vernon, Walter Faucet, Robert Barber, and Robert Carter were appointed to meet with John Bristow and Caleb Pusey to examine their accounts, "and also to receive y^e^ Deed of y^e^ Land the s^d^ house stands upon."

At a Quarterly Meeting, 12th month 1, 1696, it was requested

"that the weekly 5th days meeting at Ridley be kept the last 5th day in each month at Chester, which this meeting consents unto."

3 mo. 2, 1698.—"Chester ffriends desiering the weekly meeting to be at Randall Vernons the second 5th day of each month, this meeting doth allow it.

"It's also agreed that the meeting at Thomas Minshalls do joyne with them that day."

3 mo. 3, 1703.—"Ordered by this meeting that Chester week days meeting be at Randall Vernon's every first fifth day in each month, & the other days at Chester Towne."

3 mo. 6, 1706.—"Chester months meeting moveing that whereas their weekly fifth-days meeting haveing been kept once a month at Randall Vernon's house, may for the future be at Chester Towne, which this meeting approves off untill further order."

At Monthly Mtg. 6, 31, 1702.—"Chester meeting proposeth their intentions of purchaseing a burying-place in the town, which this meeting approves of, provided they preserve and keep in Good order the Old Burying-Place."

8 mo. 25, 1703.—Memorandum that "the Deeds of Chester meeting house and Land is in the hands of Randall Vernon."

CHICHESTER MEETING.

At a Monthly Meeting held at Upland, 7th month 11, 1682, it was agreed that there should be a meeting at Chichester on the Fifth day of the week, but it was not until the 1st of 11th month following that

"it was condescended to that friuds at Chichester may hold a meeting there on the first day of the weik for the servis of God untill the next monthly meeting, then to have further aprobation conserning it."

The approbation was doubtless given at the next meeting, but not minuted.

At Quarterly Meeting, 6 mo. 3, 1696.—"Chichester Monthly meeting being called the meeting consents that their weekly meeting be on the 6th day of the week."

12, 1, 1696.—"Chichester Monthly Meeting being called they requesting y^e^ alteration of their weekly meeting to the 5th day as formerly, which this meeting consents unto."

James Browne, by deed of 10th month 4, 1688, conveyed two acres of ground in Chichester to William Clayton, Sr., Philip Roman, Robert Pyle, Jacob Chandler, Joseph Bushell, and John Kingsman, for the use of Friends, whereon a meeting-house was built soon after. It was destroyed by fire 12th month 4, 1768, and rebuilt the following year.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERLY MEETING.

This was established in 1682, and the Welsh settlers in Chester County set up their meetings as branches thereof. This caused some dissatisfaction on the part of the English Friends, and the matter was finally arranged that, after Haverford, Radnor, and Newtown, no other meetings should be set up in this county except by consent of Chester Quarterly Meeting.

HAVERFORD MEETING.

This was probably held as early as 1683.

HAVERFORD MONTHLY MEETING

was first held 10th of 2d month (April), 1684, and included the meetings of Haverford, Merion, and Schuylkill, the latter being held near the present Market Street bridge, Philadelphia.

DARBY MEETING

was doubtless held in 1683. A Monthly Meeting of this name was first held 5th month 2, 1684. Although the families of this meeting spread into other parts, no meeting was ever set up as a branch thereof.

CHESTER QUARTERLY MEETING,

now and since 1800 known as Concord Quarterly Meeting, was held for the first time 12th month 4, 1683–4, at Chester. In 1686 it was agreed to hold the meeting at Walter Faucet's house, in Ridley, but after 1693 it circulated at the houses of Thomas and Randall Vernon, Edward Carter, Joseph Stedman, and Robert Vernon until 1700, when it was settled mostly at Providence meeting-house. In 1716 it was removed to Concord meeting-house.

CONCORD MONTHLY MEETING.

At a Quarterly Meeting at Chester, 12th month 4, 1683–4, it was ordered that "Chechester Monethly Meateing be y^e^ second second day of eavery moneth."

"The fearst monthly meeting held by friends in Chichester on y^e^ 17^th^ of the first month, in y^e^ year 1684.

"William Hews, } John Bezer,
} John Harding."

At a meeting held 4, 9, 1684, a subscription was made to assist Thomas Moore to build a house, in which the following persons joined: John Harding, Morgan Drewitt, Valentine Hollingsworth, William Hews, James Browne, William Clayton, Sr., John Bezer, John Kingsman, and J. C. (Jacob Chandler?).

At a Quarterly Meeting, 6mo. 2, 1686.—"Ordered that y^e^ monthly meeting formerly held at Chechester be from henceforth kept one month at Chechester and one month kept at Concord & y^e^ next monthly meeting to begin at Concord, untill farther order."

For some time it was known as Chichester and Concord Monthly meeting; after 1729 it was held altogether at Concord.

CONCORD MEETING.

At a Quarterly Meeting at Chester, 9th month 1, 1685:

"It is agreed y^t^ y^e^ meeting formerly held at John Gibbons house should from this time forewards be held one first day & one fourth day at John Gibbons' & another first day & fourth day at Nicolas Newland's untill further order."

6 mo. 2, 1686.—"Agreed y^t^ y^e^ meeting formerly ordered to be one first day at Nicolas Newland's and y^e^ other first day at John Gibins's be from this time removed & kept at Nicholas Newlands only, till further order (viz.) y^e^ first & 4th days meeting."

At Mo. Mtg., 4, 13, 1692.—"Margery Gibbins Apeared at this meeting and Apeared more Tender & low then heretofore and desired that diference betwixt her & friends may be ended. At length friends & she concluded to refer the seperate meeting y^t^ they keepe at there house to the determination of the Quarterly meeting, she promiseing to stand & Abide by the Judgment of the Quarterly meeting."

At Quarterly Mtg., 9 mo. 4, 1695.—"Chichester monthly meeting being called it was agreed that Concord meeting which was moveable be now fixed at the new meeting house."

NEWARK MONTHLY MEETING,

now and since 1760 known as Kennet Monthly Meeting, was first held in 1686.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting, 12th month 1, 1685:

"Its agreed y^t^ from henceforth no meeting w^t^ ever relating to y^e^ servise of Truth be set up w^th^ out advising w^th^ & having consent of y^e^ quarterly meeting.

"Agreed y^t^ y^e^ friends of Newcastle County according to their proposition may erect or set up a six weeks meeting as they shall see cause."

The meeting so established does not appear to have been held very regularly for the first year. The first entry in the record is as follows:

"At the Monthly Meeting held at the Widow Welsh's 3mo. —, 1686: Edward Gibbs & Judith Crawford proposed their Intentions of marriage with each other, y^e^ man producing a Certificate from y^e^ monthly meeting in Maryland, signifieing his Clearness There: Valentine Hollingsworth & Robt Vance were appointed to make a further Inquiry."

Although established by consent of Chester Quarterly Meeting, Newark did not at first send re- -ntatives thereto, but every third meeting was conside- . Quarterly Meeting until

3, 6, 1693.—"Its agreed by this meeting y^t^ we join ourselves to Chester Quarterly Meeting (and their Consent we have thereto)."

6 mo. 28, 1687.—"At our Monthly Meeting at ye Widow Welshes, this meeting haveing taken into Consideration ye matter of ye Mans Meeting which hitherto hath been kept at New Castle & finding upon Due Consideration y^t^ it may be more Convenient for ye present that it be kept twice on ye other side of Brandywine and ye third which will be Quarterly Meeting to be kept at New Castle ye first 7^th^ day in Every Month be ye mens meeting. The Meeting Consents y^t^ there shall be a Weekly Meeting about Whitely Creek where friends there shall think fit."

By "man's meeting" they intended the meeting for business, in which the women probably took no part at that date. The Monthly Meeting was mostly held at Valentine Hollingsworth's after 1689, but it circulated to various houses up to 3d month 6, 1704, when

"This meeting Orders that our next Monthly Meeting be held at y^e^ Center w^ch^ is supposed to be at George Harlans ould house."

It was held last at Newark in 1707, but after Centre meeting-house was built it was mostly held there for some

years. At length it became settled at Kennet, and on that account dropped the old name of Newark.

NEW CASTLE MEETING.

The date of the establishment of this meeting has been fixed at 1684. John Hussey, John Richardson, Edward Blake, George Hogg, and Benjamin Swett were members thereof. In 1688 a committee was appointed to view a place for a meeting-house and graveyard.

NEWARK MEETING.

In 1684 a survey of 986 acres was made for Valentine Hollingsworth on Shelpot Creek, in New Castle County, and called "New Worke" in the surveyor's return. Whether that was a corruption of "Newark" or *vice versa* has not been ascertained, but in old documents the meeting was often written "New-Work." Valentine Hollingsworth gave half an acre for a burying-place, 11, 7, 1687, "there being some already buryed in y^e^ spot." A meeting-house was afterwards built, but the meeting ceased to be held there about 1754.

CENTRE MEETING.

10, 7, 1687.—"At y^e^ request of friends beyond Brandywine to have a meeting there this winter season, to which friends is willing and thereto consents."

10, 7, 1689.—"George Harlan Desireing ye Concurrance of ffriends on behalf of ye familys on ye other side of Brandywine for ye holding of a meeting this winter season amongst themselves by reason of the dangerousness of ye ford to which y^e^ meeting agrees and Consents."

George Harlan's later residence was in what is now Pennsbury, but in 1689 it was perhaps farther south.

9, 7, 1702.—"ffriends on ye south side of Brandywine haveing requested y^t^ they may have Every other first day a meeting on their side ye Creek this meeting haveing taken it into Consideration allows thereof and for ye more certain knowledge and settlement of our meeting it is thought Expedient and necessary y^t^ our meetings be kept only at two places viz^t^ at Newark, at Valentine Hollingsworth's, one first day, and on ye other side of Brandywine ye other first day."

In 1708 a meeting-house forty feet by twenty feet was directed to be built, but it does not appear to have been accomplished for some time after.

5, 1, 1710.—"Its agreed upon y^t^ Allphonsus Kirk is to be allowed 7*s*. 6*d*. ℔ acre for what Land y^e^ meeting house have occation for not exceeding six Acres."

9, 3, 1711.—"This meeting appoints George Harlan, Thos. Hollingsworth Allphonsus Kirk and Sam^ll^ Graves to take y^e^ oversight of y^e^ building of y^e^ Center meeting house requesting y^m^ w^th^ all Convenient speed to let out y^e^ work to some workmen in order y^t^ it may be y^e^ more speedily done and return an acc^tt^ to y^e^ next meeting how they proceed."

MIDDLETOWN MEETING.

At a Quarterly Meeting, 3, 3, 1686:

"Agreed y^t^ a meeting be kept at John Boiters upon y^t^ same first day it used to be at Bartholomew Coppocks for y^e^ ease of such y^t^ live westerly in y^e^ woods and y^e^ rest of friends living y^e^ other way upon y^t^ same day to meet at ffrancis Stanfields until further consideration."

3, 4, 1696.—"It is agreed that a meeting be settled at John Bowater's every first and fifth day."

9, 6, 1699.—"The ffriends of John Bowaters meeting Lay their Intentions of Building a meeting house. This meeting constitutes & appoints Philip Roman, Robert Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, George Robinson, John Hood & John Wood to determine the place for that service and make report to y^e^ next Quarterly meeting under all their Hands that it may be entred in this meeting Book."

This committee reported in favor of building upon the land belonging to the said meeting's burying-ground. This was called Middletown Meeting as early as 1702.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING.

See Middletown in 1686. At Quarterly Meeting, 6th month 2, 1686:

"Agreed y^t^ y^e^ meeting at francis Stanfields upon fresh consideration be Removed to Bartholomew Coppock's y^e^ younger, to begin y^e^ next first day and y^e^ 4th day folowing untill friends see cause to remove it."

3 mo. 4, 1696.—"This meeting consents y^t^ the meeting at Bartholomew Coppocks be settled every first and 3d day."

3 mo. 2, 1698.—"Its also agreed that the meeting at Bartholomew Coppocks on the 3d day be on y^e^ 5th day."

12 mo. 6, 1698–9.—"The friends belonging to Springfield meeting propose their intentions of building a meeting house at their grave yard, which this Quarterly meeting Consents unto."

At Chester Mo. Mtg., 8, 25, 1703.—"Memorandum, that the Deeds of the meeting house and Land of Springfield is Lodged in the hands of George Maris, sen'r."

At Quarterly Meeting, 6, 13, 1739, it was ordered that £18 should be paid to Friends of Springfield to help them to defray the charge of rebuilding their meeting-house, the same being the interest on Joseph Need's donation, and paid by his request.

PROVIDENCE MEETING.

At a Quarterly Meeting, 3d month 4, 1696, it is agreed that a meeting be settled at Thomas Minshall's every First and Fourth day.

3, 2, 1698.—"Its also agreed that the meeting at Thomas Minshall's do joyne with them [those who met at Randall Vernon's once a month] on that day."

12, 6, 1698–9.—"The friends belonging to Thomas Minshalls meeting propose their Intention of building a meeting house at the burying ground by Tho: Powells. This meeting upon consideration thereof think fitt to deferr the matter untill the next Quarterly meeting. It being the sense of this meeting that no meeting house be hereafter built upon any new situation without y^e^ advice & consent of the Quarterly meeting."

"This meeting appoints Caleb Pusey, Thomas Worth, John Hood, George Peirce, Nicholas Pyle & Robert Carter to meet with those ffriends belonging to Thomas Minchall's meeting, to view & consider of the most convenient place where to sett the above proposed meeting house."

3 mo. 1, 1699.—"According to the order & request of y^e^ Last Quarterly meeting The friends appointed to inspect into & consider of the most convenient place to build the meeting house to answer that of Tho: Minchall's Do make return under their hands that it is their sense that at the farther end of Thomas Minchall's Land by y^e^ high roade side is the most Convenient place for that service & accordingly this meeting approves of y^e^ same."

6 mo. 5, 1700.—"Ordered that the next Quarterly meeting be held at the new meeting house in Nether Providence."

9 mo. 4, 1700—"Nether Providence ffriends request that their first days & week days meeting be removed from Thomas Minchalls to their new meeting house which this meeting alowes off."

3 mo. 12, 1701.—"Providence meeting requesting that whereas their weekly meeting being the second 5th day of each month at Randel Vernon's it may be removed to the new meeting house, which this meeting doth alow off."

RADNOR MEETING.

This is mentioned as early as 1686, but no house appears to have been built until about 1693.

BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting, 9th mo. 3, 1690:

"Chichester monthly meeting being called, it being moved to this meeting that Concord first days meeting be every fourth first day at

William Brinton's in Birmingham, begining the 23d of this month; also the fourth day following if the said meeting think fitt: this to continue till further order."

At Mo. Mtg., 3mo. 14, 1694.—"The business referr'd to this meeting concerning another meeting at Bromidgam this meeting thinkes fitt it should continew at present as it is."

8 mo. 9, 1704.—"John Bennett and Elizabeth Webb in the behalf of friends, Inhabitants of the uper part of burningham and brandiwine Creek with the advice of the preparative meeting of Concord did Request of this meeting that they might have A meeting att John Bennet's house this winter time because of their farr Living from Concord meeting house. This meeting well waying and considering for the Ease of friends and service of truth did agree and conclude, with the advice of the quarterly meeting, the first meeting to be the third first day in the 9th month next, and so every other first day untill the second first day in the first month following and also every fifth day following Except that fifth day which the preparative meeting is held at Concord, and then to meet together as usiall."

At Mo. Mtg., 12, 3, 1717.—"The friends of the upper part of Burmingham haveing had a meeting for every other first day during the winter seasons and now they saide friends doth request that they may have it the same time all the year about, which this meeting doth alow of it in order to goe to y^e^ quarterly meeting for their approbation."

At Quarterly Meeting, 9, 10, 1718.—"Concord monthly meeting Layd before this meeting a proposall of Burmingham friends of Building themselves a meeting house to whom this meeting Gives Leave provided that they and their monthly meeting can agree on a place to Build it and make report to our next meeting."

12, 9, 1718.—"According to Leave Given at our Last meeting to Burmingham friends to Build themselves a meeting house have signified from their monthly meeting that they have a Greed of a place whercon to Build it which is upon Richard Webbs Land near the Great Road w^ch^ this meeting is satisfied with."

At Mo. Mtg., 9 mo. 6, 1721.—"The friends of Burmingham meeting Layde before this meeting a propousall for sum of their friends belonging to their meeting to be chosen as fefees in trust upon y^e^ account of theire meeting house and ground: it's the mind of this meeting to chouse William Brinton, Joseph Taylor, Philip Taylor, John Bennett, Joseph Brinton and Nicholas ffreed."

BIRMINGHAM MEETING-HOUSE.

To these persons Elizabeth Webb, widow of Richard, conveyed an acre of ground (10, 27, 1721) for £3, and the meeting-house was built by the next year, as the marriage of Joseph Webb and Ann Willis was accomplished therein 7, 13, 1722. It is said to have been built of cedar logs, and was without a chimney or stove for heating it. The date of erection of the western end of the present structure has been fixed at 1765, but Benjamin Hawley notes in his diary (6, 13, 1763) that in the afternoon he "went to the Raising of y^e^ meeting-house." He taught school near by at the time. The house was used as a hospital during the Revolution, as already stated. In 1818 it was enlarged to accommodate the Monthly Meeting. The western wall of the graveyard bears date 1769 in two or more places. A new house has been built by the Orthodox branch of the society.

NEWTOWN MEETING.

At Haverford Monthly Meeting, 11, 14, 1696: "William Lewis and some other friends having proposed to this meeting to settle a meeting at Newtown, they are left to their freedom therein." Afterwards Thomas Jones was ordered "to acquaint friends of Chester Meeting that the meeting lately settled at Newton is done w^th^ y^e^ consent of this meeting, in order to have their approbation therein."

At Chester Quarterly Meeting, 3, 12, 1701:

"This meeting being dissatisfyed that a meeting is sett up at Newtowne without the approbation of this Quarterly meeting, the meeting therefore orders John Blunston & Walter ffaucet to go to Haverford months meeting and request them that the said meeting be not Continued without the approbation of this Q^rly^ meeting."

The subject was taken to the Yearly Meeting, which decided that the meeting should remain as it was, but that "for the future y^e^ said Welsh friends may set up no meeting further w^th^in the said county of Chester without y^e^ approbation" of Chester Quarterly Meeting.

At Chester Mo. Mtg., 1, 25, 1706.—"William Lewis of Newtown appeared att this meeting with Daniel Williamson signifying in the behalfe of their meeting their desier of being joyned to our monthly and quarterly meeting: Ordered that Caleb Pusey and Joseph Baker do attend their next monthly meeting to signiefie our willingness if they consent to it."

2, 29, 1706.—"Caleb Pusey and Joseph Baker makes Report to this meeting that they have been att Haverford monthly meeting According to the order of the Last Monthly Meeting to show our Willingness & to know theirs in Joyning friends of Newtowne meeting to our monthly and Quarterly Meeting and that the friends of Haverford Refers it to farther consideration."

At Quarterly Meeting at Providence, 6, 5, 1706:

"Agreed between Philadelphia Q^rly^ Meeting & this that Newtowne friends shall for the future belong to Chester Monthly Meeting and to this Q^rly^ Meeting."

At Mo. Mtg., 6, 26, 1706.—"This meeting Received a Generall Certificate from Mirion monthly meeting Recomending to the Care of our Monthly Meeting Those Particulars following,—William Lewis, Sen^r^, Lewis Lewis, Evan Lewis, William Lewis, Rice Howell, William Bevan, William Thomas as members of Newtown meeting with Recomendation for Peter Thomas."

5, 28, 1707.—"Newtown meeting desireth that their meeting now kept att Lewis Lewis^s^ may be held att Evan Lewis^s^ which this meeting agrees to and that the friends appointed to attend the Quarterly meeting move itt there for their approbation."

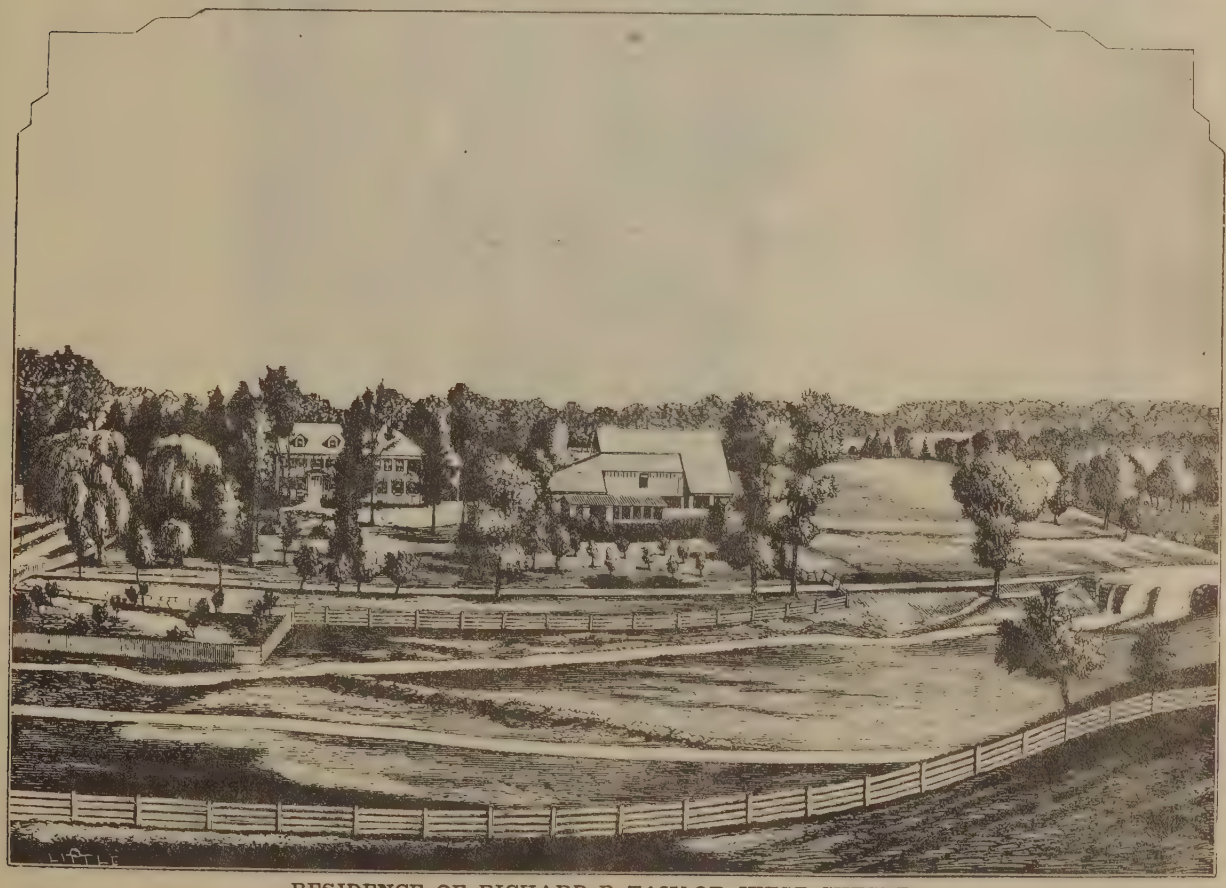
At Mo. Mtg., 8, 30, 1710.—"Newtown meeting Laid before this meeting their Intentions of building a meeting house by friends burial yard in Newtown which this meetting approves of and Requests the approbation of the Quarterly meeting."

8, 29, 1711.—"They also signifie that their meeting house is neare finished and Desire that their meeting may be Removed from Evan Lewis' to the meeting house which this meeting approves of, and in order thereunto this meeting think fitt to Lay it before the Quarterly meeting for their approbation."

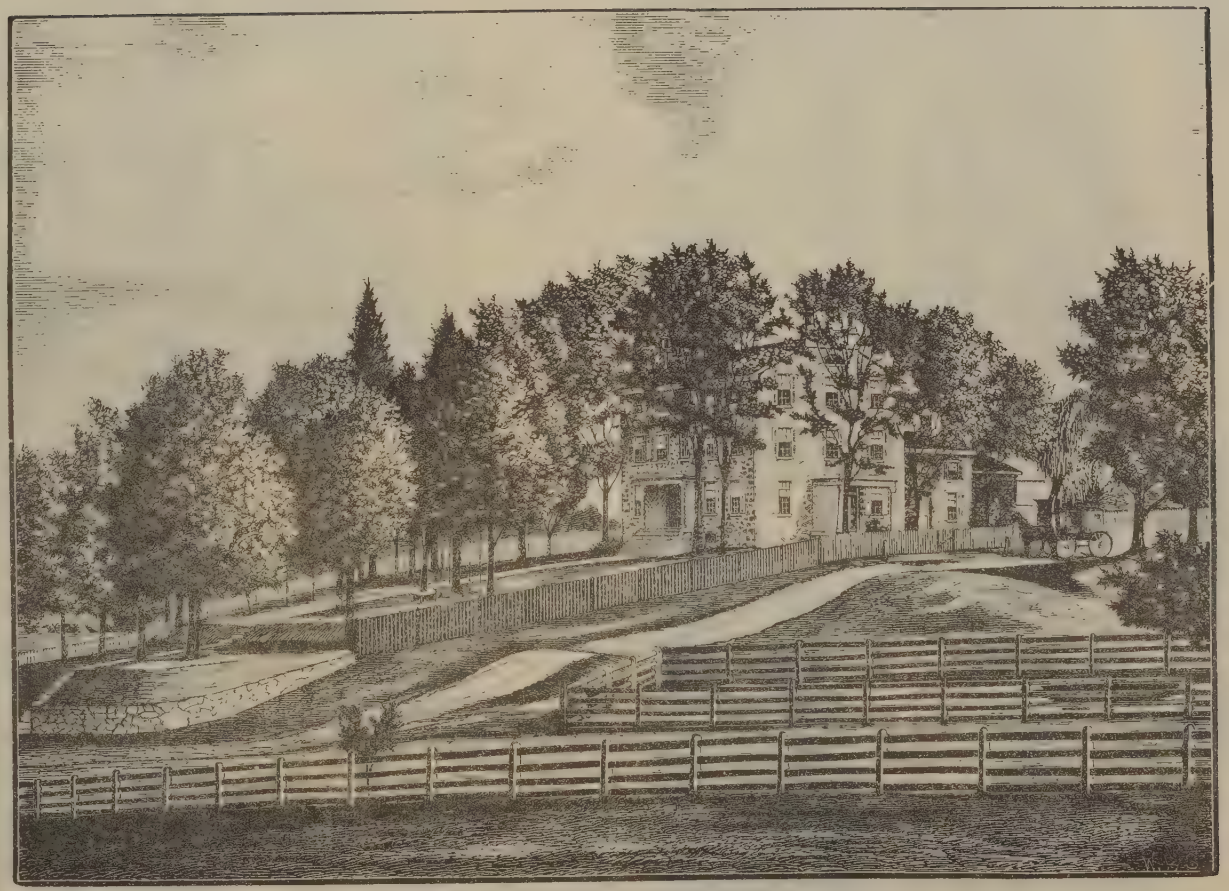
GOSHEN MEETING.

At Quarterly Meeting, 12, 2, 1701.—"Some ffriends dwelling at Goshen makeing application to this meeting for to have a meeting for

RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN THOMPSON, M.D., NEW GARDEN.



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD B. TAYLOR, WEST CHESTER.



RESIDENCE OF OLIVER J. STRODE, WESTTOWN.

worship setteled amongst them. This meeting Considering thereof thinks fitt to refer it to the next Qrtly meeting it being the first proposall of it & by reason of a great flood but few friends appeared."

3, 4, 1702.—"The friends dwelling at Goshen Continuing their application to this meeting that they may have a meeting of worship setteled amongst them, This meeting taking the matter into Consideration thinks fitt that they may have a meeting every other first day there at y^e^ house of Griffith Owen, the first meeting to be y^e^ next first day, and this meeting orders them to belong to Chester months meeting."

6, 2, 1703.—Goshen Friends requested liberty from the Quarterly Meeting to make some change in their meeting, but were advised first to agree among themselves, and then lay it before Chester Monthly Meeting.

Chester Monthly Meeting, 6, 30, 1703.—"Att the request of freinds from goshen this meeting doos agree and appoint y^t^ there be a meeting of Worship the Last first day of tenth month & first fourth and seventh months at y^e^ house of *Thomas* Jones and on every first day of y^e^ week besids throughout y^e^ yeare att goshen meeting house wheare alleo is apoynted that y^e^ weekly meeting be cept Every sixth day of y^e^ week if y^e^ quarterly meeting approve of y^e^ saime."

At Quarterly Meeting, 9, 1, 1703.—"Chester month's meeting being called, the frd^s^ appointed to attend this meeting signifie that y^e^ friends of Goshen have acquainted y^m^ that they have agreed Conserning the setteling of a meeting there, To be kept every first day at the meeting house except y^e^ Last first day in every 10th 1st 4th & 7th months at which times they have agreed that it shall be kept at David Jones's at Whiteland in the great Valley: And also a week days meeting every sixt day at the meeting house at Goshen, to all which their s^d^ months meeting did acquiesce with, which this Quarterly meeting after a due Consideration thereof do also approve off untill further order."

At Chester Monthly Meeting, 1, 27, 1704.—"Ellis David and Cadwalader Ellis Informed this meeting that David Jones belonging to Goshen meeting some time since did unhappily Conive or Give way to his servant to worke in his Team some of his neighbours Creatures without their Consent, and desired the advice of this meeting Conserning this matter, and this meeting having Considered the saime Concludeth thereupon, first, that the meeting now kept at David Jones's house if the Quarterly meeting approve of itt bee for time to come keept att Goshen; secondly, that the s^d^ David Jones do condemn the s^d^ action by a paper under his hand to bee brought to the next monthly meeeting, and Lastly, that hee make Reasonable satisfaction to the owners of the s^d^ Creatures."

At Quarterly Meeting, 3, 1, 1704.—"Chester Months Meeting being called, Bartholomew Coppock, Randall Vernon & Caleb Pusey appeared & Informed this meeting that it was the sence of their monthly meeting, for some reasons now offered, that the first days meeting formerly ordered to be kept at David Jones's house in y^e^ great valley near Goshen should be kept for the future at the house of Robert Williams as formerly untill further order; which this meeting doth acquiesce with."

At Chester Monthly Meeting, 9, 25, 1706.—"Goshan meeting Proposseth to this meeting the Building a meeting house and grave yard near Edgmont Road it is Left to the Consideration of the next monthly meeting."

8, 27, 1707.—"Friends of Goshen meeting Lay^d^ before this meeting their Intention of Building a meeting-house near Robert Williams by the buriall Ground, which this meeting hath nothing to object against, But orders friends appointed to attend y^e^ Quarterly meeting do move itt there for their Concurrence, and they further Desire that their meeting may be kept once in a month att White Land which this meeting assents to, and that itt bee Lay^d^ before the Quarterly meeting accordingly."

The subject was continued under consideration for some months, but the Quarterly Meeting decided, 12, 2, 1707, that the meeting-house should be built at the burial ground near Robert Williams', and that a meeting for worship should be held once in six weeks at the house of James Thomas, in the Great Valley, beginning in the month following. The new meeting-house was ready for occupancy 8, 31, 1709, and permission given for the meeting, then held at Robert Williams', to be removed thereto, and held on the First and Sixth days of the week.

At Chester Mo. Mtg., 5, 30, 1716.—"The Representatives of Goshen meeting Requests that the six weeks meetting kept att James Thomas be laid aside att present and setled att Goshen and Youghland untill further order which this meeting thinks well of and Requests the approbation of the Quarterly meetting."

This was approved by the Quarterly Meeting in the following month.

James Thomas, at whose house the valley meeting was held, was a nephew of David Jones. It was in what is now East Whiteland, but had no connection with the present Whiteland Meeting. In 1736 a new meeting-house was erected in place of the former one, and remained until a few years since, when it was torn down and rebuilt on the same site. Among the early members of this meeting were Robert Williams, Ellis David, Cadwalader Ellis, David Jones, James Thomas, Thomas Garrett, William Garrett, George Ashbridge, John Cadwalader, Edward Kinnison, Isaac Malin, David Davis, John Haines, and Isaac Haines.

EAST NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

At Concord Mo. Mtg, 2 mo. 9, 1705.—"Two friends of Notingham desiering on the behalf of the Rest A first dayes meeting att the house of William Brown and A fourth dayes meeting once in A month, to which this meeting doth aqueese, Leaving it to the next quarterly meeting for their Approbation."

At Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo. 7, 1705.—"Chichester monthly meeting being called the fr'ds appointed to attend aquaint this meeting that y^e^ fr'ds settling at Nottingham desier a meeting of Worship every first day at William Browne's house, & once a month on the fift day before Chichester months meeting; which this Quarterly meeting approves off untill further order."

At Mo Mtg., 3, 13, 1706.—"Robert Pyle and George Pearce is Appointed to goe down to Notingham and take with them the order of the Quarterly meeting for the setling of A meeting there, and also the severall heads out of the book of disciplin, so farr as may suit their cercomstances in order for setling A preparative meeting and the carrying on of Church government Among them According to the good order of truth and in order thereunto this meeting appoints Will Brown and John Churchman, Katherin Brown and Mary Bales [Beal] to be overseers of the said meeting untill farther order, first Receiving a certificate from Chester monthly meeting on the behalf of Andrew Job and John Churchman and their families, and make Report thereof to the next monthly meeting."

At Quarterly Mtg., 3 mo. 2, 1709.—"The months meeting of Chichester moves to this meeting y^t^ whereas the meeting of worship that hath to this time been kept at the house of William Browne in Nottingham, may for the future be kept at the new meeting-house there built for that end & purpose, every weekly first & fift days, w^ch^ this meeting approves off untill further order."

John Beal and Robert Dutton were appointed overseers, 1, 13, 1709–10, and were succeeded by William Brown, Sr., and James King, 2, 14, 1712. The majority of the settlers at Nottingham were from Concord Monthly Meeting, for which reason the new meeting was considered a branch thereof, and this continued until 1715.

4, 13, 1715.—"Nottingham ffriends renewed their former request that they might be joined to the monthly meeting of New-work & Laid down these reasons,—that the s^d^ meeting being much nearer & to be come at with less difficulty, & supposing they may be of more service one to another than they are or can be to this meeting; & oft when they have past by that meeting to come to this it has been with Reluctance, being all one People and deeming that their proper place."

After some consideration their request was deemed reasonable, and referred to the Quarterly Meeting, which, on the

1st of 6th month, 1715, sanctioned the proposed change. The meeting-house, built in 1708–9, was replaced by one of brick in 1724. John Churchman, in his journal, says that the latter was destroyed by fire, and that the meetings were held in a private house in the winter of 1748. When rebuilt a stone addition was made to the brick, but this structure, in 1810, was also burned. In 1811 the present building was erected, and although one-half stone, has always borne the appellation of the "Brick Meeting." The title to the land was granted by Penn, but on the settlement of the line the property fell into Maryland. This was formerly a large and influential meeting, and among the members at various times were several prominent ministers in the society.

HOWELL JAMES' MEETING.

In 1709 the "ffriends about y^e^ Iron Hills," near Elk River, were allowed to have a meeting once a month at the house of Howell James. In 1714 it was allowed to be held every First-day, but in 1716, after the death of Howell James, it was discontinued.

KENNET MEETING.

Samuel Smith, in his history of the meetings, says that in 1707

"Vincent Caldwell, Thomas Wickersham, Joel Bailey, Thomas Hope, Guyan Miller, and others, being settled in Kennet and the east end of Marlborough, had liberty to keep a meeting for worship sometimes in private houses. In the year 1710 a piece of land was purchased and a meeting-house built, which was enlarged in 1719; in 1731 it was further enlarged."

Some of the early records are rather indefinite, but we quote from the minutes of Newark (now Kennet) Monthly Meeting, as follows:

7, 30, 1709.—"The request of ffriends belonging to Malsbrough meeting is to this meeting y^t^ it would grant y^t^ they may for this winter season have their meetings kept there every first & fourth day, to w^ch^ request this meeting Condescends."

9, 5, 1709.—"Its ye request of this meeting y^t^ our meetings be kept every first and fourth day at y^e^ Center at Malsbrough and at Newark this winter season."

11, 6, 1710–11.—"The Request of Mallbrough ffr^ds^ to have y^e^ meetings up there to be Considered on till ye next meeting."

At Chester Quarterly Meeting, 3, 7, 1711:

"The monthly meeting of Newark Requesteth that ffriends of Malborough & thereabouts may meet Every first & fourth days at Kennet meeting house; and also that frinds of Newark meet two at the Center first & fourth days, & those of ye Center to meet with them of Newark one, which this meeting approves of till further order."

6, 5, 1717.—"A request from Newark monthly meeting for advice for settling a place to Build a new meeting house for Kennett this meeting appoints Thomas Bradshaw, Josiah ffearn, William Lewis, Aaron James, Henry Obourn, & John Bezer to hear and advise with the said friends and make Report thereof to the next Quarterly meeting."

9, 11, 1717.—"The ffriends that wear appointed to seek & settle a suitable place in Kennett to Build a meeting house upon reports that that part of Vincent Caldwell's Land that Lyes betwixt the two roads that goes to Notingham and into the woods seems to them most Proper, but some of the friends of that meeting Request another Quarter's time for Consideration, where they may settle the same to their Generall satisfaction."

12, 10, 1717.—"According to our Last meetings allowing Kennett friends Time for Consideration, where they might settle a meeting house to their Generall Satisfaction, they at this meeting Reports That the meeting is to be Continued at Kennett meeting house."

A Mo. Mtg., 10, 2, 1721.—"The Deed of Kennett Meeting House being in the possession of Gayen Miller, and the Bond securing the same for the service of the people called Quakers left in the hands of William Lewis."

NEW GARDEN MEETING.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting:

12, 2, 1712.—"Newark monthly meeting requests that there may be a first & fifth Days meeting settled at John Miller's. This meeting, considering thereof, thinks fitt to Refer the further Consideration thereof to the next Quarterly meeting."

3, 4, 1713.—"This meeting, Considering further of settleing a meeting at or nere John Miller's, Do allow that a first and fifth Dayes meeting be kept at John Miller's Dwelling House for this Ensuing Quarter, or untill further order, and the said meeting to Belong to Kennet Preparative meeting for the Present."

6, 3, 1713.—"Also the said meeting Requests that the ffriends of the meeting kept at John Miller's may have Liberty to Build a meeting house near Michel Lightfoot's, which this meeting, takeing into Consideration, do allow the same ffriends of that meeting so to do, and not to Exceed half a mile from the said Michel's."

At Newark Monthly Meeting, 10, 3, 1715:

"ffriends belonging to Newgardin first day's meeting, having requested of this meeting the Liberty of houlding a preparitive meeting at the meeting house of Newgarden, this meeting aproves their Request and grants them the Liberty of houlding such a preparitive meeting."

In 1743 the south end of the present brick house was erected in the room of the former log one. The north end was added about the year 1790.

The Orthodox Friends erected a new brick meeting-house a short distance south of the old one, and on the opposite side of the road.

UWCHLAN MEETING.

At Chester Monthly Meeting:

2, 28, 1712.—"The Representatives of Goshen meeting moved to this meeting the Request of several friends that Lives at a Place Called Youchland to have a meeting at the house of John Cadwalleders and in order that friends may receive some further satisfaction whether it may be Convenient to settle a meeting there this meeting appoints Jacob Simcock and Ephraim Jackson to visit them in order thereto and to make report to the next monthly meeting."

3, 26, 1712.—"The two friends appointed the Last meeting to visit some friends at and about John Cadwalleders Reports that they hadd a meeting there and friends finds some Incouragement to answer their Request of haveing a meeting settled there so the Consideration thereof is Left to the next monthly meeting."

4, 30, 1712.—"The friends of Youchlands Request is Continued untill the next meeting."

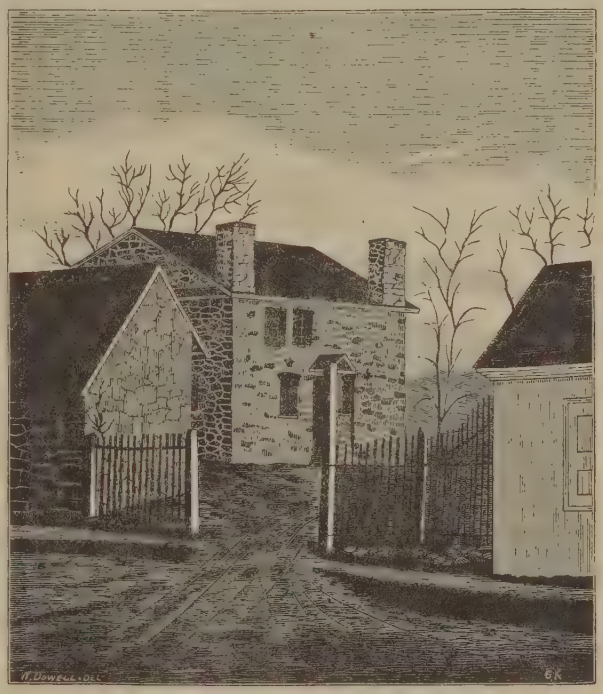
5, 28, 1712.—"This meeting haveing taken into Consideration the friends Request of haveing a meeting settled at John Cadwallader's above the Great valley every first and fifth dayes, Except when the meeting is kept at James Thomas's, which this meeting is satisfied with, orders that a Request be carried to the Quarterly meeting for there approbation of it; they meeting once in six weeks with the Great Valley friends att James Thomases and to Continue of Goshen Preparative meeting att the Present."

2, 26, 1714.—"Goshan Meeting Proposeth that friends of Youghland be a preparative meetting of themselves which this meeting is consenting to and Requests the mind of the Quarterly meetting therein."

Uwchlan Meeting began to send representatives to the Monthly Meeting in the 8th month, 1716, but the name for some time is written "Youghland." The following persons were representatives between 1716 and 1720: Joseph Helsby, James Pugh, Thomas John, Thomas Fell, Hugh Davis, Isaac Vernon, Joseph Phipps, Robert Benson, Griffith John, Peter Taylor, Samuel John, Cadwalader Jones, Thomas Davies, Thomas James, John Cadwalader, David Cadwalader, Samuel Phipps.

John Cadwalader, of "Ywchlan," by deed of June 2, 1715, purchased from David Lloyd, of Chester, 250 acres, and on Jan. 16, 1715–6, sold to Thomas Fell "All that messuage or Tenement and Plantacôn where y^e s^d John Cadwalader Dwells . . . Excepting out of these presents a piece of Ground on y^e side of the King's Road which y^e s^d John Cadwalader allotted for a burying-place, and to set a meeting-house, on for y^e use of y^e people called Quakers." James Pugh and Samuel John were appointed overseers of the meeting, 8, 29, 1716. The present meeting-house was built in 1756, but was remodeled a few years since. Isaac Lewis and David Owen each left a small legacy, in 1771, towards walling the graveyard, and the work was commenced on the side next the road in the following year. At the same time Thomas Evans offered some ground to enlarge the graveyard, and Joseph Phipps devised £10 for repairs and improvements thereon. James Speary next bequeathed £60 for the use of walling the ground, which appears to have been completed in 1775, under the direction of Thomas Evans. Other legacies are subsequently mentioned in the records, from which the following is also taken:

1, 8, 1778.—"A few Days ago the Key of the Meeting-house at Uwchlan was demanded by some of the Physicians to the continental Army in order to convert the same into an Hospital for their sick Soldiers; the Friend who had the Care of the House and Key refusing to deliver it, forcible Entry was made into the House and Stables and as there is no Prospect of enjoying the House peaceably from next First day it is agreed that Uwchlan Friends hold their meetings at the House of our Friend George Thomas in the Great Valley and that our preparative and monthly meetings be held at Nantmeal on the usual Days till further Order."



UWCHLAN MEETING-HOUSE.

The Monthly Meeting was held at Nantmeal, 8, 6, 1778, but a month later it was again held at Uwchlan.

VALLEY MEETING.

This meeting, in Tredyffrin, was a branch of Haverford Monthly Meeting, from the records of which, as quoted by Dr. Smith, we find that in 1714

"friends inhabiting about *Perquaming* and this side of Schulkill in y^e valley being desirous y^t a meeting might be allowed y^m every other m^o, to be & begin at Lewis Walker's house the first in 2^nd m^o next and thence every other month, att Joseph Richardsons house until y^e 9^th mo. next."

In 1731, Haverford Monthly Meeting, after having appointed a committee to aid the Valley Friends in fixing on a site for a meeting-house, at length leaves them at their liberty to build the said house "at the Grave Yard near Lewis Walker's Dec^d, which was left by the said Lewis by his last will for that purpose." A temporary meeting was from time to time authorized by Haverford Meeting to be held at Richard Harrisson's school-house, but it does not appear that it ever grew into a regular meeting.

LONDONGROVE MEETING.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting:

12, 7, 1714.—"Newark monthly meeting Laid before this meeting a request of some ffriends belonging to their meeting that a meeting be settled at the House of John Smith In Marlborough one first Day in Every month and Every Sixt Day for half a year which Request this meeting orders to be put in practice untill further order."

12, 10, 1717.—"Marlborough friends Request that they may have a meeting Every sixth Day of the week Except the week on which their preparative meeting is on at Newgarden which This meeting allowes of till further order."

3, 11, 1724.—"The friends of Marlborough meeting (with the consent of newgarden Monthly Meeting) requests of this meeting that they may have liberty to build a meeting house on the Corner of Londongrove township Joining to Marlborough in order to keep a meeting there every first day of the week as also on week days once every week except that week on which the preparative meeting is at Newgarden this meeting after taking it into their solid consideration do approve thereof and grant the said friends their request."

In 1743 a larger house was erected, and replaced by the present one in 1818, it being then enlarged for the accommodation of the Quarterly Meeting. The Orthodox Friends have erected a new house a short distance southward, but still use the old building at the times of Quarterly Meetings.

The Pusey, Pennock, Swayne, Lamborn, Baily, Speakman, and Hayes families were prominent among the early members of the meeting.

CALN MEETING.

At Concord Monthly Meeting:

1, 14, 1714–5.—"Application being made to this meeting by some friends in the valley for a meeting to be settled there which is referred to the next meeting for consideration."

2, 11, 1715.—"The friends in the Valley renewed their request for a meeting to be settled there which request is referred for further consideration."

2, 9, 1716.—"ffriends in the valley having continued their request in order for the settling a ffirst days meeting amongst them this meeting gives them their liberty to proceed to the Q^rly Meeting for their approbation."

6, 13, 1716.—"this meeting in perseuent to y^e advise of y^e Last Quarterly meeting doth settle a preparative meeting at Calne in y^e Valey and to be keept on y^e first day before our Monthly Meeting: also this meeting advises them to nominate or appoint overseers for the Sarvis of Truth and make report of them to y^e next monthly meeting."

7, 10, 1716.—"Calne meeting mak report to this meeting that they have appointed Thomas Peirson and William Cloude to be overseers for their meeting which this meeting doth approve of."

8, 8, 1717.—"Elizabeth Swaffer and Susanna Mendenhall are chosen overseers of Calne meeting."

At Quarterly Meeting:

6, 6, 1716.—"The Request of the ffriends of the Inhabitance of Calne for a first-Days meeting to be settled amongst them, being considered it is the sence of this meeting that they may keep a first days meeting there & have Liberty to build a meeting house on the Land of John Mendinhall according to the friends Proposall."

At Concord Monthly Meeting:

8, 7, 1717.—John Mendenhall, Junr, is appointed overseer for Calne in room of Wm. Cloude who desires to be excused.

1, 7, 1725–6.—"This meeting appoints Benj. Mendenhall, Henry Oborn, and William Brinton to go and visitt friends of Calne meeting in order to assiste them in setling of a place to set their meeting-house on according to there request."

2, 4, 1726.—"those friends appointed to goe to Calne reports that they have Left y^e mater to further consideration."

4, 6, 1726.—"To Calne preparitive meeting: friends, this meeting haveing considered your request of moving your meeting house hiere up the valley it is the mind of this meeting that you consider a little longer of it and get the unanamous consent of all that are like to belong to that meeting, and bring their names to this meeting when you are so agreed."

7, 5, 1726.—"this meeting appoints Robert Pyle, Benj. Mendenhall, Henry Oborn, Moses Key, Abraham Widdos, and Benj. Mendenhall, Ju^r, to appoint a time and goe to the friends of Calne meeting in order to assist them in the setling of a place to set their meeting house on and make report to the next meeting."

8, 3, 1726.—"foure of those friends appointed to goe and assist the friends of Calne meeting reports they have been and finds the greater part of them most inclinable to build their meeting house upon the further side of y^e valley upon y^e mounten; therefore this meeting Leves them to there Liberty to purchous a pice of Ground according as they have proposed and to Lay y^e same before y^e Quarterly meeting for their approbation."

12, 6, 1726–7.—"Calne meeting proposeth fore friends for trustees for their meeting house and ground viz. Tho. Parks, Aaron Mendenhall, Tho. Eldrech, and Edward Tomson."

At Bradford Monthly Meeting:

8, 19, 1743.—"William Pim acquaints this meeting that some years agoe John Mendenhall sold an acre of Land to Caln meeting to Build a meeting house upon & to bury their dead in, which he afterwards by an Instrument in writing vested in four trustees for the said use: also that ffriends of said meeting having since procured mere land Built a meeting house and Buryeth their, in a more convenient place, and are willing with the consent of this meeting and the surviving trustees to sell the said acre of Land to him the said William Pim, he making a Deed of the burying ground to Trustees for the use of ffriends forever; and it appearing that the said meeting & the two surviving trustees are Consenting thereunto, now this meeting taking the same into Consideration are also Consenting thereunto, and appoints Aaron Mendenhall, Thomas Parke, & Phinehas Lewis Trustees to Receive the said Deed & to Deliver up the former one to to the said William Pim."

Jan. 18, 1759, Richard Pike, then of Cork, Ireland, who owned 1528 acres in Caln township, conveyed to Robert Miller and Thomas Parke, of East Caln, for the use of Friends, a lot of ground on which a meeting-house had been built with his consent. The deed shows that this lot was 128 perches within the lines of Pike's land, but whether this was the second or a third location has not been determined. Thomas Stalker, in 1762, purchased 232 acres adjoining the meeting-house, and from this, at a later date, an addition was made to the surrounding grounds. In 1801 the house was enlarged to accommodate the new Quarterly Meeting of Caln.

NEW GARDEN MONTHLY MEETING.

This was formed in 1718 by the division of Newark Monthly Meeting, and included the meetings of New Garden, Nottingham, and Londongrove. The first meeting was held 5, 12, 1718. It was held sometimes at Nottingham till 1729, and afterwards alternated to Londongrove until 1792.

BRADFORD MEETING.

In 1716 application was made by some Friends in the forks of Brandywine for liberty to have a meeting during the winter season near William Marshall's, but it was not then granted.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting:

9, 9, 1719.—"Newark monthly meeting Layd before this meeting the Request of the friends in the fforks of Brandywine of having a meeting for worship Every other first Day and Every other fifth Day which s^d Request this meeting Doth allow Dureing the winter season."

3, 14, 1722.—"Newark monthly meeting acquaints this meeting that the friends in the forks of Brandywine request the priviledge of having their meetings in the summer time as they have had them in the winter which request this meeting grants till farther order."

3, 10, 1725.—"Newark monthly meeting lays before this meeting that the friends of the forks of Brandywine request to have a meeting every first day and fift day the preparative meeting week excepted which this meeting after Consideration thereof allows of till farther order."

In 1726 they were allowed to hold a Preparative Meeting. The first meeting-house is said to have been on or near the northeast corner of the land of Abraham Marshall, now of Thomas Pennypacker. The present site was purchased from Edward Clayton, by deed of 10th month 10, 1729, the trustees being Abraham Marshall, Richard Woodward, Peter Collins, and Richard Buffington. Here a house was built in what is now the graveyard, and stood until 1765. The first house, which was of frame or logs, was moved up from the Marshall farm, and used for many years as a stable. A variety of testimony fixes the date of erection of the present meeting house in 1765. On the 2d of 3d month, 1788, the roof caught fire from a defective stove-pipe or flue, on a First-day morning, before the hour for gathering, and the upper part of the structure was destroyed. Snow was thrown in at doors and windows, and the floor thereby saved, but it shows the marks of fire to this day. It was repaired at once by William Woodward for £115. The graveyard was walled by Joseph Cope, about 1774, at a cost of £156.

WEST NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting:

3, 11, 1719.—"Newgarden monthly meeting acquaints this meeting that our ffriends of Notingham Desires to have a meeting at the house of James King, once Every Week on a week day, only that week that the Preparative meeting is at Notingham, as also one first day of the week in the month, which this meeting allows of till further order."

9, 11, 1723.—"The friends of the west end of Nottingham having had Liberty to keep a meeting at the house of James King every first first day in every month now desires to have a meeting keept also every third first day in every month for this winter season, which Newgarden monthly meeting is satisfied with, to whom this meeting gives Liberty to hold their meeting accordingly till further order."

6, 10, 1724.—"The friends of the west end of Notingham request, with the consent of Newgarden Monthly Meeting to have a meeting every other first day at the house of James Kings, which this meeting allows of till further order."

6, 8, 1726.—"Newgarden monthly meeting lays before this meeting the request of friends of West Notingham to have Liberty to build a meeting-house for their convenience, which this meeting after Consideration thereof do allow the said Friends their request."

6, 14, 1727.—"Newgarden Monthly Meeting on the behalf of the friends of the west end of Nottingham, request to have Liberty to keep meetings every first day in the new meeting-house, which after consideration thereof was allowed till further order."

In 1730 this was made a Preparative Meeting. The present brick house is said to have been built in 1811. It is on the Maryland side of the line.

GOSHEN MONTHLY MEETING.

Goshen Monthly Meeting was set apart from Chester Monthly Meeting in 1722, the first meeting being held 2d month 6th. At that time it included the particular meetings of Goshen, Newtown, and Uwchlan, to which Nantmeal and Pikeland were afterwards added by settlement. The meetings were held alternately at Goshen and Newtown for three years, after which it was seldom held at Newtown. In 1736 it was held at Goshen 1st month (March) 15th and 8th month (October) 18th, between which dates it met alternately at Newtown and Uwchlan, which was occasioned by the rebuilding of Goshen meeting-house.

In 1727 the time of meeting was changed from the Sixth day of the first week in each month to the third Second-day, except on special occasions.

At the close of 1762 the Monthly Meeting was divided, leaving only Goshen and Newtown particular meetings under the original name. To these were added Willistown, Whiteland, and, for a short time, West Chester. In 1801 the place of meeting was changed from Goshen to Willistown. Since the division of the society in 1827, the Orthodox portion have met at Goshen.

The following were the clerks prior to 1828, with dates of appointment:

Richard Jones, 2, 6, 1722.
Aaron Ashbridge, 9, 21, 1748.
Thomas Massey, 8, 10, 1770.
George Ashbridge, 2, 11, 1774.
Joshua Ashbridge, 5, 10, 1782.
Enos Thomas, 10, 9, 1795.
Abraham Pratt, 11, 6, 1801.
Jeffrey Smedley, 9, 11, 1807.
Elijah Lewis, 11, 6, 1812.
George Malin, 10, 28, 1818.
George Thomas, 10, 29, 1823.
George Malin, 12, 1, 1824.
Isaac Thomas, 12, 28, 1825.
Mary Ashbridge, 2, 6, 1722.
Jane Davies, 5, 15, 1728.
Elizabeth Ashbridge, 7, 14, 1747.
Hannah Ashbridge, 4, 16, 1753.
Phebe Trimble, 7, 17, 1758.
Hannah Hoopes, 5, 18, 1759.
Hannah Garrett, 11, 5, 1779.
Lydia Malin, 10, 7, 1791.
Amy Hoopes, 8, 5, 1796.
Rachel Malin, 2, 6, 1801.
Mary Hall, 12, 5, 1806.
Esther Garrett, 2, 2, 1814.
Mary Hall, 12, 29, 1819.
Jane Malin, 12, 27, 1820.

SADSBURY MEETING.

Samuel Smith says that in 1724 Samuel Miller and Andrew Moore made application, on behalf of themselves and their friends settled about Sadsbury, for liberty to build a meeting-house, which being granted by the Quarterly Meeting, they built one in 1725, which goes by the name of Sadsbury.

In 1722 a committee appointed by Chester Quarterly Meeting visited Friends of Conestoga and Octorara, and reported that they inclined to meet together. In 1723 it was reported that at Octorara were some "of a contentious spirit, and not worthy to be esteemed of our society." In the latter part of 1723 "meetings" are mentioned at both places, but they were probably of an informal character. 9th month 9, 1724, things at Octorara are reported hopeful, and in the 12th month they desire a committee to help fix on a site for a meeting-house. The committee failed to settle the question, but on 9th month 8, 1725,

"This meeting being informed that those friends of Sadsbury have agreed amongst themselves of a place to Build a meeting-house on, which this meeting approves of."

The relation of the following letter to this subject is not entirely clear if the meeting-house was built in 1725:

"ffriend John Taylor.*

"I have just now wrote to thee in behalf of an honest friend (Isaac Jackson) and am now further to acquaint thee with another application, made to me by one Simon Hadly, who represents that several friends being seated *near that place called the Gap*, in Lancaster County; they hope in a little time to establish a meeting there, in order to which they desire some vacant Land near that place may be secured for two or three friends that would shortly come and settle it. I shall not undertake here to give thee any description of the place but shall leave that to Simon himself, and shall only recommend the Request to thee as fitt to be encouraged. I am

"Thy real friend,

"J. Logan.

"Philada., 23, 7, 1729."

The old Sadsbury meeting-house is on the edge of Lancaster County, but many of the members resided in Chester County.

LAMPETER MEETING,

at first called Leacock, was established at Hattill Varman's house, in Leacock, in 1732. In 1749 a new location was found in Lampeter township, to which the meeting was removed.

NOTTINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING.

This was established by the Quarterly Meeting held 3, 11, 1730, by division of New Garden Monthly Meeting, and they agreed to hold their meetings on the third Seventh-day of each month.

HOCKESSIN MEETING.

At Newark Monthly Meeting:

3, 2, 1730.—"Newark preparitive meeting signified that the ffriends of Mill Creek Hundred in Newcastle County requests to have a week days meeting settled amongest them which is Left to the next mo^th^ meeting for consideration and this meeting appoints Abraham Marshall Thomas Wickersham, Peter Collings, and Ellis Lewis to goe and give them a vissit and make report of their sence concearning the above s^d^ request to our next monthly meeting."

4, 6, 1730.—"The ffriends appointed to give the ffriends of Mill Creek Hundred a visit in relation to settle a week day meeting amongest them gives their sence in favor of their request with which this meeting is fulley sattisfied that we grant them the Liberty to keep a meeting at the house of William Cox upon the sixth day of the week Every week untill further order."

2, 30, 1737.—"Newark preparitive meeting offers to the consideration of this meeting that Hocesion ffrds Desiers to have a meeting of worship settled amongest them on the first day and week day which this meeting aquacesceth with and offers it to the Quarterly Meeting for approbation of said meeting with Desires that theire said request may be granted."

The name of Hockessin was given to this meeting, that being the name of an Indian town formerly near the place. Among the early members were Henry Dixon, John Baldwin, John Dixon, and William Cox. In 1738 a meeting-

* John Taylor, in his account-book, charges Caleb Pierce and John Walter for a deed for Sadsbury meeting-house land, Dec. 17, 1729.

house was built, and enlarged in 1745. It is in Mill Creek Hundred, south of Kennet Square.

WILMINGTON MEETING.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting, 12, 13, 1737:

"Newark Monthly Meeting, on behalf of friends living in or near Willmington do request that this meeting would give the said friends liberty of keeping a meeting for worship on every first and fifth days of the week which this meeting allows till further order."

BRADFORD MONTHLY MEETING.

This was established in 1737, with the two branches of Bradford and Caln, and the first meeting was held 3, 19, 1737. William Pim was appointed clerk; Richard Woodward elder for Bradford Meeting; William Pim elder for Caln; Isaac Vernon and John Cope overseers for Bradford; Aaron Mendenhall and William Pim overseers for Caln Meeting.

This Monthly Meeting alternated between the two meetings, and now possesses fuller records than perhaps any other of equal age.

SADSBURY MONTHLY MEETING.

This was formed by the division of New Garden Monthly Meeting, and comprised the two Preparative Meetings of Sadsbury and Leacock. The first meeting was held 12, 6, 1737–8.

NANTMEAL MEETING.

At Goshen Monthly Meeting, 6, 20, 1739:

"Some friends living in or near Nantmel Proposes to have a first day & week day meeting Settled in a Convenient Place for friends thereaway to meet at therefore friends appoints John Williamson, Hugh Pugh, Robert Benson, Lewis Lewis, Isaac Hains to go up and assist the said friends in that affair."

7, 10, 1739.—"The friends appointed to assist friends at Nantmell & thereaway in Respect of setling a meeting of worship are Continued."

8, 15, 1739.—"The friends appointed to assist friends at Nantmel & thereaway Reports that they met with the said friends upon that account and that the s^{d} friends have not yet agreed upon a Place to keep & settle their meeting therefore their Case is Continued under the further consideration of this monthly meeting."

At Quarterly Meeting, 12, 9, 1740:

"Goshen Monthly Meeting acquaints this meeting that several Friends Inhabitants of Nantmeal and parts adjacient have proposed to have a meeting for worship settled at Nantmeal on the first and fourth days of the week which this meeting after a consideration had thereon do allow the said friends to have and keep meetings for worship as above till further order."

Nantmeal meeting-house is mentioned 8, 19, 1741. The following were the successive overseers for this meeting for several years: John Pugh, 1741; William Kirk, 1743; Samuel John, Jr., William Kirk, John Williams, Thomas Atherton, William Kirk, David Yarnall, and William Kirk, appointed 6, 11, 1762, in place of David Yarnall, deceased. Simon Meredith was appointed an additional overseer in 1759. The women overseers for the same period were Sarah Kirk, Ann John, Jr., Mary Kirk, Mary Roberts, Sibilla Kirk.

In 1781 a Preparative Meeting was established here. 8, 7, 1777, in answer to the second annual query, report was made of "One new Meeting house built at Nantmeal near the old one." In 1795 the members were excused from their full proportion of contributions, on account of having had their meeting-house burned. For many years past the house has ceased to be used for religious purposes, and of late has been a harbor for disreputable characters. Measures are now being taken to put the property, including the graveyard, in repair, and to so preserve it.

WILMINGTON MONTHLY MEETING

was established in 1750 by division of Newark (now Kennet) Monthly Meeting.

WEST CALN MEETING.

At Chester Quarterly Meeting, 5, 10, 1756:

"Bradford monthly meeting concurring with West Caln particular meeting requests that the said particular meeting may be established on record, They having by leave of the said mo. meeting held meetings for worship at West Caln several years and are now preparing to build a meeting house: Therefore Richard Jones, Tho^{s} Goodwin, Thomas Downing, Will^{m} Trimble, John Pierce & Benjamin Cock are appointed to visit the said meeting and inform themselves whether they seem likely to keep it up with reputation to Truth, and make report thereof to our next Quarterly meeting."

This committee reported, 8, 9, 1756, that they had met at West Caln "meeting-house," and thought the meeting should be continued; whereupon it was established.

WESTERN QUARTERLY MEETING.

In the year 1758, Chester Quarterly Meeting had grown very large, and included the Monthly Meetings of Chester, Goshen, Darby, Concord, Newark, Wilmington, New Garden, Nottingham, Bradford, Sadsbury, Duck Creek, Hopewell, Fairfax, and Warrington. The business being too extensive to be dispatched in a reasonable time, it was concluded to divide, and the subject was therefore laid before the Yearly Meeting, which approved thereof. The Monthly Meetings of Chester, Goshen, Darby, Concord, and Wilmington continued to meet under the old name, while the others formed what was styled the "Western Quarterly Meeting," with Londongrove as the place of meeting. The first meeting was held 11, 20, 1758.

PIKELAND MEETING.

At Goshen Monthly Meeting, 1, 16, 1758:

"Application is made by Uwchlan meeting setting forth that a considerable number of ffrds ffamilies situate on the lower end of Pikeland & thereaways are very remote from their or any other of ffriends meetings, and that the said ffriends are unanimously desirous of having a meeting established amongst them. Therefore, we do appoint Richard Jones, Thomas Goodwin, Thomas Massey, Amos Yarnall, Cadwalader Jones, Thomas Lightfoot, & Aaron Ashbridge, to pay those ffriends a visit, & endeavour to inform themselves whether the proposal be likely to be of advantage to the cause of Truth and reputation of the Society, & report of their service to next meeting."

2, 20, 1758.—"The ffrd^{s} app^{d} to visit ffriends on the lower end of Pikeland &c., are continued."

4, 17, 1758.—"The ffrd^{s} app^{d} to visit Pikeland ffriends report that they have visited friends on the lower end of Pikeland, &c., according to order, and do find that there are Eleven families of ffriends who live remote from any meeting, & seem unanimous in desiring the privilege of having a meeting Established among them, they having also agreed upon a spot of Ground which we viewed & think may well answer the purpose when a Title for it can be procured, which they are endeavouring for. We are in hopes that if their request be granted it may be of advantage in a religious sense, as it will greatly ease them on account of travelling. Which being considered by this meeting it is concluded to be laid before our next Quarterly Meeting for their approbation."

William Lewis, Amos Davis, James Hancock, Elizabeth Lewis, and Jane Coates were overseers of this meeting

prior to 1762. In 1772 several Friends had removed from the neighborhood, and the meeting was small, and it seemed doubtful whether they could continue to hold one. Joseph Starr, John Meredith, William Cooper, and Jonathan Rogers were overseers from 1775 to 1788. In 1802 a Preparative Meeting was established, and a new house erected for its accommodation.

UWCHLAN MONTHLY MEETING.

This was formed by the division of Goshen Monthly Meeting, and included the meetings of Uwchlan, Nantmeal, and Pikeland. The first meeting was held 1, 5, 1763, at Uwchlan meeting-house. John Milhouse was appointed clerk of the men's meeting, and Mercy Baldwin of the women's.

STANTON MEETING,

in New Castle Co., Del., was first held at the house of Hannah Lewden, at Christiana Bridge, about 1772.

WILLISTOWN MEETING.

Benjamin Hibberd and Mary Garrett were married at an appointed meeting in Willistown, 10, 19, 1769, but there is no further evidence of a meeting held there so early. At Goshen Monthly Meeting, 4, 9, 1784:

"The ffrd^s who have usually held a meeting During the winter season at Willistown, now Request, with the approbation of Goshen & Newtown, preparative meetings to have a meeting settled there & to hold a preparative meeting, which is left for further sollid consideration."

10, 8, 1784.—"The Request for having a meeting settled at Willistown having been for some time before this meeting, & there not appearing sufficient uniting in sentiment for it to Go forward it is Dropt at present."

6, 8, 1787.—"The friends who have usually attended the Willistown meeting Requests to have a meeting settled there, to be held on first and fifth days, except the day before Goshen Mo. meeting which is left under consideration another mo."

7, 6, 1787.—"The Request for having a meeting settled at Willistown coming under weighty consideration, & after much time spent thereon, it is concluded to be laid before our next Quarterly meeting."

10, 5, 1787.—"The Quarterly meeting's committee on the request for having a meeting for worship settled at Willistown attended here & after a sollid conference thereon, the committee proposed having a meeting with the friends who are to constitue s^d meeting."

The committee having made a favorable report, the meeting was established by the Quarterly Meeting held 11, 10, 1788, and in 1794 they were allowed to hold a Preparative Meeting. 2, 8, 1799, Report is made that "A new meeting house is built at Willistown, to supply the place of the old one."

DOWNINGTOWN MEETING.

In 1784 a meeting was allowed to be held on First-day afternoons during the summer, at a school-house at Milltown (or Downingtown, as it was then sometimes called), and this privilege was repeated by Uwchlan Monthly Meeting 1785–89. In 1795 and 1798 similar meetings were held, and in 1800 an earnest effort was made to establish a permanent meeting, but this met with opposition. Its advocates persisted in their efforts, and obtained an indulgence of holding meetings from time to time until 1806, when the meeting was established by the Quarterly Meeting. It was held at first in the school-house which formerly stood back of Clara Downing's, between Uwchlan and Lancaster Avenues. In 1807 ground was purchased, and a meeting-house built.

WEST GROVE MEETING.

The Jacksons, Micheners, Puseys, Prestons, and other families having settled in this neighborhood, a meeting-house was built, and a meeting indulged therein by New Garden Monthly Meeting in the year 1787. The next year the meeting was regularly established by the Quarterly Meeting.

FALLOWFIELD MEETING.

The Bakers, Modes, Harlans, Trumans, and others having settled here, had held meetings in the house of George Welsh prior to 1792, by indulgence of New Garden Monthly Meeting, and afterwards by Londongrove. A meeting-house was built in 1794, and the meeting established in 1795.

LONDONGROVE MONTHLY MEETING.

This was established in 1792 by the division of New Garden Monthly Meeting, and at that time contained but the one Preparative Meeting, but this was perhaps the largest one in the county.

CALN QUARTERLY MEETING,

composed of the Monthly Meetings of Bradford, Sadsbury, Uwchlan, and Robeson, was established in 1800, and the first meeting held 8th month 14th. Before this time Bradford and Sadsbury belonged to the Western Quarter, Uwchlan to Concord, and Robeson to Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH MEETING.

This sprang from an Indulged Meeting in Richard Barnard's school-house for some time prior to 1801, when a meeting-house was built, and a meeting established as a branch of Kennet Monthly Meeting. Several of the members had belonged to Londongrove, and others to Bradford Meetings.

DOE RUN MEETING.

In 1805 several Friends living in Londonderry were allowed to hold meetings in a school-house there, and in 1808 a meeting-house was built, and a meeting established as a branch of Fallowfield Meeting.

CENTRE MONTHLY MEETING,

formed by the division of Kennet Monthly Meeting in 1808, was composed of the meetings of Centre and Hockesson, at which places it was held alternately.

WEST CHESTER MEETING.

In 1810 the Friends in this neighborhood proposed the building of a meeting-house, but were discouraged by the Monthly Meetings to which they belonged, and instead thereof were allowed to hold meetings in a Friends' school-house near by in East Bradford. This indulgence was renewed from time to time until 1812, in which year a meeting-house was built in West Chester, though it does not appear to have been occupied until 6th month 20, 1813. After the division in the society the Orthodox Friends held their meetings for a time in the east end of the house of George G. Ashbridge, now of John Rutter. In 1830 they built a meeting-house at the northwest corner of Church and Chestnut Streets, which was opened 12th month 26,

1830, and is now used as two dwelling-houses. In 1844 they built a neat green-stone house on a lot at the north-east corner of the same streets. In 1868 the original meeting-house on High Street was greatly enlarged to accommodate the Quarterly Meeting and the increased attendance.

EAST SADSBURY MEETING

was established in Sadsbury, near the Lancaster Pike and Buck Run, about 1810. It was probably never very large, and is not now held.

FALLOWFIELD MONTHLY MEETING.

In 1811, Londongrove Monthly Meeting was divided, and the meetings of Fallowfield and Doe Run were made to constitute a Monthly Meeting under the above name. After 1828 the Orthodox members again became members of Londongrove Monthly Meeting.

KENNET SQUARE MEETING.

In 1812 a meeting was indulged at the house of John Phillips, near and to the westward of Kennet Square. In 1814 a meeting-house was built at Kennet Square, and a meeting established under that name.

BIRMINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING.

This was constituted of the meetings of West Chester and Birmingham, and first held 12th month 7, 1815. These meetings had been branches of Concord Monthly Meeting.

WHITELAND MEETING.

A meeting-house was built in East Whiteland, and a meeting held therein in 1816, being opened in the 11th month of that year. It was not regularly established until 1818. In 1822 a Preparative Meeting was established. The house is recently closed, and the membership transferred to Malvern Meeting.

SCHUYLKILL MEETING.

A school-house in this township, at the "Corner Stores," was opened as a meeting-house in 1818.

NOTTINGHAM QUARTERLY MEETING

was first opened and held at East Nottingham Meeting, 5th month 19, 1819, and was composed of Nottingham, Little Britain, and Deer Creek Monthly Meetings, of which the two former were taken from Western Quarterly Meeting. This is a branch of Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

PENNSGROVE MEETING.

On the request of John Hambleton, Joseph Brown, Nathan Sharpless, and others, New Garden Monthly Meeting allowed them to hold a meeting at Joseph Brown's. It was afterwards held at John Hambleton's, but in 1828 was transferred to the house of Samuel Hadley. In 1833 the meeting-house of Pennsgrove was erected.

CAMBRIDGE MEETING.

This was first held about 1825, but no particulars have been obtained.

LITTLE ELK MEETING.

This was established in 1825, and a meeting-house built the following year. It is the only meeting within our county limits belonging to Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

HOMEVILLE MEETING.

Samuel Gatchell, Asa Walton, Isaac Clendenin, Mahlon Brosius, William Brosius, with their families, and other Friends, obtained leave to hold an Indulged Meeting in a school-house of Asa Walton's, in Coleraine, Lancaster County, in 1828. In 1839 the meeting-house at Homeville, Chester County, was built, and the meeting established therein.

LONDON BRITAIN MEETING.

In 1834 a number of Friends who had held meetings in a house of Richard Chambers, in White Clay Creek Hundred, purchased a piece of ground near Strickerville, whereon they erected a meeting-house. The Thompson, Chambers, Sharpless, and Passmore families were among the principal members.

MILL CREEK MEETING.

In 1838, James Thompson and thirty-two other Friends were allowed to have an Indulged Meeting at James Thompson's house, in Mill Creek, Del. In 1841 a commodious house was built, and the meeting settled therein as a branch of New Garden Monthly Meeting.

UNIONVILLE MEETING.

This was made up of members of Kennet and Londongrove Monthly Meetings, and held under their joint care in a house built about 1845.

ROMANSVILLE MEETING.

After the division of 1827 the Orthodox Friends retained possession of Bradford meeting-house, and the others built on an adjoining lot; but after some years this property was sold, and about the year 1846 a house was erected near Romansville as being more central.

KIMBERTON MEETING.

A meeting was opened here about 1857.

OXFORD MEETING.

In 1878 an Indulged Meeting was held at Oxford by permission of Pennsgrove and Nottingham Monthly Meetings. In 1879 a house was built and opened for use on the 9th of 11th month.

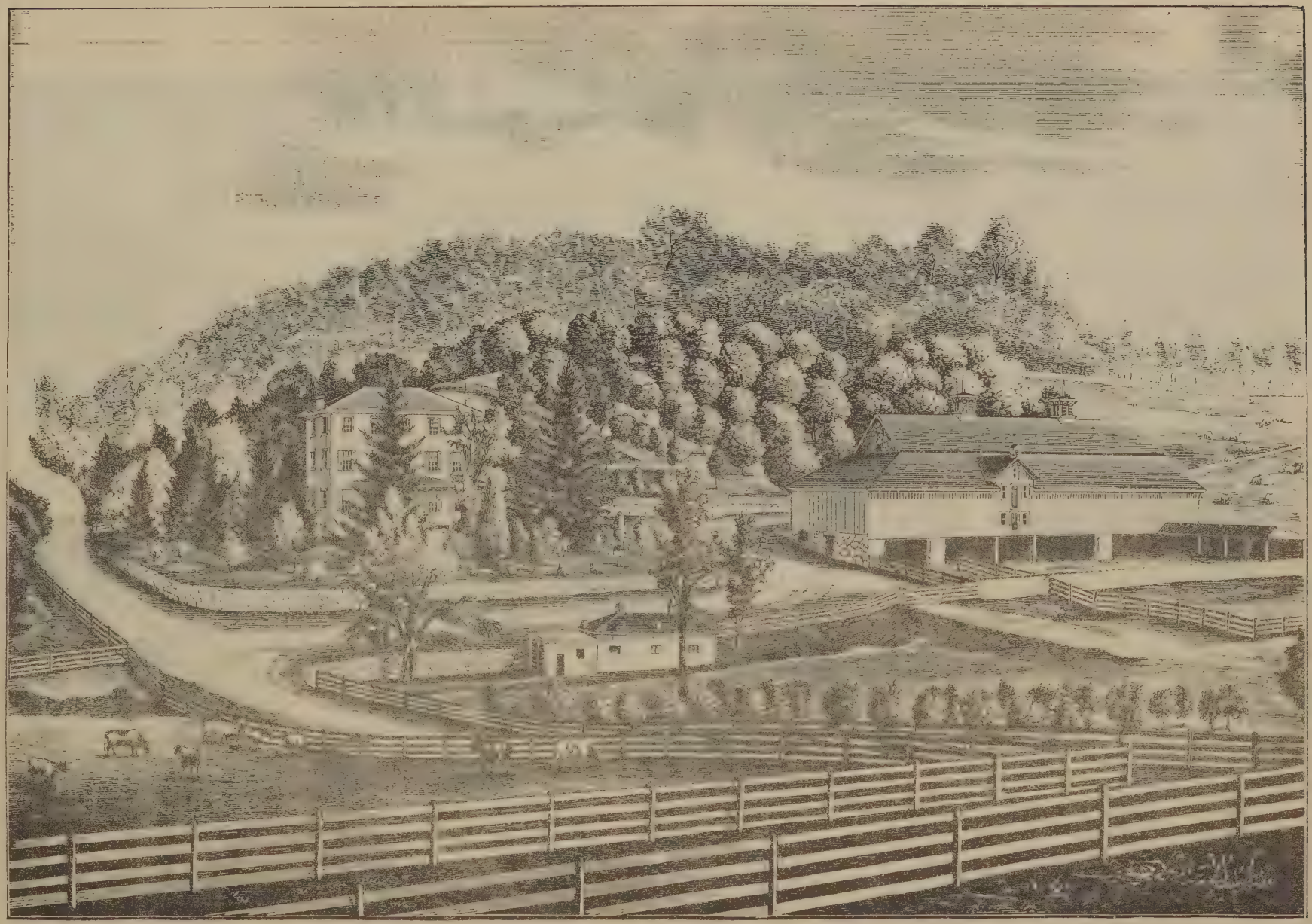
MALVERN MEETING.

This house, fifty-five by thirty-two feet in size, was built in 1879, of green or serpentine stone from the quarries of Thomas White, in East Goshen. In the following winter Whiteland Meeting was transferred to this place, and the first meeting held in the new house on the 15th of 2d month, 1880.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

About thirty years ago a number of persons, largely of the Society of Friends, deeply impressed with the need for more active exertions in the cause of humanity and morality, began to hold meetings for the propagation of their

RESIDENCE OF JOB H. JACKSON,
WEST GROVE.



FARM RESIDENCE OF EDWIN JAMES,
EAST BRADFORD.

views, in which they were assisted by prominent philanthropists from other parts of our country. Slavery and intemperance were two of the great evils which they determined to combat, but nothing which affected the condition of society or individuals was thought unworthy of notice. The name of "Progressive Friends" speaks at once of their origin, and of their central idea of progress in whatever could benefit humanity. From the farm of John Cox, in East Marlborough, a piece of ground was donated by the owner, and here they erected

LONGWOOD MEETING,

where meetings were held weekly for several years. Since 1853 a Yearly Meeting has been held, at which have gathered such well-known humanitarians as Lucretia Mott, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglas, Oliver Johnson, Charles C. Burleigh, Mary Grew, Abby Kelly Foster, and a host of others from a distance, besides a large number of our own citizens. Many of the leading questions of the day have been discussed, and "testimonies" prepared expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, to be published to the world.

In connection with the meeting a cemetery was laid out, which promises to be a spot of more than usual interest in the future.

THE SUFFERINGS OF FRIENDS.

The following paper, showing Friends' sufferings on account of their "testimony" against war, has been specially prepared by E. Michener:

History informs us that during the early centuries of our era Christians held it to be unlawful for them to fight, and that the most cruel tortures, even death itself, could in nowise induce them to do so.

It is also well known that the Religious Society of Friends from its incipiency has ever borne a like "testimony" against all wars and fightings and preparations for war; and they, too, have endured a full share of suffering, in person and in property, for the maintenance of this "Christian testimony," more especially during the war of Revolution, and, strange as it may appear, right here in the "land of Penn," whose great and noble purpose it was to establish a government where religious liberty and the rights of conscience should be respected and secured. The pioneer settlers in a large portion of Chester County were almost entirely Friends, who had received their titles directly from the proprietary. The purpose of this paper is to give a brief notice of the sufferings of them and their immediate descendants during the Revolutionary war. In doing this, it is necessary first to consider how Friends view the practice of war, in order to properly comprehend the grounds of their "testimony" against it.

WHAT THEN IS WAR?

War is a game of hazard, at which kings and rulers and their courtiers play, leaving we, the people, to pay the forfeits which they incur with our treasure and our lives.

Already the educational and financial resources of the nation are profusely lavished upon the *gamesters* to fit them for war; already the richest emoluments, the highest honors which it can bestow, are given to the warriors; already the Western domain is made a camping-ground for the new recruits, and Indians the targets for them to practice on; already the candidates for almost any office, civil or military, from a constable to the President, are fain to rest the claim upon their military record. Such appears to be war in the popular estimation.

But from whence come wars and fightings? Come they not even of your lusts,—the lust for power, the lust for conquest and plunder, the lust for fame, the lust for revenge? Divest war of its meretricious tapestry, its emoluments, its honors, and the halo of false glory which has been thrown as a pall over its atrocities, and it soon sinks into unmitigated, cold-blooded murder. Such I understand to be the view which Friends take of war, and such the evil which they testify against.

With the progress of the war the requisitions upon Friends for aid in carrying it on increased. Under the advice and direction of the Yearly Meeting, the Western Quarterly Meeting, and the Monthly Meetings which then constituted it (seven in number), each appointed a large standing committee to attend to suffering cases. It was made the duty of those of the Monthly Meetings,—

1. To advise, encourage, and assist their members when under trial and suffering.

2. To collect and prepare accounts of suffering cases, and report them to the Monthly Meetings.

3. To visit those in authority, to explain to them the principles held by the society, and endeavor to convince them of their consistency with the teachings of the Christ.

4. To meet once a month with the Quarterly Meeting's committee in a general conference for consultation and united action.

This organization was continued, with occasional new appointments, for eight years. The entire minutes of the Conference, and many of those of the constituent committees, are now before me. It affords me pleasure to be able to record the names of the Conference, taken at random, for the year 1779,—men whose memories have come down through the ages as persons of unblemished integrity and undoubted piety. These are they who have been denounced by men who "knew not Joseph" as Quaker Tories and traitors to their country, because they chose to obey God and could not violate their own consciences. They held the sacredness of human life, and the sinfulness of taking it away; they acknowledged the brotherhood of men, and could not do violence to any by forcibly pulling down or setting up governments.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Committee of the Western Monthly Meeting.—William Harvey, Thomas Pimm, John Ferree, Amos Davis, William Jackson, Jr., Robert Moore, Benjamin Mason, George Churchman, John Millhouse, Isaac Jackson, William Swayne, Samuel Sharp, Samuel England, William Cox, John Jackson, William Downing, Ellis Pusey, John Sharpless.

Committee of Kennet Monthly Meeting.—William Lamborn, James Wilson, Jonathan Gause, John Lamborn, James Bennet, Joseph Walter, Jr., Thomas Gibson, John Parker, Joshua Way, James Jackson, Caleb Pierce, James Bryan, Christopher Hollingsworth, William Phillips, Jr., William Walter, John Way, John Marshall, David Grave.

Committee of New Garden Monthly Meeting.—Joseph Moore, Joshua Pusey, Joseph Richardson, Daniel Thompson, William Miller, Jacob Lindley, Thomas Millhouse, David Hoopes, Thomas Wood, Thomas Woodward, Henry Chalfant, Isaac Jackson, Jr., Joel Bailey, Joseph Pyle, Jacob Halliday, Isaac Pyle, Francis Lamborn.

Committee of Nottingham Monthly Meeting.—Abraham Bunting, Joseph England, Joseph Harlan, Timothy Kirk, William Brown, Benjamin Hough, Elisha Brown, William Haines, William Webster, Jeremiah Brown, Richard Reynolds, Thomas Chambers.

Committee of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.—James Moore, Isaac Taylor, James Miller, Andrew Moore, James Webb, John Cope, John Truman, Abraham Gibbons, Joseph Brinton.

Committee of Bradford Monthly Meeting.—Richard Barnard, Samuel Fisher, Thomas Baldwin, Nathan Cope, Abia Taylor, Isaac Coates, Thomas Fisher, William Mode, Samuel Cope, William Iddings, Edward Vernon.

Committee of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting (Del.).—Robert Halliday, John Barnes, Israel Ashton, Joseph Cowgill, Warner Mifflin, Henry Cowgill, Ezekiel Cowgill, Baptist Lay, William Wilson, Isaiah Roland, Fenwick Fisher, John Dickinson.

Committee of Deer Creek Monthly Meeting.—Joseph Husbands, Phillip Cole, John Wilson, William Cole, Benjamin Barnes.

Here we have one of the most remarkable, perhaps one of the most important, incidents of the war. A committee of more than a hundred stalwart members of the Society of Friends, citizens of three several States, holding public meetings once a month for eight years, encouraging and sustaining their members to withhold their aid and support of the war; and visiting and revisiting, by committees, many of the military and civil officers, not excepting Gen. Washington himself, and memorializing the General Assembly for a redress of their wrongs. Now it is well that we should consider. Were those men of peace, those fearless advocates of the rights of conscience, traitors to their country? Did the loyal authorities of that day consider them traitors? Certainly they did not. Else why did they not disperse those traitorous meetings and punish the traitors? Their not having done so affords an all-sufficient and conclusive vindication of Friends against the aspersions so often and so illiberally cast upon them by those least competent to judge. Indeed, the visited received their visits kindly, some of them particularly so, and most of them acknowledged that the Gospel Dispensation called for the disuse of carnal weapons.

About the period of George Fox, the arbitrary domination of kings and priests over the liberties of the people seems to have reached its ultimatum, and was suddenly brought into conflict with a power more potent than its own,—the revelation of Eternal Truth in the souls of men, enabling and requiring them to patiently endure the pains and penalties for obeying its holy requirements.

But the people do not sufficiently estimate the price which has been thus paid for the civil and religious liberties which they now enjoy. Nor can it be denied that Friends have contributed a full share of their substance, their sufferings, and their lives for the attainment of this desirable end.

If George Fox had not asserted man's primary allegiance unto God; if he had not maintained that civil and religious liberty and the rights of conscience are paramount to all human laws; if innocent women had not been scourged upon their naked backs, at the cart tail, through the streets of Boston; if Laurence Southwick and his sons had not borne their ears to be cut off; if William Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, William Leddra, and Mary Dyer had not sealed their testimony to the truth with their blood on Boston Common; and if William Penn had not published "The Frame of Government for Pennsylvania," it is not probable that Thomas Jefferson would have written the Declaration of American Independence. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

It may even be worthy of serious thought how far that independence was achieved by the arms of the warrior, and how far by the humble dependence on and hopeful "looking unto God" for aid and preservation by those patient and persecuted ones who could in nowise seek to obtain it by force, but whose constant, earnest prayer was, "Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach."

One of the reports alluded to—"Read and approved at New Garden Monthly Meeting the 4th of the 8th month, 1781, signed on behalf thereof, Joshua Pusey, Clk."—furnishes the details of distraints made from the members thereof during the preceding year, amounting to £1619 3*s.* 3*d.* From that report I have copied such distraints only as were made within the two townships of New Garden and Londongrove.

		£	s.	d.
For the township of	New Garden	458	10	3
" "	Londongrove	387	18	10
		£846	9	1

This list is long, but its value is proportioned to its length, and would be greatly impaired by further curtailment. The demands were various, and sometimes made by unscrupulous persons, without any show of authority, hence distraints were often made in quick succession.

LIST OF PROPERTY DISTRAINED, ETC.

1.—*By William Whiteside, New Garden, from 11th mo. 1780 to 5th mo. 1781.*

	£	s.	d.
From Thompson Parker, a mare, a coverlet, and blanket	27	10	0
From Wm. McConnell, a cow and a heifer, 1 ton of hay, 20 b. of corn, 2½ of wheat, 2 pair chains, a bag	16	9	3
From Hannah Miller, a cow, 4 y. cattle, 38 b. oats, 14 of corn, 9 of rye, and 9 of wheat	20	4	0
From Isaac Richards, a horse, 4 y. cattle, & 10 b. oats	27	5	0
From William Dixon, a mare	25	0	0
From Thos. Lamborn, 2 cows, 6 sheep, and 4 lambs	17	10	0
From Thos. Hutton, 11 sheep, 5 lambs, & 3½ tons of hay	15	16	6
From Moses Rowen, a cow, a steer, & a bull, 2 b. wheat & bag, 4 of oats, & a blind bridle, and a steer	12	19	6
From James Pyle, a bull, 9 b. oats, & 8 of rye	5	4	6
From Benjamin Hutton, a horse & a cow	22	0	0
From Joseph Hutton, a mare, 5 sheep, & 2 lambs	23	15	0
From David Hoopes, 17lbs upper leather, & 3 of harness	3	6	1
From Benjamin Allen, 2 cows, 80 b. oats, & 20 of corn	23	2	6
From Joseph Hurford, a collar, hames, and ox chain	1	3	6
From Nicholas Hurford, 9 b. wheat	2	18	6
From Nathaniel Scarlet, a mare	18	0	0
From William Allen, 2 pr chains, a collar, & hames.	1	8	0
From Thos. Millhouse, a cow (for his son)	5	5	0

2.—*By Joseph Buffington, New Garden, 2d & 3d mos. 1781.*

	£	s.	d.
From Thompson Parker, 3 pewter dishes	1	3	0
From Wm. McConnell, a coverlet	1	10	0
From Hannah Miller, a horse	28	0	0
From Isaac Richards, 1½ tons of hay	3	10	0
From Thomas Lamborn, 2 pewter dishes & 2 plates	1	13	0
From James Pyle, 2 sheep	1	7	0
From Joseph Hutton, 11 yds. blanketing	2	4	0
From Moses Rowen, 1 b. cloverseed & bag	3	15	0
From Isaac Jackson, Jun., 4 sheep	2	10	0
From David Hoopes, 3 sheep	1	16	0
From Benjamin Allen, 1 ton of hay	3	0	0
From Nicholas Hurford, 2 sheep	1	10	0
From Wm. Allen, about a ton of hay	2	0	0

To these are added scattering cases by various authorities:

	£	s.	d.
From John Hadley, a cow, heifer, & 2 sheep	10	0	0
From Simon Hadley, a ewe & lamb, grindstone & spools	1	17	9
From Daniel Thompson, 16 b. wheat	5	4	0
From George Mason, 7 b. wheat	2	5	0
From Benjamin Mason, 12 lasts	0	12	0
From Benjamin Hutton, 14 b. oats	1	15	0
From Jeremiah Starr, 7 sheep	5	12	0
From John Chambers, by Wm. Price, 4 sheep	2	5	0
From Thos. McGee, 20 yds. linen, sheet, 2 table cloths, wallet, 9lbs tow yarn, 4 pewter dishes, 10 plates, 2 porringers, & a pint	6	3	2

1. *By James Williamson, Londongrove, 12th mo. 1780 to 5th mo. 1781.*

	£	s.	d.
From Richard Flower, a clock	5	0	0
From James Greenfield, a cow, 296 cuts tow yarn	8	9	4
From Samuel Sharp, a heifer	5	0	0
From David Moore, 2 heifers, and a ton of hay	10	10	0
From Jonathan Lindley, 2 y. cattle, coverlet, blanket, & sheet	9	5	6
From Jacob Lindley, 16 c. of hay	1	4	0
From James Lindley, 2 bridles, leather, a collar, saddle-bags, & a buckskin	4	5	8
From Thomas Millhouse, 4 sheep, & 18 b. oats	5	5	0
From James Way, 2 cows, a blanket & sheet	11	17	6
From John Jackson, 4 b. of rye, 42 of oats, & 15 of flaxseed	9	18	0
From Thomas Flower, 4 yds. linen	0	11	0
From Joshua Pusey, about 7 c. of flour, 4 casks, & a cow	11	12	0
From Eph. Wilson, 22 b. oats, 4 of rye, & 7½ of corn	5	0	0
From William Allen, a cow	5	10	0
From William Chandler, Jr., 7½ b. of oats, & 10 of corn	2	13	9
From David Harlan, 3 y. cattle	6	0	0
From Jacob Woods, a cow & 3 sheep	6	15	0
From Francis Wilkinson, 15 b. corn, 8 of wheat, & 2½ of rye	7	5	9
From Joseph Richardson, a horse & blind bridle	18	2	6
From Josiah Lamborn, a cow, & heifer	7	0	0
From George Passmore, Jr., 20 b. corn	3	10	0
From Thos. Wood, a heifer, & 5 sheep	6	0	0
From Henry Hayes, a cow, and a bull	7	0	0
From Stephen Cook, a large cow	7	10	0
From Francis Lamborn, a mare, 5 sheep, & an ox chain	28	7	0
From John Pusey, 2 milch cows, & 3 y. cattle	18	0	0
From Lewis Pusey, 6 c. of flour, & 5 b. wheat	7	0	0
From Hannah Miller, 2 milch cows	10	10	0

2. *By William Thompson, Londongrove, for Remainders.*

	£	s.	d.
From Jonathan Lindley, 2 blankets	1	16	0
From David Moore, 15½ b. corn	2	12	6
From Eliz. Greenfield, 2 blankets, & coverlet (for son)	2	10	0
From Jacob Halliday, a cow	5	10	0
From Joshua Pusey, 3½ c. of flour	3	3	0
From Ephraim Wilson, 18 b. of oats	2	5	0
From William Allen, a large cow	6	15	0
From William Chandler, Jr., 10 b. corn	1	15	0
From David Harlan, 3 y. cattle	8	10	0
From Francis Wilkinson, 8 b. of corn	1	8	0
From Henry Hayes, 2 y. cattle	3	10	0
From Stephen Cook, about 2 tons of hay	4	10	0
From Francis Lamborn, a cow	5	0	0
From John Pusey, a cow	6	10	0
From Hannah Miller, a cow	6	0	0
From Joseph Pyle, a mare	12	0	0

3. *By Francis Williamson, Londongrove.*

	£	s.	d.
From William Jackson, 10 b. of wheat	3	5	0
From Richard Flower, a cow	5	10	0
From Jacob Halliday, a cow, & 11 b. of corn	7	8	6
From David Moore, 15 c. of hay, a coverlet, & blanket	5	5	6
From James Miller, a bull	3	0	0
From James Lindley, a desk, stove & pipe, & iron stand	15	0	0
From John Jackson, a coverlet, & 2 blankets	4	10	0
From James Greenfield, 3 y. cattle, & 2 blankets	6	5	0
From James Way, a heifer, and 3 bbs. of cider	4	6	0
From Thos. Millhouse, 3 y. cattle	5	10	0
From Joseph Moore, 32 lbs. bacon, 14 of beef, 132 cuts of tow yarn, & a table cloth	2	11	4
From Joshua Pusey, a cow, 2 coverlets, & 2 blankets	8	17	6
From Ephm. Wilson, 6 b. rye, coverlet, blanket, 60 cuts tow yarn	5	5	0
From William Allen, 19 b. oats, & 11 of corn	4	8	9
From Wm. Chandler, Jr. 22½ b. of corn	3	18	9
From Jacob Woods, a bull, 10 b. of oats, a ton of hay	8	5	0
From David Harlan, a cow, & 11 b. buckwheat	8	5	3
From Francis Wilkinson, 22½ yds. of fine linen	4	10	0
From Joel Morton, a hat	0	16	0
From Jos. Richardson, a cow, 2 hats, pr. boots, & blanket	8	0	6
From Josiah Lamborn, a cow, and 5 sheep	8	10	0
From George Passmore, Jr., a heifer, & 3 c. of flour	6	14	0
From Thos. Wood, a cow, 2 blankets, 12½ doz. yarn	8	7	6
From Stephen Cook, 15 b. of corn	2	12	6
From Francis Lamborn, a coverlet, and blanket	2	0	0
From William Chandler, a cow	6	0	0
From John Pusey, a colt, & a cow	19	0	0
From Lewis Pusey, a heifer, and 3 c. of flour	5	9	0
From Hannah Miller, a coverlet, 2 blankets, 1 ton of hay	7	0	0

In a memorial to the Legislature, dated 12th month, 1781, and signed on behalf thereof by Joshua Brown, Benjamin Mason, Wm. Swayne, Joshua Pusey, Richard Barnard, Isaac Coates, Amos Davis, Samuel Cope, Wm. Lamborn, they furnished a specimen of the sufferings of Friends since the beginning of last year, that is, within two years:

	£	s.	d.
"From *Abia Taylor*, six horse creatures, nine cattle, sixteen sheep, two swine, a feather bed, two casks of flour, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, and twenty of corn, rye, and buckwheat	234	1	6
"From *John Hoopes, Jr.*, four horse creatures, a yoke of oxen, seventeen other cattle, thirty sheep, six swine, a watch, and five sides of leather	233	15	0"

They then summarized the statement thus:

"Within one of our monthly meetings, hath been taken since the year 1777, from about one hundred and twenty families, property to the amount of £6108 19*s.* 11*d.*—rated at such prices as such articles would generally have sold for."

Making, on an average, for each family, many of whom were in straitened circumstances, an annual distraint amounting to £25 8*s.* 8*d.*

But legislative redress of wrongs is often slow to come. Not till eight years after did the Assembly establish a Board of Appeals, and then only prospective and not retrogressive.

"WHEREAS, it hath been represented that gross abuses have been committed in levying and collecting militia fines, and as such abuses may still be continued, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the commissioners of the several counties, or any two of them, shall have power to receive all appeals, and to give relief and grant exonerations as justice and humanity may require." (Passed March 27, 1789.)

YE OLDEN TIME COSTUME.

Eli K. Price writes:

"I much desire that the history of Chester County may carry into the future a graphic view of what have been the characteristics of that good body of Friends who inhabited it since the time of William Penn. I see them, in my mind, back to the beginning of this century. Then the oldest men were in the costume Benjamin West painted them in the likenesses of his parents and others, and in his picture of the treaty with the Indians under the elm at Shackamaxon, and as William Penn stands in front of the Pennsylvania Hospital, but as taller men, for William Penn evidently derived his figure to a considerable extent from his Dutch mother. The dress was a body coat of ample material, with standing collar, cut single-breasted, with one row of buttons covered with the same cloth, one row of button-holes, the front of the coat being slightly curved, and the whole falling to the knees; with waistcoat in proportion, with pockets parting below where the buttoning ceased, and so deep as partly to cover the lap, the openings covered by a flap, all of drab color; then came the small clothes, buckled at the knees; and often they wore buckled shoes, but on going out on horseback the high fair-top boots were essential. The person was covered with a genuine broadbrim, not rolled up nor standing out horizontally, but inclined upward on three sides at an angle of forty-five degrees, and in a few instances in the city looped up higher. But by the end of the first quarter of this century signs of the leveling tendency of republicanism had set in; the colors of the cloth became darker, and the dignity of the small clothes and fair-top boots were sunk in the trowsers. And what a let down was that! But the diminuant process has continued. The brim is now narrower, the crown of the hat higher; the coat is cut from a smaller pattern, is fitted closer to the body, is more trim, but looks not so venerable."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The province of Pennsylvania was early attractive to emigrants from other countries. It was recommended by its free government, by the character of its fundamental laws, its fertile soil, salubrious and temperate climate, its adaptation to a rural population, with advantages for trade, commerce, and manufactures.

These emigrants were from various parts of Europe. They were not homogeneous, but were diversified by their origin, religious principles, habits, and language. This

diversity, arising from their different nationalities, divided them into three distinctly marked classes, whose separation was maintained unbroken for many generations, and is not yet effaced.

It is a singular fact that the white races in Pennsylvania are remarkably unmixed, and retain their original character beyond that of any State in the Union. These distinctly marked races are the English, the German, and the Scotch and Scotch-Irish. Emigrants from other countries contributed to swell the population. Among the choicest of the early settlers were the Swedes, the Welsh, the Huguenots, the Hollanders, and the Swiss; but their numbers were small compared with those of the races just mentioned, and their peculiar characteristics, through admixture with the people of other nationalities and the mellowing influence of time, are scarcely recognizable.

The associates and followers of Penn, known as Friends, who were mainly of English descent, were among the first emigrants, and settled chiefly in Philadelphia and the country near it, embracing what is now Delaware County, the eastern and central portions of Chester County, and the southern parts of Bucks and Montgomery Counties. They were an orderly, industrious, and law-abiding people, cultivating peace with all men.

The Germans, who came in large numbers, were of different denominations of Christians, principally Lutheran and German Reformed, with some Mennonites, Dunkers, Moravians, Amish, and others. They were orderly, industrious, and frugal farmers, peaceful and honest in their relations and dealings,—a people that emphatically minded their own business, and made continual accessions to their wealth.

The third race were the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, who constituted a considerable portion of the early settlers of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

Chester County was settled by these three distinctly-marked races, and their peculiarities are seen in their descendants at the present day, and are readily recognizable by those familiar with them. The American people have become so used to the admixture of foreign elements as not readily to notice peculiarities that are not conspicuous, but the student of character can trace them still.

A fourth race, the Welsh, settled some portions of the eastern and northern sections of the county, giving Welsh names to several townships; but their descendants are not so distinctly marked, although their surnames are yet very common in the townships settled by them. The people of this blood were among the best who established themselves in the county, and for intelligence and enterprise were not excelled by any.

The Scotch-Irish were largely the ancestors of the Presbyterians of the present day, and before proceeding to give a history of the churches of that denomination a brief account will be given of the race and its peculiarities. And this is the more appropriate as, beyond the fact that they came from the north of Ireland, there is much ignorance with regard to their history, which is yet one full of interest.

During the Irish rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth, the province of Ulster, embracing the northern counties of Ireland, was reduced to the lowest extremity of poverty and wretchedness, and its moral and religious state was scarcely less deplorable than its civil. Soon after the accession of James I., his quarrels with the Roman Catholics of that province led to a conspiracy against the British authority. O'Neill and O'Donnell, two Irish lords, who had been created earls by the English government,—the former the Earl of Tyrone, and the latter the Earl of Tyrconnel,—arranged a plot against the government. Its detection led these chief conspirators to fly the country, leaving their extensive estates—about 500,000 acres—at the mercy of the king, who only wanted a pretext for taking possession. A second insurrection soon gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six entire counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated and subjected to the disposal of the crown. But it was a territory which showed the effects of a long series of lawless disturbances. It was almost depopulated, its resources wasted, and the cultivation of the soil, in a great measure, abandoned. The state of society—such as existed—was in keeping with the physical aspect of the country.

It became the favorite project with the king to repeople those counties with a Protestant population, who would be disposed to the arts of peace and industry, the better to preserve order, to establish more firmly the British rule, and to introduce a higher state of cultivation into that portion of his domains. To promote this object liberal offers of land were made, and other inducements held out in England and Scotland for colonists to occupy this wide and vacant territory. This was about the year 1610. The project was eagerly embraced, companies and colonies were formed, and individuals without organization were tempted to partake of the advantageous offers of the government. A London company—among the first to enter upon this new acquisition—established itself at Derry, and gave such character to the place as to cause it to be known and called the city of Londonderry.

The principal emigration, however, was from Scotland. Its coast is within twenty miles of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and across this strait flowed from the northeast a large population distinguished for thrift, industry, and endurance, and bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the Westminster standards. They settled principally in the counties of Down, Londonderry, and Antrim, and have given a peculiar and elevated character to that portion of the Emerald Isle.

This was the first Protestant population that was introduced into Ireland, and the Presbyterians of Scotland, who thus furnished the largest element, have maintained their ascendency to the present day against the persevering efforts of the government church on the one hand and the Romanists, by whom they were surrounded, on the other. The first Presbyterian Church established in Ireland was in the county of Antrim in 1613.

The province, in consequence of this influx of population, greatly revived, and continued for some years to advance in prosperity. The towns were replenished with inhabitants, the lands were cleared, and houses erected throughout the country.

But it was a day in which the throne of Britain was governed by bigotry and despotism. Persecutions of an

oppressive nature began in Ulster in 1661, and every expedient short of utter extirpation was tried to break down the attachment of the people to their Presbyterian polity; but, as is always the case, these persecutions only attached the people the stronger to their faith. Many ministers were deposed and forced to return to Scotland.

The tide, however, presently changed. Persecutions ceased in Ireland, and the scene was transferred to Scotland. The latter Stuarts, Charles II. and James II., blind to the dictates of justice and humanity, pursued a system of measures best calculated to wean from their support their Presbyterian subjects, who were bound by national prejudice and had been most devoted to their kingly cause, and to whose assistance Charles II. owed his restoration to the throne. Sir James Grahame, better known as Claverhouse, was sent to Scotland with his dragoons upon the mistaken mission of compelling the Presbyterians to conform in their religious worship to that of the establishment, and from 1670 until the accession of William and Mary, the Presbyterians of Scotland worshiped in hidden places, and at the peril of their lives.

Worn out with the unequal contest, these persistent and enduring Presbyterians, having suffered to the extreme of cruelty and oppression, abandoned the land of their birth and sought an asylum among their countrymen who had preceded them in the secure retreats of Ulster; and thither they escaped as best they could, some crossing the narrow sea in open boats. They carried their household gods with them, and their religious peculiarities became more dear in their land of exile for the dangers and sorrows through which they had borne them.

This is the race—composed of various tribes, flowing from different parts of Scotland—which furnished the population in the north of Ireland familiarly known as the Scotch-Irish. This term, Scotch-Irish, does not denote an admixture of the Scotch and Irish races. The one did not intermarry with the other. The Scotch were principally Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion; the native Irish, Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion; and these were elements which could not very readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland at the present day, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, as when the Scotch first took up their abode in that island. They were called Scotch-Irish simply from the circumstance that they were the descendants of Scots who had taken up their residence in the north of Ireland. In language, habits, tastes, education, history, religion, capacity, manner of life, and general appearance they have always been distinct from the Irish, and so distinct that a stranger traveling in Ireland can pick out the Scotch communities with his eye.

It may be observed that the term "Scotch-Irish," although expressive, is purely American. In Ireland it is not used. There, in contradistinction to the native or Celtic Irish, they are called Scotch.

These people, by their industry, frugality, and skill, made the region into which they thus moved comparatively a rich and flourishing country. They improved agriculture and introduced manufactures, and by the excellence and high reputation of their productions, attracted trade and commerce to their markets.

The government, however, soon began to recognize them in the shape of taxes and embarrassing regulations upon their industry and trade. These restrictions, together with an extravagant advance in rents by landlords whose long leases had now expired, occasioned much distress, and the people were brought to a state of degrading subjection to England, and many of them reduced to comparative poverty.

Their patience was at length exhausted, and these energetic and self-willed Scotch-Irish, animated by the same spirit which subsequently moved the American mind in the days of the Revolution, determined no longer to endure these oppressive measures, and they sought by another change of residence to find a freer field for the exercise of their industry and skill, and for the enjoyment of their religion.

Ireland was not the home of their ancestors, it was endeared to them by no traditions, and numbers of them determined to quit it and seek in the American wilds a better home than they had in the old world.

Accordingly, about the beginning of the eighteenth century they commenced to emigrate to the American colonies in large numbers. The spirit of emigration, fostered no doubt by the glowing accounts sent home by their countrymen who had preceded them, seized these people to such an extent that it threatened almost a total depopulation. Such multitudes of husbandmen, laborers, and manufacturers flocked over the Atlantic that the landlords began to be alarmed, and to concert ways and means for preventing the growing evil. Scarce a ship sailed for the colonies that was not crowded with men, women, and children. They came for a time principally to Pennsylvania, although some of them settled in New England, and others found their way to the Carolinas. It is stated by Proud, in his "History of Pennsylvania," that by the year 1729, 6000 Scotch-Irish had come to that colony, and that before the middle of the century nearly 12,000 arrived annually for several years. In September, 1736, alone, 1000 families sailed from Belfast on account of the difficulty of renewing their leases.

They were Protestants, and generally Presbyterians; few or none of the Catholic Irish came until after the Revolution. The settlement of this latter class in this country is comparatively of modern date.

The "Friends" of Pennsylvania extended a cordial welcome to the adherents of other doctrines than their own, and so it came to pass that these immigrants turned their steps toward the settlements upon the Delaware.

Extensive emigrations from the northern counties of Ireland were principally made at two distinct periods of time: the first, of which I have been speaking, from about the year 1718 to the middle of the century; the second, from about 1771 to 1773, although there was a gentle current westward between these two eras.

The cause of this second extensive emigration was somewhat similar to that of the first. It is well known that a greater portion of the lands in Ireland are owned by a comparatively small number of proprietors, who rent them to the farming classes on long leases. In 1771 the leases on an estate in the county of Antrim, the property of the Marquis of Donegal, having expired, the rents were so

largely advanced that many of the tenants could not comply with the demands, and were deprived of the farms they had occupied. This aroused a spirit of resentment to the oppression of the large landed proprietors, and an immediate and extensive emigration to America was the consequence. From 1771 to 1773 there sailed from the ports in the north of Ireland nearly 100 vessels, carrying as many as 25,000 passengers, all Presbyterians. This was shortly before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and these people, leaving the Old World in such a temper, became a powerful contribution to the cause of liberty and to the separation of the colonies from the mother-country.

These Scotch-Irish emigrants landed principally at New Castle and Philadelphia, and found their way northward and westward into the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. From thence one stream followed the great Cumberland Valley into Virginia and North Carolina, and from these colonies passed into Kentucky and Tennessee. Another powerful body went into Western Pennsylvania, and settling on the head-waters of the Ohio, became famous both in civil and ecclesiastical history, and have given to the region around Pittsburgh the name it so well deserves of being the backbone of Presbyterianism.

The first settlement of the Scotch-Irish within the present bounds of Chester County was made about the year 1718. They gradually spread over the whole western portion of the county, from Maryland and Delaware on the south to the chain of hills known as the Welsh Mountain on the north; and the greater portion of the population of this district of country at the present day are their descendants. These early emigrants planted the Presbyterian Churches at Upper Octorara, Fagg's Manor, Brandywine Manor, New London, and Oxford, in this county; and these churches abide in strength to the present day.

This race, in energy, enterprise, intelligence, education, patriotism, religious and moral character, the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, and inflexible resistance to all usurpation in church and State, were not surpassed by any class of settlers in the American colonies. They were a thinking people, strong-minded and capable. The humblest of them could take up the great themes of government and of religion and could talk intelligently about them.

In the struggle for popular rights they were ever found on the side of the people, and the maintenance of freedom in religious worship was with them a cardinal principle.

Pennsylvania owes much of what she is to-day to the fact that so many of these people settled within her borders. Probably not less than five millions of people in America have the blood of these Scotch and Scotch-Irish in their veins, and there is not one of them, man or woman, that is not proud of it, or that would exchange it for any other lineage.

"The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain," says Bancroft, "came from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." A large number of them were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and throughout the Revolution they were devoted to the cause of the country. Such a thing as a Scotch-Irish Tory was unheard of; the race never produced one. It was the energy and devotion of this people that sustained the army in the field in the many dark hours of that contest, and which, under the guidance of Providence, carried this country successfully through the struggle for freedom.

When the subject of the dissolution of all connection between the colonies and the mother-country was before the Continental Congress, it was John Witherspoon, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, and a descendant of John Knox, who is reported to have said,—

> "That noble instrument on your table, which secures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this house. He who will not respond to its accents, and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of a freeman. Although these gray hairs must descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they would descend thither by the hand of the public executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country!"

Words which were potent in securing the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Many of the most eminent men in the nation are and have been of this race. It has furnished five Presidents of the United States, eight Governors of Pennsylvania, a majority of the judges of this State, and a full proportion of the legislators, State and National, and of those who have occupied other high official positions. And in the church, those of her blood may well be proud of the names of those who have ministered at her altars and taught in the colleges and seminaries of the land.

The race is also noted for its firmness, perseverance, and undaunted energy in whatever it undertakes, and those characteristics have aided in carrying it successively through many a conflict.

Its character for firmness—perhaps it might be called stubbornness—is somewhat facetiously but well illustrated in the prayer of the Scotch elder, who besought the Lord that he might be always right, adding, "For thou knowest, Lord, that I am very hard to turn;" or, as expressed in the Scottish dialect, "Ye ken, Lord, that I am unco hard to turn." This trait has held its own for centuries. They were a people who wanted light on every subject, and informed themselves and made up their minds, and after that it was commonly about as easy to move the hills as to stir one of them out of his opinions. They meant to be right, and they meant to stick to it. Their tenacity of purpose was remarkable. They came to their conclusions logically and fairly, and had a mortal hatred of giving up.

Another characteristic of this people was their strong individuality. They had opinions and convictions of their own, and they had a way of holding them which was their own. They took nothing second-hand. They were decided, earnest, high-spirited, independent, and set in their way, and not ashamed to declare just what they believed and meant to do. They never kept any man in the dark as to their political or religious convictions. The Scotch-Irishman must choose for himself. He never follows a leader blindly, and in this respect differs widely from his Celtic brother of the same soil. His individual rights must be observed. In a regiment of a thousand such men there will be just one thousand men thinking, knowing, and judging for themselves, and about as independent a body as human history presents.

Another marked trait in their character was their facetiousness. Probably no people were so prone to look on the humorous side of things, and this trait is possessed in a large degree by their descendants.

GREAT VALLEY AND CHARLESTOWN.

The oldest Presbyterian Church in Chester County is the "Great Valley," in Tredyffrin township, where there was a congregation as early as 1710, but which was not regularly organized until 1714. That township having been settled by the Welsh, this congregation was in its earlier days largely Welsh in its composition, although there was from the commencement a commingling of Scotch-Irish and English with them.

It was first ministered to by Rev. Malachi Jones, who preached to them until 1720, when the Rev. David Evans, who had previously to the advent of Mr. Jones occasionally ministered to them, became their pastor. In that year (1720) a church building was erected which stood for over seventy years. Mr. Evans was pastor about twenty years, when, owing to troubles in the congregation, he resigned. His education and attainments were of a high grade, but he was an eccentric and high-spirited man, excitable, and very vacillating in his course.

There is a tradition in the neighborhood that before leaving, and stung by what had occurred, he announced he would preach his farewell sermon. This drew a crowd, expecting something sharp and spicy, and they were not disappointed. In brevity the sermon took the palm from Dean Swift's celebrated charity sermon. It was this: "Goats I found you, and goats I leave you." The acerbity which so uttered itself, however, soon passed away, for in two years he again addressed the "goats" as a church of Christians.

The next pastor was Rev. John Rowland, who it seems was somewhat irregularly installed, owing to the division which then existed in the Presbyterian Church at large into what were known as "Old Side" and "New Side." There was a strong opposition to Mr. Rowland, which in 1741 culminated in his being debarred from preaching in the church by the "Old Side," who were in the majority in the congregation. After his expulsion he preached for a time to his adherents in barns and other places, until they erected a church building for him in what is now Charlestown village, the foundation of which was laid in 1743, on land that was given by Job Harvey, a Friend. That was the origin of the Charlestown Presbyterian Church. The principal men concerned in the organization of this church were David Humphries, David John, Griffith Jones, Lewis Martin, and Anthony Pritchard.

The next pastor of Great Valley was Rev. Samuel Evans, a son of their former pastor, Rev. David Evans, who had left them so cavalierly. He was installed in 1742, and served until 1747, and is spoken of as a man of decided ability. After this the church was for several years without a regular pastor, and dependent upon supplies. In 1753, Rev. John Kinkead appears to have been installed and to have remained for a time.

In 1761, Rev. John Simonton was settled, and continued as pastor until his death in 1791. He is said to have been a sound and judicious minister, but, being constitutionally inclined to ease, he was neither animated in the pulpit nor diligent in the discharge of parochial duty. The leading members in 1761 were:

Isaac Davies, Thomas McKean, Enoch Abraham, John Griffith, Daniel Beaton, John Thompson, James Davies, David Davies, William Hudson, John Christy, Daniel John, Isaac Abraham, Llewellyn Davies, Thomas Waters, Thomas Harris, Hugh Reed, William Bell, John Shaw, Hugh Frazer, Thomas Wilson, Robert Stevens, Erasmus Lloyd, Jonathan Davies, and Joseph Davies.

The church was incorporated in 1788, the names of the corporators being John Davies, John Christy, John Griffiths, John Templeton, David Wilson, David Cloyd, John Maxwell, Robert Todd, Thomas Harris, Matthew Neely, James Davies, and Thomas R. Kennedy. During the ministry of Mr. Simonton there were some differences in the congregation growing out of the fact that members of Scotch-Irish blood had become numerous, and in the disputations which arose with the old Welsh settlers there was not always an agreement of sentiment.

Mr. Rowland, who, as has been seen, was instrumental in the erection of the Charlestown Church in 1743, died in 1747. He was succeeded at Charlestown by the Rev. John Campbell, who died in 1753. After his death the congregation was dependent for a series of years upon supplies, some of whom served them for a number of years, and among whom were Rev. John Griffith, a Welshman, Rev. Benjamin Chestnut, an Englishman, and Rev. John Carmichael, afterwards of Brandywine Manor Church. In 1774, Rev. Daniel McCalla was installed, and continued until the breaking out of the Revolution, when he left and became a chaplain in the army.

In 1791 the two churches of Great Valley and Charlestown, after half a century's separation, united upon Rev. John Gemmill as their pastor. In 1793 the Great Valley congregation erected a new house of worship, which is still in use. It has at different times been enlarged and improved. Mr. Gemmill was pastor until 1798. He was a man of power, and of great popularity, and had a reputation for eloquence which has survived him.

April 17, 1799, Rev. William Latta became pastor of these united churches, and so continued until his death, Feb. 19, 1847, a period of nearly forty-eight years. He was a fine scholar, an earnest, effective, and instructive preacher, and a public-spirited citizen. He was succeeded by Rev. William R. Bingham, who was pastor from Feb. 28, 1848, until Jan. 3, 1859. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. Robert M. Patterson, installed Aug. 25, 1859; Rev. Edward P. Heberton, from April 13, 1868, to Oct. 4, 1871, and Rev. Samuel Fulton, who was installed Oct. 18, 1872.

The Charlestown Church separated from the Great Valley on the resignation of Mr. Bingham, and in 1859 united under one pastorate with the church in Phœnixville. It was subsequently united with East Whiteland during the pastorate of Rev. John C. Clyde, and is now again connected with Phœnixville.

In 1864 the congregation of Great Valley celebrated their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, on which occasion Rev. Robert M. Patterson read a history of the church.

UPPER OCTORARA.

The Upper Octorara Church, in Sadsbury township, one mile north of Parkesburg, was organized in 1720. The prefix "Upper" was subsequently given to distinguish it from Middle Octorara, in Lancaster County, and Lower Octorara, now Lower West Nottingham.

Prior to 1724 it was supplied by Rev. David Evans and Rev. David Magill. The first regular pastor was Rev. Adam Boyd, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who was installed Oct. 13, 1724. Previous to this date a log church building had been erected. Mr. Boyd was at that time thirty-two years of age, and ten days after his ordination was married to Jane, daughter of Rev. Thomas Craighead. His original field of labor was quite extensive, and embraced that now occupied by several congregations.

In 1741 the church was rent in twain by the "Old Side" and "New Side" controversy, and a new church organized by those of the "New Side," bearing the name of "The Second Congregation of Upper Octorara," over which the Rev. Andrew Sterling was pastor from 1747 to 1765. They worshiped in a church edifice which they erected on the farm lately of Cyrus Cooper, now belonging to David Parke, overlooking the Great Valley. During this division Mr. Boyd continued his relations to the old church, and also ministered to the "Old Side" portion of the Brandywine Manor Church. In 1768 the divisions were healed, and the two churches of Octorara became again one. Mr. Boyd died Nov. 23, 1768, aged seventy-six years, having been pastor for a period of forty-four years. The stone covering his grave records that he was "eminent through life for modest piety, diligence in his office, prudence, equanimity, and peace." Early in his pastorate the second church edifice, built of stone, was erected. He left four sons and six daughters, and his descendants are now numerous. One of his sons, Col. Andrew Boyd, was lieutenant of the county of Chester during the Revolution.

In 1768, Rev. William Foster became pastor of the re-

UPPER OCTORARA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ERECTED 1769, TORN DOWN 1840.

united congregation. One of their first acts after the reunion was the enlargement, in 1769, of the old church to double its former capacity, making it substantially a new building, and also the erection of a "session-" or "study-house," as they were then called, which is still standing in a corner of the present graveyard. The church edifice which had been used by the "New Side" was sold and removed. An old graveyard still marks the spot where it stood.

Mr. Foster was pastor until his death, Sept. 30, 1780, at the age of forty-one years. He was evidently a man of very superior mind, and was much esteemed by all who knew him for his solid sense and unaffected piety. His wife was a daughter of the celebrated Rev. Samuel Blair, of Fagg's Manor, and he was a brother-in-law of Rev. John Carmichael, of Brandywine Manor. Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., of Pequea, the father of the celebrated Samuel Stanhope Smith and John Blair Smith, was an uncle of Mrs. Foster. During the Revolutionary war Mr. Foster was an ardent patriot, and so obnoxious did he become to the British by his zeal in the cause of the patriots that they planned an expedition to capture him, but it was foiled through the vigilance of his friends. Many of his descendants have filled positions of prominence and usefulness both in church and State, among them the late Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Rev. Alexander Mitchell succeeded Mr. Foster in the pastorate, and served from 1785 until 1796. He was a scholar and a man of excellent mind, and social in his disposition, but as a preacher he was not popular. He died Dec. 6, 1812, at the age of eighty-one years.

The following list gives the surnames of families connected with the congregation at different times during the last century. In this list of 82 surnames about 30 are borne by members of the congregation at the present day:

Alison, Allen, Arthur, Boggs, Blelock, Boyd, Boyle, Bailey, Crawford, Cowan, Clingan, Cochran, Copeland, Dickey, Davidson, Divan, Dougherty, Filson, Fleming, Foster, Futhey, Forsyth, Fulton, Grier, Gilfillan, Gardner, Good, Glendenning, Heslip, Hope, Hamill, Henderson, Hershberger, Irwin, Kerr, Kinkead, Kyle, King, Keys, Kilpatrick, Liggett, Lockhart, Luckey, McAllister, McNeil, McClure, McPherson, McClellan, McCune, McKim, McWilliams, Mitchell, Morrison, Moody, Officer, Parke, Pinkerton, Porter, Rowan, Richmond, Ramsay, Robb, Ruth, Sharpe, Scott, Sloan, Sandford, Summeril, Stewart, Smith, Stille, Thompson, Wilkin, Wiley, Wilson, Withrow, Wentz, Wright, Wells, Wallace, Wigton, and Young.

After 1796 the congregation was without a regular pastor until 1810, when Rev. James Latta was installed. He remained in charge until 1850, a period of forty years. The present church edifice was erected during his pastorate, in 1840, and the graveyard enlarged, covering the site of the former edifice. Mr. Latta died May 30, 1862, at the age of seventy-five years. The house in which he resided had at the time of his death been the residence of ministers of the gospel about one hundred and twenty years.

The Rev. James Latta was a man of remarkable energy and firmness in every good cause, and discharged with ability, high fidelity, and unceasing earnestness the duties of the Christian ministry over fifty-two years. About the year 1828 societies for the suppression of the vice of intemperance were formed. Mr. Latta, from the initiatory movement, was an ardent friend and advocate of the cause, and during the whole course of his ministry did all in his power for its advancement. The community in which he had his home bears upon every hand the clear and deep traces of his life and character. None that ever crossed his threshold can forget his cordial welcome, his graceful

hospitality, or his genuine kindness, and there will long linger pleasant memories of his warm and abiding friendship, and his ministries of sympathy. He was extensively known, and so highly esteemed as a faithful Christian minister that he became the centre of a very extended circle of acquaintanceship.

Since 1850 the following clergymen have been pastors of the church: Rev. James M. Crowell, from June 3, 1851, to April 14, 1857; Rev. Alexander Reed, from Dec. 8, 1857, to Oct. 1, 1864; Rev. John Jay Pomeroy, from Nov. 14, 1865, to Feb. 9, 1875; Rev. William B. Reed, from Nov. 3, 1875, to Oct. 2, 1878; and Rev. James A. Marshall, the present pastor, since May 29, 1879.

The church has under its charge four church edifices,—the main building on the old grounds, and buildings for afternoon and evening services and Sunday-school purposes at Sadsburyville, Highland, and Parkesburg. The present membership of the church is about 350. Sept. 14, 1870, it celebrated its sesqui-centennial anniversary, on which occasion J. Smith Futhey delivered a historical discourse.

FAGG'S MANOR.

The region of country where this church is situated was largely settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and from the first the church has been a strong one. It dates from 1730, previous to which time those who organized it worshiped at Upper Octorara and New London. The church edifice is located in the northwest corner of what was called Sir John Fagg's Manor, elsewhere referred to in this volume, hence the name of the church. It was at first called New Londonderry, from the township in which it is located, but that name soon gave way to Fagg's Manor, by which it has been known ever since.

The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Blair, who came from Ireland in early youth, and was educated at the school of Rev. William Tennent, at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., a school which became widely known under the title of the "Log College." He was pastor from 1740 until his death, June 5, 1751, at the age of thirty-nine years. All accounts speak of him as a scholar and pulpit orator, and his fame has descended to this day. He established a classical school at Fagg's Manor, where many men who afterwards became distinguished in life received their education.

Rev. John Blair, a brother, succeeded him as pastor in 1757. He continued the school which his brother had established, and in both the church and school was eminent and successful. In 1767 he became a professor in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and removed thither.

Among those who were leading men in the church at Fagg's Manor at this period were Job Ruston, James Cochran, John Ramsay, John Love, John Smith, John Simpson, William Boyd, David Ramsay, Moses Ross, David Simpson, David Fleming, Montgomery Kennedy, James Gilleland, John Culbertson, John Caruthers, and Stephen Cochran, Sr.

In 1775 the congregation erected a new church edifice, which was their third building; the second building had been erected about 1742.

The church was without a regular pastor from the removal of John Blair, in 1767, until Aug. 22, 1781, when John Evans Finley was installed. He married a daughter of Job Ruston, one of the leading members of the congregation. Oct. 15, 1793, he resigned and removed to Kentucky.

After Mr. Finley's removal there was a vacancy of several years. Rev. Patrick Davidson took charge in December, 1797, but he remained only one year. The church was then without a pastor until Sept. 9, 1809, when Rev. Robert White was installed, and a new career of prosperity was entered upon. His ministry continued until his death, Sept. 20, 1835. Mr. White was a man of untiring zeal and devotion, and was eminently successful as a pastor. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine Manor, under whom he had studied theology. Two of his sons, Robert M. White and Nathan Grier White, became clergymen.

Rev. Alfred Hamilton, D.D., succeeded Mr. White, and was pastor from March, 1836, until May, 1859, when he removed to Illinois. While at Fagg's Manor he maintained an academy for young men, which he named "Blair Hall," in honor of the brothers Samuel and John Blair. Dr. Hamilton was a man of scholarly attainments and of ability as a preacher, and was eminent for his social qualities and amiable character. He was beloved by the children, and was a welcome visitor in every house. He died in Chicago in September, 1867. In 1846, during his pastorate at Fagg's Manor, the present church edifice was erected.

The pastors of the church subsequent to Dr. Hamilton have been Revs. Justus T. Umsted, from November, 1860, to May, 1872, and Rev. William B. Noble, from October, 1872, to March, 1881.

The church has now over 400 members in full communion. On Sept. 16, 1880, it celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, when a history of the church was read by the pastor, Rev. William B. Noble.

ROCK.

The Rock Presbyterian Church was organized in 1720. The first house of worship was in Chester County, at what is now known as the "Stone Graveyard," in Lewisville, Elk township; the second, erected by the "New Side," in 1741, at what is called "Sharp's Graveyard," at Fair Hill, Cecil Co., Md.; and the third in the present location in Cecil County, not far from the line of Chester County. The church was at its organization called "Elk River," and bore that and other names until about 1787, since when it has been called the "Rock." The church having been originally located in Chester County, and since near the line, it has always had many members in this county. The "Stone Graveyard" contains a large number of graves.

NEW LONDON.

The New London Church was formally constituted on the 26th of March, 1728. It was composed of the northern members of the Elk River congregation, now called the "Rock," whose meeting-house then stood at what is now known as the "Stone Graveyard," near Lewisville, in Elk township. The separation actually took place in 1726, two years earlier, when a place of worship was built and arrangements made for preaching. There were difficulties

attending the organization, upon which we have not space to enter.

The first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Gelston, a native of Ireland, who preached to the people for a time from September, 1728, and then removed to the Highlands of New York.

The second pastor was Rev. Francis Alison, who was installed about 1736 and remained fifteen years. In 1741 he opened an academy, elsewhere referred to in this volume, which he conducted until his removal to Philadelphia in 1752, to accept a professorship in the Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania. The second church edifice was built in his time, it is believed about the year 1744, and, considering the sparseness of the population, its dimensions—63 by 38 feet—were remarkable, and it was probably at that time the largest church in all the region. It had arched doors and windows and leaden window-sash; its pulpit was, according to the custom of the time, in the side of the house, and its pews were of various forms and patterns and colors, according to the taste or the means of their individual constructors.

After Mr. Alison's removal there was an interregnum, which continued about twenty years. Several ineffectual attempts were made to obtain a pastor, and finally the Rev. James Wilson was installed, Oct. 15, 1771, and served until Oct. 27, 1778, when he was released at his own request. After his time the congregation were again dependent upon supplies, either stated or occasional, for the long period of thirty-one years. Among these stated supplies were Rev. Samuel Barr, Rev. Francis Hindman, and Rev. Francis Alison Latta, all of whom were called to the pastorate but declined. Mr. Latta was a man of a fine and well-cultivated mind, and during a large part of his life he employed himself as a teacher. His last years were spent at the Moscow Academy, in Sadsbury township, where he died, April 21, 1834, at the age of sixty-seven years.

The next pastor was Rev. Robert Graham, who was installed Dec. 13, 1809, and remained until his death, Nov. 5, 1835. Two of his sons, William Sloan Graham and Walter Scott Graham, were teachers and successive principals of the New London Academy. None of the descendants of Mr. Graham are now living.

The successor of Mr. Graham was the Rev. Robert Patterson DuBois, who was installed Nov. 20, 1836. Mr. DuBois is descended from a French Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1660 for conscience' sake. His father was the Rev. Uriah DuBois, the founder and first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Doylestown, Pa. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in July, 1824, and was for some years a teacher, and had charge of the Chester County Academy, in East Whiteland township, and then of the Doylestown Academy for several years. He was licensed to preach in October, 1835. After a pastorate of forty years, he resigned on Oct. 1, 1876, but still resides at New London.

His successor was Rev. B. F. Myers, who was pastor from April 24, 1877, to April 8, 1879. The present pastor is the Rev. David R. Workman, who was installed Oct. 23, 1879.

The present church building was erected in 1844, but extensive repairs and alterations were made in 1858–59, and again in 1869. The church has two outposts, erected for occasional services and Sunday-school operations, one at Auburn, built in 1836, and the other at Kimbleville, built in 1852.

DOE RUN.

About the year 1740, John Filson, William Hanna, Francis Boggs, James Blelock, and others, residing in East Fallowfield township and vicinity, erected a house of worship on the Strasburg road, in that township, and were organized into a congregation under the name of the "Doe Run Presbyterian Church." The building, which was of logs, stood within the grounds of the graveyard as at present inclosed. This was about the time of the division of the Presbyterian Church into "Old Side" and "New Side," and this organization belonged to the latter body. They had supplies from the New Side Presbytery of New Castle until about the year 1747, when the Rev. Andrew Sterling became their pastor, in connection with the Second Congregation of Upper Octorara, and continued in that relation about eighteen years, when he resigned. He died in August, 1765, shortly after his resignation. About the year 1743 the celebrated George Whitefield, in the course of his visitations in this county, preached at Doe Run, and also at the New Side Church of Upper Octorara, and at Fagg's Manor.

In 1768, Rev. William Foster became pastor of the church, in connection with that of Upper Octorara, giving Doe Run one-fourth of his time. In 1771 their second church edifice was erected. It stood between the present church and the graveyard, and was of hewn logs.

In 1785, Rev. Alexander Mitchel became pastor, and divided his time between this church and Upper Octorara, as Mr. Foster had done. His pastoral relation with the latter church was dissolved in 1796, but he continued to take charge of Doe Run until 1809, when the infirmities of age prevented further service.

The church then had supplies until Sept. 29, 1813, when Rev. Samuel Henderson became pastor, and served until Aug. 9, 1814. Rev. Elkanah Kelsey Dare succeeded, and served from May 13, 1817, until his death, Aug. 26, 1826, giving half his time, the other half being devoted to Union Church, in Lancaster County. The present house, which is of stone, was erected in 1821.

The succeeding pastors have been Rev. Alexander G. Morrison, from April 24, 1828, to Oct. 6, 1857, part of the time in connection with Union Church, Lancaster County, and part with Coatesville; Rev. John Wynne Martin, D.D., from April 13, 1858, to Oct. 19, 1860; Rev. John P. Clarke, from June, 1865, to April, 1868; Rev. Thomas Thompson, M.D., from April 26, 1872, to June 22, 1876, and Rev. Robert E. Flickinger since June 5, 1879.

UNIONVILLE.

The Unionville Presbyterian Church was organized about 1829, and a church building erected, which has since then been used for public worship. The congregation is small, and at present without a pastor.

DOE RUN VALLEY.

The Doe Run Valley Presbyterian Church was incorporated Oct. 22, 1849, and a church building erected in

the village of Doe Run, which is used for public worship in connection with the Doe Run Church.

BRANDYWINE MANOR.

This church, ecclesiastically known as Forks of Brandywine, but called in common parlance Brandywine Manor, constituted in early times a part of what is now Upper Octorara. It was originally under the care of Rev. Adam Boyd, but was organized as a separate congregation in 1735, at which time a house of worship had been erected.

The first pastor of the separate congregation was Rev. Samuel Black, who was installed Nov. 10, 1736, and was pastor until May, 1741. In the latter year occurred the schism in the Presbyterian Church which divided it into "Old Side" and "New Side," and this church became divided, and a second house of worship was erected by those of the "New Side." Rev. Adam Boyd ministered to those of the "Old Side" from the separation until the settlement of Rev. William Dean, which was about 1743. Mr. Dean died July 9, 1748.

The churches were reunited in 1760, and called Rev. John Carmichael to be their pastor. He was installed April 21, 1761, and in the same year a new house of worship was erected. He was pastor until his death, Nov. 15, 1785. He was an eloquent man in his day, of ardent feelings, and what he did he did with his might.

The patent for the church property from the proprietaries was made to Matthew Robinson and John Smith the younger, May 6, 1786, and they on the 18th of the same month conveyed it to Rev. John Carmichael, John Culbertson, James Moore, William Denny, Samuel McKinley, and Francis Gardner, "in trust for a site for a house of public worship, and for a burying-place for the congregation of people called Presbyterians," etc. The church was incorporated Sept. 1, 1786. The first trustees under the charter were Samuel Culbertson, John Culbertson, Nathaniel Porter, Robert Smith, David Denny, Robert Lockhart, James Dunwoody, James McClure, and William Anderson.

The successor of Mr. Carmichael was Rev. Nathan Grier, who was pastor from Aug. 22, 1787, until his death, March 30, 1814. (See biographical sketches of Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Grier, in this volume.) He was succeeded by his son, Rev. John Nathan Caldwell Grier, who was pastor from Nov. 24, 1814, until April 14, 1869,—nearly fifty-five years,—when, by reason of his age and infirmities, he resigned. The pastorates of father and son together extended over a period of eighty-two years.

The church building erected in 1761 was accidentally burned, and was rebuilt in 1786, and roofed anew in 1827. In 1839 the house, with the exception of the walls and roof, was rebuilt and remodeled.

The church during this period gave of her strength to new churches of like faith and order, and Honeybrook, Coatesville, Fairview, and Downingtown were originally largely composed of members who went out from her fold. In 1835, after an extensive revival of religion, the number of members was nearly 700.

Dr. J. N. C. Grier graduated at Dickinson College, Sept. 27, 1809. In college he had as a classmate James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States. He was a man of great force of character, and this gave him a very strong influence in the community, and secured him a prominent and leading position among his brethren. In 1837, when the temperance reformation commenced its onward movement, Dr. Grier espoused the cause, and brought to its advocacy in his neighborhood all the courage, positiveness, and determination of his character, and naturally lost for himself and congregation the support and friendship of many who conscientiously held different opinions.

The pastors succeeding Rev. J. N. C. Grier have been Rev. William W. Heberton, from Oct. 28, 1869, to April 8, 1873, and the present pastor, Rev. John McColl, who was installed July 24, 1873, but who had occupied the pulpit from May 11th of that year. In 1875 the old church building was torn down, and in that and the succeeding year a new one was erected, which is the finest and most complete and convenient church edifice of the Presbyterian Church in the county. It is Gothic in all its details, and has eight memorial windows. It was dedicated Dec. 14, 1876. The building committee were William Templeton, John Ralston, and Baxter B. McClure. The location of Brandywine Manor is on very high ground, and commands a view of the country for many miles around. The graveyard, which had become well filled, has been during the present year (1881) considerably enlarged.

A full and complete history of this church has been written by Mr. James McClune, which it is proposed shortly to publish, and to which the reader is referred for fuller information.

OXFORD.

The early dwellers at Oxford seem for a time to have worshiped in the churches of Elk River, New London, Nottingham, Fagg's Manor, or Upper Octorara, but as early as 1725 or 1730 they erected a house of worship for themselves on ground taken up for that purpose and still held by the congregation.

In 1753 the church was organized, in connection with the Associate Presbyterian Synod of Edinburgh, and was one of the first churches of that branch of Presbyterians in the colonies. For a proper understanding of this history, it is necessary at this point to look backward for a little and glance at the causes which led to the introduction of a new denomination into the colonies, and the organization of this church in connection with that denomination. In the year 1733, Ebenezer Erskine, Alexander Moncrieff, William Wilson, and James Fisher protested against certain acts of the General Assembly of Scotland, seceded from that body, and formed, with their adherents, the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh. Their opinions gained favor with the people both in Scotland and Ireland, so that in a short time one Presbytery was "too strait" for them, and they formed the Associate Synod of Edinburgh. In this country there were some in full sympathy with this movement, and in 1750 a petition signed by a "respectable number from the Province of Pennsylvania," asking for the "dispensation of the gospel ordinances among them," was sent to the Synod of Edinburgh. In answer to this petition, the Synod, in 1753, sent two ministers,—Rev. Alexander Gellatley and

Rev. Andrew Arnot. The latter had a pastoral charge in Midholm, Scotland, and returned thither after two years. Mr. Gellatley remained in this country. These two missionaries proceeded without delay to the people who had called for their aid. According to the authority committed to them, they constituted themselves a Presbytery, under the title of the "Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania," subordinate to the Associate Synod of Edinburgh. The principal settlements of the adherents to this body were found at Octorara and Oxford. From the two churches which were organized there Mr. Gellatley received a call to become their pastor. He accepted, and made these points the centre of his labors for about five years. He then resigned the charge of the Oxford Church, and remained at Octorara till the time of his death. He died in 1761, at Octorara, and was buried there in the churchyard (now Middle Octorara Church, United Presbyterians).

The second house of worship at Oxford was probably erected during the pastorate of Mr. Gellatley; it was built of hewn logs. We have no means of knowing the growth or strength of the congregation during Mr. Gellatley's ministry, but may infer that they increased in number and financial ability from the fact that at the end of five years they were able, in connection with Pencador, Del., to assume the support of a pastor. In 1760 the following persons constituted the session of the church: Samuel Jackson, John Hawthorne, John Fulton, William Ramsey, James Wherry, and William Ross.

Rev. Matthew Henderson, the next pastor, came from Scotland in 1758. He settled at Oxford, preached also at Pencador, and did missionary work at other points within the compass of his ability. He remained in this field till the summer of 1775, when he removed to the western part of the State.

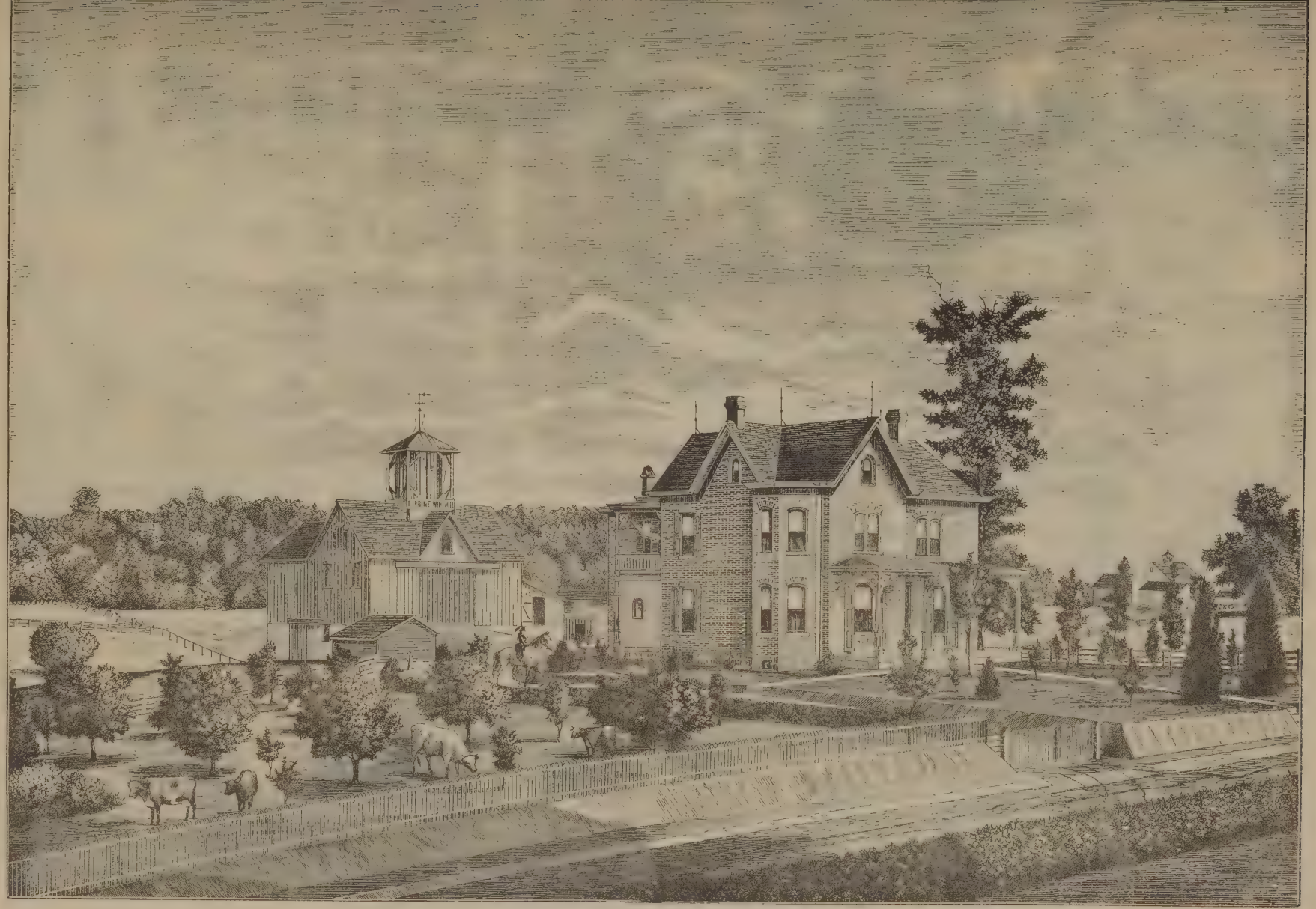
After the resignation of Mr. Henderson the congregation was supplied by Rev. John Smith. There was no regular pastor till 1796, when Rev. Ebenezer Dickey was ordained and installed in that office. Previous to this event a union between the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania and the Reformed Presbytery (composed of Presbyterians usually styled Covenanters) was proposed, and in 1782 was finally consummated. By this union the Oxford Church became a component part of the Associate Reformed Church, and remained in that connection for forty years. In consequence of this change several members withdrew from the church fellowship, and this agitation, together with that which pertained to the whole country after the events of the Revolutionary war, brought a time of trial and depression to the congregation. Of the particular obstacles to progress and the efforts to contend against them we know little definitely, as the church records from June, 1775, to May, 1839, are lost. Dr. Ebenezer Dickey's pastorate extended over a period of thirty-five years. He was an active and efficient pastor, an instructive preacher, and a wise and good man. The church evidently grew and prospered under his care. The third house of worship built by the congregation was finished during the early part of his ministry. In 1811 there were 72 families in the congregation. The descendants of these compose a large part of the present congregation, nearly all of the old names having some representatives. During Dr. Dickey's pastorate a union was ratified between part of the Associate Reformed Synod and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the pastor and congregation of Oxford were brought under the care of the General Assembly. This ecclesiastical connection remains until the present time. A minority, however, withdrew, and formed themselves into what is now the United Presbyterian Church of Oxford.

Dr. Dickey was succeeded by his son, Rev. John Miller Dickey, who entered the pastorate in May, 1832, and remained in it till 1856. It is worthy of note that this church was ministered to by these two men, father and son, for nearly sixty years. The son was beloved of the people, and seemed to be one of the prophets who had honor in his own country. He was a man of earnest piety, intense philanthropy, and lovely Christian spirit; he gained a strong hold upon the affections of the people, and received great love and esteem as long as he lived. Shortly after he became pastor the fourth church building was erected. It was of brick, more commodious, and with better appointments than the former ones. The ruling elders at the time of Mr. Dickey's installation were John Dickey, Samuel Dickey, John Hudders, James Ramsey, Arthur Andrews, James Wilson, Esq., and Robert Murdagh. In 1839, Samuel J. Dickey, Samuel Ross, Joseph Wiley, and Ebenezer J. Dickey were added to the board of elders.

During Dr. John Miller Dickey's pastorate, extending through a period of 24 years, there were added to the church 410 persons. After his resignation he made his home, for the most part, among the people of his former charge. His death occurred in 1878.

After Dr. Dickey's resignation the congregation was supplied for a short time by Rev. James D. Reardon. In September, 1856, a call was extended to Rev. Caspar W. Hodge; he accepted, was duly installed, and remained till the summer of 1860, when he accepted a professor's chair in Princeton Theological Seminary. From November, 1860, until the summer of 1862, Rev. William R. Bingham served as pastor. Rev. F. B. Hodge was ordained and installed pastor in the spring of 1863. He remained till the fall of 1868, when he resigned to take charge of the church in Wilkesbarre. During his pastorate 175 persons were received into the church. In this period a new church was erected upon the site of the old one. The sum of $35,000 was expended upon this building. The labors of James R. Ramsey, who was treasurer of the board of trustees and an active member of the building committee, are worthy of special notice.

In January, 1870, a little more than a year after the removal of Mr. Hodge, the congregation extended a call to Rev. Orr Lawson, then of Sunbury, Pa. This call was accepted, and his labors began in March of the same year. During the next year a fine bell was purchased and placed in the belfry, and after a little time material improvements were made in the basement of the church. The debt resting upon the church was then, by earnest and persistent effort, lifted. In 1871 the following ruling elders were elected and ordained: Alexander McCormick, James R. Crosby, John F. Dickey, and DeWitt C. Carhart.



"PROSPECT PLACE."

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH PYLE,

WEST GROVE.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. PENNOCK,
COATESVILLE.

During Mr. Lawson's ministry 365 persons have been received into the church. The present membership is about 450. This number represents a large proportion of the population, and naturally gives to the church a controlling influence in the community. Having the advantage and the prestige of an old and established church, this one has had much to do with moulding the opinions and habits of the community.

NOTTINGHAM.

The Nottingham Presbyterian Church (formerly Upper West Nottingham) dates from 1802. It was composed of members of Lower West Nottingham Church, in Cecil Co., Md., residing in Chester County, who, on the change of location of that church, about 1800, rendering their attendance there inconvenient, withdrew and organized the "Upper West Nottingham" Church. A church building was erected in 1802, which was enlarged in 1810.

Dr. Samuel Magraw, pastor of Lower West Nottingham, was also pastor of this church until 1821. It was then supplied until 1826, when it was connected with the church in Oxford under one pastoral charge, and so continued until the close of Mr. Bingham's pastorate. (See Oxford Church.)

It then became a separate charge, and has had as regular pastors Rev. William F. P. Noble, from November, 1862, to July, 1863; Rev. Robert Gamble, from November, 1864, to April, 1867, part of the time as a supply; and Rev. S. M. Pierce, from November, 1867, to November, 1868. From then to Dec. 3, 1872, they had supplies. At the latter date the present pastor, Rev. Lindley C. Rutter, Jr., was installed.

In 1878–79 a new church building was erected at Nottingham Station, and the old one is about to be torn down and the ground included in a cemetery. The name of the church has recently been changed to "Nottingham."

OXFORD UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the sketch of the Oxford Presbyterian Church it is stated that that church, which was formerly in connection with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, came, with its pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, into the Presbyterian Church on the union of the Associate Reformed with the Presbyterian body, in the year 1822. Some of the members of the Oxford Church, however, refused to acquiesce in the union, and organized a new Associate Reformed church, to which the name of "East Nottingham" was given. This church, in connection with Octorara Church, in Lancaster County, of the same faith and order, called Rev. William Easton to be their pastor, and he was installed June 7, 1827. The East Nottingham congregation erected a small brick church between Oxford and New London, where the congregation worshiped until Dec. 14, 1851, when a new building was erected in the borough of Oxford, —that being deemed a better location,—part of the materials of the old being used in its construction. On April 4, 1862, the house in Oxford was ready for occupancy, and has since then been used by the congregation. Mr. Easton continued in the pastorate until May 1, 1854, when he resigned. On the removal of the church its name was changed to Oxford. It is now, since the union between the Associate Reformed and Reformed Presbyterian Churches into a body called the United Presbyterian Church, a member of that body.

Since Mr. Easton the successive pastors of the church have been Revs. James H. Andrew, from Feb. 20, 1855; E. T. Jeffers, from July 2, 1865; George A. B. Robinson, from April 20, 1873; and Robert T. Wiley, from May 6, 1877. The church is now (1881) vacant.

WEST CHESTER.

The First Presbyterian Church of West Chester was organized Jan. 11, 1834. Measures looking to that result were commenced in April, 1831, when the Presbytery sent Rev. William A. Stevens to cultivate the field. From the year 1790 there had been preaching from time to time by ministers of that faith, but there was no regular organization. Mr. Stevens entered upon his labors, a congregation was gathered, and a house of worship erected on the corner of Miner and Darlington streets, the corner-stone of which was laid on July 3, 1832, and which was formally opened for public worship in January, 1834.

Mr. Stevens became the first pastor, but died Oct. 3, 1834. He possessed talents of a high order, and was very popular. His life was blameless, courageous, and devoted to his high calling, and his death was a great blow to the infant church.

The next pastor was Rev. James J. Graff, who was installed April 29, 1836. On the division of the Presbyterian Church at large into the "Old School" and "New School" bodies, this church became connected with the latter, and so continued until the reunion in 1870. Mr. Graff resigned in April, 1840.

The succeeding pastors have been Rev. John Crowell, from June 5, 1840, to July 17, 1850; Rev. William E. Moore, from Oct. 30, 1850, to April 9, 1872; and Rev. Benjamin T. Jones, from Jan. 15, 1873, to the present time.

In 1860–61 the church building was enlarged by the addition of 25 feet, giving 40 additional pews, and at the same time the whole was painted, frescoed, and refurnished. In 1871 the church was further improved and granite steps laid in front; and in 1874 the position of the pulpit was changed, the columns which stood on either side of it taken out, the organ placed behind it, stained glass put in the windows, and the entire church re-pewed.

July 23, 1876, the church celebrated its forty-third anniversary, on which occasion Rev. William E. Moore, a former pastor, then of Columbus, Ohio, read an elaborate and interesting history of the church.

The church has outposts at Goshenville, in East Goshen township, and Harmony Hill, in East Bradford township, at both of which places neat and commodious houses of worship have been erected.

The membership is now 455, ranking second of the Presbyterian Churches of the county, Oxford being the largest and Fagg's Manor the third.

DILWORTHTOWN.

This church was gathered through the efforts of the Presbyterian Church in West Chester. A church building was erected in 1877, and a church organized in April, 1878.

Rev. Hector Alexander McLean was pastor from Sept. 9, 1878, to Feb. 24, 1881, and Rev. Joel S. Gilfillan, his successor, was chosen in April, 1881.

COATESVILLE.

In the spring of 1831 an effort was made to erect a house of worship in the village of Coatesville. The school-house, in which all denominations were accustomed to hold religious services, had become too small for the accommodation of the congregations that usually met for public worship, and no one sect felt itself strong enough to undertake the erection of a suitable building exclusively for religious purposes. A public meeting of the citizens of Coatesville and vicinity who felt an interest in the enterprise was held in the school-house, which then occupied the ground on which the Baptist church now stands, and it was agreed that a united effort be made to secure a lot, and to erect thereon such a building as would meet the wants of the people for public religious services. Ezekiel Rambo, Joseph Miller, George P. Lauer, Solomon Lukens, and Joseph Gardner were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose above named. According to the terms of subscription, the building to be erected was to be used in common by preachers in good standing belonging to the Presbyterian, Baptist, Friends, Episcopal, and Methodist denominations. The ground on which the Presbyterian church now stands was secured, and the first building erected upon it was finished in the spring of 1832. The property was deeded to Thomas H. Gardner, Jesse Coates, M.D., and Benjamin I. Miller, for the use and benefit of the subscribers.

The subscribers, according to public notice, met on May 12, 1832, and adopted a constitution of twelve articles, which speak well for their religious sentiments and orthodoxy. The "meeting-house," as it was called, was not to be used by every one calling himself a minister, for Article VIII. of the constitution says,—

"No stranger shall be allowed the use of the meeting-house unless one or more of the trustees shall have good testimony that he is an authorized minister in good standing, belonging to one of the above-named Christian denominations."

A number of the subscribers believed in a *free gospel*, and in their constitution ample provision was made for carrying out practically their belief, as Article IX. says,—

"No minister shall receive a stated salary for preaching in this meeting-house, nor shall any collections be taken up in it for any purpose, except to defray the incidental expenses pertaining to the house."

At a meeting of the subscribers, held Sept. 23, 1838, the above clause was stricken from the constitution by a majority of more than two-thirds.

The subscribers found their plan of a union meeting-house to be impracticable, and concluded to dispose of the property. An act of Assembly was passed June 23, 1842, authorizing the trustees to sell it to the Presbyterians, provided they repaid, within one year from the passage of the act, such of the original subscriptions as should be called for within six months. This was done, and on Sept. 20, 1843, the property was conveyed to the Presbyterian Church of Coatesville.

The Presbyterian congregation in 1849 took down the old building and erected another, 43 by 55 feet. A bell was placed thereon Oct. 24, 1856. In 1866–67 the building was enlarged to its present size. Since then other improvements have been made at considerable expense. In October, 1870, a dwelling-house, No. 223 Chestnut Street, was purchased as a residence for the pastor. In 1877 a neat stone chapel was erected by the congregation at Rock Run for Sabbath-school and other religious purposes. At the present time (1881) the church owes no debt, and owns property worth $20,000.

The meeting-house was one of the preaching-places of the Rev. Alexander G. Morrison, who was pastor of the Doe Run and Union Churches. Through his labors the Presbyterian cause advanced so that application was made to the Presbytery of New Castle as early as Dec. 5, 1832, for the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Coatesville. A committee was appointed, who met and organized the church, Sept. 4, 1833. The church began its career with 21 members. Last year (1880) it reported a membership of 287.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Alexander Gamble Morrison. He was born in Coleraine, Lancaster Co., Sept. 13, 1798. Until he was about twenty-one years of age he assisted his father in the work of a farmer and miller. His studies preparatory to the ministry were commenced in the vicinity of his own home, and completed in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J. He was licensed to preach April 5, 1826, by the Presbytery of New Castle. April 24, 1828, he accepted a call from the Doe Run Church, and was ordained and installed the pastor of that congregation, and in November of the same year was installed pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church of Lancaster County. These two churches are about eighteen miles apart, and for about six years Mr. Morrison sustained the relation of pastor to them both. Once at least in every two weeks, and oftener as duty called, the long miles between these two points were regularly traveled twice over. Through storm and sunshine, mud and dust, cold and heat, rain, snow, and frost, he kept his appointments. Besides preaching in these churches regularly, he also had stated appointments in school-houses within the bounds of these congregations. As a result of his labors the Coatesville Church was gathered and organized. At a meeting of Presbytery, held April 1, 1834, a call from the Coatesville Church, asking for the ministerial services of Mr. Morrison for one-half of his time, was placed in his hands and accepted by him. He then resigned the pastoral charge of the Union Church, and was installed pastor of the Coatesville Church, April 23, 1834. For twenty-three years he continued to serve these two churches. On April 14, 1857, an application was made to Mr. Morrison, through the Presbytery, from the Coatesville Church for his entire time. Presbytery granted the request at its next meeting, in October following. The pastoral relation which had existed between him and the Doe Run Church was then dissolved, and he continued to be the pastor of Coatesville Church until his death. Under his ministry the congregation increased in size, and in every way the church prospered. When his health began to fail the congrega-

tion, on June 19, 1867, voted him a rest of six months, supplied the pulpit, and paid him his regular salary. Finding that his usual health did not return to him, and not wishing to stand in the way of the prosperity of the church, he offered his resignation to the congregation, Sept. 28, 1867. But, to the great credit of the people, instead of accepting his resignation, they unanimously decided to request him to continue to be their pastor, released from all work, and agreed to get a younger man as an associate pastor, and to pay Mr. Morrison a salary of $300 as long as he lived. Mr. Morrison accepted the offer, and the congregation fulfilled its promise to the letter. Thus he lived and died among the people whom he had served as a minister for nearly thirty-three years. His death took place Oct. 27, 1870. At his own request, he was buried in Fairview Cemetery, and his was the first body laid in that silent city of the dead.

Rev. James Roberts, the second pastor, was born in Montrose, Scotland. He came to this country when a boy. He graduated at Lafayette College in the class of 1865, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in May, 1868. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle, April, 1867. During the season of rest given to Mr. Morrison he was invited, while yet in Princeton Seminary, to supply the pulpit of the Coatesville Church. He accepted the invitation, and preached for the congregation for the first time Oct. 6, 1867. He was called to the pastorate of the church Jan. 15, 1868, and entered upon his labors at the close of his seminary course, May 9, 1868. He was ordained and installed May 28, 1868. For twelve years he has been stated clerk of the Presbytery, and is now permanent clerk of the Synod of Philadelphia. During his ministry the church has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity in all its departments of Christian work. He has received into the church 397 members, baptized 113 children and 143 adults, and united in marriage 123 couples. Though by no means the oldest minister, he enjoys the honor of being the oldest settled Presbyterian pastor in the counties of Chester and Delaware.

HONEYBROOK.

The Honeybrook Presbyterian Church was formed by members of Brandywine Manor. The latter congregation having in 1835 become very large, it was resolved to erect a new church in the village of Waynesburg, and thus lessen the size of the mother-church, while accommodating the community residing in and near the new location. A church edifice was erected in that year, and the congregation organized Nov. 28, 1835.

The first pastor was Rev. William W. Latta, who, after preaching there one year as stated supply, was installed May 9, 1837. The church was incorporated by act of Assembly, April 16, 1840. A new edifice, in a different location from the first, was erected in 1851. Mr. Latta resigned in 1858 and removed to Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged in teaching. He was succeeded by Rev. John C. Thom, who was pastor from May 19, 1859, to September, 1865, when he removed to St. Louis to take charge of a church there, but he died Nov. 28, 1865, before the day fixed for his installation. Mr. Thom was a man of intense earnestness and of sterling qualities, and he was very popular with the people. His biography has been published.

The succeeding pastors have been Rev. J. H. Young, from 1866 to Feb. 7, 1869,—a more than ordinary sermonizer, proverbial for his readiness of speech, quick-wittedness, promptness at retort, and keen satire; Rev. William A. Ferguson, from Oct. 29, 1869, to Oct. 3, 1871; and Rev. W. W. Totheroh, from Oct. 31, 1872, to the present time.

In 1874 the church edifice was greatly improved, making it one of the most commodious churches in the county. The present membership is 275.

FAIRVIEW (FORMERLY WEST NANTMEAL).

The West Nantmeal Presbyterian Church dates from 1839. Those constituting it had been members of the Brandywine Manor Church, and many of them residing at a distance from that church, it was deemed in that year a fitting time to effect a new organization. The first building was erected on land given by James Todd, and the church was organized Jan. 1, 1840, by the New School Presbytery, called the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, with which it formed a connection.

Among those who were prominent at the inception of the enterprise were John McClure, Joseph McClure, William E. Lewis, James Moore, Thomas Brown, James Todd, Richard Walker, Daniel Henderson, Sr., Samuel and William Henderson.

The first pastor was Rev. Alexander Porter, who served from May, 1840, to May, 1845. He was succeeded by Rev. William H. McCarer, who was in charge until 1849. During his pastorate a parsonage, with several acres of ground, was purchased.

He was succeeded by Rev. Beriah B. Hotchkin, D.D., whose pastorate extended from June, 1850, to October, 1858. Dr. Hotchkin was a man whose mild and winning ways were well adapted to arouse and retain the affections of the people. In literary labors he was abundant. He was for many years associate editor of the *American Presbyterian*, a constant contributor to other journals, and the influence he exerted with his pen was considerable. A collection of hymns which he compiled for the use of the soldiers in the late war reached a circulation of more than 60,000 copies. On leaving West Nantmeal he became pastor of the Marple Church, in Delaware County, and died in October, 1878.

After an intermission of one year, Rev. David C. Mecker became pastor, and sustained that relation from October, 1860, to October, 1868. He was followed by Rev. Ambrose Nelson Hollifield, who was pastor from October, 1869, to January, 1876.

In 1870 several acres of ground were purchased adjoining the church and laid out for a cemetery. The name of the church was in the same year changed from West Nantmeal to Fairview. It had been originally named after the township in which it was located, West Nantmeal, but that township had afterwards been divided, and the church falling into the new division of Wallace, it was deemed best to change its name, and that of Fairview, suggested by its

location on high ground, commanding an extensive view of rich and rolling country, was adopted. In 1861 the old church edifice was torn down and the present beautiful and commodious one erected.

The present pastor, Rev. William Boyd, Jr., was installed in June, 1876.

EAST WHITELAND.

This church, at Frazer, was organized in 1839, and incorporated May 21, 1840. The leading men in the movement were Dr. Stephen Harris, Thomas Hutchinson, Robert Hutchinson, Joseph Smith, John Todd, and Josiah Harmar. The church was in connection with the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia until the Presbytery of Chester was constituted, in 1870. Its pastors have been Revs. D. H. Emerson, Mr. Barton, J. McKim Duncan, W. S. Drysdale, George Foote, Mr. Jones, John McLeod, A. M. Stewart, Thomas J. Aiken, John C. Clyde, from Oct. 2, 1872, to June 24, 1879, and William C. Stull, installed Oct. 28, 1879. The first church building was erected about 1837, and a few years thereafter a parsonage was also secured. The second and present church edifice, which is a very tasteful structure, was erected in 1877.

PHŒNIXVILLE.

The First Presbyterian Church of Phœnixville was organized in 1846. It has had as pastors Revs. John Thomas, Joseph F. Jennison, Joseph W. Porter, and George H. S. Campbell, the latter from Nov. 14, 1876, to Nov. 17, 1880.

ATGLEN.

The Presbyterian Church of Penningtonville (now Atglen) was gathered through the efforts of Rev. James Latta after he ceased to be pastor of Upper Octorara, and over which he was installed as pastor Nov. 11, 1852. He maintained that relation until April 9, 1861, when, on account of increasing years, it was dissolved. Mr. Latta died May 30, 1862.

The succeeding pastors have been Rev. J. William Edie, from July 29, 1862, to Aug. 27, 1868; Rev. W. F. P. Noble, from May 13, 1869, to April 10, 1872; Rev. William R. Halbert, from Oct. 30, 1872, to Sept. 22, 1878, and Rev. Calvin D. Wilson, the present pastor, since May 11, 1880.

Mr. Edie died Sept. 10, 1874, at Ebensburg, and Mr. Halbert May 8, 1881, at Carlisle, Pa.

DOWNINGTOWN.

The First Presbyterian Church of Downingtown was organized June 9, 1859, and was in connection with the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church. In 1860 a house of worship was erected on Lancaster Avenue, west of the bridge. Among those prominent in the movement were John Baugh and Gustav Heins. After a time dissensions arose in the congregation, and it was dissolved and the church edifice sold.

The Central Pennsylvania Church of Downingtown was organized July 17, 1861, by the Presbytery of New Castle, in connection with the Old School branch of the church.

It was first ministered to by Rev. John L. Withrow, now pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Boston, who, while a student in Princeton Theological Seminary, preached to this church in the summer of 1861.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Matthew Newkirk, Jr., who was installed April 21, 1862, although he had been preaching there from the preceding month of September. He was released Dec. 8, 1868, to take charge of a church in Philadelphia. During his pastorate the church edifice was erected on Lancaster Avenue, in 1863–64.

Rev. John Rea was pastor from May 6, 1869, to April 8, 1872, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Francis J. Collier, who was installed Oct. 9, 1872. The present membership is 155.

BERWYN.

The Trinity Presbyterian Church of Reeseville (now Berwyn) was incorporated April 29, 1862, and the church edifice, a neat Gothic structure, was dedicated Dec. 30, 1862. The first trustees under the charter were Peter Burns, Sr., Joseph C. Smith, Alexander Wilson, William Clark, Peter Burns, Jr., Charles Thompson, Abel Reese, P. Williams, Joseph Williams, Joseph Evans, John Gowdy, Davis Taylor, John Lamey, Robert Neely, and Eber Beaumont.

The pastors have been Revs. John McLeod, A. M. Stewart, Thomas J. Aiken, Willard M. Rice, D.D., Dr. Hartman. The present pastor is Rev. Algernon Marcellus, who has been in charge since Oct. 17, 1879, and the ruling elders are James T. Doran and Frank H. Stauffer.

KENNET SQUARE.

The Presbyterian Church of Kennet Square was organized Nov. 1, 1862, and Rev. John S. Gilmor became its first pastor. He had been preaching there for five months previously. He was installed May 15, 1863. He continued in that relation until April 9, 1872. His successor, Rev. James Frazer, the present pastor, was ordained and installed May 22, 1872.

AVONDALE, TOUGHKENAMON, AND LONDONGROVE.

The Presbyterian Church of Avondale was organized Dec. 9, 1870. Rev. John S. Gilmor, of Kennet Square, was stated supply until the spring of 1872, when Rev. James Frazer was, May 22, 1872, installed as pastor, in connection with the church in Kennet Square. This relation with Avondale was dissolved April 9, 1873, soon after which Rev. William R. Bingham became stated supply, and still sustains that relation. The church building was dedicated Jan. 17, 1874. The present bench of elders is composed of Dr. R. B. Ewing, Joseph T. Phillips, and Ziba Lamborn. Membership, 141.

A Presbyterian chapel was erected in Toughkenamon in 1877, and a building at Londongrove, which belonged to the Episcopalians, was purchased and repaired and fitted up as a Presbyterian chapel in 1878.

There is also a Presbyterian Church at Lincoln University, known as the Ashmun Church, which was organized in 1867, and a church in Oxford, called the Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford, organized in 1874.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first Baptist Church in Pennsylvania was established at Cold Spring in 1684, with Rev. Thomas Dungan, from Rhode Island, as pastor, but it was dissolved in 1702.

Elias Keach, son of the noted Benjamin Keach, of London, arrived in this country, "a very wild spark," about the year 1686. On his landing he dressed in black and wore a band, in order to pass for a minister. The project succeeded to his wishes, and many people resorted to hear the young London divine. He performed well enough till he had advanced pretty far in the sermon, then, stopping short, looked like a man astonished. The audience concluded he had been seized with a sudden disorder, but on being asked what was the matter he confessed the imposture, with tears in his eyes and much trembling. Great was his distress, and from this time he dated his conversion. Hearing of a Baptist minister at Cold Spring, he repaired to him to seek counsel and comfort, and by him was baptized and ordained. In 1688 he organized the Pennypack or Lower Dublin Church, which still exists, the oldest in the State. Mr. Keach returned to England in 1692.

The Baptist Churches of Chester County, with the dates when they were constituted, and classified according to their Associations, are as follows:

Philadelphia Association.—Great Valley, 1711; Brandywine, 1715; Hephzibah, 1810; Goshen, 1827; Bethesda, 1827; Glen Run, 1832.

Central Union Association.—Vincent, 1771; Beulah, 1823; Phœnixville, 1830; Windsor, 1833; West Chester, 1834; East Nantmeal, 1841; East Brandywine, 1843; Pughtown, 1856; Coatesville, 1867.

North Philadelphia Association.—Willistown, 1833; West Caln, 1842; Lawrenceville, 1853; Berean, 1878.

Other Churches.—London Tract, 1780; Oxford, recognized May 12, 1881; Green Valley, a branch of Hephzibah.

Brief historical sketches of the above churches are here given.

GREAT VALLEY.

About the years 1701 and 1702 several families from Wales arrived and settled in the east end of the valley, one of which was James Davis, a member of the Baptist Church of Rydwilim, in Carmarthenshire. Near to him, in Radnor, lived Richard Miles and wife, who had been baptized by William Beckingham in Upper Providence. These two families met together, and invited ministers from other parts to preach at their houses, by which means several were baptized, particularly William Thomas Hugh, Arthur Edwards, William Davis, Margaret Davis, Joan Miles, Jane Miles, Margaret Phillips, Margaret Evans. In 1710, Rev. Hugh Davis, an ordained minister, William Rees, Alexander Owen, John Evans, and Margaret, his wife, arrived and settled in the same neighborhood. Thus strengthened, they began to think of forming themselves into a church. Previous to this they were supplied by the minister of the Welsh Tract (New Castle County) Church, of which they were considered a branch. April 22, 1711, they were constituted a church, and chose Hugh Davis to be their minister, and Alexander Owen and William Rees to be elders. Owen also officiated as deacon till February, 1712, when Griffith Jones arrived from Rydwilim, in Wales, and was appointed to that station. They continued to meet, mostly at the house of Richard Miles, in Radnor, until 1722, by which time they had increased so that it became necessary to have more room. In 1722 a log house was built in Tredyffrin, 28 feet square, which in 1770 contained galleries and a stove. The situation was pleasant, being on rising ground by the highway, and near a small brook called *Nant yr Ewig*. A part of the ground was given by William George, and the rest, upon which the building stood, was purchased by the church from David Jones.

Rev. Morgan Edwards, in his "Materials towards a History of the American Baptists," 1770, from which this is largely taken, says that at that time a branch church was located at Yellow Springs, where was a house 30 by 20 feet on a lot of four acres, the gift of Mr. Cox; also a school-house and a stable. About ninety-two families belonged to the two branches, of whom ninety-nine persons were baptized, viz.:

John Davis, minister, James Davis, elder, Samuel Jones and John Williams, deacons, Samson Davis, David Thomas, Thomas Nicholas, Joseph Nicholas, George George, Thomas Davis, Rev. Thomas Davis, Edward Powell, Nathan Powell, David Cornog, Abraham Cornog, Thomas Cornog, Daniel Cornog, Evan Thomas, Griffith Thomas, William Griffiths, John Edwards, Lewis Morgan, Edward Jones, Isaac Adams, Elijah Davis, David Thomas, Owen Thomas, William Grono, John Thomas, Thomas Morris, William Gordon, David Jenkins, Philip Jenkins, Philip Lewis, Enoch Lewis, Joseph Philips, David Philips, John Philips, James John, William Wells, David Davis, Sarah Evans, Mary Davis, Hannah Jones, Mary Williams, Catharine Jones, Elizabeth Nicholas, Mary Nicholas, Hannah Davis, Mary Evans, Ann Walters, Catharine George, Hannah George, Mary Davis, Mary Pugh, Mary Davis, Mary Powel, Elizabeth Stevens, Margaret James, Catharine Cornog, Jane Cornog, Mary Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas, Sarah Cornog, Martha Lewis, Jane Davis, Sarah Mather, Mary Davis, Margaret ———, Sarah Edwards, Martha Edwards, Edith Adams, Alce Adams, Elizabeth Davis, Catharine Roberts, Lettice Thomas, Margaret Grono, Mary Lloyd, Lettice James, Lettice Davis, Hannah Morr s, Sarah Gordon, Joan Davis, Margaret Jenkins, Jane Jenkins, Ann Lewis, Elizabeth Martin, Mary Philips, Margaret Philips, Mary Williams, Emma Vaughn, Margaret Smith, Hannah Wells, Mary Davis, Elizabeth Davis, Elizabeth Jones, Catharine Bartholomew.

The first minister, Rev. Hugh Davis, was born in 1665, in Cardiganshire, baptized and ordained at Rydwilim. After his arrival he served this church until his death, Oct. 13, 1753.

His successor, Rev. John Davis, was born Nov. 1, 1702, in Llanfernach parish, county of Pembroke, and arrived in America July 27, 1713; called to the ministry in 1722; ordained Nov. 16, 1732; took part of the ministry with Hugh Davis, and had sole care of the church after 1753 until 1775, yet continued pastor till his death in 1778. He married Abigail Miles, by whom he had a son Samson, who married into the same family.

Nov. 8, 1760, the heirs of Mary James, in accordance with her verbal will, gave the church a folio copy of the Bible.

In 1775, Rev. David Jones moved into the neighborhood and became assistant to Pastor Davis, but during the Revolution he was absent most of the time as chaplain in the army. The church suffered from the ravages of the British army in 1777, as has been mentioned.

A number of gifts and legacies were bestowed upon this church, of which Mr. Edwards mentions fifteen in 1770, as follows:

William George, £150, one-third of which was appropriated to Vincent Church; Thomas Rees, £50; John Philips, £50; Edward

Matthews, £16; Richard Owen, £5; William Morgan, £4; Thomas Jenkins, £20; Sarah Miles, £5; Griffith Jenkins, £5; Griffith Philips, £5; John David Rees, £10; William Rees, £10; Hugh Wilson, towards supporting the school-house, £50; Owen Philips, £20; Henry Davis, a plantation of fifty acres, with a good house and outhouses thereon.

To these may be added a legacy of £150 from Benjamin Bartholomew, of Chester, in 1784.

A history of the church was prepared in 1872 by Rev. William M. Whitehead, from which we obtain further particulars.

In 1820 it was resolved "that in future the women shall be entitled to a vote on all questions that may arise in the church." In 1805 the new meeting-house, and in 1816 and 1823 the parsonage-house and barn, were respectively built. Its pastors were accustomed to itinerate through somewhat distant neighborhoods to gather together God's people and preach to them and others the Word. Rev. David Jones went for this and other purposes even to Ohio, and Rev. Thomas Brown went on a missionary tour into the centre of the State. In August, 1821, the pastor, Rev. Thomas Roberts, with Isaac Cleaver, John Farrier, Elizabeth Roberts, Elizabeth Jones, and Rachel Cleaver, were dismissed to form a mission to the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee. The next day (Sabbath) Evan Jones was baptized, and also went with the mission. His son, Rev. John B. Jones, born on the mission-field, became a translator and revisor of the Scriptures into the Cherokee language. The planting of churches around them is another evidence of their missionary character, of which the following is a list:

1. The Seventh-Day Baptist, at French Creek, 1726.
2. Vincent Baptist, Chester County, 1771.
3. Phœnixville Baptist, Chester County, 1830.
4. Norristown Baptist, Montgomery County, 1832.
5. West Chester Baptist, Chester County, 1834.
6. Willistown Baptist, Chester County, 1833.
7. Radnor Baptist, Delaware County, 1841.

The first election of trustees under the charter occurred in January, 1800, and the following named were chosen: Daniel Cornog, Isaac Abraham, James Abraham, Jonathan Philips, and Horatio G. Jones. Its members promptly enrolled themselves among the patriots of the Revolution, and in 1812 its venerable pastor, Rev. David Jones, girded on his regimentals and went forth to hurl back the invading foe. Likewise in 1861 the church sent forth its pastor, with most of its young men, to battle for the preservation of the Union.

The following is a list of the pastors of Great Valley Baptist Church:

1, Hugh Davis, 1711–53; 2, John Davis, 1732–78; 3, David Jones, 1775–76, 1792–1820; 4, John Davis, 1775–76; 5, Thomas Jones, 1776–83; 6, Nicholas Cox, 1783; 7, John Boggs, 1791–1801; 8, Jenkin David, 1795–98; 9, Thomas Roberts, 1814–21; 10, Thomas J. Kitts, 1822; 11, John S. Jenkins, 1823–27; 12, Thomas Brown, 1828–31; 13, Leonard Fletcher, 1832–40; 14, Charles B. Keyes, 1841–45; 15, James F. Brown, 1846–54; 16, George Spratt, 1854–58; 17, William M. Whitehead, 1858–61; 18, James E. Wilson, 1863–65; 19, B. C. Morse, 1867–70; 20, James H. Hyatt, 1870.

The licentiates of the church have been:

John Davis (licensed and afterwards ordained), Nov. 16, 1732; Richard Gardiner, April 24, 1824; Thomas B. Brown, April 2, 1832; Charles Barrie, March 23, 1839; William B. Bingham, John Clinger, Manassa McClees, E. D. Fendall, Thomas Kutchen, Nathan Stetson, Thomas Keene, Jan. 5, 1835; David Phillips, Oct. 25, 1840.

The ruling elders and deacons of the church have been as follows:

Ruling Elders.—April 22, 1711, Alexander Owen, William Rees; 1724, John Davis; Oct. 23, 1760, James Davis; Jan. 22, 1803, Isaac Abraham.

Deacons.—April 22, 1711, Alexander Owen; February, 1712, Griffith John; 1735, Thomas John; Oct. 23, 1760, Samuel John; June 27, 1789, Enoch Jones, Jonathan Phillips, Isaac Abraham; July 27, 1793, John Gwin; August, 1820, John Pugh, Jr., John Easburn; Feb. 22, 1823, Edward Siter; Nov. 23, 1832, Daniel Abraham, Phineas Phillips, Samuel King, Samuel D. Phillips; March 27, 1841, John Garber, Jonathan Jones, Henry Kaufman, Sr., Thomas Jones; Jan. 14, 1847, Isaac Richards, Hiram Cleaver; Sept. 24, 1863, Charles Beaver, S. P. Abraham; Dec. 24, 1863, Mordecai D. Carnog; Aug. 19, 1869, Samuel Priest, Henry Kaufman, Jr.

BRANDYWINE.

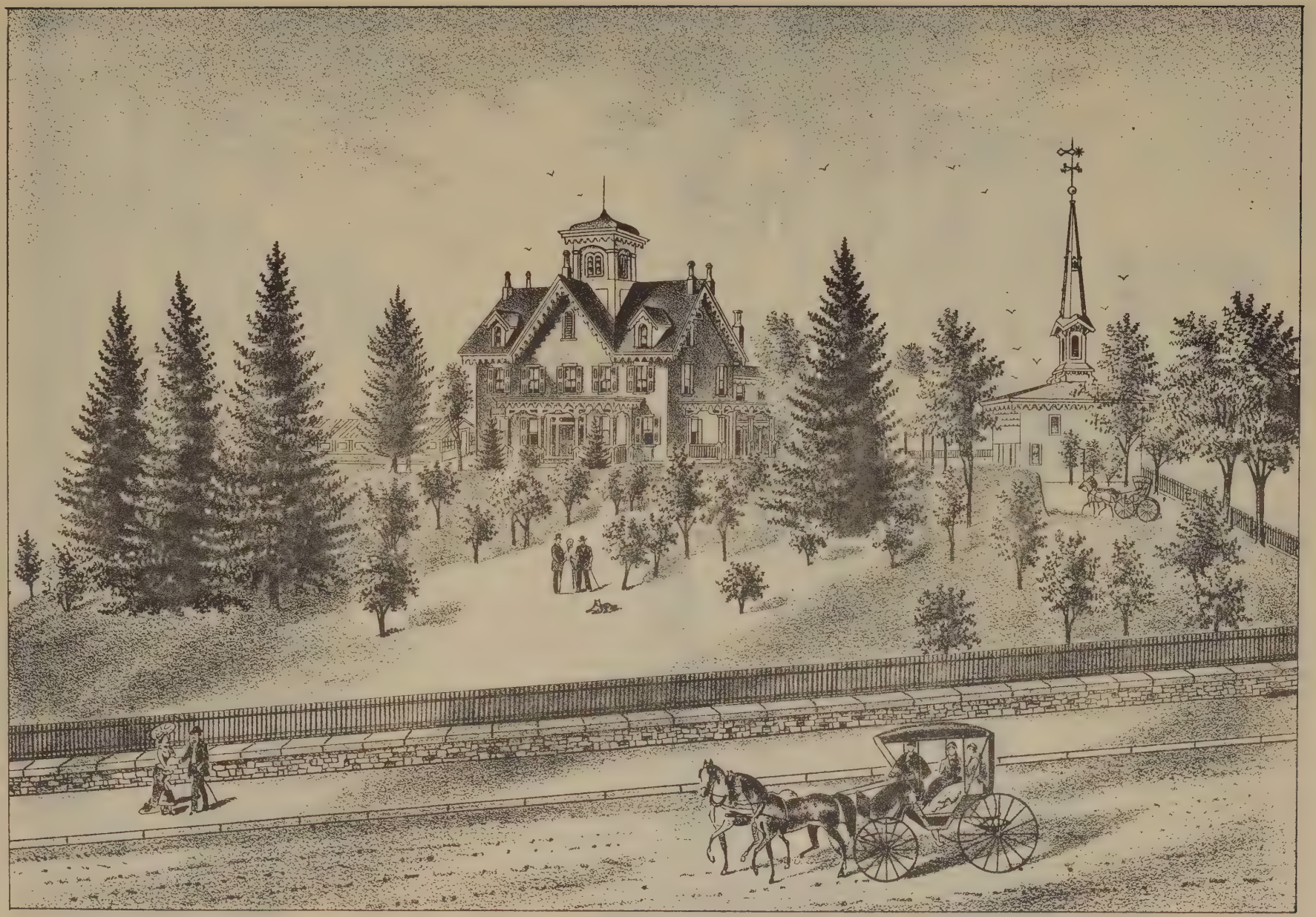
The following is from an ancient manuscript book in the possession of Robert Frame, Esq., of Birmingham, page 2:

"Whereas, that formerly a congregation of believers, baptized upon profession of their faith in the county of Chester, in the province of Pennsylvania, about the year 1692, among whom Thomas Martin administered Baptism, likewise Wm Beekingham administered both Baptism and the Lord's Supper, until about the year 1701, when several occasions occurred, that our congregational estate was dissolved —that we could no longer bear up our Church polity: Being dispersd, without the face of a church for many years. In the year 1715 upon the frequent coming of our beloved brother, Abel Morgan among us, to preach upon week days—Upon proposal for our associating together in church relation and Estate, it was concluded to have consultation about it, and finding such as were baptizd persons dispersed in the parts adjacent, very inclinable thereunto—notice being given to all such as were concernd to meet at the house of John Powell of Providence in the above said county, having got to our assistance, Brother Morgan of Philads, Bro. James James, and bro: Jos Eaton, from the Welsh-tract (New Castle, Del.), we proceeded in the manner following: It being the 14th day of the month vulgarly called June 1715, the first part of the day was spent in fasting and prayer, to implore the blessing and aid of God upon our proceedings: Having our satisfaction in each other's grace, we further signified our resolution to join together, to carry on the worship of God and the ordinances of the gospel, according to the holy scriptures;—and to further the edification of one another; and to walk in the order of the gospel: Then we did unanymously resign up our Souls to God, by a token of lifting up our hand to be his people and servants; in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, and then to one another by the will of God: declaring our uniting together in a church relation to each other to be governed by the word of God, taking upon us the title of a *Baptized Church of Jesus-Christ*, holding and maintaining the same principles and practices as the other Baptized Churches in the provinces of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey in America; whereupon we were owned as a Sister church to the aforesaid churches, being of the same faith and Gospel order, by the above named Brethern."

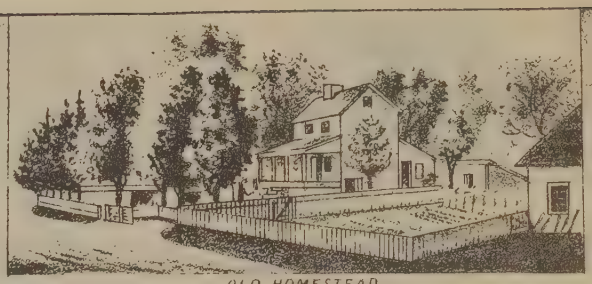
The names of the persons engaged in this congregational settlement were as follows:

"Edmund Butcher	Elizabeth wife of John Powell
John Powell	Margery Martin
Richard Buffington	Hannah wife of John Beekingham
John Beekingham	Hannah Hunter
Joseph Powell	Mary Robinett
David Roberts	Mary Powell
Jeremiah Collett he being Baptized May 4th 1715.	Joan, wife of Jos. Powell."

On the first page of the old book from which the above was copied the entries of baptisms are commenced, of which the following are specimens:



RESIDENCE OF **JOHN VANDERSLICE**, PHOENIXVILLE CHESTER CO. PA.



OLD HOMESTEAD

RES OF **T.J. CIBSON** HIGHLAND TP CHESTER CO. PA.

RES. AND FARM OF **THOS. M. MOORE** UPPER UWCHLAN CHESTER CO. PA.

1697 4mo 28 6mo 16th Bapd in Ridley Creek	Thomas Martin baptized Thomas Powell, Evan Harry, John Palmer Judith Calvert and Alice Vestall.	8mo 12 Ridley Creek	John Beekingham
		1698 4mo 25	Ann Compton Bapd at Ridley C
7mo 27 Bapd Ridley	Archd Dungworth Thos Budd John Wills, John Powell, David Thomas, John Hannum, Marjery Martin, Marjery Hannum, Mary Palmer, Elizabeth Powell.	6mo 9th	Saml Mills baptized in Ridley creek
		8mo 30th	Hannah Brunsden
		10mo 24	at Thos Powells. Ridley C. Wm Thomas

This church is in Birmingham township, (now) Delaware County, and outside of our present limits.

Morgan Edwards, writing in 1770, says the first organization was dissolved by reason of a difference about the Sabbath, and such as preferred the first day of the week subsequently formed the Brandywine Church. At first they met in the house of John Powell, in Upper Providence, but in 1717 removed to Birmingham, and in 1741 it appeared necessary to have another meeting in Newlin township, where a house was erected in 1742 (1752?), on land given by Jeffrey Bentley. In 1770 there were about 26 families in the two branches, of whom the following persons had been baptized:

Jeffrey Bentley, deacon, John McKim, Samuel McKim, Samuel Richee, Samuel ———, John Garret, Robert Chalfont, George Bentley, James Shields, James Bird, William Collet, Elizabeth McKim, Jane Shields, Elizabeth Garret, Margaret Baldwin, Susanna Simmons, Elizabeth Barnet, Ruth Frame, Margaret Collet, Hannah McKraken, Mary Shields, Margaret Shields, Elizabeth Powell, Dorcas Davis, Martha Barnet, Sarah Piper, Elizabeth Way, Elenor Bently, Mary Evans, Esther Hopton.

Their first minister was Rev. William Butcher, born in Birmingham, May 18, 1699, and baptized Aug. 11, 1717; entered on the ministry in 1719, and continued till 1721, when he removed to Cohansey, where he died, and was buried Dec. 12, 1724. He was a popular preacher, and withal very tall and of a majestic presence, which procured him the name of the "High Priest."

After his removal, Owen Thomas visited the church about once a month till they obtained a minister of their own, which was not till about forty years after. This was Rev. Abel Griffiths, born in Montgomery township, and county (then) of Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1723; baptized April 14, 1744; ordained in 1761, and settled at Brandywine April 12, 1761, where he continued six years, and then removed to Salem, N. J.

The church in Birmingham was erected in 1718, on an acre of land the gift of Edmund Butcher.

HEPHZIBAH.

About 1720, Rev. Owen Thomas, who had come from Wales and settled in Vincent in 1707, was the first Baptist minister laboring regularly in Newlin township. He preached at John Bentley's house, near where Ward's or Harvey's mill now stands.

Richard Buffington, of Bradford, in his will, dated Jan. 7, 1747–8, gave £5 to Owen Thomas, minister of the *Anabaptist* Society, held at John Bentley's, in Newlin, and to the society £20. The old graveyard connected with the first church is on the farm of George Young, and near the railroad.

After the death of John Bentley the meetings were held at the house of his son, Jeffrey Bentley, who in 1752 gave a lot of ground and built a meeting-house, with a small help from others, at which Rev. Owen Thomas first preached in October, 1752. His ministry ceased, owing to bodily infirmities, in 1759. Then came Rev. Abel Griffith, who ministered until 1767, when he went on a missionary tour to New England. Jeffrey Bentley, on the death of his father, was made deacon. In 1775, Rev. Griffith returned and resumed his pastorship, but resigned in 1791 and removed to Kentucky. Under this good man the church increased from 15 members to 49. In 1791, Rev. Joshua Vaughan became pastor, and continued until 1808. It was agreed in 1717, for the better convenience of most of the members, to keep their monthly meetings in Birmingham township, and they were so continued until 1741, when they were alternately between Birmingham and Newlin townships; but in 1742 it was decided to settle their monthly meetings at the latter place. Under Mr. Vaughan's ministry a great revival took place, and the membership was doubled. The old meeting-house in Newlin had become too small, and being badly located, a new location was chosen where the Hephzibah church now stands. The building of the new house was commenced by John Powell, who drew the first load of stone Aug. 13, 1792. The corner-stones were laid by Rev. Joshua Vaughan, who offered prayer and laid the southwest corner, John Powell the northwest, Col. Jacob Humphrey the southeast, and John Humphrey the northeast, Aug. 29, 1792. On May 18, 1793, it was finished, and Rev. David Jones preached the dedicatory sermon therein from John iv. 24. The first burial in the Hephzibah burial-ground was Rachel Thomas, April 16, 1793. The location had been selected by a committee of James Shields, Thomas Davis, John Powell, Joseph Powell, Jacob Humphrey, John Humphrey, Jesse Bentley, and Robert Chalfant. The trustees appointed to purchase the ground of Mr. Wolverton were Thomas Davis, John Powell, Col. Jacob Humphrey. The building committee were Thomas Davis, John Powell, Joseph Powell, Jacob Humphrey, John Humphrey, and Jesse Bentley, who agreed with Jacob Thomas, mason, to build it 43 feet long, 33 feet wide (stone), 16½ feet high; partition wall for sleepers (?), flues for stoves, paint the building, all complete, for £20 lawful money. The building committee likewise agreed with Robert Hope and William McKin, carpenters, to build the house, all complete, for £48 lawful money. This change of location, being about three miles distant from the old one, caused dissatisfaction among some of the prominent members, who consequently never worshiped in the new house, while others became indifferent, and the church or branch languished for about ten years, or until 1804, when a revival commenced, and continued till Rev. Mr. Vaughan's death, Aug. 2, 1808, when the church numbered 140 members.

After the death of Rev. Joshua Vaughan, Rev. Jethro Johnson supplied the church, preaching alternately one Sabbath at Hephzibah, two Sabbaths at London Tract, and one at Brandywine in each month.

On the fourth Lord's Day in March, 1810, Brandywine

Church granted to its members living in or meeting for divine worship in East Fallowfield township a letter of dismission, in order that they might form a separate church. On the 20th of May following the church of Hephzibah was constituted by Revs. Daniel Dodge, Gideon Ferrell, and Jethro Johnson, the Council called for its constitution.

"The undersigned members were present at the constitution, and gave their assent to the above articles" (of faith and covenant), May 20, 1810: Henry Benner, Elizabeth Bentley, Lydia Bentley, James Black, Robert Chalfant, Phebe Chalfant, Jane Durham, John Faddis, Christian Graybill, William Griffith, Margaret Griffith, Sarah Grubb, Hannah Humphrey, Mary Humpton, Richard Jones, Phebe Jordan, William Keepers, James Lott, Sarah Lott, Hannah Love, Margaret McWilliams, Matson Marsh, Elizabeth Morris, Ann Morris, Haines Parker, Elizabeth Peall, Benjamin D. Perry, John D. Perry, Elizabeth Perry, Elizabeth Philips, John Powell, Rachel Powell, David Powell, Sarah Powell, Mary Powell, John Quaintance, Peter Rubincam, Hannah Rubincam, Elizabeth Shields, George Sinn, William Stewart, Jean Stewart, Thomas Stroud, Ruth Strode, Andrew Thomas, Abigail Warner, Rebecca Welsh, Sarah Welsh, Ann Welsh, Prudence Wilkinson, Benjamin Williams, Ann Wilson, Thomas Young, Elizabeth Young, Martha Young, Elenor Young.

The members whose names here follow are those that were not present at the time the church was constituted, but were received upon the same letter of dismission:

Christian Brockman, Rachel Davis, Mary Davis, Hannah Faddis, John Gorrel, Ann German, Jacob Graybill, Anna Graybill, Mary Jones, Lantulus Kirk, Rachel Kirk, John Matthias, Rebecca Matthias, James McCurdy, Martha McCurdy, Prudence Nichols, Stephen Nelson, Lydia Nelson, Margaret Philips, John Pettit, Mary Pettit, Hulda Rambo, Martha Rees, Andrew Sinn, Margaret Sinn, John Steward, Sarah Stroud, Margaret Thomas, Elenor Williams.

The first business meeting of Hephzibah Church in the capacity of a regular Baptist Church was on the Saturday before the third Lord's Day in June, 1810. It was voted to continue John Powell as deacon, as heretofore, also William Griffith as clerk. Rev. Jethro Johnson, who began preaching in the fall of 1808, continued to preach alternately, first and third Sabbaths at Hephzibah, second and fourth at London Tract, Brandywine, and other places, till 1823, when about 20 members were dismissed to form the Beulah Church, after which he preached alternately at Hephzibah and Beulah until his death, July 15, 1838. After his death the church called Rev. Silas C. James, an Englishman, who was ordained pastor Dec. 3, 1838, and remained to April 1, 1840. In June, 1840, Rev. John S. Jenkins became the pastor, and continued until February, 1842, when 26 members were dismissed to form the West Caln Church, after which he preached at both churches till October, 1843, when he resigned at Hephzibah to devote all his time to West Caln. Pequea Church, Lancaster County, was constituted, six members being dismissed from Hephzibah to help form it. From April, 1844, to April, 1846, Rev. D. A. Nichols supplied the pulpit. Rev. George H. Mitchell was ordained April 8, 1846, and continued till September, 1852. During his stay the old meeting-house at Hephzibah was taken down (1847) and the present edifice built, which was finished for worship in January, 1848. In March, 1853, Rev. Leonard Frescoln began supplying the pulpit, and in January, 1855, was called as pastor for his whole time, and continued until April, 1857.

In May, 1857, Rev. David W. Hunter became pastor, continuing to June, 1872. During his pastorship the Newlin or Green Valley church was built, and fully opened for worship Oct. 9, 1870. The following prominent ministers are sons and grandsons of the constituted members of the Hephzibah Church:

Rev. Robert F. Young, son of Thomas S. and Elizabeth R. Young, born Sept. 4, 1810. Rev. George W. Young, son of Thomas S. and Elvira Young; born Aug. 8, 1819, and died near Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1864. Robert C. Jefferis, son of David and Jane Jefferis, and grandson of Robert and Phebe Chalfant; born Nov. 11, 1812, and died, while preparing for the ministry, Dec. 27, 1840. Rev. Thomas S. Griffith, son of William and Margaret Griffith; born March 24, 1810, and died in May, 1846. Rev. David Jefferis, son of David and Jane Jefferis, and grandson of Robert and Phebe Chalfant; born June, 1820, and died Nov. 8, 1860. The three last were buried at Hephzibah.

GOSHEN.

The Goshen Baptist Church is situated in West Goshen township, at the junction of the old Philadelphia and Strasburg roads. For many years before the old church building was erected the grounds were occupied by a frame school-house, where a few Baptists living in the vicinity, having no meeting nearer than Brandywine, near Chads' Ford, on the south, and Great Valley Baptist Church on the north, held meetings. About the year 1809 several religiously-inclined persons in the neighborhood, feeling the need of having a place of worship, resolved to purchase land and erect a house, in which any evangelical minister who would do so should be privileged to preach the gospel, with a proviso that when the Baptists should be sufficiently strong to organize a church the property should be transferred to them. The house was erected in the year above named by subscriptions obtained in the vicinity.*

In the year 1827 the following-named persons, viz.: Simeon Seigfried (a licentiate), William Work, Joseph Jones, Ann Hickman, Abigail Stromberg, Ann Cable, Mercy Seigfried, Mary McCluskey, and Margaret Burns, having been regularly dismissed from the Brandywine Baptist Church, resolved to organize a church, to be styled the Goshen Baptist Church. Jan. 20, 1827, the above-named brethren and sisters met with a council in the meeting-house, composed of Revs. Thomas B. Montayne, Charles E. Moore, and Joseph H. Kennard, who had been invited by them to be present. After having duly considered and approved the subject before them, the council, through Rev. Thomas B. Montayne, extended the hand of fellowship to the nine persons above named and constituted them a regular Baptist Church.

Until August, 1827, they had no pastor, when Rev. Simeon Seigfried was called and accepted. Previous to this Revs. Charles E. Moore, Daniel E. Dodge, Joseph Kennard, Peter Simonson, Elder Beckwith, and perhaps others, preached for them. Feb. 20, 1830, Rev. Simeon Seigfried

* "The Baptist meeting-house in Goshen, near West Chester, being now finished, will be opened for divine worship on Saturday and Sunday next.

"The services will be conducted by Rev Thomas Kitts and Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, commencing on Saturday at half-past 2 o'clock, P.M., and on Sunday at 11 A.M.

"A meeting of the West Chester Baptist Mission Society will take place at the above meeting-house on Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Dec. 12, 1826." —*American Republican.*

resigned as pastor and was dismissed to Bethesda. During 1830 the church was supplied by Revs. Richard Gardner, J. Perry Hall, and Joseph Walker. Jan. 14, 1832, Rev. Robert Compton was called and served two years. Sept. 29, 1833, Rev. Simeon Seigfried was received by letter, and served the church as pastor from April, 1834, to July, 1835. Jan. 20, 1834, Rev. A. G. Compton was licensed to preach. May 16, 1835, Thomas Henderson and Riley Hickman elected deacons. July 18, 1835, Rev. Robert Compton again became pastor for six months. July 16, 1836. Rev. Charles E. Moore called as pastor; continued until September, 1838. Rev. Enos Barker served the church from September, 1838, to 1839, when Rev. Charles E. Moore served for the next six months. November, 1839, Rev. Robert Compton was called as pastor, and served until January, 1841, when he resigned. 1842, Rev. Thomas Griffith served as pastor; 24 baptized. 1843–44, Rev. Henry Essick served as pastor; 14 baptized. May 18, 1844, George W. Mitchell was licensed to preach the gospel. 1844, Brother Phillips served as pastor during this year. 1846, Geo. W. Mitchell called as pastor; served two years. May 19, 1846, Elisha Speakman elected deacon, *vice* R. R. Hickman, resigned. Brother F. Jasinskey served as pastor from April 1, 1848, to Jan. 10, 1851. Feb. 8, 1851, Rev. Robert Compton again settled as pastor, and served until 1856, when, worn out, he relinquished preaching; 34 baptized during this part of his pastorate. 1857, Rev. John Reece chosen pastor and served three years. During the early part of 1860, Rev. William E. Watkinson preached on Sabbath afternoons. June 24, 1860, Rev. J. W. Warwick was called as pastor, and served until April 1, 1861, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Nov. 17, 1860, Brother Joseph S. Evans was licensed to preach, and on the 14th of November, 1861, was ordained to the ministry, in which he has continued to serve the church up to this date, with the exception of about one year in all, in 1862 and 1865, when he was in the government service as chaplain and teacher.

In February, 1874, the church was considerably damaged by fire, and it was decided to rebuild. This was done at a cost of $3200, upon the same site, and was dedicated Nov. 25, 1874, at which time the history of the church was read, as prepared by the pastor.

BETHESDA.

Bethesda Baptist Church is located in the extreme northwestern part of Warwick township, about a half mile from the Berks County line. The church was organized Dec. 8, 1827. It appears that the venerable Simeon Seigfried, Sr., lately deceased, assisted in the organization of the church, and preached for them about seven years. The following names are attached to the church covenant: Othniel Sands, John Sands, Elizabeth Lloyd, Ann Sands, Hannah D. Sands, Sarah Matthias, Rebecca Dougherty, Hannah Trego, Sarah Evans, Elizabeth Hill, Ann Oliver, and Margaret Liggett. The deacons were Othniel Sands and George Lloyd. All of the above named are now deceased. The following-named persons have been pastors of the church from the time of organization to the present, namely: Elder Simeon Seigfried, John Booth, Andrew Collins, Enoch M. Barker, Dieres A. Nichols, Leonard Freshcoln, William H. H. Marsh, John G. Perry, John Eberle, and William Barrows, the present pastor. Others have assisted at different times, viz: the venerable Elder Charles Moore, of Vincent Church, John Tucker, and John Duer, who are all well known in Chester County; also Emerson Andrews, the great evangelist, and C. K. Hendrickson.

The following named have filled the office of deacon:

Othniel Sands, George Lloyd, Isaac Koplan, Jacob Hertenstine, John H. Miller, David Lloyd, Jesse Houck, and Daniel Schlipf.

The following have acted as church clerks:

George Lloyd, Isaac Coplan, Thomas Lloyd, Thomas P. Graham, Edward Parleman, Enoch B. Lloyd, and Levi Shingle, the present incumbent.

GLEN RUN.*

In the fall of 1831, Rev. Enos M. Philips, now of Wisconsin, was appointed missionary of the Pennsylvania Baptist Missionary Society, his field being western Chester County. The members of Hephzibah Baptist Church who lived in the vicinity of Penningtonville (now Atglen), encouraged by the success of Mr. Philips among them, determined to establish a separate church. In the autumn of 1832 they built a stone meeting-house, about two miles south of Penningtonville, and on Dec. 8, 1832, were constituted a distinct church, known as the Glen Run Baptist Church, the name being taken from that of a small creek which had its source near the church edifice. The constituent membership consisted of 9 members of the Hephzibah Church. Immediately upon its organization 11 others, most of whom had been baptized by Mr. Philips, were received into the church. George Philips and Peter Stroud were elected deacons, and Nathaniel Davis clerk. Dec. 9, 1832, the church building was dedicated. Before the close of that month 40 more persons were baptized by Rev. Mr. Philips and added to the church, which numbered, therefore, at the end of its first year, 60 members. Rev. Enos M. Philips supplied the pulpit regularly until 1840, when the church numbered 115. In that year Mr. Philips removed to Reading, Pa., and Rev. William Steadman supplied the pulpit temporarily. In January, 1841, Rev. Robert Compton, of Philadelphia, was called to the pastorate, and accepted the call. He remained until 1842, when he resigned, and Rev. Enos M. Philips was recalled, and returned to the pastorate. In 1843, 16 members were dismissed to form the Coleraine Baptist Church, in Lancaster County. In 1846 a second church building was erected in Parkesburg, which is now used by the Methodist Church of that borough. Church services were held in both houses. In 1849, Rev. Enos M. Philips resigned, and went to Wisconsin as a missionary of the Home Missionary Society. The same year Rev. Emerson Andrews, a well-known evangelist, held a great meeting at Parkesburg, which resulted in the addition of 40 members to the church. Rev. John Lawrence supplied the pulpit for the greater part of this year.

In 1850, Rev. Allen J. Hires, pastor of the Vincent Baptist Church, became the pastor of Glen Run Church, which this year had a membership of 170. The main-

* By Prof. G. M. Philips.

tenance of two places of worship being difficult and burdensome, 28 members were dismissed in 1853 to form a new church at Parkesburg, the new organization occupying the church's building there. Mr. Hires continued to supply the pulpits of both churches until 1855, when he resigned (he now lives in Baltimore, where he is a pastor). In the same year Rev. Joseph Curran was elected pastor, and during the year the Parkesburg Church, which had not flourished, disbanded, the greater part of its members coming back to Glen Run, the meeting-house there reverting to this organization, and services in it being continued with more or less regularity until its sale, eight years later. In 1856, Rev. Mr. Curran resigned, and removed to Sharpsburg, Pa. He has been dead for a number of years. Revs. John P. Walton, Benjamin H. Fish, and George H. Mitchell, with others, acted as supplies for the next two years and a half. In the winter of 1857–58 the meetings of the church were held in the school-house in Penningtonville.

In 1858 the inconvenient situation of the church building became so seriously felt that the erection of the present church edifice in Penningtonville was begun. The basement was occupied early in 1859, where Rev. Leonard Fletcher held a very successful series of meetings. He assumed the pastorate April 1st, but died August 16th following. While without a pastor the pulpit was filled by Rev. William Jones. In November, 1860, Rev. William T. Bunker was chosen pastor, and accepted the call. In December the new church building was finished at a cost of $6000, and was dedicated, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith preaching the sermon upon that occasion. In 1862, Rev. Mr. Bunker's resignation was accepted, and in the following year Rev. A. H. Bliss settled as pastor. In the same year the Parkesburg meeting-house was sold. In August, 1864, Rev. Mr. Bliss resigned, and entered the Union army as a private soldier. In 1865, Rev. Joseph Sharp entered upon the pastorate, and closed his successful pastorship in 1869. In 1870, Rev. W. W. Dalbey, now of Philadelphia, was called. In January of that year Nathaniel Davis, an old and valued member, bought an acre of ground adjoining the Presbyterian graveyard in Penningtonville, and gave it to the church for a cemetery, which lot and one adjoining the old church building are both now used as burial-grounds. This year a frame chapel was built by the church in Parkesburg, which is still used as an out-station, and in which regular services have been held ever since.

In September, 1871, Rev. Mr. Dalbey resigned, and was succeeded in 1872 by Rev. James Walden. He finished a prosperous pastorate in March, 1877. In September of same year Rev. T. S. Snow, of South Amboy, accepted the call of the church, and is still its pastor. His pastorate has been a successful one, and on Jan. 1, 1880, the church numbered 258 members. The old church building, two miles south of the one now used, is still owned by the church, and remains in nearly its original condition, being used for Sunday-school and other purposes.

VINCENT.

This was first organized in 1737 as a branch of the Great Valley Church, which built the meeting-house on a lot less than 200 yards from the present church edifice. Rev. William Davis, an ordained minister from Wales, who settled near Yellow Springs, with Rev. John Davis, pastor of Great Valley, supplied Vincent with preaching for some years. In 1748 the Vincent brethren were granted by the Great Valley Church independent action, as far as was necessary to the observance of the ordinances and the discipline of their number. Rev. William Davis was given a release of membership by letter, and went to the church at Montgomery. May 27, 1750, was received by the Vincent Church a letter of dismission from the Welsh Tract of that able minister, Rev. Owen Thomas, who settled in these parts, and preached here and in other places. In 1748, John Bowen was appointed to lead the Psalms, with William Grosson as a substitute. The following were the original members:

John Bowen and Jane, his wife; David Jenkins and Martha, his wife; John James and Lettice, his wife, and Eleanor, their daughter; John Morgan and his wife Mary; John Pierce; Isaac Adams; Elizabeth Rogers; Sarah Rees; Francis Boulton; Rees Lewis and Sarah, his wife; Mary David (widow); Margaret Evans; Lettice Evans; John and James Fay; Elizabeth Rees; Mary Pugh; William Gronow,—25 in all.

Nov. 12, 1760, Rev. Owen Thomas died, and a marble slab in the Vincent burial-ground contains this inscription:

"Here lies the body of the Rev. Mr. Owen Thomas, who departed this life Nov. 12th, 1760, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

"In yonder house I spent my breath,
And now lie slumbering here in death;
Those lips shall wake, and then declare
Amen! to truths they published there."

For the next ten years it was supplied more or less by preaching from the pastors of Great Valley; at other times by Thomas Davis, and often by transient ministers. Desiring to be constituted into a separate church, the Vincent brethren appointed David and Owen Thomas, Joseph and David Philips, messengers to request their dismission from the Great Valley and constitution into a new church. On Sept. 21, 1771, the prayer was granted, and the following members dismissed by the Great Valley Church:

John Thomas, Lettice James, David Jenkins, Martha Jenkins, William Gordon, Isabel Gordon, Joseph Philips, Mary Philips, Josiah Philips, David Philips, Mary Philips, John Philips, Margaret Philips, Thomas Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas, Sarah Adams, Mary Edwards, Sarah Edwards, Martha Edwards, Ann Frances, Rebecca Rees, Mary Martin, Eleanor Martin, Sarah Evans, Thomas Morris, Hannah Morris, William Wells, Rebecca Wells, Hannah Morgan, Edward Jones, Mary Lloyd, Elizabeth Martin, William Gronow, Rebecca Cox, Emma Vaughn, Margaret Smith, Margaret John, Lettice John, Eleanor Davis, Sarah Worthington, Hannah Bateman, Elizabeth Thomas, Enoch Lewis, Catharine Lewis, Mary Griffith, James Thomas, Owen Thomas, Ruth Thomas.

Oct. 12, 1771, Vincent Baptist Church was duly constituted. April 6, 1791, it was incorporated by the Legislature, with Evan Miles, James Thomas, Thomas Lloyd, Josiah Philips, Jr., Evan Lewis, of the church, and James John and Jesse John, of the congregation, with their successors, appointed by the charter as trustees. The minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association show that the Vincent Church was received into that body in 1771, with the name of John Blackwell as minister, and with 52 members. The following shows the years it was represented in the above Association, by what delegates, and number of its membership:

	Members.
1773, David Thomas	57
1774, William Wells and David Philips	57
1787, Not represented	35
1792, John Quein	24
1794, Thomas Fleeson	23
1796, Thomas Fleeson	19
1799, Josiah Philips, Enos Miles, Thomas Lloyd	30

In 1775, Daniel Evans, dying, left by his will two-thirds of the income of a farm to help sustain the preaching of this church, and some years after the Legislature authorized the sale of said farm, and two-thirds of its proceeds to be put at interest, and the said interest to be applied to the salary of its pastor. The amount realized to the church was $4396.91, the interest of which is an annual income towards the salary of its minister. The successors of Rev. John Blackwell were Revs. Abel Griffith and Thomas Fleeson,—three pastors in twenty-nine years,—up to 1800. In 1804, Rev. Thomas Fleeson lost his eyesight, and the venerable Brother Joshua Vaughan ministered for some time. In 1810, Rev. H. G. Jones was supplying the pulpit, and in 1814, Rev. Daniel James became the officiating minister, and during the year 26 persons were baptized. In 1815, Nat Miles and Philip Souders were chosen deacons. In April, 1818, Rev. Charles Moore was called, and in 1819 the church sold him ten acres of its land. In May, 1829, its first Sunday-school was opened, with Enos Philips and Sarah Tustin as superintendents. In April of same year Owen Philips was ordained deacon, and in December Enos M. Philips and John Tucker were licensed to preach. In May, 1833, a missionary society was organized. From October, 1831, to August, 1833, occurred two great revivals and protracted meetings (conducted by Revs. J. H. Kennard, Levi Tucker, William T. Brantly, George J. Miles, Michael Quinn, John Tucker, Thomas C. Teasdale, Simeon Seigfried, Leonard Fletcher, Josiah and Enos M. Philips), by which 180 persons were added to the church by baptism. In January, 1833, a tract society was formed, and in May the church attached itself to the Central Union Baptist Association. In February of this year 39 members were dismissed to form the Windsor Church, and Josiah Philips, ordained in 1832, went with them as their pastor. The stated clerks since 1833 have been S. Shearer, Isaac Finch, S. D. Davis, J. H. Latshaw, Abel Evans, and S. Bingaman, the latter since April, 1869. In April, 1833, Samuel Shearer was licensed to preach and chosen clerk. In 1840 a lot was purchased of Robert Orr, and a house built thereon for the church sexton. Feb. 26, 1842, Rev. Charles Moore resigned the pastoral charge, after his labors of twenty-two years and eight months, during which 273 additions were made by baptism, 36 by letter, 2 licensed to preach, and 1 ordained to the gospel ministry. In February, 1843, Rev. J. V. Allison was called and settled as the pastor, and continued until April, 1847. In August, 1847, Rev. A. J. Hires accepted the pastorship, and remained until February, 1851, baptizing 36 persons and receiving 11 by letter. On April 27, 1850, Amos B. Still was licensed to preach. In May, 1851, Rev. J. N. Tucker became the pastor, and continued to April, 1853, baptizing 51 persons, and during his charge the church building was enlarged at a cost of $2370.90. In December, 1852, J. W. Griffith was licensed to preach, and supplied the pulpit from July, 1853, to December, 1854, at which time Rev. A. J. Hay was installed. He remained until April, 1858. In May, 1859, Rev. George Sleeper was called, and continued until his death, March 19, 1866. During his term 73 were added by baptism and 17 by letter, also was erected the parsonage, at a cost of $1800, and the stone meeting-house, at an out-station (Birchrunville), at a cost of $800. In May, 1862, Phebe Christman died, leaving a bequest of $300, the interest of which was to be paid towards the annual salary of the pastor. In November, 1864, the following deacons were ordained: J. H. Latshaw, Edwin Frick, George B. Stiteler, Levi Prizer, and J. B. Latshaw. In September, 1866, Rev. T. C. Gessford was chosen pastor, and so continued until Feb. 25, 1869. In February, 1870, J. H. Sagebeer conducted a series of meetings with large accessions, and in the following month he was called as pastor. In January, 1871, S. F. Forgues was licensed to preach. The church is in a most flourishing state, its Sunday-schools in good working order, and three out-stations are supplied with preaching, in addition to the pastor's labors at Vincent. The deed for the church lot is dated Aug. 23, 1797, from the West New Jersey Society, Peter Hamond, and others, by attorney Robert Morris, and its metes and bounds are as follows:

Beginning in line dividing Vincent and Pikeland, a corner of David Zublin, thence N. 51½ W. 9.5; S. 58½ W. 54; S. 13½ E. 26; S. 52 E. 8.4; N. 38¾ E. 66.5 to beginning, containing 7.79 acres.

BEULAH.

Beulah Baptist Church was constituted and recognized as a regular Baptist Church June 3, 1823. The constituent members were dismissed from Hephzibah, viz.:

William McNeil, Joseph Rupert, Jonathan Gordon, Elizabeth Gordon, Jacob Hopple, Margaret Hopple, Adam Hufnal, Ellen Hufnal, Charlotte Hopple, Sarah Stone, Isaac Edwards, Sophia Edwards, Christiana Achuff, John Achuff, John Elliot, Ann Edwards, Rachel Jones, Elizabeth Robinson, and Catharine Miller.

Ministers present: Jethro Johnson, James Jones, Joseph Mathias, Charles Moore, Samuel Smith, and Jesse Walraven; also Robert Graham, pastor of New London Presbyterian Church. The meeting-house was built in the year 1823. Jethro Johnson was pastor of the church, in connection with Hephzibah, until his death, July 15, 1838. He was succeeded by Enos Philips, Sept. 29, 1838. Robert Compton succeeded the latter, May 22, 1841, and was pastor until April 23, 1842, when William Rudy became pastor, and continued until March, 1845, when Robert Compton again returned, and served the church till some time in 1849. William M. Whitehead was ordained, and became pastor Oct. 17, 1850. He only remained about eighteen months, and the church was supplied by different ministers until 1854, when J. Perry Hall became pastor, and continued till 1859. During his pastorate the meeting-house was repaired, the interior being entirely renewed.

Aug. 27, 1859, M. K. Williams was ordained, and served as pastor until removed by death, Oct. 19, 1860. J. M. Perry took charge of the church Jan. 1, 1861, and officiated three years. J. D. R. Strayer succeeded him, Jan. 1, 1865, and was pastor about eighteen months. It depended on supplies for some time. Aug. 24, 1867, J. M. Lyons be-

came pastor, and resigned January, 1871. James P. Hunter was ordained as pastor June, 1871, and resigned March, 1873. J. M. Lyons returned, and took charge April 1, 1874, and remained until January, 1877. Samuel Godshall was elected pastor June 23, 1877, and remained about nine months, when he was succeeded by W. R. McNeil. We are indebted for information to Jacob Thomas, the clerk.

WINDSOR.

During the summer and fall of 1832 an extensive revival of religion took place at Vincent Baptist Church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles Moore, by which large additions were made to the church. Several of these were from Uwchlan township, who, feeling the necessity of a place for religious worship nearer home, united, and in conjunction with older members of Vincent Church, to the number of 48, obtained letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church in Uwchlan. These brethren and sisters met at the residence of Rev. Josiah Philips, one of their number, on April 12, 1833, and organized Windsor Baptist Church. On the following day Elder Leonard Fletcher preached for the church, after which a committee, appointed the previous day, reported a constitution, articles of faith, and a covenant, which were adopted, and remain as then adopted, except a slight alteration in the covenant.

Thus organized, the church met for worship at the residence of Rev. Josiah Philips, who preached by request. During the summer of 1833 a house of worship, 40 by 60 feet, one story high, was erected on one and a half acres of land conveyed by Isaac Evans by deed of April 27, 1833. Joseph Beidler and Moses Lewis were appointed trustees. In the autumn a lease for a baptistery on land of Moses Lewis was made for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and a dressing-house and pool erected.

May 12, 1833, Philip Souders, Elijah Davis, Aaron Allison, and Thomas Severn were chosen deacons. A protracted meeting was held in September, by which 59 persons were added to the church. In the following year 23 were added in the same manner. In the fall of 1833, Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale agreed to preach once a month for $100 a year, and on Oct. 11, 1834, Rev. Enos M. Philips made the same agreement. Nov. 7, 1834, Rev. Josiah Philips was invited to preach twice a month, and Rev. William Stedman once a month. Sept. 19, 1835, Rev. G. I. Miles, of West Chester, agreed to preach once a month for one year. As Rev. Josiah Philips continued his labors, it is probable there was preaching every Sabbath.

Jan. 7, 1837, Rev. T. S. Griffith was invited to preach once a month, and in April, 1840, he commenced to give the church his entire time. Prior to 1840 the church seems to have been troubled by the preaching of Mormon missionaries, who obtained a foothold a few miles north and west of the meeting-house.

Josiah Philips was unanimously elected elder of the church June 10, 1837, and on April 14, 1839, he agreed to serve as pastor for one year, being the first pastor mentioned on the records.* April 11, 1846, he notified the church that he had joined the Church of Christ, and requested to have his name erased, which was done. Feb. 13, 1841, Morgan Philips, Balser Essick, Joseph Beidler, and Abraham Wagenseller were elected deacons, the first of whom resigned in 1846. Henry Essick (baptized Oct. 1, 1833) was, after preaching a sermon before the church, Feb. 9, 1839, licensed to preach, and soon after removed to Newtown. Rev. T. S. Griffith resigned his pastorate Jan. 1, 1845, and was succeeded by Rev. H. S. Haven, who died December 28th of the same year. May 10, 1845, the membership was 195. Rev. J. M. Richards was pastor from July 18, 1846, to Oct. 1, 1850; Rev. J. S. Eisenbrey from April, 1851, to March, 1852; Rev. Uriah Coffman from March, 1853, until near his death, in the following year. Rev. Mr. Reese, of Montgomery County, preached every fourth Sabbath for several months. Rev. J. W. Griffith, a licentiate of Vincent, became pastor June, 1855, and continued four years. Rev. Jacob Lawrence, of Pequea, was pastor for four years from April, 1860, and was buried at Windsor a few months after his retirement. Rev. E. V. King, pastor of the East Brandywine Church, served both churches for nine months, when he removed from the State. Rev. John Owen began to supply the pulpit in June, 1865, and became pastor in October, which position he held until April, 1867. A union with East Nantmeal Baptist Church was soon after made, with Rev. D. J. R. Strayer as pastor, who entered upon his duties in April, 1868.

In September, 1869, the erection of a new house was commenced, and the basement was ready for occupancy in January following, but the building was not finished for several months. A brief history of the church was published in 1870, from which these facts are taken.

Rev. J. M. Guthrie, who has been pastor for some years, has resigned and become pastor of the Berean Church of West Chester in the present year.

FIRST BAPTIST, WEST CHESTER.

This church, whose present location is on the east side of South High, between Barnard and Union Streets, was organized in 1834. Its records show that, according to appointment, a protracted meeting of the new association of Baptists was held at the court-house Nov. 27, 1833, and continued until December 20th. During this time the congregations were unusually large, and the services solemn, with great interest prevailing. Revs. Fletcher, Teasdale, Miles, Hall, Bradley, and Nichols were in attendance, and labored earnestly, with great power and effect. Many of the lay members attended from the Great Valley, Windsor, Goshen, Vincent, Brandywine, and other Baptist Churches. Nineteen persons were baptized, and many were awakened. Soon after this a meeting of Baptist believers, under the pastoral care of Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale, who was the first pastor, was held at the house of Robert Ferguson, Dec. 23, 1833, to take into consideration the expediency of constituting and duly organizing a Baptist Church in West Chester. After some preliminary exchange of views, it was resolved that it was expedient to constitute a Baptist Church at this place, and that the same take place Jan. 23, 1834, and that U. V. Pennypacker be elected to represent that body at that time. A committee

* In July and August, 1842, a protracted meeting was held near the residence of James Guie, by which forty-five additions were made to the church, nearly all of whom were dismissed in the following February to form East Brandywine Church.

was appointed to draft a covenant and articles of faith, consisting of Rev. T. C. Teasdale and Messrs. Stetson and Pennypacker. Mr. Denny was selected as chorister. The meetings thus inaugurated continued to be held regularly until February 2d; the congregations were large, and a deep interest manifested. On one occasion 60 persons came out as subjects for prayer, and on the first Sabbath of the same month 14 were baptized, including Judge Nimrod Strickland, who became an earnest and active member. In the afternoon of that day the regular communion services were held, in which about 80 persons participated. Jan. 23, 1834, the "First Baptist Church of the Borough of West Chester" had been duly constituted in the court-house, with the following members:

Nathan Stetson, Robert Ferguson, Joseph Cave, U. V. Pennypacker, Isaac J. Riter, Orpha Williamson, Jane M. Quaintance, Elizabeth Entriken, Eliza S. Gorman, Margaretta Timber, Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale, Joseph Eavenson, John Keech, Samuel N. Potter, Ann Potter, Ann Hunter, Julia Ames, C. M. Bird, Euphamy Ann Sixcom, Susan Chalfant, Emma Entriken, John White, Sarah Ann Davis, Delia L. Teasdale, Ann Eavenson.

Of these twenty-five original members, the following only survive: Nathan Stetson, Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale, and Ann Eavenson, none of whom now live in West Chester. The first officers were: Pastor, Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale; deacons, Samuel N. Potter, Robert Ferguson; clerk, U. V. Pennypacker. April 21, 1835, a committee was appointed to purchase a lot on Church Street, between Market and Miner, which they did of Owen Stover for $400. This lot, 50 feet front, is now occupied by the residence of George Fitzsimmons. After April 1, 1835, they were debarred the use of the court-house, and no regular services were held until Jan. 1, 1836. Samuel Bard built the new church edifice for $1665, and the cupola for $100; the building was 41 by 50 feet. In 1842 the tower and steeple were added at a cost of $575, including belfry, the bell being the one now used by the Fame Fire Company. The church was chartered in 1844 by the Legislature. In February, 1855, the old church and lot were sold to George Fitzsimmons for $1800. In May, 1854, the church committee had bought a lot 64 feet 9 inches front* on High Street, and running back to the alley. Upon this the present church edifice was erected, pursuant to a plan furnished by Robert Lowry, a carpenter residing in West Chester, who undertook the building by contract. Ground was first broken June 3, 1854, and on July 4th the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The building was so far completed that season that on the first Lord's Day in January, 1855, the lecture room was occupied. The finishing of the remaining part of the house was proceeded with as the funds of the church seemed to justify. Aug. 28 and 29, 1857, every part being finished, the house was formally dedicated, on which days the church for the first time occupied the main audience-room. Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, preached the opening sermon from Matthew xxvi. 8: "To what purpose is this waste." The dedication prayer was offered by Rev. Levi Parmley, a former pastor, after which the pastor, Rev. Robert Lowry, in form announced the character of the house, and the purposes to which it was to be devoted. The church edifice is a brick structure, 81 by 41, and its lecture-room is above ground 11 feet clear. It cost, including lot, $10,811.67. Since then it has been remodeled and refitted, with a fine addition made to the rear of the building, and adjoining the lecture-room, of 40 by 50 feet, which is used for Sunday-school purposes by the infant schools. The pastors of the church have been:

Rev. Thomas C. Teasdale, from Nov. 1, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1834.
Rev. George J. Miles, from Jan. 1, 1834, to April 22, 1838.
Rev. Lemuel Corell, from April 22, 1838, to Dec. 1, 1839.
Rev. H. R. Green, from Dec. 10, 1840, to Jan. 1, 1842.
Rev. Silas W. Palmer, from April 30, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1844; would not consent to be ordained.
Rev. E. Andrews, from June 20, 1844, to Nov. 2, 1844; resigned on account of ill health.
Rev. Thomas S. Griffith, from Nov. 19, 1844, to April 1, 1846.
Rev. William A. Roy, from Nov. 26, 1846, to Oct. 24, 1847.
Rev. Alfred S. Patton, from Feb. 7, 1848, to April 5, 1851.
Rev. Levi Parmley, from Nov. 1, 1851, to May 15, 1854.
Rev. Robert Lowry, from Oct. 18, 1854, to Sept. 1, 1858.
Rev. William E. Walkenson, from Dec. 30, 1858, to Jan. 3, 1862.
Rev. James Trickett, from Oct. 1, 1862, to March 31, 1872.
Rev. Alfred Harris, from Aug. 1, 1872, to 1880.
Rev. W. E. Cornwell, from 1880 to date.

The officers for 1881 are as follows:

Deacons.—R. J. Haldeman, Emmer G. Griffith, Thomas Townsend, Charles Burns, Charles H. Campbell, Ephraim Eldridge.
Clerk.—Horace M. Philips.
Trustees.—Henry C. Baldwin, Johnson Baldwin, George McLear, William Welsh, Charles Burns.
Treasurer.—Johnson Baldwin.
Superintendent of Sunday-school.—David E. Allen.

PHŒNIXVILLE.

As early as 1820 there was occasional Baptist preaching at this place, at private houses, school-houses, etc., the venerable Charles Moore, of the Vincent Church, regularly preaching one Sabbath in each month for some time. May 13, 1830, several persons met at the house of Hosea Nichols and agreed to organize a church, which was accomplished on the 28th of the same month, with the following constituent members: John T. Taylor, Jonas Shutt, George C. Nichols, Abigail Nichols, wife of Hosea Nichols, Tracy Harding, Ruth Baylits, and Susan Jones. They elected John T. Taylor and Jonas Shutt deacons, and George C. Nichols clerk. The public services were held in the Methodist church the next day. The sermon was preached by Rev. John S. Jenkins, and the charge delivered by Rev. Peter Powel. For more than two years there was no regular pastor, but they were occasionally supplied by Horatio Gates Jones, Sr., and others. In 1832 the members were reduced by removals to 3, when a protracted meeting was held, and 22 others were added. This meeting was held in a frame "shanty" of unplaned boards. The first pastor, Jonathan G. Collom, was ordained April, 1833, and continued till April 1, 1834. His successors have been:

Rev. William Smith, April 1, 1834, to April 1, 1836.
Rev. Thomas Larcombe, April 1, 1836, to April, 1837.
Rev. Dyer A. Nichols, April 2, 1837, to April 1, 1843.
Rev. Andrew Collins, Oct. 1, 1843, to April 1, 1849.
Rev. William S. Hall, July 1, 1849, to Oct. 1, 1849.

* Of John Lent 55 feet and 9 inches, at $15 per foot, and of David Meconkey 9 feet at $20 per foot.

Rev. John P. Hall, Oct. 1, 1850, to May 31, 1852.
Rev. Joseph Currin, Sept. 1, 1852, to Oct. 1, 1854.
Rev. William S. Hall, March 4, 1855, to Oct. 31, 1856.
Rev. Joel E. Bradley, Nov. 1, 1857, to April 1, 1869.
Rev. I. D. King, Oct. 1, 1869, to June 1, 1872.
Rev. G. G. Craft, Feb. 1, 1873, to July, 1874.
Rev. William H. Stenger, Feb. 28, 1875, to the present.

The following have been deacons:

John T. Taylor, Jonas Shutt, George C. Nichols, Henry Place, Enoch Jones, I. M. Davis, Joseph Rapp, Joseph Pennypacker, Thomas D. Grover, Thomas W. Young, John Morgan, Peter Rankin, Eber Eachus, Henry Dyer, Isaac Philips, John Richards, Joseph McAfee, and Levi B. Kaler.

The first church was completed in October, 1833, at a cost of about $1300, but in 1852, the membership having increased to 333, the building was too small, and preparations were made for a new one. This was dedicated in July, 1854. In 1880 it was renovated inside and out, and a gallery added, increasing the seating capacity about 200.

EAST NANTMEAL.

The East Nantmeal Baptist Church was organized at the house of John Liggett, now occupied by his son, bearing the same name, Nov. 5, 1841. Of the 26 constituent members, 9 are still living, viz.:

Rev. Josiah Philips, now minister at Jenkintown; Jesse E. Philips, Lewis Philips, Priscilla Griffith, Eliza Liggett (still members of the church); Mrs. Margaret R. Sigman, now of Pottsville; Mrs. George R. Stitoler, now of Vincent Baptist Church; Joshua Burgoyne, a deacon of Pughtown Baptist Church; and Mary Harple, now a member of Radnor Baptist Church.

Two of the constituent members were from Bethesda, 15 from Vincent, and 9 from Windsor. Those from Windsor were chiefly new converts, the fruits of meetings held at the Union and Hause's school-houses by Revs. Andrew Collins and Thomas S. Griffith, and had been received into the Windsor Church.

The church had no house of worship for two years from its organization, but met alternately at the above named school-houses.

In November, 1843, the house recently taken down was dedicated. The sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas S. Griffith, pastor of the Windsor Church, from these words: "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

The cost of the old house in cash was something over $800. Much of the material, hauling, and labor was donated, as is usual in country places.

Very special tokens of the Divine presence were manifested during the first three pastorates, namely, Revs. A. Collins, D. A. Nichols, and John Duer. During the first year (1851) of Mr. Duer's ministry 88 persons were added to the church, and 45 the second year.

In January, 1856, 11 persons were dismissed to aid in constituting the Pughtown Baptist Church.

During the years 1861 and 1862 quite a revival spirit pervaded the church under the ministry of J. W. Griffith, and many were added to the church.

The two men chiefly instrumental in organizing this church were Owen Philips and Rev. Andrew Collins. The first deacons were Owen Philips and Caleb Liggett. Napoleon B. Markley, John Liggett, Jesse E. Philips, Samuel Ewing, Solomon Handwork, Jacob Starrett, Samuel Gartley, and Lewis Philips have served the church in this capacity; the six last named are now acting officers of the church.

It is remarkable that in the forty years of the existence of the church it has had but three clerks, and those three were brothers, namely, Josiah Philips, Jesse E. Philips, and Lewis Philips. During the year 1880 the church built a neat and substantial house of worship, worth about $3500. The present pastor is Rev. William H. Ellis, a native of Somerset Co., Pa.

EAST BRANDYWINE.

The church building was erected in 1842, and the church constituted Feb. 21, 1843. The first pastor was Thomas S. Griffith; deacons, Joseph Guthrie, James Guie, and Lewis Gray; clerk, William D. McFarlan. The constituent members were:

James Guie, Harriet A. Guie, Wm. D. McFarlan, Matilda McFarlan, Joseph Guthrie, Margaret Guthrie, Susan A. Bicking, Margaret Bicking, John S. Bicking, Esther E. Frame, Bennet Powell, Rebecca Powell, Martha Webb, Esther Palmer, Edith Moore, Sarah Hanson, Eliz. Rump, Sarah Kerlin, David Mendenhall, Wm. Russell, Rebecca Russell, Samuel Aikens, Phebe Webb, Lewis Gray, Rachel Aikens, Eliz. Smith, Martha J. Robinson, John Silvester, Jones Knight, Rachel Southwood, Eliza Pennington, John I. Gray, Parke Ingram, Wm. Moore, Emeline Ingram, David Shuler, John W. Moore, Lydia Bond, Susanna Gray, Isaac Foreman, Eliz. Gray, Eliz. Baum, John Knight, Eliza Knight, Mary Moore, Jacob Liggett, Hannah White, Barbara Liggett, Mary Yourt, Sidney Ingram, Eliz. Scott, Eliz. Sylvester, Margaret McCulloth.

The church building was burned March 9, 1856, and rebuilt the same year. Incorporated Aug. 9, 1864. First trustees, Joseph Guthrie, James Guie, and William D. McFarlan; after the death of Joseph Guthrie, William Guthrie was elected to fill his place. William D. McFarlan clerk the whole term (with a short interval of a year or two by Joel R. Dean), and is at present the clerk.

Succession of pastors: Thomas S. Griffith, H. S. Haven, William J. Nice, John S. Christine, John M. Richards, George H. Mitchell, Jesse B. Williams, B. H. Fish, George H. Mitchell, S. Livermore, E. V. Ring, C. E. Young, T. C. Guessford, Maris Gibson, T. A. Lloyd, William Marlow, and James M. Guthrie. The parsonage, purchased March 22, 1870, is situated in Guthrieville.

PUGHTOWN.

A meeting having in view the organizing a new church was held Dec. 22, 1855, Samuel Bartolett chairman, and Charles M. Griffith secretary. Jan. 17, 1856, it was resolved to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors for sacramental purposes. Samuel Bartolett and David Philips were elected deacons, and C. M. Griffith clerk. Jan. 19, 1856, a council of delegates from East Nantmeal, Vincent, Windsor, Phœnixville, and Bethesda Churches convened and organized an independent Baptist Church at Pughtown. A sermon was preached from 1st Peter, xi. 9, by Elder W. S. Hall. The church has been supplied by the following persons:

Elder Theophilus Jones, August, 1856, to April, 1859.
Elder John Perry, August, 1859, to December, 1861.
Elder John Entriken, May, 1862, to June, 1863.
Elder J. G. Walker, January, 1865, to June, 1868.

Elder E. P. Barker, October, 1868, to February, 1869.
Elder S. Belsey, July, 1869, to October, 1869.
Elder William Barrows, June, 1870, to the present.

June 14, 1856, trustees elected, S. Bartolett, Robert McNeeley, William Reagan, J. Rooke, and David Philips.

Present trustees, J. R. Nyman, J. Burgoyne, Rufus Styer, William Nyman, and R. McNeeley; treasurer, Edwin Morris; clerk, Rufus Styer.

The constituent members were:

Samuel Bartolett, Catharine Bartolett, William McFarlan, Rebecca McFarlan, Francis Brownback, Priscilla Nyman, Edwin Morris, Jonathan Rooke, David Philips, Joshua Burgoyne, Samuel Weidner, John Funk, Catharine Morris, Matilda Rooke, Tamson Philips, Margaret Miller, Sarah Funk, Sarah Guest, Sarah Curell, Charles M. Griffith, Melchi Guest, Martha E. Griffith, Elizabeth M. Guest, Robert McNeeley, Alice Ann McNeeley.

In 1876 there were 85 members.

COATESVILLE.

Several persons in and near Coatesville met together from time to time at different places until Sept. 3, 1867, when a Council convened, with Rev. James Trickett, of West Chester, as moderator, and D. W. Hunter, of Hephzibah, as clerk, and was recognized as a regular Baptist Church. From the school board they had, on April 3, 1867, secured a building, which was then fitted up as a place of worship. In 1869 the most of the building was torn down and the erection of the present edifice commenced, the basement of which was opened for use about Jan. 1, 1870, and the upper room dedicated Nov. 10, 1870.

The constituent members were:

Emaline Chandler, Sarah Clark, Henry Clark, Mary B. Campbell, Jane Clark, Thomas W. Ford, William G. Ford, Ellen Ford, Rufus D. Ford, Benjamin A. Ford, Margaret Ford, Moses Ford, William D. Griffith, Emma E. Griffith, Mary Jane Hoskins, Alice Happersett, Annie Jakewish, Hannah E. Keech, Robert Kirkpatrick, Annie E. Kirkpatrick, Sarah E. Kauffman, William Moore, Mary J. Moore, Amanda A. Moore, Mary A. Miller, Sallie C. Miller, Ann Mace, Abel G. Powell, Sarah M. Powell, Maria P. Rowe, Hannah D. Rhoads, Mary Rudolph, Malinda Reese, Jarvis Rudolph, Samuel Sharp, Anna Stott, Rev. A. C. Wheat, P. P. Wheat, David Y. Wilkinson, Rebecca Y. Wilkinson, Isaac Wilkinson, Sarah Williams, Sarah J. Woodward, Ruth Ann Wagner, Emma Young, G. Frank Young, Jane Young, Jane B. Young, Susan Zook.

The pastors have been: A. C. Wheat, chosen Sept. 3, 1867, resigned Dec. 1, 1868; C. M. Deitz, chosen May 2, 1869, resigned April 1, 1876; E. Wildman, chosen Dec. 1, 1877, till death, June 23, 1880; E. Edwards, chosen Dec. 5, 1880, to the present. Deacons chosen (all still in office): William Moore, Sept. 3, 1867; Thomas W. Ford, Jan. 11, 1868; Joel R. Dean, Oct. 9, 1869; John W. Moore, March 11, 1871; Abel G. Powell, March 11, 1871. Clerk, A. G. Powell, from Sept. 3, 1867, to the present.

WILLISTOWN.

A Baptist meeting-house, to take the place of the old one which fronted west on the "Intersection road," was built in 1875 at Malvern. The structure is 56 by 80 feet in plan, and accommodates a large congregation. The new parsonage, just south of the meeting-house, was added in 1877.

This church was organized in 1833 as a branch from the Great Valley; present membership, 319.

The following are the officers of the church at the present time: Pastor, Rev. E. W. Bliss; deacons, Jesse Thomas, Abner Cornog, William E. Compton, Joseph A. Malin, Franklin Rogers; trustees, Joseph A. Malin, Abner Cornog, John T. Harrar, George T. Harlan, Gideon T. Ruth.

WEST CALN.

The following extracts from the minutes of Hephzibah Church contain all the history we have of the establishment of this church:

February, 1842.—"A letter from the following-named brethren and sisters was read, wherein they request letters of dismission from our body, in order to be constituted into an independent church of Jesus Christ, to be located in the neighborhood of Wagontown:

"William Davis, Eldad Roberts, Adam Rees, Joseph Allison, John L. Kurts, Benjamin Kurts, Frederic Jesinskey, Jesse Rhoads, George Brookman, James Hall, Mary Doran, Susannah Wilson, Anna Hunsher, Margaret McHarg, Ann W. Rees, Eliza Ligget, Jane Boyd, Leah Done, Joanna Mason, Ellen Allison, Rebecca Boyd, Lydia Boyd, Rebecca Roberts, Ellen Roberts, Sarah Carney, and Mary Darlington.

"Whereupon it was *Resolved*, that the request of the aforesaid brethren and sisters be granted on condition of their paying all arrearages due the Church."

May 16, 1842.—"Br. Jenkins wishing to devote some part of his time in the service of the West Caln Church, it was *Resolved*, that his labours be dispensed with one-fourth of his time for that purpose; a corresponding reduction to be made in his salary."

The church is now without a pastor, and the membership small in number.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, a young man about nineteen years of age, began a series of meetings in February, 1858, in what was known as the old school-house, resulting in a great revival. The school-house being too small, the German Baptists allowed the use of their house, where, on Wednesday, April 14, 1858, a Council convened by invitation for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church. This Council organized by appointing Elder D. Jefferis moderator, and David Philips clerk, when the names of delegates were read from the following churches: Lower Providence, Phœnixville, Balligomingo, Vincent, Windsor, Brandywine, East Nantmeal, Pughtown, Bethesda, and Caernarvon. The articles of faith and church covenant were read by Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, after which they were recognized as a separate and independent Baptist Church. Up to this date the number, including those baptized and admitted by letter, amounted to 67,—25 males and 42 females. The church at this time being without a house of worship, purchased land of Stover Whorman and Michael March, erecting a house 40 by 50 feet, with audience-room and basement, at a cost of $1700, and dedicated Dec. 12, 1858. The following are the pastors since the organization: Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, to Jan. 1, 1860; Rev. John M. Perry, from Jan. 1, 1860, to September, 1861; Rev. A. B. Still, from May 1, 1862, to Jan. 9, 1864; Rev. Robert Dunlap, the years 1864 and 1865; 1866, no pastor; Rev. David Phillips, from April 1, 1867, to April, 1869; Rev. A. H. Emmons, 1870 and 1871; and from this time until May 1, 1880, Rev. J. Wilson Griffith, of Birchrunville, supplied the church, when Rev. C. W. O. Nyce was called as pastor of the church, filling the pulpit to the present.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST CHESTER.

Jan. 9, 1874, a number met at the house of James Hoopes, and concluded to withdraw from the First Baptist Church of West Chester and form a new church for accomplishing a new work, being led to this action on account of differences of opinion arising in regard to doctrines, and for other causes. The following persons signed their names for the new organization:

Payne Gould, R. Maris Frame, James J. Hoopes, George Fitzsimmons, J. W. Cooper, George A. Frame, James G. Thompson, Mary A. Fendall, Maria Howarth, Mrs. R. G. Strickland, Mary Hoopes, Mary A. Frame, Sarah M. Fitzsimmons, Susan E. Acker, Elizabeth J. Cooper, Sallie W. Clouser, Kate Gilespie, Mrs. George R. Guss, Mrs. Ann Howarth, Mary M. Garrett.

Additional names soon after increased the number to 39. The first prayer-meeting was held at the house of J. G. Thompson. Feb. 10th, at the house of Payne Gould, it was resolved to organize into "The Mount Olive Baptist Church of West Chester," and the officers selected were: Deacons, R. M. Frame, Payne Gould, J. J. Hoopes; clerk, George Fitzsimmons; trustees, J. G. Thompson, George Fitzsimmons, J. W. Cooper. April 2d the name was changed to "West Chester Baptist Church," and again, on the 16th, to "Berean Baptist Church of West Chester." Services were regularly held at Cabinet Hall, and the first sermon preached was by Rev. W. R. McNeil.

Oct. 14, 1874, Brother J. D. Acker donated a lot 80 by 30 feet on west side of Walnut, between Miner and Barnard Streets, and Nov. 2, 1874, the corner-stone of the new church structure was laid by Rev. Edwin McMinn, pastor in charge. The building was completed and dedicated the following year.

The pastors of the church have been as follows:

Rev. Edwin McMinn, chosen May 6, 1874; Rev. William R. McNeil, chosen Dec. 29, 1875; Rev. T. A. Lloyd, chosen Dec. 3, 1877; Rev. James M. Guthrie, chosen March 6, 1881.

The officers of the church for 1881 are:

Trustees, Eli Baldwin, Plummer Jefferis, H. J. Clouser; treasurer, H. J. Clouser; clerk, Horace G. Branson; assistant clerk, William Baldwin; superintendent of Sunday-school, Plummer Jefferis.

LONDON TRACT.

The history of the London Tract Church is involved in that of the Welsh Tract until 1780, and we therefore give the history of the latter up to 1770. In the spring of the year 1701 several Welsh Baptists in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke decided to remove to America, and as one of them was a minister, it was concluded to form themselves at once into a church. Their names were Rev. Thomas Griffiths, Griffith Nicholas, Evan Edmunds, John Edwards, Elisha Thomas, Enoch Morgan, Richard Davis, James Davis, Elizabeth Griffiths, Lucy Edmunds, Mary Jones, Mary Thomas, Elizabeth Griffiths, Jennet Davis, Margaret Mathias, Judith Morris. These sixteen, which may be styled a church *emigrant*, met at Milford Haven in June, 1701, and embarked in the ship "James and Mary," and on the 8th of September landed at Philadelphia. They settled at first about Pennypack, and remained a year and a half, during which time 21 persons joined them. Finding it inconvenient to remain there, they purchased land in New Castle County, and gave it the name of Welsh Tract, to which they removed in the spring of 1703 and built a meeting-house.

They were the first to receive the "Century Confession," to which 122 of them subscribed in the year 1716. Their records were kept exact, but written in Welsh, until the year 1732. At what time a branch was established in London Britain is unknown to us, but it was as early as 1729. Thomas Morris, of that township, in his will dated Nov. 26, 1731, gives to Owen Thomas and Richard Whitting "£2 for the use of the meeting-house that is in Indian town in London Britian." Another branch of the church was in Kent County, thirty-two miles distant. In 1770 there were about 100 families belonging to the church and branches, of whom the following individuals had been baptized and received into communion:

Isaiah Lewis and David Evans, deacons; Thomas James, Esq., Thomas McKim, Esq., John Evans, Esq., William Buckingham, William Buckingham, Jr., John Buckingham, John Bowen, Thomas Davis, John Davis, Thomas Jones, Joseph Gardner, Abel Davis, Daniel Davis, William Eynon, Joseph Price, Lewis German, Benjamin Jones, Daniel Griffiths, David Hughs, Hugh Glasford, Isaac Hughs, Jacob John, James Jones, William James, Jacob Lemmon, Richard Lemmon, John Townsend, James Williams, Edward Miles, John Morgan, John McCormick, Enoch Morgan, James Mundle, Alexander McKim, Thomas Robison, Morris Thomas, Nicholas Paine, Jane Buckingham, Jane Bowen, Anne Bush, Hannah Bonham, Sarah Braken, Ruth Cloud, Hannah Connoly, Mary Cann, Mary Clark, Mary Rogers, Margaret Morphy, Esther Rees, Hannah Davis, Rachel Davis, Elenor Davis, Esther Davis, Mary Price, Hannah Eynon, Jane Evans, Mary Evans, Rachel Faris, Mary Evans, Rachel Griffiths, Mary Griffiths, Abigail Giles, Elizabeth Prichard, Margaret Williams, Hannah Duglas, Gwen Hughs, Phebe Hughs, Hannah Hughs, Elizabeth John, Tamar James, Susannah Jones, Hannah Jones, Joanna Jones, Jennet Jones, Mary Jury, Choice (Joyce?) Townsend, Sarah Whitten, Catharine Watson, Susannah Watson, Mary Watson, Jane Williams, Deborah Whitten, Sarah Jones, Elizabeth Lemmon, Mary Lewis, Sarah Miles, Sarah Miles, Jr., Mary Morgan, Hannah McCormick, Margaret Morgan, Margaret Mundle, Rachel Morrison, Elizabeth Morgan, Agnes McKim, Sarah Oborn, Catharine Rees, Mary Roberts, Elizabeth Robison, Mary Rhodewell, Jane Rowland, Mary Thomas, Mary Thomas, Jr., Hannah Thomas, Elizabeth Singleton, Rev. Robert Lemmon.

The first minister was Rev. Thomas Griffiths, born in 1645, in Llanfernach parish, and county of Pembroke, who accompanied the first congregation to this country. He died and was buried at Pennypack, July 25, 1725. His colleague and successor was Elisha Thomas, born 1674, in Carmarthenshire, who arrived with the others in 1701. He died Nov. 7, 1730, and was buried at Welsh Tract, where a tombstone was erected to his memory. He left two daughters, Rachel and Sarah, the first of whom married a Jones, and secondly Rev. David Davis. A daughter by her first husband married Johns Evans, Esq., of London Britain, and had children,—John, Rees, Mary, and Oswell.

The third minister was Enoch Morgan, also one of the original congregation, born 1676, at Alltgoch, in the parish of Llanwenog, in Cardiganshire. He died March 25, 1740, and was buried at Welsh Tract. His colleague and successor was Rev. Owen Thomas, born 1691, at Gwrgodllys, in the parish of Cilmanllwyd, and county of Pembroke, who arrived in America in 1707. He continued in care of the church till May 27, 1748, when he removed to Vincent township, and there died in 1760. His children were Elizabeth, Morris, Rachel, Mary, David, Sarah, and Owen. He left behind him the following remarkable note:

RESIDENCE OF CYRUS HOOPES,
WEST MARLBOROUGH.

"GREEN LAWN MANSION."

ESTATE OF JACOB HAYES, DECEASED,

NEWLIN.

"I have been called upon three times to anoint the sick with oil for recovery. The effect was surprising in every case, but in none more so than in that of our brother, Rynallt Howell. He was so sore with the bruises of the wagon when he was anointed that he could not bear to be turned in bed otherwise than with the sheet. The next day he was so well that he went to meeting."

The next minister, David Davis, was born in 1708, in the parish of Whitchurch, and county of Pembroke, and arrived in this country in 1710 and died Aug. 19, 1769. By his wife Rachel, daughter of Rev. Elisha Thomas, he had children,—Rees, Jonathan, John, Susanna, Mary, and Margaret, who, except John and Margaret, in 1770 were married into the families of Miles, Bonham, Bentley, and Parr. John supplied the church for a time after his father's death, but in 1770 was about to remove to Boston.

Cotemporary with Rev. David Davis was the Rev. Griffith Jones, born Oct. 8, 1695, at Alltsawr, in the parish of Llanon, in Carmarthenshire, who came to America in 1749 and settled at Duck Creek. He died Dec. 4, 1754, and was buried at Pencader.

A warrant was granted Oct. 15, 1701, to William Davies, David Evans, and company for 30,000 acres of land. This was probably what was known as the Welsh Tract, in New Castle County. The London Tract Church was so called from being within the purchase of the London Company, in Chester County.

It was not until Nov. 21, 1780, that this was constituted an independent congregation, when the following appear to have been dismissed from the Welsh Tract:

William Buckingham, John Evans, John McCormick, Jane Buckingham, Ruth Cloud, Ann Baldwin, Mary Evans, Phebe Hughes, Hannah McCormick, Sarah Whitting, Rachel Morrison, Rachel Morgan, Gweny Dunsmore, Deborah Whitting, Elizabeth Robeson, Sarah Bracken, Jane Evans, Sarah Scott.

The land upon which the church stands belonged to the Evans family, who were among the most prominent members. The record-book for 1780 to 1830 was destroyed by a domestic in the family of John W. Tawresey, who used it to kindle the fire as occasion required. For this reason little can be given of the history of the church during this period.

Thomas Fleeson appears to have been appointed pastor Nov. 22, 1780. In 1808, Jethro Johnson was pastor, and by agreement with the other churches preached two Sabbaths here, one at Brandywine, and one at Hephzibah in each month. Thomas Barton, who died March 23, 1870, was pastor for fifty years. Rev. George W. Staton became pastor March, 1873, and was succeeded by Joseph L. Staton, November, 1880, who officiates at present.

At some former period a neat stone building was erected with the entrance facing the south. In 1863 the house was remodeled, and the entrance placed at the east end. In 1879 the graveyard was enlarged by purchase of land from Lewis Passmore.

The oldest stone records the death of John Boulton, who died May 19, 1729, aged fifty-one years, but it is lying flat, and probably not upon the grave. Other dates are as follows:

John Devonald, d. Mar. 8, 1735–6, aged 52; John Evans, Jr., d. Apr. 14, 1738, aged 38; Lydia Evans, d. Aug. 6, 1745, aged 18; Mary, wife of Evan Rice, and dau. of John Evans, Jr., d. Jan. 20, 1752, and their dau. Mary was buried with her mother, aged 18 days; Evan Evans, born 1732, d. Oct. 22, 1794; his dau. Elizabeth, b. April 18, 1774, d. Apr. 5, 1794; John Williams, d. Oct. 16, 1746, aged 58.

GREEN VALLEY.

From the records of Hephzibah we obtain the following:

"Whereas a Number of our members Residing in Newlin and Parts adjacent having Desired to have Candidates for Baptism Examined amongst them and Baptized there, having Considered their Case have agree'd that as many of them as shall sign this paper be Constituted as a branch of this church, and to have full power to Examine, Baptize, and Receive members amongst them and administer the ordinance of the supper when opportunity may serve, Provided that they Continue under the Laws of Christ and the discipline of his Church according to the Scriptures and still remain as members of this Church till opportunity serves to Constitute them into a separate Church.

"Done at our meeting of Business on the 19th of June, 1834, and signed by order of the Church. WM. GRIFFITH, *Clerk.*

James Jefferis.	Phebe Rodeback.
Moses Keech.	Sarah Rudolph.
Job Keech.	Betsy Anne Wilkinson.
Jethro J. Jefferis.	Lydia Ogden.
John Woodward.	Elizabeth Jackson.
Thos. Lilley.	Mary C. Jefferis.
Jeffries Keech.	Hannah C. Jefferis.
Robert Keech.	Mary Lilley.
Jane Keech.	Mary Jefferis.
Jane Keech.	James J. Wilkinson.
Lydia H. Keech.	Hester Jefferis.

Elizabeth Woodward."

July 14, 1866, J. G. Powell, Sr., John Y. Woodward, and Job Keech were appointed a committee by the Hepzibah Baptist Church, of which they were members, to visit Newlin and see if a meeting-house was needed in that township; they reported favorably. In August, 1867, a "harvest home" was held in Daniel Pennock's woods, which realized $320. June 15, 1867, J. G. Powell, Strode Powell, William Entriken, J. N. Peirce, and Isaac Jefferis were appointed trustees for Newlin property, and J. N. Peirce, Isaac Jefferis, and William M. Powell a building committee. June 24, 1868, the meeting-house was located by Deacon Powell, Moses Keech, D. W. Hunter, and J. Stroud, and July 30th the masons began work, the corner-stone having been laid by Isaac Jefferis in the northeast corner. The basement was opened for worship Dec. 3, 1869, when the pastor, Rev. D. W. Hunter, preached from Isaiah lx. 13. Oct. 9, 1870, the main audience-room was opened for worship. A revival followed, lasting several weeks, and 33 persons were added by baptism. The house was dedicated Sept. 9 and 10, 1871, with a sermon by Rev. Simeon Seigfried from Psalms cxvi. 16, and one by Rev. James Trickett from Exodus xx. 24. The cost of the building was $2672.26. The subscribers were:

Isaac Jefferis	$320.00	Robert Irwin	$1.00
Joshua N. Peirce	300.00	Amanda Hawkins	5.00
Proceeds of sale West Bradford church	308.00	Ezra Hall	50.00
		David Pennock	25.00
Proceeds of "harvest home," August, 1867.	320.00	Wm. M. Powell	25.00
		John Y. Woodward	25.00
Hugh E. Steele	300.00	John G. Powell, Jr	25.00
David Jefferis	105.00	Joshua B. Broomall	25.00
Wm. E. Entriken	100.00	Job Keech	10.00
John G. Powell, Sr.	75.00	Robert Keech	5.00
Moses Keech	50.00	Lewis Sylvester	1.00
Proceeds of "harvest home" in 1870	310.00	Strode Powell	5.00
		Levi Conner	2.00
Joshua Stroud	25.00	William Hewlitts	2.50
James G. Young	25.00		
Isaac Paulding	5.00	Total subscriptions	$2474.50

The balance of the cost ($162) was paid by John G. Powell, Sr., John G. Powell, Jr., Strode Powell, Joshua B. Broomell, John T. Woodward, Robert Keech, William H. Jordan, and William Rubincam, each paying $20.25. The lot was purchased of Joshua N. Pierce for $100, which, with the fencing, furniture, stones, etc., added to the contract price, made the total cost of church edifice $3082.26.

OXFORD.

For two years past Rev. William R. McNeill, of Beulah, has preached to a number of Baptists at this place, and on the 12th of May, 1881, a council met and recognized them as a church. No building is yet erected.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS OF NEWTOWN, NOTTINGHAM, AND FRENCH CREEK.

Morgan Edwards gives the following account of this body, first referring to the division in the Society of Friends, caused by George Keith and his adherents, some of whom became convinced of the doctrines of the Baptists:

"The Society of Keithians most forward in these matters was that kept at the house of Thomas Powell, in Upper Providence, which forwardness, it is said, was owing to one Abel Noble, who visited them, and was a Seventh-Day Baptist minister when he arrived in this country. The time they began to put their designs in practice was June 28, 1697, when the said Abel Noble baptized a public Friend (whose name was Thomas Martin) in Ridley Creek. Afterwards Mr. Martin baptized other Quakers, viz.: Thomas Powell, Evan Harry, Hugh Harry, John Palmer, Judith Calvert, Alce Vestal, Thomas Budd, Richard Dungworth, John Powell, David Thomas, John Hannum, Margery Hannum, Margery Martin, Mary Palmer, Elizabeth Powell, John Beckingham. To them joined one William Beckingham, who broke off from the church of Cohansey. These 19 persons did, October 12, 1697, incorporate, and proceeded to choose a minister by lot. Three were put in nomination, William Beckingham, Thomas Budd, Thomas Martin; the lot fell on the last, who the same day administered the Lord's Supper to them for the first time. From that day forth other Keithian Quakers were baptized,—Ann Compton, Samuel Miles, Hannah Brunsden, William Thomas, Jane Phillips, Edward Lane, Edward Edwards, James Plumley, David Phillips, Elizabeth Paviour, Mary Clark, Elizabeth Hall, Rees Price, etc.,—some of whom lived in other parts of the country; but in 1700 a difference arose among them touching the Sabbath which broke up the society. Such as adhered to the observation of the Seventh day kept together at Newtown, where some of their posterity are to this day. The rest lay scattered in the neighborhood till Mr. Abel Morgan gathered together 15 of them and formed them into a society, now called the Church of Brandywine."

The Keithian Baptists distinguished the days and months by numerical names, and held to plainness of language and dress; not swearing nor fighting.

Abel Noble is claimed to have been the first Seventh-Day Baptist in Pennsylvania, and to have arrived in 1684. His name is among the forty-eight who signed the reasons of the Keithian separation. That he signed this paper is evidence that he had been a Friend, to which may be added his marriage at Darby Meeting, in 1692, to Mary Garrett, a member thereof.

Speaking of the Seventh-Day Baptists, Mr. Edwards says,—

"The first society we shall mention is that at Newtown in Chester county, about 24 miles W. b. S. from Philadelphia. The meeting is kept at the house of David Thomas. Three families belong to this place, whereof the following persons are baptized: David Thomas, John German, Hazael Thomas, Ruth Thomas, Priscilla Wane, Elizabeth Wane [Wayne], Mary Gilky. This was their state in 1770. They originated in 1700 in the manner described, but their ministers, messieurs Martin, Beckingham and Budd dying, and none rising in their stead, they are reduced to a small handful."

By deed of Jan. 30, 1717, Thomas Thomas, of Newtown, conveyed half an acre of land to Philip Rhytherach, Henry Lewis, and David Thomas, all of Newtown, and within this lot the Seventh-Day Baptists buried their dead. The land had belonged to William Thomas, father of Thomas Thomas. It is now owned by the Newtown Baptist Church by purchase. The mother of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was perhaps a Thomas, mentions in her will that four of her children had been buried here, and directs tombstones to be placed at their graves. Joseph Lewis, Jr., of Newtown, has kindly furnished information respecting this graveyard, with the following dates from the tombstones:

David Thomas, d. 9, 17, 1734, aged 61; David Thomas, son of David and Jane, d. Apr. 14, 1789, in his 79th year; Ruth, wife of David Thomas, d. Feb. 20, 1792, about the 60th year of her age; Margaret Thomas, daughter of David and Sarah, d. March 9, 1811, aged 24; David Thomas, d. Dec. 12, 1839, in 80th year; Jane Thomas, d. 7, 23, 1730, aged 55; Margaret Iddings, d. Nov. 21, 1755, aged 84; Priscilla Wayne, wife of Humphrey, d. June 11, 1781, aged 74; Elizabeth Wayne, daughter of Humphrey and Priscilla, d. Aug. 28, 1758, aged 13 yrs., 7 mos., 18 d.; Margaret Wayne, d. Jan. 11, 1764, aged 16; William Wayne, son of Humphrey, d. Apr. 25, 1752, aged 3 years, 7 mos., 6 d.; Elizabeth Wayne, relict of Isaac Wayne, Esq., d. May, 1793, aged 84 years.

Morgan Edwards, in his account of the Seventh-Day Baptists, proceeds to say,—

"The third society of them is at Nottingham in Chester county. . . . The meeting is kept sometimes at the house of Abigail Price in said Nottingham, but chiefly at the house of Samuel Bond in Cecil county, in the province of Maryland. The families to which Nottingham is central are six, whereof 8 persons are baptized, viz.: Daniel Osborn, Joseph Osborn, Samuel Bond, Richard Bond, Richard Clayton, Abigail Price, Ann Bond, Mary Bond. Here a Yearly Meeting is kept on the last Sabbath in August. This was their state in 1770. They originated from the Keithians at Upper Providence, but having no minister among them, and lying wide one of another, they have not increased.

"The other society of them is at French creek in East Nantmel township, county of Chester. Here is a meeting house 30 feet by 22, built in 1762, on a lot of one acre, the gift of David Rogers. The families belonging to the place are six, whereof 10 persons are baptized,—Philip Thomas, Gwen Griffiths, David Rogers, Abel Griffiths, James Roberts, William Griffiths, Daniel Griffiths, Owen Hughs, Edward Hughs and Ann Hughs. They have no stated worship in this house, though it be the only one belonging to the Sabbatarians. This was their state in 1770. They originated in the year 1726, when the following persons broke off from the Great Valley Church on account of their change of sentiments concerning the Sabbath: Philip Davis, Lewis Williams, Richard Edwards, Griffy Griffiths; and the next year William James. These five with their families removed to French creek in the fore said year. Philip Davis and Lewis Williams did preach among them, and after them John Brayman, but for some time past they have been as sheep without a shepherd."

This church was in what is now Warwick township, a short distance east of Knauertown. The old frame building disappeared many years ago, but the graveyard remains, in which sleep the families of Templin, Thomas, Dampman, Evans, Knauer, James, Harris, and others.*

* "The oldest tombstone which can be deciphered is that of Elizabeth Thomas, who died on the 21st of May, 1744, in the eightieth year of her age; next to it is that of her son, Philip Thomas, who died on Sept. 12, 1773, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Another old tombstone marks the grave of Thomas Harris, who died Feb. 28, 1748,

In 1794 a petition was presented to the Legislature by the Seventh-Day Baptists, asking relief from the penalties attached to a non-observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath. Another petition in their behalf was signed by a number of other prominent citizens of this county.

DUNKERS (TUNKERS), OR GERMAN BAPTISTS.

Previous to the year 1724 the few brethren (Dunkers) who lived in Coventry were not joined together as a congregation; but in the summer of that year, with the assistance of Bishop Peter Becker, of Germantown, they organized themselves into a church, in order to observe all the ordinances of the Lord's house, and to walk together in love. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1724, they celebrated the "love feast" and the Lord's Supper for the first time, with eight communicants. Their names were Daniel Eiker and wife, Henry Landis and wife, Peter Heffley, Martin Urner, Sr., Owen Longacre, and Andrew Sell. Of these, Martin Urner served as an exhorter, and was their first minister, and in 1729 he was formally ordained, by the imposition of hands, to the office of bishop, in which capacity he served the church until his death, in 1755.

Morgan Edwards names the first minister Peter Urner, and says he was born in Alsace about 1695, and bred a Presbyterian; came to America in 1715, became a Baptist in 1722, and was ordained by Rev. Alexander Mack in 1729. By his wife, Catharine Reist, he had children,—Mary, Martin, and Jacob, who married into the Woolf, Edis, and Light families. Assistant to Mr. Urner was one Casper Ingles. The next minister was Martin Urner, nephew of the first, born 1725, in New Hanover township, ordained 1756, and took on him the care of the congregation. He married Barbara Sweitser, and had children,—Mary, Joseph, Martin, and Elizabeth. His assistant (in 1770) was Peter Reinhart.

At this time they had no public place of worship, but met in rotation at private houses. There were about 22 families, whereof 40 persons had been baptized, viz.:

Martin Urner (minister) and wife, Peter Reinhart (exhorter), Owen Reinhart, Henry Dasker and wife, Nicholas Harwick and wife, Abraham Gruh and wife, Christian Monsieur, Barbara Miller, Barbara Welty, Frederick Reinhart and wife, Barbara Urner, Elizabeth Ingles, Catharine Grumbacker, Catharine Boch, John Eiker, Jacob Pfauts and wife, Abraham Boch, Andrew Woolf, Esther Switzer, Wendle Danfelser, Henry Bear and wife, Jacob Sweitser and wife, Maud Reinhart, Jacob Light and wife, Philip Waggoner and wife, Eliz. Holderman, Anthony Bernhard and daughter, John Light and wife

George F. P. Wanger furnishes, in addition to the foregoing, the following remarks:

"Among the noted ministers of this church were Rev. George Price (the first bishop), Rev. John Baugh, and Rev. John Price, known to all as 'Johnny Price, the boy preacher.' Under his supervision the present church was built, and through his instrumentality a Sunday-school was organized about 110 years after the founding of the church."

This is now known as "Price's meeting-house."

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The churches of this denomination in Chester County are St. John's, in West Caln; St. Peter's, in East Whiteland; St. John's, in Penn; St. Mary's, in Warwick; St. Andrew's, in West Vincent; St. Peter's, at Phœnixville; St. Mark's, in Honeybrook; St. Paul's, in West Whiteland; Trinity, at Coatesville; St. James', Downingtown; Church of the Good Samaritan, Paoli; and Church of the Holy Trinity, in West Chester borough.

Sketches of most of the above are herewith given.

The Episcopal churches of St. Paul, at Chester, and St. Martin, at Marcus Hook, are claimed to have been built in 1702. We have seen specifications for building St. John's, in Concord, dated September, 1722. Henry Nayle, of Thornbury, in his will, dated June 11, 1726, says, "I give and bequeath the sum of five pounds towards y^e^ finishing the church now a buildin in Concord," to be paid to such as shall be appointed to finish the same.

Jan. 24, 1765, all these churches petition the Assembly for aid, the minister, wardens, and vestry of St. John's representing that they "have at present a very small Place of Worship, the same being a Frame Building, with Clapboards, erected about forty years ago; which wants considerable Enlargement by Reason of the great Number of servants and others of low Circumstances who frequent it." The next day the House agreed that these three churches might receive £300 out of the proceeds of a lottery designed to aid the Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia and other parts of the province. The act authorizing the lottery was passed Feb. 15, 1765, but there was much delay in disposing of the tickets, and the time of drawing was postponed more than once.

ST. DAVID'S, RADNOR.

St. David's (commonly called Radnor) Episcopal church, situated about a mile and a half southwest of Radnor Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of Newtown township, Delaware County, and Easttown township, Chester County, was established by a colony of Welshmen, who emigrated from Radnorshire, Wales, about the year 1685. Concerning the early history of this venerable institution very little is definitely known. Tradition speaks decidedly of a log church near the site of the present edifice as early as the seventeenth century, which was finally burnt. A more accurate authority, however, being letters published in Dr. William S. Perry's work, entitled "Historical Collections of American Colonial Churches," shows us that service was first held from the year 1700 to 1704, by the Rev. Evan Evans (missionary at Christ Church, Philadelphia), at the house of a William Davis; and this fact of services held here prior to the erection of the present edifice is somewhat corroborated by the fact that in the old church register are recorded births of children in the year 1706. Oldmixon, also, who wrote in 1708, mentions a "congregation of Church-of-England men" at Radnor; while the ruins of an old log house on the property of

aged thirty-four years. Richard Templin, the ancestor of the family of that name, is buried here. He died April 13, 1775, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and his wife, who sleeps beside him, died April 6, 1775, in her seventy-eighth year. John Christopher Knauer, the ancestor of the Knauer family, is also interred in the ancient cemetery. He was born in Coburg, Germany, in 1702, and died Aug. 12, 1769, aged sixty-six years, ten months, and twelve days."—*Pottstown Ledger*, August, 1879.

Tryon Lewis (formerly owned by William Davis), seeming to mark the exact spot where the old church was established, tends to reconcile tradition with history.

The Rev. Evan Evans, in a letter dated September, 1707, states that he preached in Welsh at Radnor once a fortnight for four years, and that among his numerous charges Montgomery and Radnor, next to Philadelphia, received his most special attention. The people at Radnor about this time sent a request to the "Honorable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" that a minister might be settled amongst them, which request was not granted for nearly seven years, when, in the summer of 1714, Mr. John Clubb, who had previously been a schoolmaster in Philadelphia, and had frequently preached here during several years, was formally appointed as missionary to Oxford and Radnor. In September, 1714, Mr. Clubb reported to the

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, BUILT 1715.

honorable society that he had received subscriptions for building a stone church, and that the people "obliged themselves to make it good." Immediately after these subscriptions were raised, however, tradition tells us that sharp debates were held whether the church should be erected on its present site, or on a large lot of some 15 acres (known as the "graveyard field"), situated near the junction of Sugartown and Reeseville roads. The present position being decided upon, on account of its proximity to a good spring, we are told by Acrelius that

"On the 9th day of May, 1715, Pastor Sandel was invited to attend the laying of the foundation of Radnor church, sixteen miles from Philadelphia. First a service with preaching was held in a private house, then they went in procession to the place where the church was to be built, then a prayer was made, after which each one of the clergymen laid a stone according to the direction of the master mason."

Mr. Clubb died in December, 1715, after which the honorable society appointed Evan Evans as temporary missionary to Oxford and Radnor, in which station he labored from the spring of 1716 until the summer of 1718. Rev. John Humphrey, then missionary at Chester, supplied his place until the appointment of Rev. Robert Weyman, who commenced his duties in December, 1719. Mr. Weyman also preached at Conestoga, Whitemarsh, Perkiomen, or Evansburg, and in Chester Valley. At this latter place the original log church was erected during his charge, about the year 1728.

In 1719 we find the names of Mirick Davies and Evan Hughes as wardens, but it was not till 1725 that a vestry was appointed, as appears by the records:

Thursday, April 1, 1725.—"At a meeting of the ministers and members of the church of St. David's in Radnor, 'twas proposed the new church wardens should be named for the ensuing year, and a vestry appointed, not exceeding twelve in number, to represent the whole congregation for the greater ease of the people in carrying on the affairs of the church."

Church wardens, Evan Hughes, Griffith Howell; vestrymen, William Davis, James Price, Thomas David, Joseph Coleman, William Moore, John Hunter, Anthony Wayne, Thomas James, David Evans, William Evans, Peter Elliot, John David.

Early in 1731, Mr. Weyman was removed to St. Mary's Church, at Burlington, and no successor appointed for Radnor for nearly two years, during which it appears by the old register that a subscription was raised "for the use of Mr. [Richard] Backhouse, who pretends with God's assistance to preach here once a month." In the spring of 1733, John Hughes arrived, being sent out as missionary to Perkiomen and Radnor. At this time the services were in Welsh, and we find letters from Mr. Hughes to the honorable society entreating that Welsh books may be sent to him. In 1737 he was succeeded by the Rev. William Currie, the last missionary minister at Radnor, of whom there is further mention in the history of St. Peter's Church.

A school-house was built in the year 1749, and also a "vestry-house" about the same time; the former stood on the knoll in front of the church until within a few years. The position of the latter building rests in doubt. "At a meeting held Dec. 5, 1763, the vestry granted to Robert Jones the privilege to build a pew on a piece of ground in St. David's Church, adjoining Wayne and Hunter's pew; he paying for y^e^ ground four pounds ten shillings," which money appears not to have been paid, however, till Nov. 23, 1767.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Mr. Currie declared that, in accordance with his oath of office, he must continue to use the liturgy in behalf of King George; but as that would be contrary to the wishes of his parishioners, he was prevented from officiating, and finally, in May, 1776, resigned his charge. During the war the church was seldom opened for service, and tradition asserts that it was frequently used as a rendezvous by parties of soldiers.

In 1771 a subscription was started for the erection of the present gallery, which was built under the supervision of Gen. Wayne's father, then a warden of the church, and extended beyond its present limits, passing over the front door, and joining unto the east wall.

In the niche in the north wall of the old church is placed this simple inscription, "A.D. 1717." Tradition tells us that from this niche a large stone had fallen out many years before, bearing the date thereon of "1717," and for this reason the same date was placed on the new tablet. As

this date, however, flatly contradicts several official records, we may justly conclude "1715" to be the proper date and the tradition incorrect.

In 1783, Mr. Currie again took charge of the church, the ratification of the treaty between England and the United States having absolved him from his oath of office. In 1788 he was succeeded by Rev. Slaytor Clay, the first American minister, whose field of labor included also the Great Valley Church, St. James', at Perkiomen, and the Swedes' Church, near Norristown. For this reason he could not preach at Radnor oftener than two or three times each month.

Among other important events occurring during his term, the church was incorporated in August, 1792, he being the first rector of the incorporated body, and John Jones and Thomas Read the first wardens. In 1818, Mr. Clay's son, John C. Clay, officiated here about once a month; and in the same year the Rev. Samuel C. Brinkle settled near Paoli, and at the request of the congregation preached here every two weeks until Slaytor Clay's death, when he succeeded him and preached every Sunday. To enable him to do this, William Crosley, a wealthy member, subscribed $20, and others, animated by this generous example, also contributed, so that the rector's salary rose to nearly $400.

The successors of Mr. Brinkle have been,

Rev. Simon Wilmer, from December, 1832, to July, 1833; Rev. William Henry Rees, from July, 1833, to September, 1838; Rev. William Peck, from October, 1838, to October, 1845; Rev. William W. Spear, from January, 1846, to March, 1846; Rev. Breed Batchelor, from March, 1846, to December, 1847; Rev. Thomas G. Allen, not regularly appointed; John A. Childs, from January, 1848, to August, 1850; Rev. Henry G. Brown, from 1851 to 1855; Rev. Richardson Graham, from January, 1856, to January, 1861; Rev. Thomas G. Clemson, from August, 1861, to June, 1866; Rev. William F. Halsey, from Nov. 18, 1866, to the present.

The pastoral connection between this church and St. Peter's, in the valley, was formally discontinued from April 4, 1836. The present parsonage was built in 1844. Various repairs and changes have been made to the old church, but, owing to the fortunate opposition of some of the members, the efforts of those who would have entirely modernized its appearance have been frustrated. At this church there was an old custom to sell land within the church walls, on which the purchaser would "build y^e^ pugh;" and thus persons could, with some appearance of justice, exclude others from a pew, for which they not only paid a rent, but which their ancestors had actually built or owned. About 1830 a new vestry-room was built, and in 1871 the present one was erected on and beyond the site of the former house.

ST. JOHN'S, WEST CALN.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the village of Compassville, West Caln township, is one of the oldest parishes in Pennsylvania. The first church, which was built in 1729 by emigrants from Great Britain, was a frame building, 22 by 20 feet, and stood on a plot of ground containing one acre, it being within a few feet of the site of the present church, which is the third one built by the parish. Rev. Richard Backhouse, living at old Chester, was the curate, and conducted services at St. John's on the first Tuesday of each month for ten years, at the expiration of which time, 1739, Rev. John Blackhall became the rector of the parish, and continued in that position for three years, when he moved to Lancaster, and Rev. Mr. Backhouse resumed the charge, and continued doing so until his death, which occurred in 1750. For a year the parish was without a rector, but lay services were held, and the religious zeal was kept up. In 1751, Rev. George Craig came over from England as a missionary, and he was able to officiate at St. John's at least eight Sundays a year. Notwithstanding the irregular supply of a clergyman, the parish continued to grow, and waxed strong in members, so that in 1753, twenty-four years after the parish was originated, a new and larger church was built, it being of stone, and 22 by 48 feet in size,—more than double the size of the first one. The parish was ten years in building this church. In 1769, Rev. Mr. Craig was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Barton, who was rector of this parish, as well as those at Caernarvon and Lancaster, until 1776. At that time, his health failing, he started home to England, but died on the passage. His farewell sermon was listened to by a large congregation, much affected at his leaving them. From 1776 until 1783 the pulpit was vacant, owing, no doubt, to the general confusion incident to the Revolutionary war. In 1784, Rev. J. Fred Illing, of the Lutheran Church, was made pastor of St. John's, but in 1788 the Rev. Elisha Riggs was installed as rector, and continued so until 1793, when he was succeeded by Rev. Levi Heath. In 1799, Rev. Joseph Clarkson took charge of the parish, and remained there until his death, thirty-one years afterward. In 1822 he obtained an assistant, Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who, after two years' service, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Bowman, who remained until 1827. Rev. John Baker Clemson then became assistant rector, and continued so until 1831. In that year Rev. Richard Umstead Morgan succeeded Rev. Joseph Clarkson as rector, and had charge of the parish for three years. In 1835, Rev. Edward Young Buchanan began his rectorship, which lasted until 1845, when there was a vacancy for a year. In 1846, Rev. Henry Tullidge assumed charge of the parish, and remained for eight years. In 1854, Rev. E. P. Wright became rector, and after two years was succeeded by Rev. William G. Hawkins, who, after two years, was followed by Rev. George G. Hepburn, who resigned in 1860. Rev. Henry R. Smith then became rector, and remained for ten years. He also held services at Intercourse, Parkesburg, Churchtown, and Morgantown. During his rectorship St. John's church was remodeled, and made a handsome, comfortable building. In 1872 he resigned his charge, and in 1875 was drowned while bathing at Beach Haven, N. J. For two years after his resignation St. John's had no regular clergyman, when, in 1874, Rev. Thomas Mee became rector, but left the next year. Rev. Henry Tullidge, who had been rector from 1846 to 1854, was recalled, and still remains in charge of this old and venerable parish, which, during its existence of one hundred and fifty years, has had twenty rectors.

The present church building is of stone, 40 by 55 feet, and was erected in 1838. It is an imposing-looking structure from the outside, and the interior is very beautiful. During the Revolutionary war a troop of English cavalry occupied the old church building as a barracks. In the

graveyard adjoining the church several hundred persons have been buried, for, although the inclosure is quite a large one, yet it is almost an impossibility at this date to open a new grave without exhuming parts of human remains. There are many quaint and curious headstones, with skulls and cross-bones, and angels' heads and oldtime epitaphs engraved thereon.

ST. PETER'S, GREAT VALLEY.

In the northeastern part of East Whiteland township, near the line of Tredyffrin township, stands an ancient church, known as "St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Great Valley." In 1849, Rev. Thomas W. Winchester, the then rector of the church, wrote a sketch of its history, which, with some additions and alterations, bringing it down to the present time, is here given.

The present church, it appears from the records of the vestry, was erected in 1744, and the following note is entered upon the first page of the vestry-book:

"1744, Be it remembered that this year St. Peter's Church was built under the care of Rich. Richison, Math. Davis, Jno. Cuthbert and Morris Griffith."

The next entry is as follows:

"Memorand. that on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1747, was held a vestry at St. Peter's Church, which was the first there ever held, and the following persons were chosen vestrymen: Wm. Moore, Morris Griffith, Rich. Richison, Matthew Davis, Jno. Cuthbert, Jas. David, Jno. Hunter, Robt. Powel, Geo. Aston, Wm. Owen, Thos. Roberts, Geo. James. Wardens, Edward Pearce, Jno. Evans."

On the site of the present building there once stood a log church, but so little is transmitted to the present generation that no certain information respecting it can be furnished. There appears, however, this record on the book of the vestry: "May 19, 1752.—The said vestry approve of the disposal of the old log church." The logs were sold to a member of the vestry, with which he erected a dwelling-house for a son, who raised in the same a large family of children. It is thought that the log building must have been erected some forty or fifty years before the present building was completed.

At a meeting of the vestry in September, 1748, a distribution of pews was made to sundry individuals, and a subscription made to finish the church. This subscription amounted to about £140, the subscribers generally giving £5 each. One subscriber to the amount of £5 was William Currie, who held pew No. 7, and it is presumed that he was at this time a lay reader to the congregation.

The following entry appears on the minutes of the vestry:

"St. Peter's Church, June 3d, 1750.—At a meeting of the vestry then and there held it was ordered that Rich. Richison and Jno. Potter should agree with some joiner to build a pulpit, a reading desk and a communion table, and to floor and banister the same, and accordingly they agreed with Jno. Wayne for £12 to do and complete the same workmanlike."

On Dec. 4, 1770, the vestry agreed to erect galleries along the west end and south side of the church. These galleries were superintended and directed by Robert Powell and Edward Pearce, the latter individual being also the mechanic and builder of the same.

It appears that on Jan. 1, 1752, at a vestry meeting, the minister of the congregation was present. This is the first mention made of him, and the rector at that time was the Rev. William Currie, who had officiated for some time before this as lay reader. The probable time of his ordination was some time during the year 1751, he having sailed to England for the purpose of receiving his ordination.

"Aug. 2, 1762.—At a vestry held this day it is ordered that two stables should be built, 20 by 16, and two stoves had to accommodate the congregation, the same to be had and completed as soon as may be, the same being done under the care and inspection of Edward Pearce, David Jones, Richard Richison, and Robert Ralston, so appointed by said vestry." These two stables were soon after erected by Edward Pearce, and were of course intended to protect the horses of the members of the church from the inclement weather. These stables stood until the last ten or twenty years, when, becoming old and dilapidated, they were taken down and removed.

In 1771 a wall was built along the front or west side of the graveyard by Edward Pearce, who seems to have combined the two occupations of mason and carpenter, at least as far as St. Peter's church is concerned.

On the 15th day of May, 1774, the following memorandum is found entered on the vestry-book:

"At a meeting of the wardens and vestry of St. Peter's Church held this day agreeable to the request of the committee of the different Episcopal Churches in the city of Philadelphia, in order to delegate a person out of our body to represent us at a general consultation held in said city on the 24th instant, when John Francis was unanimously chosen for the above purpose."

This meeting in Philadelphia, it is presumed, was called for the purpose of organizing the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, and also to adapt the church and its services to the new state of affairs brought about by the Revolutionary war.

The first title to the land on which the church stands bears the date May 30, 1774, Math. Davis granting the same to William Moore, Thomas James, Morris Griffith, Richard Richison, and John Cuthbert, these persons holding the grounds for the use of the congregation. The price or yearly rent of the ground is named in the deed at one ear of Indian corn, to be paid annually whenever legally demanded.

The church was incorporated by the Legislature March 4, 1786. The names of corporators were as follows: Thomas Bull, Benjamin Thomas, Richard Richison, John Rowland, John Francis, Cromwell Pearce, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Rowland, Richard Robinson, Joseph Evans, and Roger Little.

The Rev. William Currie, the first regular rector of St. Peter's, served the church as such, in connection with the Radnor and Perkiomen Churches, until independence was declared. Feeling that he could not violate his ordination vows by refusing to pray for the king of England, he gave up the charge of the churches, but occasionally preached by request, and after Bishop White was elected chaplain to Congress again officiated in the church, and at all times performed the marriage service and administered the ordinance of baptism.*

After the connection of Mr. Currie with the church had

* See also biographical sketch.

been broken, and also the infirmities of age coming upon him, the congregation were for some time without a settled pastor, its main dependence being placed upon occasional visits from clergymen performing missionary duties through the country.

In the year 1788 the Rev. Slator Clay, father of Jehu C. Clay, D.D., of Philadelphia, took charge of the rectorship of St. Peter's; he remained the rector of the church until the day of his death, some time in September of the year 1821. The character of this venerable man, which is so familiar to many who are still living, will never be forgotten by the people of St. Peter's.

For about three years the church was without a settled rector, and depended upon supplies. At the expiration of this time the Rev. Samuel C. Brinkle was called to the church, and he remained the rector for about nine or ten years. His successors were the Rev. William H. Rees, who officiated about six years; Rev. Simon Wilmer, about six months; Mr. Rees again for a short time; Rev. William Hilton, about four years; Rev. William Peck, three years; Rev. William H. Woodward, three years; Rev. William L. Suddards, of Philadelphia, three months; and the late Rev. Thomas W. Winchester, who took charge of the congregation in the latter part of September of the year 1849. He was succeeded at his death, which occurred in February, A.D. 1858, by the Rev. Samuel Hazlehurst. Since Mr. Hazlehurst the rectors in charge have been Rev. A. E. Tortat, Rev. W. R. Stockton, Rev. De Witt C. Loup, and Rev. Thomas J. Taylor.

St. Peter's may truly be called the mother of churches. St. Mary's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Bull was so long rector, may be said to be a branch from St. Peter's. The members lived distant from the church, and as their own neighborhoods felt the need of divine service, they came together with their neighbors and erected church buildings. This was the case with St. Andrew's, West Vincent. Some of the steadiest members of old St. Peter's left it when this new congregation was organized. So was it with St. Paul's, West Whiteland, and St. Peter's, Phœnixville, and Trinity, West Chester; and, indeed, it is not to be doubted that nearly every Episcopal church in Chester County has received or drawn some nurture from this venerable congregation, which has given until it is left impoverished for a want of a sufficient number of people to fill its courts.

St. Peter's has been the recipient of several liberal bequests since its organization. Some of the money, unfortunately, was not well secured, and thus a portion of it has been lost from the pious uses which the donors intended.

The old church Bible, with the prayers of the Church of England bound up with it, long in use at the church, is now in a good state of preservation, though one hundred and forty-three years old. It was published A.D. 1738. The communion set presented by Queen Anne of England is still in existence, but not now the property of the church.

We subjoin here extracts from Dr. Perry's "Historical Collections of American Colonization Churches," in which mention is made of this church.

"LONDON, Aug. 3, 1728.

"TO THE HON. SEC, P. G. F. P.:

"The memorial of their lately arrived missionary from Pennsylvania in America,

"I must own to you that my labors beyond my line and of traveling from place to place, to keep the people steadfast in the faith, &c., &c. . . . to Perquiomine, which is 20 miles, and Whitemarsh, which is 12 miles, and to Great Valley, which is 30 miles (from the place of my habitation), where they have laid the foundation of a church just before I left the country, and is about 8 miles distant from Radnor.

"ROBERT WEYMAN."

Mr. Currie to the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:

"RADNOR, March 31, 1760.

"REV. SIR.—I must beg leave to acquaint the Secretary, that although my hearers are many in number, especially at Radnor and Great Valley, yet they are become so very careless and lukewarm, that I cannot get them to meet on an Easter Monday to choose a vestry, &c., &c. I am Rev. Sir, &c.

"WILLIAM CURRIE."

The oldest gravestone in St. Peter's churchyard bears the date A.D. 1709.

The following dates have been taken from gravestones in the burial-ground of St. Peter's Church:

James David, d. July 24, 1746, aged 73.
Roger Martin, d. July 1, 1770, aged 63 yrs. 9 mos.
Moses Griffith, d. Jan. 27, 1766, aged 79.
Cromwell Pearce, d. Aug. 4, 1794, aged 62.
Sampson Davis, b. June 3, 1789; d. June 20, 1862.
John G. Bull, b. Apr. 26, 1772; d. Apr. 13, 1846.
Col. Cromwell Pearce, b. Aug. 13, 1772; d. Apr. 2, 1852.
Ezekiel Bowen, d. Nov. 16, 1805, aged 72.
Richard Robinson, d. Feb. 16, 1811, aged 69.
Rev. John Gemmill, V.D.M., d. Dec. 14, 1814, aged 54.
John Ralston, d. Sept. 1, 1825, aged 81 yrs. 10 mos. and 27 days.
Nathan MacVeagh, d. Oct. 18, 1842, aged 81 yrs. 11 mos. 12 d.
Rebecca, wife of Nathan MacVeagh, d. Jan. 5, 1833, aged 71 yrs. 2 mos. 26 d.
George Wersler, d. May 14, 1832, aged 81 years.

ST. JOHN'S (PENN TOWNSHIP).

The Protestant Episcopal church at Penn Station is the fourth edifice which has been used as a place of worship by the parish, which is known ecclesiastically as "St. John's Church, New London Cross Roads."

The third building, now in a dilapidated condition, stands in the old graveyard, one mile from the village of New London. The second structure is in existence as a dwelling-house, and removed from its original site. The first, erected as long ago as 17—, has disappeared entirely.

As far as can be ascertained from very meagre and much torn papers, the pastors have been as follows: Revs. John Gordon, 1744; Israel Acrelius; John Abram Lidenius, 1755; Elisha Rigg, 1791; George Handy, 1808; Jacob M. Douglass, 1824; George Kirke, 1829. Rev. Kirke's was a long pastorate of forty years. Since him the rectors have been Rev. J. H. Mac Elrey, Rev. J. L. Heysinger, Rev. George Hall, Rev. Wm. Augustus White.

ST. PAUL'S (WEST WHITELAND).

The St. Paul's Episcopal Church, West Whiteland, was organized Feb. 23, 1828, by the election of Cromwell Pearce and Jonathan Jones as wardens, and Joseph B. Jacobs, Thomas H. Pearce, Dr. Andrew Wills, Robert Ralston, William Tredenick, Thomas H. B. Jacobs, Emmor Elton, Isaac Pawling, Joshua Hunt, and James Kenney as vestrymen. The church building was erected in the same year (the corner-stone being laid May 1, 1828), and consecrated May 28, 1829.

The congregation was gathered through the efforts of Rev. Samuel C. Brinckle, of St. David's Church, Radnor, and he had as rectors or ministers in charge the following clergymen: R. N. Morgan, from May 31, 1829, to Dec. 16, 1832; Cyrus H. Jacobs, from Dec. 16, 1832, to Jan. 1, 1836; William Hilton, from July 24, 1836, to July 26, 1841; William Henry Rees, from November, 1841, to April 1, 1844; William H. Woodward, from Aug. 18, 1844, to Sept. 30, 1847; William L. Suddards, from Jan. 1, 1848, to May 1, 1848; H. Hastings Weld, during the summer of 1848; Thomas W. Winchester, from Sept. 16, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1854; Thomas L. Green, from April 1, 1855, to Dec. 25, 1857; Samuel Hazlehurst, from Jan. 1, 1858, to April 1, 1864; Joseph W. Cook, from July 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1868; A. Emelius Tortat, from April 12, 1868, to Oct. 1, 1871; Robert F. Innes, from Dec. 18, 1872, to October, 1875; G. Livingston Bishop, from June 4, 1876, to Feb. 26, 1879; De Witt C. Loup, for a short period, and Thomas J. Taylor, the present rector (1881).

During a part of this period the church was united with St. Peter's, Great Valley, in one charge, and it is so united at the present time.

HOLY TRINITY, WEST CHESTER.

The Church of the Holy Trinity was organized on the 23d day of November, 1835. The first vestrymen were Cromwell Pearce, Lewis Brinton, John Solomon, George W. Pearce, Anthony Bolmar, James A. Keech, John H. Brinton, John Hunter.

The first meeting was held the next day after their election, when they chose their first pastor, Rev. George W. Cole. Mr. Cole's successors have been Revs. Edwin W. Wiltbank, Richard Newton, Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, and Revs. John B. Clemson, Lewis P. Balch, William Newton, John Bolton.

The charter was obtained from the Supreme Court, bears date the 28th day of April, 1838, and is signed by the Hon. John B. Gibson, chief justice, and his associate judges.

The first church edifice was erected on the north side of Gay, east of New Street, in pursuance of a resolution of the vestry, passed April 9, 1838. Previous to this date there was no Episcopal edifice in West Chester, and those who held to that faith had held services in the court-house. It is said that the meeting which decided to build a church was called by the Rev. Levi Bull. The first edifice is still owned by the parish, and used as a chapel and Sunday-school room.

Among the vestrymen of the church for many years was Dr. William Darlington, the distinguished botanist, who continued an active member to the period of his death.

In 1838 there were 18 communicants, and the Sunday-school numbered 6 teachers and 32 scholars. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid July 3, 1868, by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, assisted by the Rev. J. Bolton, rector, and others. On the occasion an historical address was read by Addison May, Esq. The officers of the church at that time were:

Rector, Rev. John Bolton; wardens, Lewis Brinton, James H. Bull; vestrymen, Lewis Brinton, James H. Bull, Henry Buckwalter, John T. Worthington, Wayne MacVeagh, Eugene Paulin, William W. Jefferis, Cadwallader C. Sellers, Charles S. Bradford, Jos. B. Dillingham, Albert Entriken, Addison May; treasurer of the church, Chas. S. Bradford; secretary of the vestry, Addison May; building committee, Rev. John Bolton, Lewis Brinton, James H. Bull, Addison May; treasurer of the building committee, Addison May; architect and designer, Rev. John Bolton; contractor, Bently Worth; chief mason, Strode Batton; sexton of the church, Jeremiah Caine.

In 1863 the present rector, Rev. John Bolton, was called, and since his rectorship he has confirmed about 300 persons, and the total number of names appearing on the church records of members is 430, a large number of whom have removed to other parishes, principally Philadelphia. The present number of communicants is 160. The Sunday-school numbers 135 scholars and 23 teachers.

The officers in 1881 are:

Rector, Rev. John Bolton; wardens, William W. Jefferis, Charles S. Bradford; vestrymen, W. W. Jefferis, J. Hunter Worrall, George M. Rupert, Dr. Wm. B. Brinton, George Achelis, Charles M. Grimm, Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, Thomas H. White, Henry Norris, Charles S. Bradford, Jr., Reuben Fithian, J. W. Nivin.

ST. PETER'S, PHŒNIXVILLE.

This church was organized in the summer of 1838, the members holding services in the school-house near "the Knoll."

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, D.D., on Easter Sunday (April 25th), 1840. The lot of ground was presented by Messrs. Reeves, Buck & Co. The church, however, was not finished until December, 1852, when it was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D. Though small, yet it was over twelve years in being built.

The first clergyman sent as a missionary by "the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania" was the Rev. Henry F. E. Whitesides, in the fall or winter of 1838. He resigned in the course of the year 1839.

In December, 1849, the Rev. Oliver A. Shaw took charge of the church, in connection with St. Gabriel's, Morlattin, Berks Co., and Christ Church, Pottstown. He resigned in October, 1842. The Rev. Marmaduke Hirst was the next rector, continuing in charge until the year 1845. The Rev. I. P. Nash followed, resigning his charge in 1851, leaving only 18 communicants. The Rev. Samuel Durburow was elected in September, 1851, and continued in charge until the spring of 1855. In September the Rev. George Alexander Crooke, D.D., DD.L., was elected rector, continuing in charge about eight months.

The Rev. T. W. Winchester commenced his labors as rector June 5, 1856, and continued in charge until February, 1858, about one year and eight months, when he died.

The present rector, the Rev. W. R. Stockton, was elected Aug. 15, 1858; vestrymen (1881), William H. Reeves, A. B. Emery, John Detwiler, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Harry R. Griffen, James W. Pennypacker, S. R. McShea, Ellis B. Reeves, William Quick.

Within the few last years the church has been greatly improved and beautified, the walls having been frescoed in oil colors, stained glass put in all the windows, a new and large memorial window placed in rear of chancel, and the church rendered very attractive in appearance.

The grounds have been graded, terraced, and planted

with shade-trees. A large and commodious rectory has been built with all the modern conveniences.

The communicants now number 150, and every pew in the church is rented.

A new and handsome organ was purchased April, 1879.

ST. JAMES', DOWNINGTOWN.

The records of this parish show that the services of the Episcopal Church were held in Downingtown in November, 1842, the Rev. G. T. Bedell (the present Bishop of Ohio), then rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, officiating. The attendance was so encouraging that he advised the formation of a parish, and on November 6th, after divine service, Rev. Mr. Bedell explained the customs and government of the Episcopal Church, and at his suggestion a committee was appointed to report the names of 12 gentlemen to act as vestrymen. After a few moments' consultation, the following were nominated and elected as vestrymen:

Messrs. John D. Steele, John F. Parke, J. B. Moorehead, Gideon Taylor, Charles Pusey, Allen W. Wills, Dr. Andrew Wills, John McKinley, J. Dutton Steele, Joshua Hunt, John Hunter (of West Chester), and Dr. J. Stuart Leech.

Services were held for some time at the house of Dr. Andrew Wills, afterwards in the Masonic Hall, now St. James' rectory.

June 20, 1843, the corner-stone of the present church building was laid. It was finished, and consecrated by Bishop H. W. Onderdonk October 26th of the same year. The church was enlarged in 1864.

Rev. Mr. Bedell, of West Chester, was invited by the vestry to take charge of the congregation, in connection with his work at West Chester, which he declined. The missionary society of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, offered to contribute $400 for two years towards the support of a resident minister. The offer was accepted, and as a mark of respect and gratitude to that society, it was resolved to name this parish "St. James."

The Rev. William Augustus White, of Boston, was called as the first rector. He entered upon his duties in November, 1842, and resigned in 1845. The other rectors have been:

The Rev. Samuel Hazlehurst, October, 1845, to May, 1847; Rev. H. Hastings Weld, June, 1847, to July, 1854; Rev. Wm. P. Ray and Rev. P. Browne Morrison, 1856 to 1858; Rev. John B. Henry, 1858 to 1863; Rev. Benj. A. Rogers, 1863 to 1866; Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, 1866 to 1870; Rev. Wm. White Montgomery, for about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Rob't F. Innes in July, 1871; he resigned, October, 1880, and was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. W. G. Ware.

During the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Weld the building known as Masonic Hall was purchased, and, with some alterations, was converted into a rectory at a cost of $1600. In 1864 the chapel was enlarged and beautified. During the rectorship of Rev. Innes a parish building was erected for Sunday-school and other purposes, and an addition made to the rectory. There are connected with the church two Sunday-schools, which are successful in their work. The property of the church is valuable and in good repair.

CHURCH OF THE TRINITY, COATESVILLE.

The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church seem to have been celebrated for the first time in this town, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1859, in a school-house which stood on the site of the present Baptist church, the Rev. Mr. Henry, of Downingtown, officiating. How often these services were repeated is not known, but they do not appear to have been attended with any permanent results.

It was not till many years afterwards that the attempt was renewed to introduce the worship of this church. In the fall of the year 1868, a parish having been organized, the Rev. George G. Field became the first resident pastor, and still continues to be; and regular services were commenced, the congregation worshiping in a public hall. Horace A. Beale and Nathaniel P. Hobart were the first wardens; and of the vestry, Messrs. Benjamin Miller, Charles Pennock, William Scott, John Speakman, John Stone, Dr. James Scott, Reese Welsh.

In the summer of 1871, a lot of ground on the Main Street having been given by Mr. Benjamin Miller, a small, inexpensive, but convenient frame chapel was finished and consecrated, to be replaced at some future time by a more imposing and substantial structure. It was speedily cleared of debt, and the sittings were free.

The present vestry is composed of H. A. Beale, Newton H. Stone, wardens; W. Scott, Benjamin Miller, Jr., John Speakman, George Henson, Amos Scott, William Pennock, Dr. William R. Blakeslee.

ST. MARY'S, WARWICK.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in the village of St. Mary's, Warwick township, was founded early in this century by the Rev. Levi Bull, D.D., of which he was rector for more than forty years. He was the oldest Episcopal minister in the diocese of Pennsylvania, and through almost his entire ministry he was a resident of Chester County. The house of worship was built in 1806, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1843. The late John Starrett, of Warwick township, Chester County (father of Mr. Thomas K. Starrett, proprietor of Warwick Furnace Farm), left by will the sum of $1000 for the purpose of remodeling and repairing St. Mary's church, and this sum was applied as intended by the donor in the summer of 1880. It was repainted, repaired inside, supplied with a slate roof, had a large vestibule constructed, etc. This is a vast improvement to the church edifice, both inside and out.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in Honeybrook township, was organized in the year 1835.

METHODIST CHURCHES.*

Isaac Rollins was probably the first Methodist preacher that the people of Chester County heard. He is first alluded to in the journal of Rev. Francis Asbury. The first quarterly meeting after Asbury's appointment as assistant by Mr. Wesley was held at Joseph Presbury's, Harford Co., Md., Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1772. In answer to the question, "How are the preachers stationed—Bro. K. [King], Bro. W. [Webster], and I. R. [Isaac Rollins]—on the other side of the bay?" (This, the Eastern Shore, embracing the work in Kent and Cecil Counties, Md.)

While he was laboring on the Eastern Shore of Mary-

* By Rev. Geo. W. Lybrand.

land, he went up into Chester County, Pa., where he broke up some new ground. Methodism entered Chester County at its south end, in Marlborough township, and traveled up north through its centre, from which it radiated east and west. Here Isaac Rollins was useful. He penetrated the county to its centre early in 1773, and established several preaching-places.

Shortly after Rollins had introduced Methodism into the county, Rev. Francis Asbury paid his first visit. I copy from his journal :*

"Monday, March 21, 1773.—Being a rainy day I set out from Newport, New Castle county, Delaware, late for Marlborough; there was, notwithstanding, a large congregation waiting. Though unwell, I gave them an exhortation at night, and I. R. [Isaac Rollins] preached. He has been of some use to the people here.

"Tuesday, 22.—My mind was serene, and I felt a nearness to God —a determination to live to Him alone. Went to T. E.'s [Thomas Ellis'] and felt much life while preaching to a large company there, but was afflicted with a violent pain in the head.

"Wednesday, 23.—Many great people attended the preaching at W.'s [Woodward's, on the Brandywine] and we had a comfortable time. Rode thence to S. H.'s [Samuel Hooper's]. Many Quakers were present, and it was a moving season. I then went about twenty miles through wet weather and bad roads to Mr. T.'s [Tussey's]. This was in Delaware."

Rollins was thrown from a mettlesome horse, not far from the Yellow Springs, Chester Co., Pa., and died on the spot. This was in 1783. Near the Little Eagle, Uwchlan township, Chester Co., Pa., is a fenceless lot, on which are a few graves. Some ancient Methodists are buried here, and here it is most likely a grave was made for Isaac Rollins. (So says tradition.) On this lot stood Benson's chapel.

In 1774 the name of the circuit was Chester. It embraced Chester County, which up to 1789 embraced Delaware County. There were appointments for preaching in Marlborough, at Thomas Ellis', at Woodward's, on the Brandywine, west of West Chester, at Samuel Hooper's, probably in Goshen, and in the course of the year in Uwchlan and Coventry.

The preachers that followed Rollins and Asbury were Daniel Ruff and William Watters. This was in 1774. Watters, at the Conference of 1774, was appointed to Trenton circuit, where he labored, with the exception of one quarter, when he changed with Daniel Ruff and preached in the Chester Circuit. While here he was useful in healing a division in the young society in Goshen, Chester Co. Abraham Rollin, from Patapsco Neck, in Maryland, who had a wish to be a traveling preacher, but, on account of his extreme roughness and ranting, could not obtain the sanction of the Methodists, in the summer of this year came into Chester Circuit, and having made a party in this society, endeavored to settle himself upon them as their minister. He had influenced some of the most wealthy of the society, George Smith in particular. They were holding their secret meetings to carry out their plans. Mrs. Smith had had a dream, in which she saw Mr. Watters before her eyes,—beheld him as one sent to deliver them from imposition; and as soon as she saw him she recognized him as the person she had seen in her dream. The result was A. Rollin was dismissed, and Mr. Smith, his wife, and two daughters, with the rest that had broken off from the Valley or Grove society, returned to it. The pastors since have been:

1775, Richard Webster; 1776, no appointment; 1777, Robert Lindsay; 1778, no appointment; 1779, Joseph Cromwell; 1780 (Chester included in Philadelphia, the name of Chester does not appear), John Cooper, George Mair; 1781 (the circuit, embracing all the work in this section, is called Pennsylvania), William Glendenning, Samuel Rowe, Isaac Rollins; 1782, William Glendenning, John Coleman; 1783 (Chester), Reuben Ellis, John Hagerty, Thomas Haskins; 1784 (called Philadelphia), Le Roy Cole, Joseph Cromwell, Jeremiah Lambert; 1785, Ira Ellis, James Thomas, Thomas Vasey (elder); 1786, Henry Ogburn, Peter Moriarty, Caleb Boyer (elder); 1787, Samuel Dudley, William Thomas, Elders John Hagerty and William Gill; 1788 (this year the work was arranged into three appointments, —Philadelphia, Chester, and Bristol), Philadelphia, Lemuel Green; Chester, Robert Cann, John Milburn: Bristol, William Dougherty; Elder Richard Whatcoat. 1789 (Chester), William Dougherty, James Campbell, Elders Henry Willis and Lemuel Green; 1790, Sylvester Hutchinson, John Cooper, Elder Richard Whatcoat; 1791, John McClaskey, Isaac Robinson, Simon Miller, Elder Lemuel Green; 1792, Joseph Lovell, Joseph Wainwright, Elder John McClaskey; 1793, Robert Cloud, William Hunter; Wilmington, Evan Rogers (who after six months is to change with Robert Cloud), Elder Freeborn Garrettson. 1794 (this year Chester Circuit was divided; the new circuit called Lancaster, from Lancaster County, Pa. Chester members: whites, 200; colored, 19; Lancaster: whites, 256; colored 4), preachers: Chester, William Early, James Smith; Lancaster, Isaac Robinson, Elisha Pelham, Elder Valentine Cook.

My impression is that the Rev. Matthew Magee was also sent in 1794 to Chester. In the "Minutes" of this year, among those admitted on trial, appears the name of Matthew McGee. His name does not appear among those stationed. As Bishop Asbury did not publish the Minutes to the fall, the inference is his death led him to leave out his name. Asbury refers to him in his journal: "McGee died of the malignant fever (the yellow fever)."† His remains are interred in the burial-ground of the Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. The following is the inscription on his tombstone:

"Rev. Matthew Magee, died Sept., 1794, in the 33d year of his age.

"Long did he walk in wisdom's shining ways,
A pattern of sweet innocence and grace,
A faithful preacher of the holy word,
An humble follower of his gracious Lord."

1795 (Chester and Lancaster united), John Jarrell, Thomas F. Sargent, John Robinson, Elder John Merrick; 1796 (Chester), Thomas Bell, Samuel Welsh; 1797, Chester, William Colbert; Strasburg.‡ William Penn Chandler; 1798 (Strasburg and Chester), William P. Chandler, Daniel Higby; 1799 (Chester and Strasburg), William Colbert, Edward Larkins, Robert Bonham.

The "Minutes of the Conferences" have, in addition, James Herron. Herron was not on the circuit; at the request of Joseph Jewell, he accompanied him to the work in Canada, with the consent of Bishop Asbury. My impression also is that Robert Bonham, who was a supernumerary, was not on the circuit. He died in the month of June, 1800, in Baltimore, Md. Thomas Ware was elder from 1796 to 1799. In 1797 the name presiding elder occurred for the first time.

1800 (Strasburg and Chester), Stephen Timmons, Richard Sneath, Thomas Jones; 1800–1, Joseph Everett, presiding elder.

In 1801 the districts are named Chester and Strasburg, in the Philadelphia District; preachers, William Hunter, Stephen Timmons, Robert McCoy. 1802 (Strasburg and Chester), William Hunter, John Bethel; presiding elder, Thomas Ware. 1803 (Strasburg and Chester), Anning Owen, William Brandon; district called Chesapeake, Christopher Spry, presiding elder. 1804 (Chester: the field the same; only the name of Chester is given), William Hunter, Joseph Osburn, Joseph Stephens; presiding elder, William Colbert. 1805, William Hunter, David James, James Moore; 1806, John Walker, William Early; 1807, Daniel Ireland, Peter Beaver. For 1805–7 the presiding elder was Solomon Sharp. 1808, Asa Smith, John Bethel, Thomas Miller; presiding elder, W. P. Chandler. 1809, John Walker, Thomas

* Asbury's Journal, vol. i. p. 45.

† Vol. ii. 331.

‡ The new name given to Lancaster Circuit in 1796; both of these circuits were united this year.

Miller; 1810, Richard Sneath, John Fox; 1811, Richard Sneath, James Laws; 1812, Thomas Dunn, William S. Fisher. In 1809 the district was called Schuylkill. For 1809–12 William Hunter was presiding elder. 1813, William S. Fisher, John Fernon, Joseph Samson; 1814 (Chester and Wilmington), George Sheets, Thomas Miller, Samuel P. Levis (George Sheets and Thomas Miller to change once a month). For 1813–14 the presiding elder was Henry Boehm. 1815, Asa Smith, Joseph Samson; 1816, William Torbert, Charles Reed.

In 1815 the presiding elder was Robert R. Roberts. 1816, R. R. Roberts reappointed presiding elder, but his ordination as bishop of the M. E. Church, in May, 1816, made a vacancy, which was filled by Daniel Hitt, one of the recent book agents.

1817, William Hunter, William Torbert; 1818, John Goforth, Samuel Budd (part of the year Samuel P. Levis, to relieve John Goforth); 1819, John Robertson, Phineas Price. For 1817–19 the presiding elder was Daniel Hitt. 1820, William Leonard, Thomas Davis; 1821, David Bartine, Thomas Davis; 1822, William Hunter, David Bartine, John Talley; 1823, Thomas Miller, William Allen. For 1820–23 the presiding elder was James Bateman. 1824, Henry Boehm, John Woolson; 1825, H. Boehm, Levin M. Prettyman; 1826, Jacob Gruber, Samuel Grace, J Talley (sup.*); 1827, Jacob Gruber, William Cooper. For 1824–27 the presiding elder was Joseph Lybrand. In 1825 the district was called Philadelphia. 1828, Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed; 1829, Edward Page, Daniel Fidler, Robert Lutton (sup.); 1830, Edward Page, Thomas McCarroll, John Talley (sup.). For 1828–30, William Thatcher was presiding elder. 1831, William Ryder, Nathaniel Chew, John Talley (sup.); 1832, William Ryder, James B. Ayars, John Talley (sup.). In 1831–32, M. Force was the presiding elder. 1833, James B. Ayars, John Edwards, Robert E. Morrison, John Talley (sup.). In 1833, District South Philadelphia, the presiding elder was Lawrence McCombs.

In 1834, Chester Circuit underwent a change; a new circuit was formed, called Radnor, which embraced, as a part of it, the appointments Grove, Downingtown, Salem, and Charlestown.

Radnor Circuit, 1834, David Best, Richard W. Thomas; 1835, R. W. Thomas, John Perry; 1836, William Cooper, Jesse Ford. For 1834–36 the presiding elder was John Potts. 1837, W. Cooper, James Hand; 1838, James B. Ayars, Charles W. Jackson; 1839, J. B. Ayars, Frederick Gram; 1840, Henry G. King, James Neill. For 1837–40 the presiding elder was Solomon Higgins. 1841, H. G. King, Levin M. Prettyman; 1842, George Lacey, Christopher J. Crouch.

In 1843, Grove Circuit was formed from Radnor, which embraced Grove, St. John's, Salem, and Charlestown.

Grove: 1843, Thomas Sumption, Thomas C. Murphey; 1844, T. Sumption, James R. Anderson. For 1841–44 the presiding elder was James Smith. 1845, David Dailey, John W. Mecaskey; 1846, David Dailey, George W. Lybrand; 1847, the "Minutes" have it John Lednum, one to be supplied. A change was made after Conference, and Henry S. Atmore was brought from Chatham and placed in charge. J. Addison Whitaker was brought from Nottingham Circuit as junior preacher, and William Major was sent to Nottingham under the presiding elder.

The circuit on the Wilmington District, 1845–47, Daniel Lamblin presiding elder; 1848, H. S. Atmore, local preachers assisting him; 1849, James Harmer, Stearns Patterson; 1850, James Harmer, William C. Robinson;† 1851, Joseph H. Wythes, John H. Boyd. For 1848–51, James Smith was presiding elder; 1852, J. H. Wythes, John J. Jones.

1853 (Grove Circuit reduced again; Salem, Charlestown, and Valley Forge associated with Phœnixville, Grove with Downingtown and St. John's), Joshua H. Turner; 1854, Joseph Carlisle. Reading District: 1852–54, John D. Curtis was presiding elder; 1855, J. Carlisle; 1856–57, Daniel L. Patterson; 1858, William H. Burrell. For 1855–58 the presiding elder was James Cunningham. 1859 (Grove and Downingtown), W. H. Burrell; 1860–61, John Shields; 1862, George W. Lybrand. For 1859–62 the presiding elder was Thomas J. Thompson; 1863–64, Vaughan Smith; 1865–66, Jerome Lindamuth. For 1863–66 the presiding elder was William L. Gray.

In 1867, Grove separated from Downingtown. 1868, L. B. Hughes. For 1867–68 the presiding elder was Joseph Castle. 1869–70, Stephen Townsend. 1869–70, South Philadelphia District, William L. Gray presiding elder. 1871–72, Samuel G. Hare. For 1871–72, W. C. Robinson was the presiding elder. 1873–75, John E. Kessler; 1876–78, William H. Fries; 1879–80, John R. Bailey; 1881, William Rink. 1873, Chester District, William McCombs presiding elder; 1877–80, Susquehanna District, George Cummins presiding elder; 1881, West Philadelphia District, Jacob Dickerson presiding elder.

BENSON'S CHAPEL.

It is probable that Rev. Joseph Pilmore, one of Rev. John Wesley's first missionaries to America, preached in Uwchlan township in 1772. In 1774 the preachers made an appointment in Uwchlan, where a society was raised up near the Little Eagle tavern, where Benson's chapel was built in 1781. There was a society at this place, for Benjamin Abbott preached at Benson's in 1780. This meeting was the parent of Batten's or Hopewell Church. The offspring lives, but the parent is no more. The lot on which the church stood is still in possession of the Methodists, on which are a few graves. Some ancient Methodists are buried here, and here most likely a grave was made for Isaac Rollins, the first Methodist preacher that the people heard.

GROVE (WEST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP).

In 1774 a society was formed in Goshen. This was afterwards called the Valley meeting, and now is known as the Grove. This is the oldest society in Chester County, having continued from its first formation, while several that once were have ceased to exist. When this society was formed, some of the land-holders of the region belonged to it. This gave it permanency. Among the number was Mr. George Hoffman, who, it is said, was the first Methodist in Chester County. He joined under Richard Webster, was a member of society fifty years, and died Dec. 30, 1829, aged ninety-six years. He was one of the founders of the first meeting-house. Its size was 30 by 40 feet, with three doors,—north, south, and west front,—an end gallery on the west, and a tub pulpit on the east. The society for a few years worshiped in a school-house which stood a little west of the present church. It was in this school-house that the Rev. Benjamin Abbott preached in 1780. This house, known as the "old stone chapel," was built in 1783. Sept. 11, 1784, Mr. George Hoffman and Eve, his wife, executed a deed transferring one acre of ground, on part of which the chapel had been already built, to the Methodist society, for the consideration of five shillings lawful money. February, 1813, a deed was given by John Boyer and Elizabeth, his wife, conveying to the trustees of the meeting-house 70 square perches of land, designed to make it more convenient to gain access to the meeting-house. In 1844, under the pastoral charge of Revs. Thomas Sumption and James R. Anderson, the present church was built. In 1851 one-half acre was purchased and added to the graveyard, in 1866 two acres more of Eli Pyle. April 27, 1868, church was legally incorporated. In 1868 the cemetery was laid off in lots. It is one of the most beautiful of our cemeteries.‡

SMITH-SHOP.

This was located a short distance from the Boot tavern. It became a preaching-place in 1834. It was fixed up for

* "Sup." stands for "supernumerary,"—one who renders partial service.

† Harmer died Sept. 8, 1850, and W. C. Robinson placed in charge.

‡ In the cemetery of this church is buried Rev. Matthew Magee, who died of yellow fever, September, 1794, aged thirty-three years.

meetings by John S. Inskip,—slab seats, tanned floor, but powerful times. It belonged to his father, and it was some time before his father would consent to have it fitted up for meetings. It was not a separate charge, but connected with the Grove. John S. Inskip was "admitted on trial" in the Philadelphia Conference in 1836. He is still an active worker in the ministry, preaching no longer at the place.

WEST CHESTER.

First Methodist preaching in West Chester was by Rev. William Hunter, February, 1810, in the old court-house. (Hunter this year was presiding elder on the Schuylkill District. He died in Coventry, Chester Co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1833.) First class formed in 1815; supplied with preaching from Chester Circuit. First church built in 1816, on Gay Street east of Darlington. New church erected in 1840–42, corner of Market and Darlington, present site. This building was remodeled, etc., under the pastorate of Rev. John B. McCullough, at an expense of $8000.

Preachers.—From 1810 to 1827, West Chester supplied with preaching from Chester Circuit, with a few exceptions. 1823–24, West Chester and Coventry, William Hunter (sup.). It would appear from the stewards' book of Chester Circuit that they were still connected with the circuit. The receipts for the year 1823, $32; for 1824, three quarters, $24.25. In 1827, West Chester was set apart from the circuit, and was left to be supplied by the presiding elder, Rev. Joseph Lybrand, who appointed Whitefield Hughes. In 1828 the first return of members, 95 whites; preacher appointed, Daniel Parrish; 1829, Jesse Thompson; 1830–31 (West Chester and Marshallton), Levi Scott; 1832, Thomas Sovereign, Levi Scott (sup.); 1833, Josiah F. Canfield; 1834, James H. McFarland; 1835, Bartholomew Weed; 1836–37, John Lednum; 1838, Dallas D. Lore; 1839–40, William Urie; 1841, Matthew Sorin; 1842–43, John Nicholson. (This beloved pastor died during his pastorate, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John Wilmer, in Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843, in the 37th year of his age. Rev. Thomas Muller filled the vacancy.) 1844, Elijah Muller; 1845–46, David E. Gardner. (Again this church is bereaved in the death of a pastor. This event occurred in West Chester, November, 1846. David W. Kollock, a local elder from Philadelphia, filled out the term of D. E. Gardner.) 1847–48, David Shields; 1849–50, James L. Houston; 1851–52, Alfred Cookman; 1853–54, Charles Karsner; 1855–56, Peter J. Cox; 1857–58, Michael D. Kurtz; 1859–60, James M. McCarter; 1861–62, James R. Anderson; 1863–65, Curtis F. Turner; 1866–68, John B. McCullough; 1869–71, William Major; 1872–74, Wesley C. Best; 1875–76, George Cummins; 1877–79, Sylvester N. Chew; 1880–81, Robert J. Carson.

PHŒNIXVILLE.

Methodism was introduced into this town by Rev. Samuel P. Levis, a local preacher, in 1826. (Levis was a traveling preacher from 1811 to 1818. In the latter year he located.) The first class, of 12, was formed in 1826, only one member of which (Mrs. Nickles, now in her eighty-second year) remains. The first congregations met to hear preaching in a paint-shop, which still stands, and is the property of the Phœnixville Iron Company. The first church was built in 1828, and the present one in 1854, during the pastorate of the late Rev. C. J. Crouch.

Preachers.—From the information gathered, we place the appointment with Lancaster Circuit in 1828: Samuel Grace, David Best, John Lednum; 1829 (a new circuit, called Reading), David Best, Manlove Hazel, Joseph Carey (sup.); 1830 (Waynesburg), John Lednum, Daniel Fidler, Joseph Carey (sup.); 1831–32, George Woolley, Jacob Gruber; 1833 (in Chester Circuit), James B. Ayres, John Edwards, Robert E. Morrison, John Talley (sup.); 1834 (in Radnor Circuit), David Best, Richard W. Thomas; 1835, R. W. Thomas, John Perry; 1836, W. Cooper, Jesse Ford; 1837, W. Cooper, James Hand; 1838, Phœnixville to be supplied (members reported at the Conference of 1839, 123 whites); 1839–40, David Shields; 1841, William W. McMichael; 1842–43, Thomas S. Johnson; 1844, Isaac R. Merrill; 1845, Joseph H. Wythes; 1846–47, Nicholas Ridgeley; 1848–49, Henry R. Calloway; 1850, James Y. Ashton; 1851–52, Stearns Patterson; 1853 (Salem, Charlestown, and Valley Forge associated with Phœnixville and made a circuit), Christopher J. Crouch, John F. Meredith; 1854, C. J. Crouch, one to be supplied; 1855, Samuel R. Gillingham, Wesley Reynolds; 1856, S. R. Gillingham, Charles W. Ayars; 1857, John Shields, Horace A. Cleveland; 1858, John Shield, George D. Miles; 1859–60 (Phœnixville a station), Allen John; 1861–62, William Major; 1863–64, Jeremiah Pastorfield; 1865, Allen John; 1866–67, James Flannery; 1868–70, George Heacock; 1871–73, Henry R. Calloway; 1874–76, John Dyson; 1877–78, Henry E. Gilroy; 1879–81, Goldsmith D. Carrow.

ANDERSON'S, NEAR VALLEY FORGE.

In 1780, Rev. George Mair, who was the junior preacher on the Philadelphia Circuit (John Cooper being the senior preacher), received Mr. Isaac Anderson and his companion, Mrs. Mary Lane Anderson, into the Methodist society, and there was preaching in their house, and sometimes in their school-house. A society was raised up which at one time numbered 40 members; but as no chapel was built in this neighborhood, in the change of times this society, which was near the Valley Forge, was dissolved. In the treasurer's book for Chester and Strasburg Circuits for 1802, under date of August 7th, the names of the classes are reported with collections. Among these Anderson's returns $2. In the steward's book for Chester Circuit, June 22, 1805, the class is still in existence. The latest return from the class of money was Nov. 26, 1824. As soon as a class was organized at Daniel McCurdy's, in the valley, the class at Anderson's was discontinued; this was in 1825. Bishop Asbury visited the home of Isaac Anderson in 1812. I give the record of the visit made:

"Sabbath, April, 1812, I preached at old Isaac Anderson's. Our friend has been in fellowship with us thirty-two years, and has been honored by missions from his county and district to the Legislature and to Congress. His family of children are pleasing. Twice only have I ever visited this neighborhood."*

Rev. Henry Boehm, his traveling companion, refers to this visit:

"The next Sabbath Mr. Asbury preached near Valley Forge, at Isaac Anderson's, Esq. He had been a Methodist for over thirty years; was several times a member of the State Legislature, and was honored with a seat in Congress."

Rev. William Cooper, who traveled Chester Circuit from the spring of 1827 till the spring of 1828, refers to this locality. Rev. Jacob Gruber was the preacher in charge:

"We preached at Pennypacker's school-house, near Valley Forge; put up with Matthias Pennypacker; his wife was Rev. James Rush Anderson's aunt. Her father and mother, Isaac and Mary Lane Anderson, were both living. The old gentleman told me he was post-boy for Gen. Washington when encamped at Valley Forge."

Isaac Anderson was a local preacher among the Methodists. Mrs. Mary L. Anderson sojourned with the Methodists as a very consistent Christian for sixty-seven years, and died at the house of her son, Joseph Everett Anderson, in her eighty-fifth year. Her grandson, the Rev. James Rush Anderson, M.D., deceased, was an honored

* Journal, vol. iii. 326.

"TOUGHKENAMON HOMESTEAD."

RESIDENCE OF JOHN RICHARDS,

NEW GARDEN.

RES. OF **THOMAS WOOD** WEST MARLBOROUGH PA.

member of the Philadelphia Conference. He died in Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1863.*

LAUREL (WEST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP).

The first Methodist in this locality was William Ball, at whose house a class met before the erection of the church. My impression is he had been a Methodist in Ireland, if not a local preacher. He was a member of the Valley M. E. Church (now called the Grove) prior to moving in this locality. The class-book of the class led by Daniel Meredith had this record in the neat penmanship of Rev. W. P. Chandler: "1797, William Ball, local preacher," also in 1798. In that class-book his name is recorded in 1797,—"William Ball, Margaret Ball." Opposite these names, in the early part of 1798, "moved." Record of 1798, one of the trustees of the Valley M. E. Church. It is probable at this time he moved to the neighborhood of Laurel. The stewards' book for Chester Circuit for 1805, under the date of June 22, 1805, credits class at Ball's, money received, $1.82. Meetings for prayer were also held at the house of Mr. Mills, father of John and Sarah Mills (afterwards Burton, wife of Joseph Burton), before the house was built. Mr. Mills was an Episcopalian, but in the absence of a regular house of worship opened his own doors for religious service. The first definite knowledge we have concerning the itinerants' labors here is that Richard Sneath preached in Hugh Birney's, now Thomas Rice's, barn, on the property adjoining the church. The general minutes supply the date thereof. Father Sneath was on Chester Circuit first in 1800, with Stephen Timmons and Thomas Jones as colleagues. His next appointment to this circuit was in 1810–11. The year 1810 he had John Fox for his colleague, and in 1811 James Laws. This was about the time when the services were held, as above mentioned. Meetings were also held in the house occupied by William Birney, now owned by Mr. James H. Steen, and also in the house of a man named Brown, now occupied by Mrs. Alban Williams. In the year 1811 the ground was surveyed, the draught bearing date Nov. 9, 1811. The deed is dated April 10, 1812, and was made between Hugh and Elizabeth Birney of the one part, and Thomas Batten, William Birney, William Haines, William McCarroll, and Alexander Evans of the other part, trustees; for the sum of $1 was conveyed 58 perches of ground, for the use of the M. E. Church. The church was built, doubtless, the following year. Moses Keech, who furnished the lime, puts it in 1813. The appointment was called Highberney at first. In the recording steward's book of Chester Circuit, under the date of June 4, 1814, a return of quarterage, $4.75. June 8, 1815, in the same book, called Laurel, the same appointment. John McCarroll, father of Rev. Thomas McCarroll, was the first class-leader at Laurel after the society had been revived.

ROMANSVILLE (WEST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP).

It would appear that the first ground owned by the Methodists in Chester County for religious uses was in this locality. In the year 1811 the graveyard at Romansville was conveyed to the M. E. Church, for the especial use thereof. The following from the deed will suffice to explain:

"This Indenture, made March 9, 1811, between Richard Webster, minister of the Gospel, of Harford Co., Maryland, of the one part, and Isaac James, William Haines, William Birney, and Hugh Birney, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Wood, of Delaware, of the other part. Whereas Robert Thornton, deceased, in his lifetime conveyed a piece of ground situated in West Bradford township, Chester County, Pa., unto Richard Webster, Isaac Rawling [Rollin], and John King, ministers of the Gospel, all of the State of Maryland, in behalf of the people called Methodists, said Indenture bearing date March 12, 1773. Now this Indenture witnesseth that Richard Webster, in consideration of the sum of 20 cents, in hand paid, have given, granted, etc., and by these presents doth give, grant, etc., unto the above-named trustees, and their successors, for the uses and purposes of the M. E. Church, the above-mentioned lot of ground."

One provision of the deed has not been carried out, namely, the erection of a suitable place for the worship of Almighty God. This conveyance was given before the meeting of the first Annual Conference of Methodist preachers; this was not till July 14, 1773. The ministers of the gospel to whom the conveyance was made—Richard Webster, Isaac Rawling (Rollins), and John King, have each of them a history. It is probable that Isaac Rollins was the first Methodist preacher in Chester County, followed by Richard Webster. Rollins penetrated the county to its centre early in 1773, and established several preaching-places. But it would appear that possibly John King preceded them. About the year 1822 Laurel was a tolerably strong appointment. In this year Ruth Boyes (then Connor) joined the church at Laurel. This was followed by the conversion of her father, Solomon Connor. The conversion of Solomon Connor was brought about through the conversion of his daughters, Ruth and Orpha. Solomon Connor died Aug. 21, 1854, and sleeps in the Methodist graveyard at Romansville. The leading members of the church from the beginning have been the Birneys, Browns, John and Sarah Mills (Burton), Mary Carney, Mary Rice, and her daughter Catharine, Thomas McCarroll, his father, mother, and two sisters, Isaac Scott, John Quimby, the Taylor, Connor, and McCorkle families, descendants of which are still among us in the persons of Hayes, George W., and Hannah Connor, the third generation of Methodists in succession. The society has undergone many changes. At one period it was seriously weakened by the removal of the leader, with two-thirds of the class, to the West, and never regained its strength. A preacher of great note went out from this society, Rev. Thomas McCarroll, the fruit of the ministry of Rev. Alban Hooke. He was "admitted on trial" in the Philadelphia Conference in 1829, and died May 9, 1860, in Newark, N. J. In February, 1826, Bishop George visited the neighborhood of Laurel. He and Rev. Joseph Lybrand, then presiding elder of the Philadelphia District, were on their way to the last quarterly meeting for the year on Chester Circuit, to be held at the Bethel appointment, in New Castle Co., Del. They came to Solomon Conner's and put up, intending to remain during the night. Word was at once sent to the neighbors that the bishop would preach at Laurel in the evening. A good congregation gathered to hear and see a live bishop. Both of these honored ministers died years ago: Rev. Bishop Enoch

* I acknowledge my indebtedness in the preparation of this article to "Rise of Methodism," by Lednum.

George, at Staunton, Va., Aug. 23, 1828. Rev. Joseph Lybrand died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1844. In 1850 the membership at Laurel was reduced to nine persons. The pastors were Revs. Henry Sanderson and Joseph S. Cook.

During the two years of Rev. T. S. Cook's pastorate 20 joined the church. In 1868, Rev. John C. Gregg enlarged and improved the church at a cost of $500. An additional piece of ground, containing 12¾ square perches, was secured, and a deed made March 22, 1871, between James H. Steen and his wife Elizabeth, of the one part, and W. E. Myers, Aquilla Thomas, John Lilley, John W. Wilson, Hayes Connor, Moses Woodward, and George W. Kennedy, trustees, for the use and benefit of the church.

Pastors.—For the list of the preachers from 1799 till 1833, see history of the Grove M. E. Church. In the year 1833 a new circuit was formed, called Soudersburg, which embraced Laurel, having Thomas Miller and William Ryder as circuit preachers; 1834, John Lednum, Robert E. Morrison, Thomas Sumption part of the year; 1835, J. Lednum, John Edwards; 1836, J. Edwards, John A. Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838, Enos R. Williams, John A. Boyle; 1839, E. R. Williams, Amos Griner, D. Best (sup.); 1840, Brandywine Circuit formed, and Laurel in it, having David E. Gardiner and Charles Wilson as pastors. Pastors from 1841 till 1859, see history of Marshallton M. E. Church; 1859, with Kennet Square; 1860, with Guthrieville Circuit, Thomas Newman; 1861, T. Newman, who left his work, whereupon Bishop Scott appointed John A. Watson to take his place; 1862–63, Nehemiah W. Bennum; 1864, John C. Gregg; 1865, James Carroll; 1866, Alfred A. Fisher. In 1867, Laurel and Marshallton were joined under the pastorate of J. Pastorfield, but Laurel was left idle that year; 1868, joined with Guthrieville Circuit, John C. Gregg; 1869, Wilmer Coffman; 1870, W. Coffman, George A. Wolfe; 1871, this year Laurel and Washington a separate charge, J. W. Knapp; in 1872, Laurel, with Marshallton and Washington, Frederick Illman; 1873, F. Illman; 1874–75, Thomas Montgomery; 1876–77, John O'Neill; 1878–79, William W. Wisegarver; 1880–81, John T. Gray.

In the preparation of this sketch, indebted to Rev. W. W. Wisegarver.

SPRINGFIELD.

In 1798, Revs. William Penn Chandler and Daniel Higby visited Springfield, and preached in the houses now occupied by Robert Sheeler and Jacob Clingman, Springfield at this time forming part of Strasburg and Chester Circuit. Three years were spent in preaching and exhorting sinners to repent, but no society was formed until the year 1801, when Elijah Bull was appointed to take charge of the class, under the pastoral charge of Rev. William Hunter. The regular preaching services were held in the above dwelling-houses alternately until 1816, when the first M. E. church was built, under the pastoral charge of Revs. David Best and Thomas Miller, then on Lancaster Circuit. It was located in Springfield, West Nantmeal township, and cost $800. In the year 1868 the present building was erected, under the pastoral charge of Revs. Joseph S. Lame and John Dyson, Joseph S. Lame preacher in charge for 1867, till the spring of 1868, and John Dyson till the spring of 1869. It was built on the same street as the old one, just opposite; cost, $10,000. The parsonage was built in 1879; valued at $1450. The name of the circuit in which Springfield is embraced has been changed six times, as follows:

Strasburg and Chester Circuit, Chester Circuit, Lancaster Circuit, Reading Circuit, Waynesburg Circuit, Springfield Circuit.

There is a cemetery connected with the church. The following itinerant ministers are buried in it:

Rev. William Hunter, who died in Coventry, Chester Co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1833, aged 79 years; Rev. William Hunter Bull, who died in Springfield, Chester Co., Pa., July 19, 1836, aged 29 years.

Also in the same cemetery the remains of Rev. George Hunter.

The following have entered the itinerant ministry from Springfield: Samuel W. Kurtz, John Dyson, Levi B. Hughes, Jacob S. Hughes, Coleman Hoffman, Isaac G. Fosnocht, John W. Wright, Jacob Slichter, E. L. Hughes, of the United Brethren Church. Springfield has had the following local preachers from their midst:

Jacob Jameson, Jonathan Bull, Alexander McGowen, George Hunter, W. H. Bull, Samuel Jones, Christian Arnold, L. B. Smith, John Smith, Caleb L. Hughes.

The following have been the pastors from the beginning:

Strasburg and Chester Circuit.—1798, William P. Chandler, Daniel Higby; 1799, William Colbert, Edward Larkins, James Herron, Robert Bonham (sup.). (Herron, though appointed, was not on the circuit; at the request of Joseph Jewell, he accompanied him to the work in Canada, with the consent of Bishop Asbury. My impression also that Robert Bonham, who was a supernumerary, was not on the circuit. He died in the month of June, 1800, in Baltimore, Md.) 1800, Stephen Timmons, Richard Sneath, Thomas Jones; 1801, William Hunter, S. Timmons, Robert McCoy; 1802, W. Hunter, John Bethel; 1803, Anning Owen, William Brandon; 1804, William Hunter, Joseph Osburn, Joseph Stephens; 1805, W. Hunter, David James, James Moore; 1806, John Walker, William Early; 1807, Daniel Ireland, Peter Beaver; 1808, Asa Smith, John Bethel, Thomas Miller. (The "Minutes" have William Finney as the third preacher. He failed to come, and Thomas Miller sent as a supply by the presiding elder.) 1809 (Lancaster), James Smith, Thomas Burch; 1810 (Chester), Richard Sneath, John Fox; 1811, R. Sneath, James Laws; 1812 (Lancaster), William Torbert, John Fernon;* 1813, R. Sneath, W. Torbert, and Joseph Samson. ("Minutes" have it Thomas Everard, sup., instead of Samson.) 1814, Asa Smith, James Mitchell, J. Samson; 1815, Thomas Miller, Phinehas Price; 1816, David Best, Thomas Miller; 1817, Robert Burch, John Woolson; 1818, R. Burch, Phinehas Price, W. Hunter (sup.); 1819, William Leonard, John Talley, W. Hunter (sup.); 1820, W. Hunter (sup.), John Woolson, William Ross; 1821, J. Woolson, Henry G. King; 1822, Henry Boehm, Joseph Holdick; 1823, H. Boehm, Wesley W. Wallace; 1824, Jacob Gruber, Thomas Miller, James Moore; 1825, Thomas Neal, George Wiltshire. (Springfield and Reading, William Hunter (sup.). 1826, Thomas Neal, Pharaoh A. Ogden. (Springfield, William Hunter (sup.). 1827, Samuel Grace, George G. Cookman; 1828, S. Grace, David Best, John Lednum; 1829 (Reading Circuit), David Best, Manlove Hazel, Joseph Carey (sup.); 1830 (Waynesburg Circuit), John Lednum, Daniel Fidler, Joseph Carey (sup.); 1831–32, George Woolley, Jacob Gruber; 1833, David Best, Richard W. Thomas; 1834, Thomas Miller, John Spear; 1835, William Torbert, Allen Jonn, D. Best (sup.), John S. Inskip; 1836 (Springfield), William Torbert, A. John, D. Best (sup.); 1837, John Edwards, Henry Sutton, D. Best (sup.); 1838, J. Edwards, H. Sutton, D. Best (sup.), John A. Watson; 1839–40, Jonas Bissey, Thomas Sumption; 1841, James Hand, William L. Gray; 1842, James B. Ayars, Arthur W. Milby; 1843, J. B. Ayars, Peter J. Cox; 1844, James Hand, George D. Bowen, J. A. Watson (sup.); 1845, Richard M. Greenbank, Samuel Pancoast; 1846, R. M. Greenbank, Henry B. Mauger; 1847, John Edwards, John Walsh; 1848, John Edwards, Samuel R. Gillingham; 1849–50, Enos R. Williams, John Cummins; 1851, Eliphalet Reed, Peter Hallowell, John Dyson (under presiding elder); 1852, Joseph Carlisle, Abraham Freed, John T. Gracey, E. Reed (sup.); 1853, A. Freed, Joseph Dare (under the presiding elder); 1854, Joshua H. Turner, Henry H. Bodine; 1855, J. H. Turner, Jerome Lindamuth; 1856, Lewis C. Pettit, William T.

* The "Minutes" have Lancaster and Lancastertown, James Saunders, James Mitchell, William Torbert; private record as I have given it.

Magee; 1857, L. C. Pettit, William Smith; 1858, Elijah Miller, William J. O'Neill (under the presiding elder); 1859, John Shields, John E. Elliott; 1860–61, Valentine Gray; 1862, John A. Watson; 1863, William M. Ridgway; 1864, W. M. Ridgway, James F. McClelland; 1865, Charles J. Little, T. E. Stevens (under the presiding elder); 1866, Joseph S. Lane, John T. Swindells (under the presiding elder); 1867, Joseph S. Lane, Thomas C. Pearson; 1868, John Dyson, John W. Knapp; 1869–70, John Dyson, William K. MacNeal (the latter under the presiding elder); 1871–73, Benjamin T. String; 1874–75, Adam L. Wilson; 1876, A. L. Wilson, James I. Boswell; 1877–78, Samuel Howell; 1879–81, Maris Graves.

The presiding elders from 1798 to 1881 have been:

Thomas Ware, Joseph Everett, Thomas Ware, Christopher Spry, William Colbert, Solomon Sharp, William P. Chandler, William Hunter, Henry Boehm, Robert R. Roberts, Daniel Hitt, James Bateman, Joseph Lybrand, William Thacher, Manning Force, Lawrence McCombs, John Potts, Solomon Higgins, James Smith, Levi Scott, Ignatius T. Cooper, Thomas J. Thompson, John D. Curtis, James Cunningham, T. J. Thompson, William L. Gray, Joseph Castle, William H. Elliott, William McCombs, Curtis F. Turner, George Cummins, Jacob Dickerson.

HOPEWELL

was originally known as Batten's meeting-house. From reliable data, a society in this locality prior to 1805. The second building occupied as a church was erected about 1823. In 1827, Rev. William Cooper traveled Chester Circuit; he writes,—

"The church was new; superseded another, which was a log church; Daniel Myers, local preacher; James Parker, exhorter."

In the records in 1828 appears the name of the church as Hopewell. The third church was built in 1842, during the pastorate of Revs. Allen John and George S. Quigley, who traveled Brandywine Circuit, of which Hopewell was an appointment. The present edifice was built in 1867, Rev. John C. Gregg being the pastor at the time. A burial-ground is connected with the church. The pastors from 1805 to 1881 as follows: From 1805 to 1829, see history of Grove M. E. Church; 1829 till 1840, an appointment on Waynesburg and Springfield Circuits, see history of Waynesburg M. E. Church; 1840 till 1857, see history of Coatesville M. E. Church; 1857 till 1880, see history of Hibernia M. E. Church; 1881, a charge by itself, John W. Geiger.

COATESVILLE.

In the winter of 1817 preaching was introduced into Coatesville by Rev. A. Hooke. Meeting was held in the school-house; opposition to its introduction. The class having been organized and meeting in the school-house, they received word "that a secret society could not meet in it." This was in the winter of 1818.

In the recording steward's book of Chester Circuit, under date of June 6, 1819, there is a record of $3.30 having been received from Coatesville. From the same record, it appears that money was received from Coatesville at each quarterly meeting until the one held in June, 1821, when "Coatesville" is crossed out, and "Washington" entered in its place. It is probable a society formed at Washington, and there being no place of meeting in Coatesville, the society or class which had met here was merged into Washington. During the year 1824, Revs. Jacob Gruber and Thomas Miller traveled Lancaster Circuit, and preached at the house of Obadiah Robinson, on the farm of the late Joseph Long, adjoining the borough on the northwest, and here a class of eight persons was formed, with O. Robinson as leader, which position he filled acceptably for a number of years. O. Robinson afterwards moved to the old stone house on Mount Airy farm, north of Kenworthy's factory, and here for several years prayer and class-meetings were held, a part of the time O. Robinson and wife being the only members in the neighborhood.* During the summer of 1830 a camp-meeting was held at Friendship, in Highland township, and a number of residents of what is now known as Rock Run were converted, and afterwards joined the church. During the following autumn or winter an old school-house with a clay floor, since converted into a dwelling-house, and still standing between the road and Greenwood's race, below the heart of the dam, was secured, and preaching services were held every alternate Saturday night, and here the class met. The society increased in numbers, and meetings were occasionally held in what was then known as the Union meeting-house, now occupied as the Presbyterian church. During the year 1839, the school-house becoming too small, the building which had been used as a blacksmith-shop, and afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, was secured. This building was popularly known as the "turtle-shell," and was occupied as a church until May, 1845, when the first Methodist church within the present limits of Coatesville borough was dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. William Urie. The church stood on the lot at the northeast corner of Main and Church Streets, the lots for the church and burying-ground being donated by James Yearsley, a minister of the Society of Friends. In 1856 a new church was built.

Preachers.—I have no reliable data who were the preachers prior to 1840. Assuming this to be one of the appointments on Brandywine Circuit, the following are the preachers from 1840 to 1856:

1840, David E. Gardner, Charles Wilson; 1841, Henry Sutton, Wesley Henderson; 1842, Allen John, George S. Quigley; 1843, A. John, Henry S. Atmore; 1844, James Harmer, George W. Lybrand; 1845, J. Harmer, Stearns Patterson; 1846, John Bayne, William Robb; 1847, John Bayne, Jacob Dickerson; 1848, Joseph Carlisle; 1849, Joseph Carlisle, Joseph S. Cook; 1850, Henry Sanderson, Joseph S. Cook; 1851, H. Sanderson, T. B. Miller; 1852, John Shields, Abel Howard; 1853, J. Shields, James N. King; 1854, George W. Lybrand, E. S. Wells (six months), Edward T. Kenney (six months); 1855, G. W. Lybrand, E. T. Kenney; 1856, T. S. Thomas, A. M Wiggins; 1857, Coatesville made a station. The pastors from 1857 till 1881 as follows: 1857, T. S. Thomas; 1858–59, William J. Paxson; 1860–61, William Rink; 1862, Isaac R. Merrill; 1863–64, Sylvester N. Chew; 1865, Wilmer Coffman; 1866–68, William S. Pugh; 1869, Wesley C. Johnson; 1870–72, John E. Kessler; 1873–75, Silas B. Best; 1876, Reuben Owen; 1877–79, Charles C. McLean; 1880–81, Samuel W. Gehrett.

ANDREWS'.

It seems probable that Methodism was introduced into that locality by the Revs. Thomas Miller and Eliphalet Reed. In 1828, T. Miller and E. Reed traveled Chester Circuit; meetings held at first at Henry Andrews' house, afterwards in a school-house near Andrews'. Prior to this Rev. Joseph Holdich, who traveled Lancaster Circuit in

* From the spring of 1827 till the spring of 1828 Chester Circuit was traveled by Rev. William Cooper as junior preacher. He preached in the village of Coatesville, in a school-house; put up with Adley McGill, nephew of Adley McGill, father-in-law of Rev. A. Hooke.

1822, and Rev. Thomas McCanoll, who entered the Philadelphia Conference in 1829, preached in the house of Jacob Gibson, before Miller and Reed came into this field of labor. Andrews, prior to or about the time of the preaching of Miller and Reed, was converted, his house made a preaching-place, and a class formed. In 1831 the meeting-house was built. A lot of one acre was given by Henry Andrews on one corner of his farm to build the church on, for which no deed was given until July 20, 1833. The church was sold in 1856 to James Smith, and made into a dwelling-house. The graveyard was reserved, and is still used as a burying-place. The pastors from 1831 till 1856 are as follows:

1831 (Strasburg and Columbia Circuit), Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, R. W. Thomas; 1832, T. Miller, E. Reed, John Edwards, Robert E. Morrison (five months); 1833 (Soudersburg Circuit), T. Miller, W. Ryder; 1834, John Ledrum, R. E. Morrison, Thomas Sumption (part of the year); 1835, John Lednum, John Edwards; 1836, John Edwards, John A. Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838, Enos R. Williams, John A. Boyle; 1839, E. R. Williams, Amos Griner; 1840, Samuel Grace, Thomas S. Johnson; 1841, S. Grace, John D. Long, D. Best (sup.); 1842, Gasway Oram, John C. Owens; 1843, G. Oram, G. D. Carrow; 1844, William K. Goentner, David Titus; 1845, W. K. Goentner, Henry Sanderson; 1846, Allen John, John A. Whitaker; 1847, Allen John; 1848, James Harmer, Allen John (sup.); 1849, John Bayne, Geo. W. Brindle; 1850, J. Bayne, John Thompson; 1851, William L. Gray, John J. Jones; 1852, Samuel G. Hare, Francis B. Harvey; 1853, J. G. Hare, John O'Neill; 1854, Thomas Newman, James L. Killgore; 1855, Thomas Newman, Abel Howard; 1856, John B. Dennison.

ELK RIDGE (EAST NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP).

Methodism was introduced into the locality in 1825, and in that year a class-meeting was held in the house of Abraham Buckalew. The church was finished in 1832. Its cost was $1300. A graveyard attached to the church.

Preachers.—1830 (connected with Port Deposit Circuit), George Woolley, William Bloomer; 1831, Thomas McCarroll, Robert E. Kemp; 1832, Thomas McCarroll, J. B. Hagany; 1833, Jacob Gruber, John Spear; 1834, Levi Storks, Edward Kennard. John Goforth was supernumerary on the circuit from 1830–34, George Woolley for 1833. 1835 (with Northeast Circuit), P. E. Coombe, C. J. Crouch, G. Woolley (sup.); 1836 (with West Nottingham), W. Ryder, C. J. Crouch; 1837–38 (Nottingham), Samuel Grace, John S. Inskip; 1839, W. Torbert, M. D. Kurtz; 1840, W. Torbert, Charles Schock. Geo. Woolley (sup.) on the circuit from 1836 to 1840. 1841, William C. Thomas, H. S. Atmore; 1842, Edward Kennard, James M. McCarter; 1843, George Barton, D. L. Patterson. Thomas Miller (sup.) for 1842–43. 1844, G. Barton, Abraham Freed; 1845, Eliphalet Reed, Henry B. Mauger; 1846, Leeds K. Berridge, Thomas Miller; 1847, John D. Long, J. A. Whitaker. Whitaker changed to the Grove Circuit, and William Major sent by the presiding elder to fill his place. 1848, C. Shock, W. Robb; 1849, C. Schock; 1850, Jonas Bissey; 1851 (Oxford Circuit), Jonas Bissey, John Thompson. The death of J. Bissey led to John Thompson being placed in charge, and F. B. Harvey to assist. 1852, John F. Boone, Reuben Owen; 1853, John Cummins, A. Howard; 1854, John Cummins, John Dyson; 1855, John Edwards; 1856, T. B. Miller, E. T. Kenney; 1857, T. B. Miller, H. H. Bodine; 1858, John B. Dennison, John France. "Minutes" have John France. After Conference, France was sent to Brandywine village; N. B. Durell supplied his place. 1859, J. B. Dennison, T. F. Plummer; 1860–61 (New London and Elk Ridge), John France; 1862, Henry S. Thompson; 1863, C. J. Crouch; 1864, G. L. Schaffer; 1865, H. H. Bodine; 1866–67, W. P. Howell; 1868 (Oxford made a separate charge, and the remaining appointments added to New London and Elk Ridge, making a circuit), H. B. Mauger, Levi B. Hoffman; 1869–70, John C. Gregg, J. C. Wood; 1871, John Shields, Robert C. Wood, F. B. Harvey. A change was made: R. C. Wood sent to Kennet Square, and Thomas M. Jackson changed from Safe Harbor to New London. 1872, J. Shields, F. B. Harvey, A. H. Maryott; 1873, John Shields; 1874–75, George W. Lybrand; 1876–77, Thomas Montgomery; 1878–79, Matthias Barnhill; 1880–81, Alden W. Quimby.

FLINT HILL (FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP).

The first church was built prior to 1829. The early class-meetings were held in Daugherty's paper-mill, and the first class-leader was Joseph Jones. The church was destroyed by fire in 1850, and was rebuilt in 1861, at a cost of about $2000. A graveyard attached. Since 1869 it has formed part of New London Circuit. For pastors see history of New London M. E. Church.

MARSHALLTON (WEST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP).

Rev. Alban Hooke, a local preacher, belonging to the society then called Batten's, now Hopewell, was the first Methodist preacher in this locality. He had three appointments in this neighborhood, viz.: Moses P. Hiddleson's barn, in a pine grove on Isaac Carpenter's property, and in a chestnut grove on the bank immediately west of Maris Woodward's dwelling. Subsequently two other local preachers associated with him in this work,—the Revs. Adley Magill and John Miles. The first preaching-place in Marshallton was an old wheelwright-shop on Dr. Parish's lot, and there the first class was formed (as near as can be gathered) in 1828. Report says that both local and itinerant ministers preached occasionally in Joseph Burton's house. Also the Rev. William Hodgson preached occasionally in the dwelling-house of Daniel Davis, located near the Bradford Friends' meeting-house. The church was built in 1829. There is a graveyard attached to the church. Preachers: the supply came from West Chester. In 1827 West Chester became a separate charge, taken from Chester Circuit. 1830, appears in the appointments West Chester and Marshallton. This arrangement continued till 1841. For list of pastors see history of West Chester. In 1841 united with Brandywine Circuit.

Pastors.—1841, Henry Sutton, Wesley Henderson; 1842, Allen John, George S. Quigley; 1843, A. John, H. S. Atmore; 1844, James Harmer, George W. Lybrand; 1845, J. Harmer, Stearns Patterson; 1846, John Bayne, William Robb; 1847, John Bayne, Jacob Dickerson; 1848, Joseph Carlisle; 1849, Joseph Carlisle, Joseph S. Cook; 1850, Henry Sanderson, Joseph S. Cook; 1851, Henry Sanderson, T. B. Miller; 1852, John Shields, Abel Howard; 1853, J. Shields, James N. King; 1854, G. W. Lybrand, E. S. Wells (six months), E. T. Kenney (six months); 1855, G. W. Lybrand, Edward T. Kenney; 1856, T. Snowdon Thomas, Alexander M. Wiggins; 1857, John Cummins, John France; 1858, John Edwards, J. O. Sypherd; 1859, was made a station; 1859–60, Joseph Smith; 1861, Marshallton, Unionville, Laurel, and Washington, Joseph Cook; 1862–63, with Unionville and Kennet Square, S. W. Kurtz; 1864, William H. Fries; 1865, Alfred A. Fisher; 1866, John Edwards; 1867–69, a station (the last year Hamorton with it), Jeremiah Pasterfield; 1870–71, Marshallton and Hamorton, Edward Townsend; 1872–73, Marshallton Circuit, including also Washington and Laurel, Frederick Illman; 1874–75, Thomas Montgomery; 1876–77, John O'Neil; 1878–79, William W. Wisegarver; 1880–81, John T. Gray.

WAYNESBURG (HONEYBROOK TOWNSHIP).

The church, finely located, valued at $12,000; a parsonage, valued at $3850; a graveyard connected with the church. The first class consisted of ten members. The old church was built in 1824, during the pastorate of Revs. Jacob Gruber, Thomas Miller, and James Moore, the preachers on the Lancaster Circuit, which reached from

RESIDENCE OF **WILLIAM PUGH** EAST NOTTINGHAM, CHESTER CO. PA.

"SYCAMORE GRANGE."
RESIDENCE OF PHEBE S. HOBSON, NEW GARDEN.

RESIDENCE OF REV. SAMUEL DICKEY, OXFORD.

Lancaster on the west, and extended to Phœnixville on the east, and included Reading. A church was built at Cambridge, perhaps prior to the one at Waynesburg. The old church was superseded by the present church in 1843. Rev. Matthew Sorin preached the dedication sermon.*

The preachers since 1830 have been:

1831–32, George Woolley, Jacob Gruber; 1833, David Best, Richard W. Thomas; 1834, Thomas Miller, John Spear; 1835, William Torbert, Allen John, D. Best (sup.); 1836 (name of the circuit changed to Springfield), W. Torbert, A. John, D. Best (sup.); 1837, John Edwards, Henry Sutton, D. Best (sup.); 1838, John Edwards, Henry Sutton, John A. Watson, D. Best, (sup); 1839–40, Jonas Bissey, Thomas Sumption; 1841, James Hand, William L. Gray; 1842, James B. Ayars, Arthur W. Milby; 1843, James B. Ayars, Peter J. Cox; 1844, James Hand, George D. Bowen, J. A. Watson, sup.; 1845, Richard M. Greenbank, Samuel Pancoast; 1846, R. M. Greenbank, Henry B. Mauger; 1847, John Edwards, John Walsh; 1848, J. Edwards, Samuel R. Gillingham; 1849–50, Enos R. Williams, John Cummins; 1851, Elphalet Reed, Peter Hallowell; 1852, Joseph Carlisle, Abraham K. Freed, John T. Gracey, E. Reed (sup.); 1853 (the circuit divided, and part called Waynesburg), Joseph Carlisle, A. Longacre; 1854, S. G. Hare, one to be supplied; 1855, Samuel G. Hare, Nehemiah W. Bennum; 1856, William H. Burrell, Levi B. Hughes; 1857, W. H. Burrell, one to be supplied; 1858, John F. Meredith, Charles W. Ayars; 1859, John F. Meredith; 1860–61, John J. Jones; 1862–63, James Y. Ashton; 1864, E. I. D. Pepper; 1865, John Allen; 1866, George Cummins; 1867–69, Samuel W. Kurtz; 1870, John J. Pearce; 1871–72, Andrew Cather; 1873–74, Jacob M. Hinson; 1875–77, George Heacock; 1878–80, George W. F. Graff; 1881, Henry R. Calloway.

VALLEY FORGE.

In 1831 the itinerant preachers made their appearance in Valley Forge. Brothers Gruber and Woolley preached occasionally in an old red-colored frame school-house which stood on the west bank of the creek, and close to the gun-factory. It bore the significant cognomen of "synagogue," perhaps bestowed in derision of the Methodists.

The church building was begun about the year 1833. When it was almost finished it was struck by a fierce wind, which carried off the roof, compelling the faithful few to hold their meetings in the basement, and it was not until the year 1837 that the present structure was really completed. Brother Quay, who had been a member of the Salem Church, in the valley, was the first class-leader we know of in Valley Forge; this was about the year 1833. He was succeeded by Brother N. Jones, who is still associated with the class as assistant leader. Among its first members were Brothers Moon and Stanley, both local preachers; also William and John Montgomery, James Cane, and John McCollom; these, with their friends, all came from Ireland, and the society was in a very prosperous condition. There were also Mrs. Bond, Nathan Jones, Thomas and Hannah Ogden, with Mrs. Miller. The survivors are Nathan Jones, Hannah Ogden, and Mrs. Miller. The history of the society from its commencement until now has been varied. It has had its triumphs and defeats, though never driven off the field. Mrs. Hannah Ogden informed me that when Phœnixville was in charge of Rev. David Shields, over forty years ago, they had very lively meetings in Valley Forge, which resulted in a glorious revival. At that time Rev. David Shields, or one of his two brothers, John or Richard, local preachers, were quite regular in their attendance here as preachers. Rev. George Haycock is the last Conference preacher stationed at Phœnixville who came to the Valley Forge; this was just before the Rev. C. I. Thompson took charge of it. However, it was well supplied with local preachers. Of those brethren, who stood deservedly high in the estimation of the people, we would make honorable mention of Brothers Montgomery and Reigner, both of whom have gone to their rest. Six years ago Rev. Robert A. McIlwain was appointed to assist Rev. Charles I. Thompson as junior preacher; one year after, Rev. L. Taylor Dugan; then Rev. Joseph H. Boyd, who stayed two years; Rev. William Powick, one year; and then Rev. John Bell, now in his second year.

At the beginning this church was an appointment on the old Waynesburg Circuit. Then it was that Revs. Jacob Gruber and George Woolley made their semi-monthly visits. In 1833 with Chester Circuit; in 1834 with Radnor Circuit. In 1843 it became a part of the old Grove Circuit; in 1853 with the Phœnixville Circuit; in 1859 made a separate charge, and Valley Forge formed an adjunct to it.

Pastors.—1831–32 (Waynesburg Circuit), George Woolley, Jacob Gruber; from 1833–59, see history of Grove and Salem M. E. Churches; from 1859–71, see history of Phœnixville M. E. Church; from 1871, a separate charge. For supply see this history.

For this sketch I am indebted to Rev. John Bell, the present pastor (1881).

GOOD-WILL.

The church has always been so called, and is said to derive its name from the Good Will school-house, on the same ground. The school-house was built through the *good-will* of the people: each person contributed something towards its erection. Others say that Thomas Millard, the man who donated the ground, had a dream, and in it heard the passage, "On earth peace, *good-will* towards men."†

The church is situated on the Good-Will road, in West Nantmeal township. Methodism was introduced into this locality some time previous to 1832. It is uncertain whether the first class was held at Samuel Packingham's residence or the Good-Will school-house. I believe they went from the school-house to the church, and that the residence was the first place. The church was built in 1832, and cost about $1600. Remodeled in 1877, it is now valued at $3000. There is a burying-ground attached to the church. Rev. George Woolley was here at the time of organization. This would fix the date in 1831 or 1832, when George Woolley and Jacob Gruber traveled Waynesburg Circuit.

The pastors from that date till 1881: See history of Waynesburg M. E. Church from 1831–53; from 1853–71 (with Springfield Circuit), see history of Springfield M. E. Church; 1871–77 (associated with Springfield (or Glen Moore); 1871–72, William K. Macneal; 1873–75, Maris Graves; 1876, David M. Gordon; 1877, William W. Wiegarver; in 1878, a charge by itself; 1878–80, George Mack; 1881, William Redheffer.

* Rev. M. Sorin, D.D., died in Pueblo, Col., Aug. 11, 1879, aged seventy-seven years, eleven months, and four days. His remains are interred in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

† Rev. Thomas Millard was "admitted on trial" in the Philadelphia Conference in 1829. He located in 1837.

SALEM.

We date this society from 1833. The leading man was John Sloan, at whose house was preaching till the church was built. The stewards' book of Chester Circuit reports the first money received for the support of ministers, under the date of Aug. 8, 1833, $6. A new church was built in 1874, dedicated May 1, 1875; cost, $6000. A graveyard is connected with the church.

List of Pastors.—1833 (on Chester Circuit), James B. Ayars, Robert E. Morrison, John Edwards, John Talley (sup). In 1834 a new circuit was formed, called Radnor, which embraced Salem. In 1834, David Best, Richard W. Thomas; 1835, R. W. Thomas, John Perry; 1836, William Cooper, Jesse Ford; 1837, W. Cooper, James Hand; 1838, James B. Ayars, Charles W. Jackson; 1839, J. B. Ayars, Fredcrick Gram; 1840, Henry G. King, James Neill; 1841, H. G. King, Levin M. Prettyman; 1842, George Lacey, Christopher J. Crouch. In 1843 Grove Circuit was formed from Radnor, Salem in the former. In 1843, Thomas Sumption, Thomas C. Murphey; 1844, T. Sumption, James R. Anderson; 1845, David Dailey, John W. Mecaskey; 1846, D. Dailey, George W. Lybrand. In 1847 the annual "Minutes" have John Lednum, one to be supplied.

A charge was made in June, after Conference, and Henry S. Atmore was changed from Chatham to Salem, with T. Addison Whitaker as junior preacher.

In 1848, H. S. Atmore associated with him the local preachers and exhorters; 1849, James Harmer, Stearns Patterson; 1850, James Harmer, William C. Robinson, the latter appointed by the presiding elder. Harmer died Sept. 8, 1850, and W. C. Robinson was placed in charge, assisted by the local preachers and exhorters. In 1851, Joseph H. Wythes, John H. Boyd; 1852, J. H. Wythes, John J. Jones; 1853 (Salem associated with Phœnixville, etc., called Phœnixville), Christopher J. Crouch, John F. Meredith; 1854, C. J. Crouch; 1855, Samuel R. Gillingham, Wesley Reynolds; 1856, S. R. Gillingham, Charles W. Ayars; 1857, John Shields, Horace A. Cleveland; 1858, John Shields, George D. Mills; 1859–60 (called Salem, associated with Charlestown, etc.), Lewis C. Pettit; 1861–62, John O'Neill; 1863–64, James Hand; 1865, John Edwards; 1866–67, William Hammond; 1868–69, Thomas Sumption; 1870–71, Daniel L. Patterson; 1872–73, William T. Magee; 1874–76 (Chester Valley Mission), Ravel Smith; 1877, Samuel W. Smith (Andrew Cather filled out unexpired year of S. W. Smith); 1878 (Salem), William H. Aspril; 1879–80, Ephraim Potts; 1881, Andrew J. Amthon.

DOWNINGTOWN.

In 1824 there was preaching at the house of William Wiggins, who was the first member of the church in the place. Part of the time, prior to the building of the church, they worshiped in the wheelwright-shop which stands below the toll-gate, and was owned by John Garey. Shepherd Ayres sometimes had the class to meet at his house at the toll-gate, below the town. The first class-leader was S. Ayres. In 1833 the first M. E. church was built on the lot purchased of Thomas Webster. It was of stone, built by contract with Richard Webster; size, 32 by 40 feet; cost, $648. The first board of trustees were Shepherd Ayres, Isaac Pauling, Benjamin McDaniel, Wm. Few, Jr., Wm. Wiggins, Wm. Lent, and Jacob Zook. Nov. 17, 1833, it was dedicated by Revs. James B. Ayars and Robert E. Morrison. They were the preachers on the circuit (Chester), of which Downingtown was one of the appointments. There were at that time 25 members. June 28, 1835, the first Sabbath-school was organized, with S. Ayres as superintendent, and most of the time he was the only teacher. In May, 1860, the board of trustees resolved to build a new church, the old one having become too small. They sold the old lot, and purchased another on the opposite side of the street. The church was finished and dedicated in 1868. In its early history, Isaac Pauling, a very acceptable local preacher, and S. Ayers helped to lay the foundation of Methodism in Downingtown. The charge was first connected with Chester Circuit, afterwards with Radnor, Brandywine, and Grove Circuits, after which it became a station.

The pastors from 1824, as follows: From 1824 till 1840, see history of Grove M. E. Church: from 1840 till 1853 (a part of Brandywine Circuit), see history of Coatesville M. E. Church; 1853 till 1867, see history of Grove M. E. Church; from 1867 till 1881, a separate charge. Pastors: 1867–69, David W. Gordon; 1870–71, William W. McMichael; 1872–74, Geo. T. Hurlock; 1875–77, Geo. S. Broadbent; 1878–80, John Stringer; 1881, Geo. G. Rakestraw.

SADSBURYVILLE—VILLAGE OF SADSBURY.

In 1833 or 1834 the church was built. A committee to estimate the expense of "building a meeting-house" was appointed by the Quarterly Meeting Conference, held at Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1832. Committee, Charles Saxton, John Adams, and Richard Nichols. It was connected with Strasburg and Columbia Circuit.

Preachers.—1832, Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, John Edwards; 1833 (Soudersburg Circuit), Thomas A. Miller, William Ryder; 1834, John Lednum, Robert E. Morrison, Thomas Sumption (part of the year); 1835, J. Lednum, John Edwards; 1836, J. Edwards, John Augustus Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838, Enos R. Williams; 1839, E. R. Williams, D. Best (sup.); 1840, Samuel Grace, Thomas S. Johnson, David Best (sup.); 1841, Samuel Grace, John D. Long, D. Best (sup.); 1842, Gasway Oram, John C. Owens; 1843, G. Oram, G. D. Carrow; 1844, William K. Goentner, David Titus; 1845, W. K. Goentner, Henry Sanderson; 1846, Allen John, J. Addison Whitaker; 1847, Allen John; 1848, James Harmer, Allen John (sup.); 1849 (Cochranville Circuit), John Bayne; 1850, John Bayne, John Thompson; 1851, William L. Gray, John J. Jones; 1852, Samuel G. Hare, Francis B. Harvey; 1853, S. G. Hare, John O'Neill; 1854 (with Brandywine Circuit), Geo. W. Lybrand, E. S. Wells (six months), Edward T. Kenney (six months); 1855, G. W. Lybrand, E. T. Kenney; 1856, T. Snowden Thomas, A. M. Wiggins; from 1857 to 1880, connected with Coatesville station. (For pastors see history of Coatesville M. E. Church.) 1881, with Hibernia and Thorndale, Stephen O. Garrison.

UNIONVILLE (EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP).

As early as 1774 a place for preaching was at Thomas Preston's, in or near Unionville; after some years this ceased, but in later years it was revived, and a church built at Unionville.* Rev. Alban Hooke was the father of Methodism through all this neighborhood. He resided for several years in Londongrove township; while a resident in that locality he had preaching, as well as a class, at his

* From Rev. A. Hooke, deceased, I gathered that preaching by the Methodists was introduced into this neighborhood by Thomas Rankin, one of Mr. Wesley's early preachers, who came to this country June 1, 1773, and returned to England in 1778, arriving at the Cove of Cork, Ireland, on the 15th of April. The place of meeting was Thomas Preston's, a shoemaker, who lived on the farm owned in 1822 by John Edwards, located three miles southwest of Unionville. In 1826 the walls of the basement of the tenant-house were still standing. This was the house in which Preston lived. He is buried in the Episcopal Church graveyard, near the Friends' meeting-house, in West Marlborough township. Rev. William Colbert preached there in 1797, when he traveled Chester Circuit. In 1822 preaching was resumed at Pyle's school-house, one mile west of Unionville. In 1826 the preaching moved to Unionville. In 1839, when the Rev. E. R. Williams was on the Soudersburg Circuit, the church was built. A singular fact that A. Hooke, after they had resumed preaching, met with Joseph Preston, son of Thomas Preston. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Since 1822 Methodism has had an existence in Unionville.

house. In 1827, Rev. William Cooper preached and led a class at his residence, being one of the appointments on Chester Circuit.

The recording steward's book of Chester Circuit, under the date of Feb. 28, 1819, reports $1.75 as received from the class led by him. Living within three or four miles of Unionville, he visited it and preached, forming also a class, which became the nucleus of a church. As near as I can ascertain, the class or society was organized in 1835. The appointment was embraced in the Soudersburg Circuit. The first class was formed by Rev. Alban Hooke, of which he was temporary leader, then Lewis Taylor as regular leader. Among the first members were Lewis Taylor and wife, Ann Harvey, Mifflin, Elihu, and Elizabeth Bayley, George Hall, Emeline Allen, Ann Clayton, Rebecca Emmett. The class was formed in the old tavern, in an upper room. The old tavern is still standing, and was built by George Jackson, one of the first settlers. Rev. John Lednum, who traveled here 1835–36, had quite a revival, and preached in the summer-time in Preston's woods, between the State and Doe Run roads. Rev. John Edwards, stationed here in 1835, at that time held occasionally class- and prayer-meetings in the house of Lewis Taylor. After the academy was built they rented the old log school-house (still standing), and meetings were held there until they removed to the new church. The ground for the site of the church was bought of Hays Jackson for $40. Mifflin Bayley gave $30; George Hall and Ann Harvey $5 each. The church, built by subscription, was commenced in 1839, and completed in 1840. William Gause, the contractor, received $500; the membership helped to get out the lumber; George Hall gave the glass, and did the painting and glazing. The Bible used in the church was presented by Rev. Enos R. Williams. In 1841, during the pastorate of Revs. Henry Sutton and Wesley Henderson, a revival took place which added many valuable members, several of whom are still living.

Pastors.—From 1835 to 1840, an appointment on Soudersburg Circuit; 1835, John Lednum, John Edwards; 1836, John Edwards, John A. Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838, Enos R. Williams, John A. Boyle; 1839, E. R. Williams, Amos Griner, D. Best (sup.); 1840 (Brandywine Circuit), David E. Gardner. For pastors from 1840 to 1858, see history of Marshallton M. E. Church. 1859 (Kennet Square), Lewis Chambers; 1860, no record; 1861 (Marshallton and Unionville), Joseph Cook; 1862–63 (with Marshallton and Kennet Square), Samuel W. Kurtz; 1864, William H. Fries; 1865, Alfred A. Fisher; 1866, John Edwards; 1867 (Kennet Square and Unionville), John Edwards; 1868, no record; 1869–70 (with Chatham and Kennet Square), Francis B. Harvey, William W. Barlow; 1871 (with Kennet Square), Robert C. Wood; 1872, George Alcorn; 1873, A. L. Hood; 1874, E. C. Yerkes; 1875, Edward I. McKeever; 1876–77, Elim Kirk; 1878, W. K. Galloway; 1879, W. F. Sheppard; 1880, S. T. Horner. The last few years only preaching occasionally, and supplied from Kennet Square Circuit.

At present the church is closed, there being no society remaining.

HIBERNIA.

A church was built at this appointment in the year 1840 or 1841, Rev. Alban Hooke the leading man in the enterprise.

Pastors.—From 1840 to 1857, see history of Coatesville M. E. Church; from 1857 to 1860, part of Brandywine Circuit; 1857, John Cummins, John France; 1858, John Edwards; 1859, John B. Quigg; 1860–61 (Guthrieville Circuit), Thomas Newman; 1862–63, Nehemiah W. Bennum; 1864, John C. Gregg; 1865, James Carroll; 1866, Alfred A. Fisher; 1867–68, John C. Gregg; 1869, Wilmer Coffman; 1870, W. Coffman, George A. Wolfe; 1871, W. Coffman; 1872–74, Wesley C. Johnson; 1875, Edward Townsend; 1876–77, Henry F. Isett; 1878–80, Israel M. Gable; 1881 (Hibernia and Thorndale), Stephen O. Garrison.

CHARLESTOWN.

Methodism was introduced into Charlestown (known as Hard Scrabble at that time) by Rev. David Best, about 1830. The first members were

William Umblebee, local preacher and first class-leader, Mary Umblebee, Mary Williams and two daughters, Mary and Rachel, Daniel and Margaret Coffman, Silas Gordon and wife, Joseph and Elizabeth Snyder, Sarah Black, Eliza, Isabella, and Mary Snyder, Eliza Funderwhite, John and Anna Funderwhite, Joseph and Elizabeth Devo, Samuel and Rosanna Coffman, John W. McCurdy and Magdalene his wife, David B. Patrick.

The class met and preaching held in William Umblebee's house, in Charlestown. The church was built in 1840. It cost $1200. It has a graveyard connected with it. Two ministers have gone forth from this church, the Rev. William Major and Rev. Wilmer Coffman.

For pastors see history of the Grove M. E. Church from 1830 to 1852; from 1853 to 1858, see history of Phœnixville, etc.; from 1859 to 1873, with Salem; 1859–60, Lewis C. Pettit; 1861–62, John O'Neill; 1863–64, James Hand; 1865, John Edwards; 1866–67, William Hammond; 1868–69, Thomas Sumption; 1870–71, Daniel L. Patterson; 1872–73, William T. Magee; 1874 (a station, called Charlestown), W. T. Magee; 1875, George A. Wolfe; 1876–77, John D. Fox; 1878, John O'Neill; 1879–80, Richard Kaines; 1881, Frederick M. Brady.

TEMPLE (NORTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP).

In 1840, Rev. James Harmer, preacher in charge of Pottstown Circuit, organized a class. Rev. Daniel Crocket was the leader, and preaching was at his house as opportunity afforded. In 1843 the interest had so grown that, with some work, a plank and slab house (commonly called the slab shanty) was built on the present site of the Temple M. E. Church, by Rev. James Flannery, preacher in charge. This was in 1842. After that it became a regular appointment on the Pottstown Circuit. In 1844, Revs. Peter J. Cox and David R. Thomas, the pastors, succeeded in building a stone church 30 by 40 feet, calling it the Temple. In 1859 the Birdsboro' Circuit was formed, and included Temple; it remained in that connection till 1859.

Pastors.—1840–41, James Harmer; 1842, James Flannery, Henry B. Manger; 1843, J. Flannery, D. Titus; 1844, Peter J. Cox, David R. Thomas. For list from 1844 to 1859, see history of Bethel M. E. Church. 1859, on the Birdsboro' Circuit, John O'Neill, Sylvester N. Chew; 1860, John O'Neill, Silas B. Best; 1861, Jerome Lindemuth, Samuel T. Kemble; 1862, J. Lindemuth; 1863, Valentine Gray, Samuel Lucas; 1864, V. Gray; 1865–66, Thomas Sumption, George S. Conoway; 1867, T. Sumption, John T. Swindells; 1868, William M. Dalrymple, Thomas C. Pearson; 1869, John Shields. In 1870 Temple became a separate charge; associated with Douglassville, in Berks Co., John A. Cooper as pastor; he was returned in 1871. 1872, John Edwards; 1873–74, Joseph J. Sleeper. During 1874 the "Temple church" was rebuilt—size, 37 by 55 feet, with end gallery and two class-rooms—at a cost of $2300. Dedicated Oct. 11, 1874. Revs. T. A. Fernley and Peter J. Cox conducted the dedication services. 1875–77, Hiram U. Sebring; 1878–80, George W. Lybrand; 1881, J. Bamford.

There is a graveyard connected with the church.

WASHINGTON.

The society worshiped originally in the Washington school-house, an old building, located in the woods south-

east of the position of the present church building, where the first class was organized. As early as 1819 a Methodist meeting was held there, at which Rev. Alban Hooke preached.* In the recording steward's book of Chester Circuit we find, under the date of June 9, 1821, a record of money received for the support of the ministers,—$6.80. From this gather a society then in existence. The present church building was erected in 1841, during the pastorate of Revs. Henry Sutton and Wesley Henderson, at a cost of $400. It was repaired during the pastorate of Rev. John C. Gregg, in 1867 or 1868.

List of Pastors.—From 1821 to 1832 (with Chester Circuit), see history of Grove M. E. Church; 1832 (with Strasburg and Columbia Circuits), Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, John Edwards, Robert E. Morrison (for four months and four weeks); 1833 (Soudersburg Circuit), Thomas Miller, William Ryder; 1834, John Lednum, Robert E. Morrison, Thomas Sumption (part of the year); 1835, J. Lednum, John Edwards; 1836, J. Edwards, John A. Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838, Enos R. Williams, John A. Boyle; 1839, E. R. Williams, Amos Griner; 1840, Brandywine Circuit; from 1840 to 1881, see history of Laurel M. E. Church.

BETHEL (SOUTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP)

was erected in the year 1844, and was connected with the Pottstown Circuit, Rev. Peter J. Cox pastor. Methodist services had been held in a school-house in the neighborhood several years prior to this time, and when the church was dedicated the society numbered about 20 persons. The ground on which the church stands was given by Edward Brownback, Sr.

Among the first members were Edward Brownback, Jr., Henry Prizer, John Peterman, Mark Delwa, Samuel Davis. At the Conference of 1875 Bethel was associated with Temple and St. James' (Cedarville) Churches, and made a separate charge.

Pastors in connection with Pottstown Circuit: 1844, Peter J. Cox, David R. Thomas; 1845, P. J. Cox, John Shields, John A. Watson, (sup.); 1846, John W. Arthur; 1847, J. W. Arthur, William Bishop, J. A. Watson (sup.), W. Bishop did not fill the appointment; 1848, John C. Thomas, John A. Watson (sup.); 1849, John C. Thomas, James E. Meredith, J. A. Watson (sup.); 1850, George R. Crooks, J. A. Watson (sup.); 1851, Allen John, Joshua H. Turner; 1852, James Hand, Levi B. Beckley; 1853, J. Hand, William E. Manlove; 1854, Abraham Freed, John F. Meredith; 1855, A. Freed, Noble Frame; 1856, John Edwards; 1857, J. Edwards, William T. Magee; 1858, Daniel L. Patterson, Lewis C. Pettit; 1859, Daniel L. Patterson, John Brandreth, John A. Watson (sup.); 1860, John B. Dennison, Isaac Mast, J. A. Waston (sup.); 1861, J. B. Dennison, J. A. Watson; 1862, Valentine Gray, Lorenzo D. McClintock; 1863, Joseph Aspril, D. W. Gordon; 1864, Samuel G. Hare, Samuel H. Reisner; 1865, S. G. Hare; 1866, John Allen, Adam L. Wilson; 1867 (Coventryville), John Allen; 1868–69 (Springville and Bethel), J. P. Miller; 1870–71, Richard Turner; 1872–73, John H. Wood; 1872 (New Bethel a station), John Raymond; 1875–77, Hiram U. Sebring; 1878–80, Geo. W. Lybrand; 1881, J. Bamford.

A graveyard is connected with the church.

SPRING CITY (EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP).

Rev. Peter J. Cox was one of the first Methodist preachers in this locality,—probable date, 1844 or 1845. The first meetings were held in what was known as the "Lyceum Building," on the Main Street. The first church was built as a union church in 1846, and bought by the Methodists in 1848. It cost $1120. The present church was commenced and basement completed in 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. John H. Wood. Main audience-room completed during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph B. Graff, in 1880. Cost $8000.

Pastors.—They were supplied with preaching from Pottstown Circuit: 1844, Peter J. Cox, David R. Thomas; 1845, P. J. Cox, John Shields; 1846–47, J. W. Arthur; 1848, John C. Thomas; 1849, John C. Thomas, James E. Meredith; 1850, George R. Crooks (John A. Watson, sup. during 1845-50); 1851, Allen John, Joshua H. Turner; 1852, James Hand, Levi B. Beckley; 1853, James Hand, William E. Manlove; 1854, Abraham Freed, John F. Meredith; 1855, A. Freed, Noble Frame; 1856, John Edwards. Connected with Evansburg Mission in 1857, Joseph Dare. 1858 (with Perkiomen Circuit), William T. Magee; 1859–60, John L. Taft (sup.), Jacob Slichter; 1861, William M. Ridgway; 1862, W. M. Ridgway, D. W. Gordon; 1863, Reuben Owen; 1864, R. Owen, Henry F. Isett; 1865–66, James Hand; 1867, Edward Townsend, Thomas B. Neely; 1868–69 (Springville, now called Spring City, associated with Bethel), Jacob P. Miller; 1870–71, Richard Turner; 1872–73, John H. Wood; 1874, a separate charge; 1875–76, Eli Pickersgill; 1877–78, David H. Shields; 1879–81, Joseph B. Graff.

GLEN MOORE (WALLACE TOWNSHIP).

Methodism was introduced into the neighborhood by James Parker, of Hopewell M. E. Church; the year is not known. Meetings were held in the West Nantmeal Seminary, near Wallace inn, some three miles east of Glen Moore. In 1831 a class was formed in James Parker's house, near Glen Moore Station. Revs. George Woolley and Jacob Gruber were regular circuit preachers in the neighborhood, and preached here Tuesday evenings. In the year 1844 a church was built near the Brandywine Creek, one-quarter of a mile south of the Springton Forge, in West Nantmeal (now Wallace) township. It was called Springton M. E. Church. Dr. John B. Chrisman, proprietor of the Springton Forge, was a leading spirit in its erection. At the time he was a member of the Coventryville M. E. Church. The cost of the edifice was $1100. In 1873 a new church was built at a cost of $10,500. The society, when organized, was embraced in the Waynesburg Circuit, called, in 1836, Springfield.

For a list of pastors from 1831 to 1871, see history of Springfield Church; 1871–72 (Good-Will and Springton), William K. Macneal; 1873–75, Maris Graves; 1876, David M. Gordon; 1877, William W. Wisegarver; 1878–80, Robert A. McIlwain; 1881, George Gaul.

LANDENBURG (NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP).

Methodism was introduced into the village of Landenburg by Peter Hart, the first class-leader, who held class-meetings in his own house. The church was built in 1848, at a cost of $800. For pastors since 1869, see Elk Ridge history.

* The society dates from 1819. This is the origin, as given by Rev. A. Hooke, deceased: "Feb. 26, 1819, A. Hooke leaves General Steel's to attend quarterly meeting at Mount Hope M. E. Church (Delaware Co., Pa.). The snow-drifts resisted his course, and compelled him to turn back. He remained all night with a Mr. Kenneday, near Doe Run, from whom he had borrowed a horse. In the course of conversation he asked if there was an opening for preaching in the neighborhood. He received the answer that Jacob Myers was building a school-house on his land, and he thought this could be obtained. Application was made, and the school-house called Washington was granted. The owner of the land, Jacob Myers, and his wife Mary, were members of the Lutheran Church. The class was moved from Coatesville to the Washington school-house in 1819. In less than eighteen months the class numbered 75; among the fruits of the meeting, Myers and wife and several of the family. At this point a church was built afterwards. They worshiped in the school-house till the church was built."

NEW LONDON.

The first class-leader was William Rudolph. The first preaching was in the New London Academy. The church was built in 1850. It is owned by the Odd-Fellows, and is leased to the society at New London for ninety-nine years. Sabbath, Aug. 17, 1851, Rev. Jonas Bissey was killed by lightning in the church, and was buried in the graveyard attached to the church. For pastors see history of Elk Ridge Church.

PENNINGTONVILLE.

Prayer- and class-meetings were held in the houses of Charles Reese and Bennet Chalfant prior to 1845. Rev. Henry Sanderson preached the first sermon by a Methodist preacher on a Sabbath evening in 1845, in the shop of Charles Reese. After this the Independence Hall was rented, and the society had regular preaching every two weeks. In 1851, Revs. W. L. Gray and John J. Jones pastors, the building of a church was resolved on, but it was not till 1853 the building was commenced. The trustees were Charles Reese, Jesse J. Morgan, Bennet Chalfant, James Collins, and Edward Lammy. S. G. Hare and John O'Neil were the pastors at the time the corner-stone was laid, Rev. Anthony Atwood presiding elder, and Rev. W. L. Gray officiating. The basement was finished, and used for worship in the spring of 1854. The upper room was completed, and dedicated June 3 and 4, 1860. The whole cost of the building was $4000, and the amount needed ($1000) to pay the entire debt was realized. In the cemetery lies the dust of Rev. John Hersey. The list of preachers from 1845 to 1881 is as follows:

1845, William K. Goentner, Henry Sanderson; 1846, Allen John, J. Addison Whitaker; 1847, Allen John; 1848, James Harmer, Allen John, sup. (Cochranville Circuit); 1849, John Bayne, George W. Brindle; 1850, John Bayne, John Thompson; 1851, William L. Gray, John J. Jones; 1852, Samuel G. Hare, Francis B. Harvey; 1853, S. G. Hare, John O'Neill; 1854, Thomas Newman, James L. Killgore; 1855, Thomas Newman, Abel Howard; 1856, John B. Dennison, John Hersey; 1857, John B. Dennison, John E. Kessler; 1858, John Cummins; 1859, John Cummins, Nathan B. Durrell; 1860, William H. Burrell; 1861, W. H. Burrell; 1862, Joseph Dare, Robert W. Jones; 1863, Henry B. Mauger, R. W. Jones; 1864, H. B. Mauger, Wilmer Coffman; 1865, Valentine Gray, Wesley C. Johnson; 1866, Valentine Gray, Levi B. Hoffman; 1867, Samuel Pancoast, John D. Rigg; 1868, S. Pancoast, Thomas Morris; 1869, Joseph Aspril, John W. Wright; 1870, Joseph Aspril, William Downey; 1871 (Penningtonville), Joseph Aspril; 1872, William W. McMichael; 1873, Isaac R. Merrill; 1874–75, Ephraim Potts, Francis B. Harvey; 1876 (Atglen), Israel M. Gable, Francis B. Harvey; 1877, I. M. Gable; 1878, William P. Howell; 1879, David H. Shields; 1880–81, Hiram U. Sebring.

OXFORD.

Methodism was first introduced here by Rev. Henry Boehm, about 1828, while traveling Strasburg Circuit. First gathered for worship at the homes of William Fitzgerald and Thomas Gypsum. The latter owned a farm adjoining the Oxford fair-ground, now owned by Rev. Samuel Dickey. The first class-leader was James Thomas, father of Rev. Samuel W. Thomas. The church edifice was built in 1851, and dedicated by Revs. Francis Hodgson and Andrew Manship. From 1828 to 1851 services had been conducted in Hopewell mill (Hopewell Borough), owned by Col. David Duckey, and occupied by John Sumption, the father of the late Rev. Thomas Sumption, and at private houses in the neighborhood. The opposition to Methodism was so strong in Oxford that none would sell ground for church purposes; this difficulty was surmounted by a stranger purchasing the ground on which the present edifice now stands. The parsonage was built in Oxford in 1877 or 1878.

List of Pastors.—1828 (Strasburg Circuit), George Wooley, John Nicholson; 1829, G. Wooley, Thomas McCarroll; 1830 (Port Deposit Circuit), George Wooley, William Bloomer, John Goforth (sup.); 1831 (Cecil Circuit), William Torbert, James Nicols, Caleb Morris (sup.); 1832, W. Torbert, William Spry, Caleb Morris (sup.); 1833, E. Reed, George M. Yard, C. Morris (sup.). It would seem transferrred to Port Deposit Circuit, Jacob Gruber, John Speer. 1834, Levi Storks, Edward Kennard, John A. Roach, John Goforth (sup.); 1835 (Northeast Circuit), Pennell Coombe, C. J. Crouch; 1836 (West Nottingham), William Ryder, C. J. Crouch; 1837–38 (Nottingham), Samuel Grace, John S. Inskip; 1839, W. Torbert, M. D. Kurtz; 1840, W. Torbert, Charles Schock. George Wooley sup. for 1833, and from 1835 to 1840. 1841, William C. Thomas, Henry S. Almore; 1842, Edward Kennard, James McCarter; 1843, George Barton, D. L. Patterson. Thomas Miller (sup.), 1842–43. 1844, G. Barton, A. Freed; 1845, Eliphalet Reed, H. B. Mauger; 1846, Leeds K. Benidge, Thomas Miller; 1847, John D. Long, J. Addison Whitaker. He was removed to the Grove Circuit in June, and William Major sent by the presiding elder. 1848, Charles Schock, William Robb; 1849, C. Schock; 1850, Jonas Bissey; 1851 (Oxford Circuit), J. Bissey, John Thompson; 1852, John F. Boone, Reuben Owen; 1853, John Cummins, Abel Howard; 1854, J. Cummins, John Dyson; 1855, John Edwards; 1856, Thomas B. Miller, E. T. Kenney; 1857, T. B. Miller, Henry H. Bodine; 1858, John B. Dennison, Nathan B. Durell; 1859, J. Dennison, Thomas F. Plummer; 1860, Joseph Carlile; 1861, James Hand; 1863–64, Thomas Sumption; 1865–66, Francis B. Harvey; 1867, Henry B. Mauger, William M. Gilbert; 1868 (this year Oxford was made a station), John Stringer; 1869–70, A. M. Wiggins; 1871–72, Levi B. Hoffman; 1873, Samuel G. Hare; 1874–75, Benjamin T. Strong; 1876–77, George A. Wolfe; 1878, Matthew Sorin; 1879–80, James C. Wood; 1881, Richard Kaines.

In 1874 the church was repaired,—the old, high pulpit removed, walls and ceiling papered and painted, etc.

KENNET SQUARE.

It appears as a mission in 1853. In 1854 returns 18 members, 45 probationers.

List of Pastors.—1854 (Mount Salem and Kennet Square Mission), Thomas W. Simpers, William M. Dalrymple; 1855–56 (Kennet Square Mission), Francis B. Harvey; 1857–58, John Dyson; 1859, L. Chambers; 1860, Joseph Cook; 1861 (with Marshallton and Unionville), Joseph Cook; 1862–63 (Marshallton and Kennet Square), Samuel W. Kurtz; 1864, William H. Fries; 1865, Alfred A. Fisher; 1866, John Edwards; 1867 (Kennet Square and Unionville), John Edwards; 1868 (Kennet Square), 1869–70 (Chatham and Kennet Square), Francis B. Harvey, William W. Barlow; 1871 (Kennet Square), Robert C. Wood; 1872, George Alcorn; 1873, A. L. Hood; 1874, Elwood C. Yerkes; 1875, Edward J. McKeever; 1876–78, Elim Kirk; 1879, William F. Sheppard; 1880, S. T. Horner; 1881, Henry R. Robinson.

SAINT JAMES' (CEDARVILLE, NORTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP).

During the pastorate of Rev. John A. Cooper in 1871, a class was organized at Cedarville, with A. B. Strunk as leader. In 1872, John Edwards was pastor, and in 1873–74, Joseph J. Sleeper. During the latter's pastorate a plan for a church was adopted; the size, 37 by 60 feet, two stories, with recess. Mr. George Wanger gave the site, a half-acre of ground. June 27, 1874, the basement was dedicated, Revs. Thomas A. Fernley and Joseph Barker taking part. J. J. Sleeper was reappointed in 1874. In 1875–77, Hiram W. Sebring was pastor; during his

term the main audience-room of this church was finished and dedicated. 1878–80, George W. Lybrand, and 1881, J. Bamford, pastors.

PARKESBURG.

The first Methodist preaching was in 1872, by Rev. William Downey. It was in connection with Cochranville and Friendship. He preached here two years, once in four weeks, in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches. 1874, Rev. Ephraim Potts had charge, in connection with Atglen or Penningtonville Circuit. This year the old Episcopal church was rented, a protracted meeting held, just about the time of going to Conference, and quite a revival was the result. The first society was organized in the spring of 1876. In 1878, William P. Howell had a large revival. In 1879 the old Episcopal church was purchased for $1200. The membership is now 100, with a fine Sabbath-school.

Pastors.—1872 (Cochranville and Friendship), W. Downey; 1873 (Georgetown and Friendship), W. Downey; 1874–75 (Penningtonville), Ephraim Potts, F. B. Harvey; 1876–77 (Atglen), Israel M. Gable; 1878, William P. Howell; 1879, David H. Shields; 1880–81, Hiram U. Sebring.

HAMORTON.

In 1872 a lot was donated at Hamorton on which to erect a church, on which in 1873 was built a neat frame church, at a cost of $3000. It was built largely through the energy of Rev. A. L. Hood, the pastor at that time. For list of pastors see history of Kennet Square Church. In 1869 (Marshallton and Hamorton), Jeremiah Pastorfield; 1870, Edward Townsend.

THORNDALE.

During the pastoral term of Rev. George S. Broadbent, of Downingtown, from 1875 to 1877, occasional service for preaching was held, and continued during the pastoral term of Rev. John Stringer, from 1878 to 1880. During the last year of his service as pastor of the Downingtown Church a neat chapel was built, dedicated, and paid for. It is now (1881) associated with Hibernia and Sadsburyville as a charge, under the pastorate of Rev. Stephen O. Garrison.

AVONDALE.

The origin was during the autumn of 1868. There was a meeting held at the house of J. B. Steward on the night of October 28th. This meeting was composed of seven persons. Here the meetings were continued till the spring of 1869, when a class was formed consisting of seven persons, Reuben Johnson leader. The first Sabbath-school was organized May 23, 1869, James Andrews superintendent. It was held in the railroad station. June 7, 1869, the public services, together with the Sabbath-school, were moved to the hall of Tiba Lamborn, in order to accommodate the increased attendance. The third Sunday in October the meetings were moved to the basement of J. B. Steward's house. In 1869 there were 20 members. In the spring of 1870 the place of worship was changed to a room over the store. In 1870 a two-story building was erected for church purposes at a cost of $1400.90. In November of this year an extra meeting was held, which resulted in the conversion of 42 souls. The first building was partly destroyed by fire in 1880; no insurance. They now have a neat church, dedicated February, 1881, worth $2000.

Rev. J. B. Steward served as pastor from May, 1866, to March, 1873; in 1874, John D. Fox; 1876, from March to July, T. L. Nelson; July, 1875, to March, 1875, W. B. Chalfant; March, 1876, to October, 1876, S. H. Evans; from October, 1876, to March, 1877, William H. Aspril; 1877, to the spring of 1878, L. T. Dugan; 1878, Reuben Johnson; 1879–80, James Sampson; 1881, John W. Rudolph.

UNION AND OCTORARA.

Union M. E. Church is located in West Nottingham township. A graveyard is attached to the church. The Octorara M. E. Church is located in West Nottingham township.

MOUNT ROCKEY.

This church is located in Elk township. Attached to the church is a burial-ground.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

ZION.*

The early records of this church are lost. The German Lutherans and Reformed Calvinists jointly obtained the ground, containing about 10 acres; and, a house being erected, each society had their minister, the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, Sr., of Philadelphia, being the first Lutheran preacher. About 1770, the subject of erecting a new house being agitated, the members could not all agree. Those who afterwards erected St. Peter's wished it nearer French Creek, or rather on their side; but the Vincent members would not yield, and, retaining their position, satisfied the others for their share. The Reformed members also proceeded to the erection of a separate church. The present building was then erected, of red sandstone, fronting on the Schuylkill road, about two miles from the French Creek bridge and half a mile from the General Pike, where this road and Branson's road fork. The front is of hewn stone. The building is in sight of the Reading Railroad, below and nearly opposite Spring City, and the site commands a view over a large part of Montgomery and Berks Counties. The following names are cut in stone over the front door:

Rev. L. Focht (he wrote his name Voigt), C. Shœner, H. Herpel, J. Essig, R. Essig, Peter Miller, —— Shuman, Henry Christman, 1774.

Some of those buried in the graveyard, as appears by the inscriptions, were:

Ludwig Voigt, born in Mansfield, Germany, 1731; interred 1800, aged sixty-nine years and thirteen days. It was computed there were not less than 3000 people at his funeral.

John Hause, died 1835, aged seventy-three years. His father, John Hause, is buried at Rhode's graveyard.

Benjamin Royer, died 1823, aged fifty-four.

Andrew Ortlip, died 1819, aged eighty-nine.

Jacob Finkbine, born 1754, died 1822.

Nicholas Snider, born 1741, died 1822.

Henry Hause, son of John, died 1825, aged fifty-six.

Peter Miller, son of Peter, died 1825, aged forty-two. He was the organist.

Peter Miller, Sr., born 1734, died 1803.

John Maurer, born 1746, died 1800.

John Shuman, born 1767, died 1822.

Henry Miller, son of Peter, born 1773, died 1839.

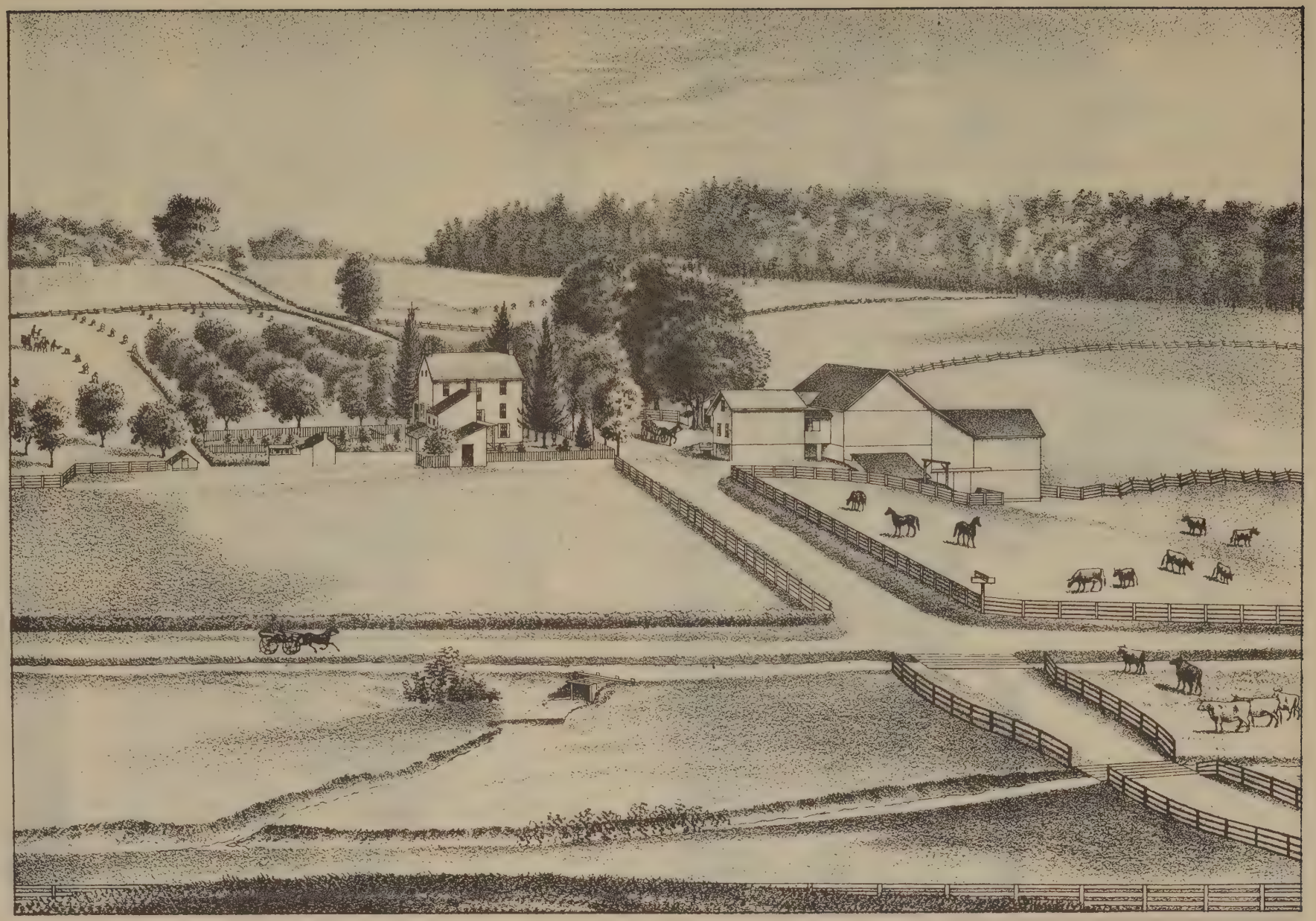
Clements Rentgen, born 1754, died 1833.

David Royer, died 1832, aged sixty.

Henry Maurer, born 1739, died 1800.

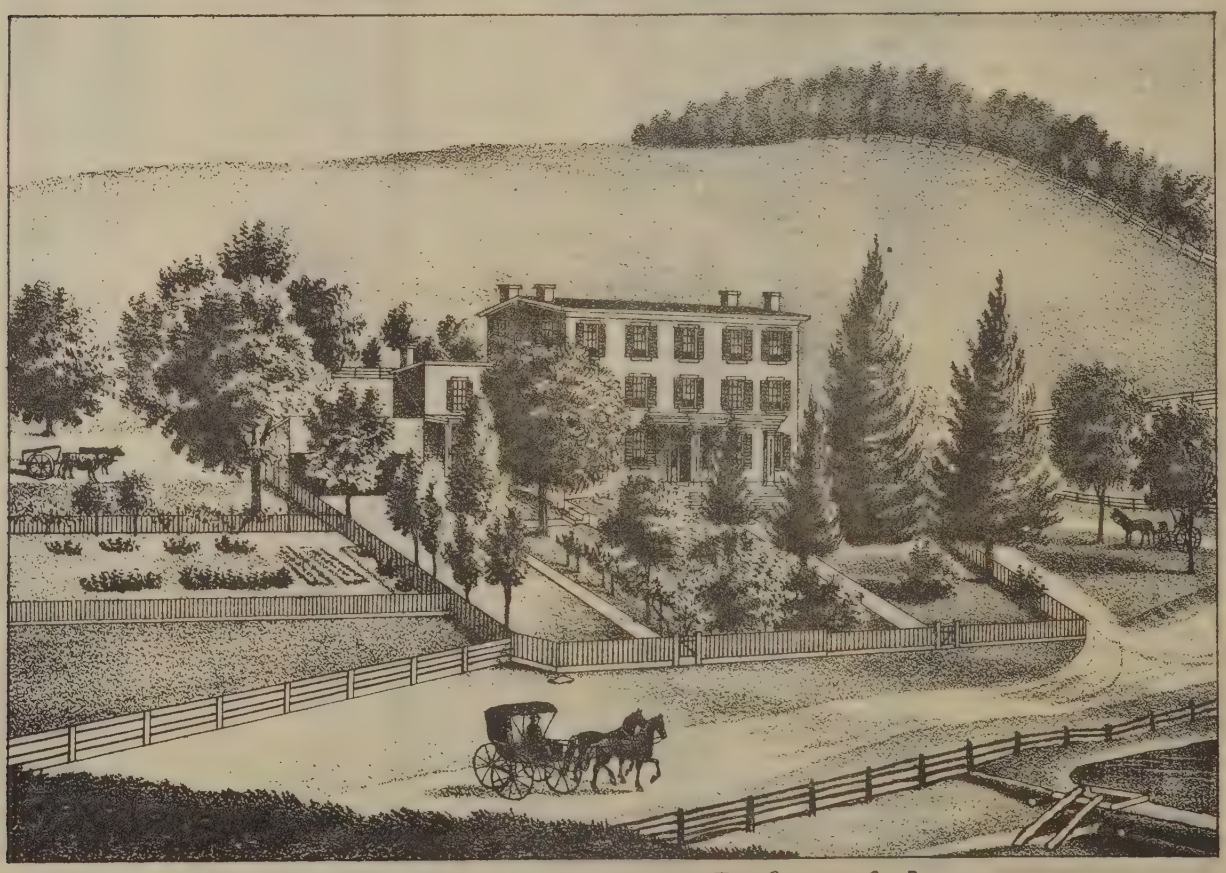
Henry Sheeder, father of the writer, born 1745, died 1807.

* From statements of Frederick Sheeder, 1846.



RESIDENCE OF **THOMAS MERCER**, LONDON BRITAIN, PA.

RES. OF **JAMES COWAN** VALLEY TP. CHESTER CO PA



RES OF **JAMES B. PYLE**, EAST FALLOWFIELD TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

Jacob Hailman, born 1780, died 1811.
Stephen (or Stevanus) Hailman, the father, born 1744, died 1821. He was a vestryman in Voigt's time.
Henry Christman, born 1744, died 1823.
George Emrich, born 1754, died 1820.
Zacharias Ziegler, born 1713, died 1800, aged eighty-seven.
John Baker, born 1762, died 1833, aged seventy.
John Miller, born 1762, died 1825, aged sixty-three.
Abraham Knerr, died 1836, aged sixty-five.
Matthias Wartman, died 1801, aged fifty-seven.
Jacob Mayer, born 1749, died 1824.
John Walter, born 1733, died 1813, aged seventy-nine.
William Walter, Sr., born 1744, died 1818, aged fifty-three.

Zion church is in Pikeland, but the line of the property joins the Vincent line. The building was commenced in 1771, and finished in 1774, and was used as a hospital when Washington's forces were at Chester Springs. The church was incorporated Sept. 30, 1789, under the name of "The German Lutheran congregation worshiping at the church called Zion, in Pikeland township," etc.

This and St. Peter's jointly purchased a place for the minister to reside at in their midst, and in 1787 bought for a parsonage 50 acres from John Hause, a mile above Zion church, for £215 5*s.*, which was paid by the elders and wardens of both congregations, namely, Peter Miller, John Walter, Peter Shuman, on the side of Zion, and George Emry, Zacarias Rice, and (Jacob?) Danfelzer, of St. Peter's. The Chrismans, Hauses, and Millers were formerly the leading members of Zion. "Of this one place of worship at Zion there been till within two years six churches erected."

Ludwig Voigt was the regular preacher from some time before Zion and St. Peter's were erected until his death. After his decease, Rev. Revenach "made but a short stay, and was discharged on account of his lady in 1805. Did not get to live in the parsonage that was rented on account, as the Pikeland congregation had taken Henry Geisenheiner, of whom the Vincent congregation had a dislike." A short time after, Rev. Frederick Jasinsky became the acceptable and beloved and united preacher at both churches. He was buried at St. Peter's at his request. He occupied the parsonage during life, and in that time a new stone house and a barn were erected by the two congregations. Succeeding him were Rev. Frederick Geisenheiner, senior and junior, and Rev. Jacob Wampole. In the time of the Geisenheiners, English preaching in the afternoon in both churches was admitted. In 1836, Frederick Ruthrauff became the preacher, and had possession of the parsonage; but in 1842 he was dismissed by the Vincent Consistory and ordered to leave the parsonage, upon which he moved near to Lionville and retained St. Peter's and Lionville congregations, and St. Matthew's, on the Conestoga pike, "a new church a mile above that at formerly Ludwig's Tavern." This was built two or three years before. After Ruthrauff left, Rev. Joseph Miller, from the Trappe, served the church until Rev. Mr. Weldon became the regular preacher at Zion and St. Paul's,—German in the forenoon and English in the afternoon. He purchased the parsonage from the two congregations.

ST. PETER'S.

About the year 1770 the congregation of Zion Church, being about to erect a new building, were divided in opinion as to the location, and this resulted in the erection of two. Michael Koenig, by deed of May 16, 1771, conveyed to Peter Hartman, George Emrey, Conrad Miller, and Adam Moses between one and two acres of land for the use of a church and burying-ground, as also a right of way two yards in width to a spring on the other side of the road (called then Griffith Evans' road), and a square perch at the spring, with liberty to build a house over it, etc. This land was then subject to a mortgage which covered the whole township, but on Aug. 9, 1791, Samuel Hoare, by his attorneys, Benjamin Chew, Alexander Wilcocks, and Benjamin Chew, Jr., gave the church a release in consideration of five shillings.

It was at the house of Michael Koenig that the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, the pioneer of Lutheranism in this country, preached before any church had been erected in this part. David King, his great-grandson, now owns and lives on the same land, which has never been out of the family. The following subscription-paper, of which the original was in German, has been furnished, with other matter, by John King, Esq., a great-grandson of Michael, and is of interest as showing who were then citizens and active members of the church in those parts. Pikeland, it may be remarked, was then generally called Pikestown:

"We the Undersigned subscribers do promise for ourselves our heirs, Executors or Administrators . . . to pay or Cause to be paid unto Michael King, George Emrey, Peter Hartman, & Conrad Miller, or to either of them or their Successors or their order the Several sum of Money herein Annexed to our names severally and not to pay one for Another towards paying for a piece of Land in Pikeland Township, Chester County & towards Erecting or Building A Lutheran Church on Said Land one half of Said money to be paid the Twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing the date hereof and the other half of said money on the Twenty-seventh day of November Annoque Dommeny 1772.

"But if there will Default be made in payment of the said money as above said at the time Above Limited for the payment thereof we do hereby severally Acknowledge judgment for said Debt & to Authorize & empower any of his Magesties Justices of the Peace in his Magesties Domminians to Grant Execution Against us severally for said Debt & Cost of Suit. Witness our hands In May Anno Dommeny 1771.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"Michael Koenig (Michael King)	5	0	0
Peter Hartman	5	0	0
George Emrich (George Emrey)	5	0	0
Everadt Miller (Conrad Miller)	5	0	0
Adam Moszes (Adam Moses)	5	0	0
Johannes Klinger (John Clinger)	5	0	0
Zacharias Reisz (Zachariah Rice)	5	0	0
Conradt Selner (Conrad Selner)	5	0	0
Jacob Dannfeltzer (Jacob Danfield)	5	0	0
Baltaser Ludwig	4	0	0
Johannes Hartman (John Hartman)	4	0	0
Vallentine Orner (Valentine Orner)	4	0	0
George Diry (George Deery)	4	0	0
Vallentine Ludwig (Valentine Ludwick)	3	0	0
Stoffel Schmit (Christopher Smith)	3	0	0
Jacob Moszes (Jacob Moses)	3	0	0
Vallentine Fusz (Valentine Fuss)	2	10	0
Jacob Schlier (Jacob Sloyer)	2	10	0
Lorenz Hibel (Lawrence Hipple)	2	10	0
Vallentine Heim (Valentine Himes)	2	10	0
Andony Britscher (Anthony Britscher)	2	5	0
Jacob Hartman	2	0	0
Vallentin Schmid (Valentine Smith)	2	0	0
Nicklasz Fusz (Nicholas Fuss).			
Henrich Schrack (Henry Schrack)	1	10	0
Henrich Kner (Henry Knerr)	1	10	0
Felix Christman	1	10	0
Samuel Bucher	1	0	0
Henrich Schleier (Henry Sloyer)	1	10	0
Henrich Hibel (Henry Hipple)	1	0	0
Johannes Hoenge (John Hoenge)	1	0	0
George Christman	1	0	0
Lenhart Schmit (Leonhart Smith)	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Adam Zivermer	1	0	0
Samuel Kanede (Samuel Kennedy)	1	0	0
Lenhert Gergenherzer	1	15	0
Robert Ralston		15	0
Conrath Scherer (Conrad Sherer)		15	0
Johannes Lubach (John Laubaugh)		15	0
Johannes Faedcyer (John Fadeyer)		15	0
Paul Bener		14	0
Jacob Losch		10	0
Henrich Clebenstein (Henry Clevenstine)		10	0
Jacob Nibel (Jacob Nipple).			
Frederick Hibel (Frederick Hipple)		10	0
Peter Hencken (I think it is Peter Rentgen)		10	0
Johannes Mertz (John March)		10	0
Henrich Moszes (Henry Moses)		10	0
David Schinken		10	0
Matheis Waly (Matthew Wally)		10	0
Peter Moszes (Peter Moses)		10	0
Jacob Gindei		7	6
Casper Fidin		7	6
Johannes Schmid (John Smith)		5	0
Heinrich Miller (Henry Miller)		5	0
Jacob Elsas		5	0
George Frederich Gebs		5	0
David Dames		7	4
James Schaun		5	0
Frederick and George Walig (Frederick and George Wally)		7	6
Johannes Goetz (John Goetz)			
Jacob Helwig		5	0
Henrich Heneken (Perhaps Henry Rentgen)		3	9
Johannes Krosz (John Krosz)		5	0
Henrich Kros (Henry Kros)		2	6
Johannes Maetscher (John Maetscher)		2	10
Jacob Bridon		2	0
Nichlaus Lahman (Nicholas Lahman)		2	6
Christian Henrich (Christian Henry)		4	6
Moriz Ludwig (Morris Ludwick)		2	0
Henrich Germer (Henry Germer)		3	0
Peter Schuman		15	0
Johannes Ewig (John Ewig)		5	0
Johannes Arendurez (John Arendurez)		5	0
Johannes Sumens (John Sumens)		5	0
Wilhelm Kauen (William Kamen)		2	0
Michael Stadelman		5	0
Adam Falk		7	6
Adam Miller	3	0	0
Wilhelm Vifan (William Vifan)		17	6
Johannes Mackferling (John McFarland)		5	0
Borrkhut Baegtel (Borrkhart Bechtel)		7	6
Adam Baegtel (Adam Bechtel)		5	0
Frederick Scheimer (Frederick Shimer)	1	0	0
Samuel Herrve		7	6
George Ewig	2	0	0
Peter Goring		2	0
Peter Dumler (Peter Timbler)		10	0
Karl Stiehl	1	0	0
Herrmann Buerbauer (Harman Beerbower)		2	0
Johannes Adler (John Adler)		2	6
Christian Reistz (Christian Rice)	1	0	0
Jones Haeck (Jones Heck)		5	0"

The church was finished and consecrated November, 1772. Ludwig Voigt, the pastor of this and Zion Church, invited Rev. Henry Muhlenberg to officiate on the occasion, which he did, bringing his wife and the Swedish pastor of Wiccacoa, Rev. Andrew Goeransson, with him from Philadelphia. Mr. Muhlenberg preached in German in the forenoon from Gen. xxviii. 20–22, and in the afternoon Mr. Goeransson spoke in English to a great throng. Services commenced on Sunday, the 8th, and lasted three days, closing with the 10th, during which the Swedish minister spoke in English and Mr. Muhlenberg in German. The latter was much beloved by the people, at whose solicitation he remained, visiting in the neighborhood a few days. In going from house to house the people followed with increasing numbers, until, coming at night to the old head-quarters, as the doctor styled Michael Koenig's house, they would hold religious exercises until late at night.

Dec. 21, 1772, Jacob Danfelser, Adam Moses, Michael Koenig, and Conrad Sellner were elected trustees, Henry Knerr, George Emrich, Zacharias Rice, and Peter Hartman deacons, and Valentine Foos and Baltazar Ludwig wardens, who were installed March 4, 1773. Henry Muhlenberg, Jr., gave the charge on that occasion. The church was incorporated Sept. 29, 1789, under the name of "The German Lutheran Congregation worshiping at the church called St. Peter's, in Pikeland township," etc. The officers named in the charter were the then minister, Ludwig Voigt; trustees, Jacob Dannefelser, George Derie, Zachariah Reis; elders, Valentine Orner, John King, Valentine Fuss, Charles Stell, Jacob Ludwig, and Conrad Henry; deacons, Michael Hallman, Frederick Strauch, and Lawrence King.

The first building was of logs, on the same plan as Brownback's (Reformed) church, mentioned elsewhere. The two congregations of St. Peter's and Zion employed the same pastors, who lived in a parsonage purchased jointly by them until about 1840. The old building, like all other meeting-houses in that part of the county, was used for a hospital during the Revolution.

The following are some of the names found upon the tombstones at this place:

John Hartman, died 1773. Peter Hartman (son of John), born 1740, died 1810. Valentine Orner, born 1743, died 1818. Conrad Miller, died 1774. Valentine Foos, born 1744, died 1815. Conrad Selner, born 1722, died 1777. George Emrich, born 1730, died 1800. His wife died 1828, aged 90 years.

The late Gen. Hartman was the son of George, and grandson of Peter, and an active member of the church, being the treasurer for the greater part of his life. In this he was succeeded by Isaac Tustin, whose useful life was terminated by the disastrous railroad accident on the Pickering Valley Railroad, Oct. 4, 1877. John King is the present treasurer.

The old log church had been used nearly 40 years, when, in 1811, it was decided to build a new one, and at the same time an agreement was entered into with the German Reformed congregation by which the latter became part owners of the ground, and the new church was erected by them jointly. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 13, 1811. The building committee were John Emrig, Michael Schlonecker, and George Hartman, Lutherans; and Henry Labach, John George Schneider, and John Schneider, Reformed. The trustees were Valentine Orner, Michael Schlonecker, and John Emrig. The officers composing the Council of the Lutheran congregation were Adam Moses, John Koenig, Benjamin Schoneman, Michael Binder, George Diery, and Frederick Strauch, elders; Jacob Binder, Philip Gaugler, and John Schreiber, deacons. The church was completed at a cost of $2836.45½, and consecrated, under the name of St. Peter's, Oct. 4, 1812. It had a fine pipe-organ in it, and on alternate Sabbaths was occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations; but on Jan. 20, 1835, the structure, with all its contents, was destroyed by an incendiary hand. April 24, 1835, the corner-stone of a new edifice was laid, and on the 12th of the following April was consecrated. This building, with a gallery on three sides, and capable of seating 500 persons, is still in use by the two congregations and in good repair. The number of communicants has varied during this time from 16 to 160. The two

societies maintain a harmonious feeling among them, and no trouble has arisen from their joint tenantcy.

During the pastorate of Frederick Ruthrauff the anglicizing influence was strong, and the preaching, which since 1815 had been partly in English, was now entirely in that language. The church united with the newly-formed East Pennsylvania Synod, which held its first meeting here, and in which the English language prevailed. Owing to this and some other innovations, a few of the members who were dissatisfied withdrew and built another church at the opposite end of the cemetery. The two congregations are now nearly equal in point of numbers.

About the time the first church was erected a substantial stone school-house was built near by, and was standing until recently, when it was removed to enlarge the cemetery. A Sabbath-school was organized Sept. 28, 1828, under the superintendence of John Erwin, and held in the school-house for several years, after which it was removed to the church, and so continues.

The present trustees are Harman Pennypacker, George Shoffner, and John King; elders, Joseph J. Tustin, Daniel McClure, Devault Beaver, Samuel Holman, Martin Shoffner, and John Fry; deacons, Aaron King, George Washington Hartman, and Isaac N. Shoffner.

The first preaching of which we have any historical account was done by Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. But the succession of regular pastors is as follows:

Revs. Ludwig Voigt, J. F. Weinland, Frederick Plitt, J. Rowenauch; Frederick W. Jasinsky, 1811–15; F. W. Geisenheiner, Sr., 1815–19; F. W. Geisenheiner, Jr., 1819–26; Jacob Wampole, 1827–36; Frederick Ruthrauff, 1836–43; John McCron, 1843–47; Daniel Miller, 1847–49; Peter Raby, 1849–58; Samuel Aughey, 1858–59; Cornelius Reimensnyder, 1859–63; N. H. Cornell, 1863–74; S. S. Palmer, 1874–76; J. F. Hartman, 1876–80; J. R. Dimm, 1880 to the present.

To the last-named gentleman we are indebted for much of the data since the year 1811.

ST. PETER'S.

This church, located in Pikeland township, was founded by members of St. Peter's, whose history has just been narrated. The old church, about the year 1840, introduced "new measures," which called forth opposition on the part of a number of the old members, about twelve or thirteen of whom withdrew and built a house of worship for themselves.

May 18, 1843, the corner-stone was laid with the usual solemnity by the pastor, Rev. C. F. Welden, aided by the Rev. J. Miller, D.D., of Reading, Rev. H. S. Miller, of the Trappe, and Rev. Jesse Knipe, of the Reformed Church. The services on the occasion were in the German and English languages. The following declaration, signed by the pastor and vestry of the church, was read and deposited in the corner-stone:

"May the grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the love of God our Heavenly Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us and with all forever. Amen. In the name of the Holy Trinity we herewith lay the corner-stone of this Evangelical Lutheran Church, styled St. Peter's Church, in the township of Pikeland, county of Chester, State of Pennsylvania, to be used by us and our posterity for the public worship of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for the preaching and hearing of the gospel, and for the administration of the Holy Sacraments in the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And whereas we were formerly members of the congregation now holding possession of the United Lutheran and German Reformed Church in this place, we deem it necessary herewith, and we do from our hearts most solemnly declare that in erecting this new house of worship on this ground we are actuated by no unholy motives of enmity, of malice, or of opposition to the neighboring church, but having been deprived of our rights and privileges of membership by the pastor and vestry thereof because we adhered conscientiously to the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, as we had been taught them by our fathers and former pastors, and neither could nor would sanction the changes and practice the strange forms and measures introduced of late years. We therefore consider ourselves to be truly the German Lutheran congregation of St. Peter's Church, according to the spirit and intent of our forefathers, and as such entitled to the privileges of a congregation and a house of worship; and as all offers for an amicable adjustment of differences made by us have been refused by the pastor and vestry now holding possession of the church, and being desirous of avoiding litigation and strife, we have resolved under the providence of God to build for us and our descendants a church in which we may worship God according to the form of doctrine handed down by our fathers, to the intent that as we realized the saving and consoling influences of the forms and doctrines, so are we desirous to maintain and perpetuate them, that our descendants after us and to all time to come may find hope and consolation, peace and joy, even as we have found in the Gospel of the grace of God. Also, in making choice of this location we are influenced by considerations and feeling which we avow without fear or shame. In yon adjoining graveyard are deposited the ashes of our fathers, and many friends and dear kindred, whose memory is yet fondly cherished in our hearts, and, having once finished our earthly pilgrimage, we wish to mingle our ashes in earth as near us may be with theirs, that it may add to our joyful surprise in the glorious day of the resurrection to realize and rejoice with them that 'Death is swallowed up in victory.'

"Having thus truly stated our principles and motives, we solemnly enjoin and make it incumbent on you, our successors, forever hereafter to maintain the doctrines and usages of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as set forth in the Augsburg Confession of Faith, to preserve pure doctrine and undefiled religion against all influences and changes of the times and manners of the world; and so long as the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania shall continue in its adherence to the Augsburg Confession, and remain an independent body, as now constituted, that you with your pastors be, and ever remain, in connection therewith. Given under our hands this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three."

Oct. 4, 1843, the church edifice being completed was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. The form of consecration in the liturgy of the Synod of Pennsylvania was read by the pastor, Rev. C. F. Welden; Rev. Conrad Miller, of Montgomery Co., Pa., preached in the German, and in the afternoon Rev. S. A. Mealy, of Philadelphia, in the English, language. On the following day, October 5th, Rev. C. R. Demme, D.D., officiated in the German, and Rev. H. S. Miller in the English, language.

The following have been the pastors since the division:

Revs. C. F. Welden, 1842–50; J. C. Miller, 1850–54; William Weaver, 1855–64; H. S. Miller, 1864–74; B. C. Snyder, June 1, 1875, to the present.*

CENTENNIAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, AT KIMBERTON.

This church was organized by members of St. Peter's in 1876, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. F. Hartman. Its first officers were J. R. Holman, Isaac K. Root, Jacob Beaver, P. R. Raby, Thomas Wadsworth, Benjamin March, David P. Thomas, George H. Detterline, Christian Bush. The pastors thus far have been Rev. J. F. Hartman, from 1876 to 1880, and Rev. J. R. Dimm, from

* To whom we are indebted for the information in this sketch.

1880 to the present time. The number of communicants at this time (1881) is about 50.

ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's, at Lionville, in Uwchlan township, was organized about the year 1839. Twenty-eight years ago, when Rev. Peter Raby was pastor, the present church was built and dedicated. In January last (1881) the same church was again dedicated, after being remodeled and refitted in a handsome manner at a cost of $1500. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Conard, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, from Eph. ii. 4–6.

ST. MATTHEW'S.

This church, which was established in 1833, is located in West Vincent township. In 1878 the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid; it was completed in 1879, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 1st. It is situated about one-eighth of a mile north of the old building. It is of Gothic architecture, will seat 600 people, and cost about $13,000. The Sunday-school was organized April 27th, with Holland Brownback as its superintendent. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Cook. The church is free from debt.

Another church of this denomination is known as the "Central Lutheran Church," at Phœnixville, organized in 1876, of which Rev. S. S. Palmer was, and Rev. William M. Baum, Jr., is now, the pastor.

The new Lutheran church at Spring City was dedicated June 27, 1880.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCHES.

BROWNBACK'S.

This church, located in East Coventry, and known latterly as the "First Reformed Church of Coventry," has a venerable history. The earliest record bears date of 1743, and is herewith given. It was translated for us by Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq., from the German *Buedingische Sammlung*, a Moravian publication of 1744, printed at Budingen. The Rev. Lischy, referred to in the following "call," was a very noted preacher in the early time, and published considerable controversial literature; he is mentioned in Harbaugh's "Fathers of the Reformed Church." The document, in English, is as follows:

"Call of the elders of the Reformed Church to Brother Jacob Lischy to be their preacher:

"Since at our desire and request the Rev. Mr. Jacob Lischy preached a sermon as a Reformed preacher in our neighborhood and we found that the doctrine of his sermon coincided entirely with his declaration sent to us and we feel in our hearts and believe that his views are sincere, and find that it is very important and necessary for us to have such a preacher to look after our welfare and that of our children, we hereby request and call him the said Mr. Jacob Lischy to be the regular minister and preacher in our Community to administer to us and our families the teaching of Jesus Christ and the Holy Sacrament. We have therefore very willingly and from our hearts hereto signed our names:

"Philipp Breitenstein.	Conrad Walther.
Johannes Schoder.	Heinrich Moeller.
Johannes frey.	Melchior Koch.
Nicolaus Coerper.	Samuel Esch.
Christian Strohm.	Adam Schœtt.
Velten Scheidecker.	Heinrich Bæhr.
Conrad Reffior.	Gerhardt Brambach.
Johannes Paul.	Heinrich Boehner.
Heinrich Freys.	Johannes Carl.
Friedrich Moeller.	Johannes Hubel.
Adam Stein.	Conrad Seibert.
Lorentz Puffenbach.	Friedrich Funck.
Michael Isony.	Jacob Freymann.
Simeon Schueck.	Johannes Clauer.
Jacob Carl.	Albertus Ehrenwein.
Johannes Neydick.	Wilhelm Adam.
Casper Buechner.	Rudolph Bæher.

"*Coventry Township*, April 10, 1743."*

The church was organized by the signing of the discipline, in Philadelphia, May 19, 1743, which remained in force until June 11, 1837. It provided for "four elders, nominated by the minister and elected by a majority of votes, who are of respectable standing and among the whole congregation of good report," defined their duties, etc.. It was signed by the following persons, who may therefore be considered as the first male members of the church:

"Philip Breitenstein, Eld.; Henry Styer, Elder; John Shönholtz, Eld.; Nicholas Karper, Eld.; John Shoder, John Fry, Christian Strohm, Valentine Scheidecker, Conrad Ression, Michael Thang, Simeon Shunk, Jacob Carl, John Neiler (Neydick?), Casper Beener (Buechner?), Conrad Walter, Henry Miller, Wilhelm Adams, Gerheardt Brownback (Bramback?), Henry Boener, John Carl, John Hubel, Conrad Seibert, Adam Stein, Henry Boehr, Frederick Funck, Jacob Freymann, John Paul, Henry Freys, Malechia Kosh (Melchior Koch?), Sam'l Ash (Esch?), John Clauer, Albert Ehrewein, Frederick Miller, Lorentz Puffenback."

The first log church here was built about 1750 or 1755. Frederick Sheeder writes, 1846, that he was in it in the winter of 1793 and 1794. It was of hewn logs, one and a half story, with gallery, broken roof, two four-light windows at each gable end, and two of the same size in the roof at each side, to light the gallery and pulpit. The lower story had twelve-light windows. The graveyard, then small, was fenced close at the church with pales, and the rest with post and rail. The Rev. Minicus was the first preacher; after him the Rev. J. Philip Leydick, and in 1784 the Rev. Frederick Dälliker. In 1800 this present edifice was erected outside the graveyard, to enlarge the same, and J. Longecker gave the congregation more ground, and they surrounded all in one graveyard, and the churchyard was impaled. After this new church was built, and at the consecration, the Rev. Frederick Harmon came to officiate till 1821. Rev. John C. Guldin, son-in-law of the former, was the next. After him several have preached, but of short duration, the last being Rev. Folk. There is a school-house here, and school kept. Some of the names and dates upon the gravestones are as follows:

John Young, b. 1744, d. 1780, aged 37 years; George Young, son of John, b. 1773, d. 1821; Nicholas Keller, b. 1759, d. 1822: Philip Miller, b. 1750, d. 1809; Frederick Prizer, b. 1768, d. 1823; William Shuler, b. 1773, d. 1835; Henry Hoock, b. 1760, d. 1835; Henry Brumback, son of Garret, b. 1733, d. 1804 (he was born in this country); Jacob Mason, b. 1712, d. 1776; Frederick Bingaman, son

* Appended to the above, in the work referred to, is the following sentence, explanatory of the location of the applicants,—*i.e.*, Coventry township:

"It lies on the Schuylkill, thirty-six miles from Philadelphia, where as yet no Brother has been."

The word *brother* evidently means "minister," or one of their brethren, and the above indicates that hitherto none such had been located at that point.

of Frederick and grandson of Garret Brownback, b. 1756, d. 1832; Peter Cline, b. 1755, d. 1824; Theodore Miller, b. 1758, d. 1838; Peter Fertig, b. 1765, d. 1842; Sebastian Root (a member of Zion Church), b. 1761, d. 1843 (he was born near Pottsgrove); John Fertig, b. 1736, d. 1833 (came to America, 1754); Jacob Fertig, b. 1778, d. 1823; John Hiester, a son of Gen. Hiester, b. 1774, d. 1822; Henry Titlow, b. 1719, d. 1793; John Titlow, b. 1757, d. 1827, a son of Henry; Henry Brumback, b. 1791, d. 1829(?), aged 36 years; Sebastian Kelley, b. 1734, d. 1777; Peter Brumback, grandson of Garret, and an officer in the Western expedition, b. 1764, d. 1834; William Posey, son-in-law of Garret Brumback, d. ——, aged 62 years; Peter Paul, b. 1742, d. 1802; Christian Benner, d. 1767.

The oldest and first interred here have no gravestones. Sebastian Root, above mentioned, was the son of Sebastian Root, who came to this country and picked berries on the ground where the first market-house in Philadelphia was afterwards erected. He afterwards settled in the neighborhood of Pottsgrove.

From the present pastor, Rev. George Sorber, some additional facts are obtained. After the close of the pastorate of John C. Guldin, the church was served by Revs. Mr. Honger, Andrew Young, J. S. Foulk, L. D. Leberman, and David Heffelfinger. In 1855, Rev. William Sorber, then laboring in North Carolina, accepted a call, and entered upon his duties June 24th. At the time of his death, Dec. 7, 1878, the congregation had increased to upwards of 200 in regular communion. He was succeeded by his only son, the present pastor. The house erected in 1800 was rebuilt in 1850, and again in 1879. It is now of Gothic style, very modestly finished without and within, having a seating capacity for about 400. There is also adjoining a handsome parsonage, making altogether one of the finest church properties in the northern part of the county.

The old record of baptisms is preserved, but, being written in German, is a sealed book to most of the present congregation.

EAST VINCENT.

The early records of this church, which style it the "Reformed Congregation of Vincent Township," show that the old log (the first) church was built and consecrated in May, 1758, by the Rev. Philip Leidick and vestry, Sebastian Wagner, Sr., Simon Shunk, John Shoenholz, Thomas Schnider, and Lorentz Hipple. There is also a baptismal record, kept by this church from 1758 to 1833. Between those dates 735 persons were baptized, and from 1799 to 1833 the confirmations of 290 persons are given. In 1784, Rev. Frederic Dälliker became the pastor; Frederick Harman officiated from 1799 until 1831; John C. Guldin, 1821–40; pastors between 1840 and 1848, Revs. Young, Honger, John R. Hooken, and Hoffman, all short pastorates; Albert Shenkel, twenty-one years, 1848–69; S. Maxwell Roland, 1869 to Feb. 14, 1881; Rev. Mr. Epert, the present pastor, since the first Sunday in May, 1881.

In 1812 (November 1st) the congregation met in their school-house, and elected as a building committee John Laubach, Casper Schneider, and Henry Hipple, for the proposed new church edifice. Three years after the laying of the corner-stone a burglary and sacrilege was committed: the corner where the box was deposited was cut out and robbed of its contents. The stones of this edifice were red, yellow, and white freestone.

Henry Hoffman was leader of the choir of this church for forty years. He was possessed of a good memory, and related (before his death) many facts connected with the history of this church. He recollected a Rev. N. Bumb as pastor after Leidich (Leidy) and before Dälliker.

In the old graveyard attached to this church are buried nearly all of the early members of the church, several generations of the settlers of that vicinity. Of the many hundred of interments therein, that of Benjamin Boyer (born 1727, died 1780) is said to be the first. Other early burials are indicated by the dates on the headstones, viz.:

Peter Defrahn, born 1733, died 1782, aged 49; Thomas Snider, born 1716, died 1782, aged 66; George Yeager, born 1718, died 1790, aged 72; John Olwine, born 1734, died 1791, aged 57; Peter Yeager, born 1765, died 1811, aged 46; Peter Shunk (uncle of Governor), born 1756, died 1814, aged 58; Henry Hipple, born 1759, died 1843, aged 84; John Hoffman, born 1745, died 1815, aged 70; Michael Saiffer, born 1724, died 1802, aged 78; John Labach, born 1728, died 1808, aged 80.

About the year 1828 there was a division in this congregation on doctrinal points of church discipline, which breach widened in the ensuing years, until about 1847–48 one party withdrew and organized a new congregation, and built the St. Vincent church. This quarrel is now almost forgotten, and the day is not far distant, perhaps, when both congregations will worship in the same house again.

The following list of early members of this congregation was copied from the archives of this church in 1846:

John Shaenholz, Michael Deny, Simon Schunk, Sebastian Wagner, Thomas Schnider, John Schnider, Peter Steger, Jacob Callman, John Hippel, Sebastian Wagner, Jacob Hellwig, Michael Sifert, Lorence Kyle, John Labach, Simon Schunk, George Yeager, Paul Benner, Adam Gondel, John Imhoff, Jacob Miller, John Hoffman, Philip Stine, George Harts, John Kline, Christian Stahl, Jacob Conrad, Henry Carl, John Keeley, Henry Brenholz, Valentine Schmit, Jacob Guender, George Christman, Casper Beerbauer, Nicholas Grund, John John, John March, Anthony Acker, Henry Bluit, Frederic Barnholz, Leonard Daenbil, John Heek, John Kline, Philip Steffan, Conrad Sheerer, John Shenfelter, William Shott, Philip Wiant, John Gross, Jacob Hellwing, Jacob Stickel, William Claus, William Thomas, John Martz, Jacob Ellis, Peter Defrehn, Frederic Henken, Jacob Hell, Jacob Hauenstine, John Geitling, Philip Sellers, James Marry, Henry Schmid, Christian Ehmig, Jacob Nailer, Philip Seeler, John Brahlman, Sebastian Maurer, John Deetz.

ST. VINCENT.

St Vincent Reformed Church, in East Vincent township, was organized about 1848, as before stated in the sketch of the "Reformed Congregation of Vincent." The church edifice was built in the year 1852, and dedicated in November of the same year. The situation is one of great natural beauty, the view being quite extended. The building is 42 by 60 feet, two stories high, and cost $1999.86.

The following pastors have been in charge of the congregation:

Rev. E. W. Reincke, in 1853–54; Rev. George D. Wolfe, 1854–56; Rev. Henry Weisler, 1857–58; Rev. Jesse B. Knipe was chosen pastor in April, 1859, and continues to preach every Sunday, though now in his seventy-seventh year.

The first consistory were as follows:

Elders, John Laney, Henry Munshower, Daniel Hipple, John Yeager, Jesse Yeager, William Yeager; deacons, Amos Keiter, Samuel Ash, Christian Wagoner; trustees, John Ash, Peter Yeager, and Henry Munshower. At the organization there were about 85 members.

The present consistory is composed of:

Elders, Jesse Ash, James Rambo, Jacob Rixstine, John Kolb, John Horner, and Oliver Laney; deacons, A. Yeager, Jacob Wentsel, and Charles Reif; trustees, John Yeager, Sr., Ab'm Laney, George Yeager, and John Yeager, Jr.

In connection with the church is a cemetery, containing about 7 acres, laid out in lots, and which the congregation take much pride in beautifying. The congregation now numbers about 215 members.

ST. PETER'S.

This church is located in West Pikeland township. In the year 1811 the German Reformed congregation, which had been formed some time prior, and had been worshiping up to this time in private dwellings, bought of the German Lutheran congregation worshiping at Pikeland a half interest in their church property.* From that time on to the present they have enjoyed the use of this property in common with that body.

From the time of organization until 1830 the congregation was served by the following pastors: Rev. Frederick A. Herman, Jr., D.D., Rev. Jacob W. Dechant, and Rev. Casper Wach. The dates of their pastorates are not known, and there may have been other ministers prior to 1830, but these three are the only ones of whom we have any knowledge.

Sept. 30, 1830, Rev. Jesse B. Knipe was ordained pastor of the Pikeland charge. He continued to serve St. Peter's until Jan. 1, 1881, a period of more than fifty years, when he tendered his resignation. This was accepted; but Father Knipe still preaches for the congregation, as they have not yet called another pastor. An extended history of this congregation is not here given, as its general history is nearly identical with that of the St. Peter's Lutheran congregation, worshiping in the same church.

ST. MATTHEW'S.

The St. Matthew's Reformed congregation of West Vincent was organized in the autumn of 1833. They, in connection with the Lutheran congregation of same township, built during the summer of 1833 a very respectable church edifice, which was dedicated on Dec. 23d of that year. The two congregations continued to worship in the same building on alternate Sabbaths until the spring of 1879, when the Reformed congregation purchased the interests of the Lutherans in the buildings and cemetery.

* The "articles of agreement" were made and signed Aug. 6, 1811, "between the reverend Frederic W. Jasinski, present minister of the German Lutheran church called St. Peter's, in the township of Pikeland, . . . John Emery, Benj. Sheneman, Michael Slonaker, Michael Painter, Frederick Strough, George Hartman, and Adam Moses, elders; George Deiry, Jr., Jacob Painter, and John King, deacons; being the present members of the Corporation of said church, . . . of the one part, and Conrad Kealy, trustee; George Snyder, Henry Laubach, and John Boyer, elders; John Snyder and Henry Slawyer, deacons, being the present officers of the Reformed German or Presbyterian Congregation worshiping in said church by permission of the congregation, of the other part." In consideration of the payment of £5 "unto the parties of the first part," they bargained and sold unto the parties of the second part "one undivided moiety or half-part" of the lot on which "St. Peter's is erected," and of the "school-house and burying-ground that is erected thereon," and to have use of the church every other Sunday "for publick worship;" and the parties of the second part to be at one-half the expense of the church "which the parties of the first part are now erecting . . . on said lot," and "be at one-half of all future expense."

The Reformed congregation organized and adopted a constitution, March 18, 1834. The vestry at that time was as follows: Elders, Henry Keeley, Jacob Hoffman, George Sloyer, and William Parker; deacons, Jacob Kulp, John Shimer, George Keeley, John Hipple; trustees, William Parker, Joseph Kulp. Thirty-two persons were present at the first communion service held in the church, May 25, 1834, Rev. John C. Guldin pastor. The congregation has never been large, and now numbers 87 members. Present officers: Elders, William Brownback, Samuel Kimes, John Hipple, William Ludwick; deacons, Samuel B. Stauffer, Jesse Sturgis, Isaac N. Smith, Cyrus Swinehart; trustees, John B. Caldwell, Abraham Fetters. During the summer of 1880 the congregation erected a handsome church building, 65 by 42 feet, two stories high, have graded the grounds, and enlarged the cemetery. The building is in the Gothic style, and cost $7000. Rev. Levi D. Stambaugh is now pastor.

ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, in Uwchlan township, was built in 1838, and a congregation organized the same year. The Lutheran congregation assisted in erecting the building, and the two congregations worshiped in it on alternate Sundays until 1851, when the Reformed congregation purchased the interests of the Lutherans in the same. Rev. Jesse B. Knipe was the pastor from time of organization until Jan. 1, 1881, when he resigned Rev. A. K. Thompson is now pastor. Present officers: Elders, Bohlen Peterman, Isaiah F. Snyder, John Fetters, and George W. Stine; deacons, James Marshall, John Davis, George Thompson, Daniel B. Lacy, and Frederick Rhodewalt; trustees, John Fetters and J. Elwood Stiteler. The membership now numbers 80.

SECOND REFORMED.

The "Second Reformed Church of Coventry" (Brownback's being now known as the First Reformed Church of Coventry) was built in 1837, under the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Guldin, then pastor of Brownback's, and has since been supplied by the ministers of the last-named church. There were but 25 members at the time of the organization; the membership now is 125. The church commonly goes by the name of "Shenkle's," as there was a burying-ground there long before the church was erected which bore that name.

NORTH PHŒNIXVILLE.

The German Reformed congregation built and for a number of years worshiped in a church here; but they have since become scattered, and the building has been converted into a dwelling.

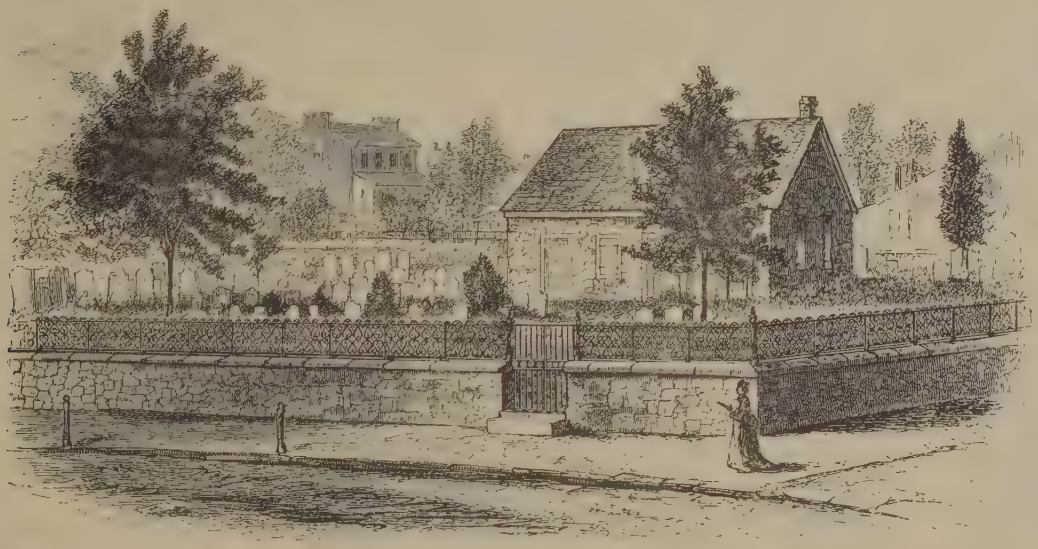
THE MENNONITE CHURCH.

This is one of the early churches of Chester County. Between the years 1725† and 1785 three Mennonite churches had been built on the Schuylkill, as appears from the name-lists of the Mennonite preachers, published at

† Morgan Edwards, who is very specific, and who wrote in 1770, says that in 1724 there were five Mennonite Churches in the province: Germantown, Skippack, Conestoga, Great Swamp, and Manatawny. Germantown church was built in 1708, and Skippack, 1720–25.

Amsterdam in the last-named year. These must have been in Chester County, as the Montgomery County churches are included in other districts. Probably the most ancient of these is the one on the Schuylkill road, in East Coventry township, about three miles from Pottstown. The date 1728 on the wall shows that the structure is 152 years old. The building is one story high and is very small. It is accessible from the road by a drive, on each side of which is situated the graveyard. The part on the south side of the drive has been laid out but a few years ago, but the part on the north side contains graves nearly 150 years old.*

The first Mennonite church in the vicinity of Phœnixville, was located on the ridge, near the residence of the Heckel family. The date of its erection is unknown. S. W. Pennypacker, Esq., of Philadelphia, says there was another "in the valley, where Israel Beitler used to preach."



MENNONITE MEETING-HOUSE.

In 1772 was erected the Mennonite meeting-house in Phœnixville. It was located on Main Street, near Nutt's road, and since has been known successively as Buckwalter's and Morgan's school-houses. It was designed by its founders both as a church and school building, and was long used for such purposes. Among the original settlers of Phœnixville, the Buckwalters were all of this faith. In 1794 they erected a meeting-house at the southwest corner of Main and Church Streets, in Phœnixville, which is the oldest place of worship now standing in the township.† The first preacher was Matthias Pennypacker, who for five years previous had charge of the congregation at Buckwalter's school-house. Upon his death he was succeeded respectively by John Buckwalter, Daniel Showalter, George Hellerman, Jacob Halderman, Jesse Beitler, Joseph Halderman, John Showalter, and Israel Beitler, all preachers of the old style, who would, it may be, excite mirth amid a modern congregation, because the quaintness of their diction, the peculiarities of their dress, and sanctity of their lives were alike in contrast with the customs and requirements of the faster generations of to-day. This sect, driven from the homes of their ancestry by a religious persecution that could not tolerate their virtues, and once so numerous among the German inhabitants of this State, is gradually becoming extinct. Its membership at Phœnixville has dwindled down to a few persons, and the probabilities are that ere long the whole of its history will be written on the tombstones that fill its yard. Recently an attempt has been made to revive the society, under the direction of the Revs. Henry A. Hunsicker and J. T. Preston, which it is to be hoped will be successful.‡

The Mennonite preachers in this section in 1785 (as given in the Amsterdam "name-lists," before referred to) were Martin Bechtel, David and Johannes Longenecker, and Joseph Showalter.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

The Campbellite society (they call themselves "Disciples of Christ") originated in this county in the year 1839, at which date one of their ministers, named George Austin,

* "In taking a stroll among those old tombstones we noticed some inscriptions of long ago. On a plain sandstone, on which the lettering is nearly obliterated by the workings of time, we notice the following: 'S. A. B., died 1752.' On the other stones in the same lot were the inscriptions, 'L. B. B., d. 1753;' 'S. A. B., d. 1756;' 'D. B., d. 1760.' In another part of the yard was a stone with the following: 'J. S., d. 1735.' The latter is the oldest stone that could be found, but there are many sunken graves without any marks at all, and there is no doubt but that the graveyard was laid out the time the church was built, and is therefore a great curiosity in this vicinity. The yard lies unattended to, and is covered with running briers, very few persons being interred there at the present time."—*Pottstown Ledger*, August, 1880.

† Since the publication of the "Annals of Phœnixville and Vicinity" this building has been torn down.

‡ Samuel W. Pennypacker's "Annals of Phœnixville and Vicinity," 1872.

came from Baltimore, Md., and began preaching in a barn. Services were held, converts made, and the new sect so increased in numbers that in the year 1841 they resolved to erect a meeting-house. In that year they built a small stone edifice at Chestnut Grove, in Penn township, about a mile and a half from the village of New London. That house was taken down in 1880, and was commenced the erection of a larger (a frame) structure, which is inclosed, but remains unfinished.

They have had but two pastors, Mr. Edward Orvis and Mr. Somers, who each remained but a few years, the first about 1852, and the last left in the spring of 1880. The rest of the time the worship was conducted by some of their own members, with occasionally a preacher coming from Baltimore and preaching daily for a week or two. At such times some converts would generally be made, which kept up their membership, which is said to number 60 at the present time. The present officers are Thomas Slack, J. W. Hammond, John Miller, and Isaac Vandegrif.

"CHRISTIAN" CHURCH.

About 1845 to 1850, Elder Frederick Plummer, a minister of the denomination calling themselves "Christians," came into this county, and preached in a grove near Kimbleville. He continued to hold services and made converts to his faith, who erected a brick church edifice about two miles southwest of Kimbleville, in Franklin township, which they called Mount Olivet, and where a church of that persuasion was organized. Elder Charles H. Plummer, a nephew of Frederick Plummer, was pastor for a few years, and was succeeded by Elder William H. Pittman. A Mr. Parvin also preached there for a time. About 1878 and 1879, Rev. David Somers, of the Church of the Disciples, in Penn township, preached there and superintended a Sunday-school. The church is now unoccupied for religious purposes. The membership is not numerous.

The United Brethren erected a church in Phœnixville, on Gay Street, in 1871, having previously held their services in the Mennonite meeting-house.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first mission of this church within the limits of Chester County must have been established between the years 1730 (when a mission was set up at the residence of Thomas Wilcox, at Ivy Mills) and 1757, at which latter date it appears* there were in Chester County, under care of Robert Harding, 18 men and 22 women; under care of Theodore Schneider (of Germans?), 13 men and 9 women; of Irish, 9 men and 6 women; under care of Ferdinand Farmer, of Irish, 23 men and 17 women; of Germans, 3 men. Robert Harding was a priest residing in Philadelphia, but the location of the others is not stated.

Their growth at first was very slow, owing to a spirit of antagonism to this church, not only manifested during the proprietary days,† but even beyond the close of the eighteenth century. Hence the congregations were small and scattered, and so continued for many years; but foreign emigration has increased their numbers until the Roman Catholic Church has become one of the strong religious bodies of the county.

About the year 1793, at the west end of Gay Street, in West Chester, a little Catholic chapel stood,—a small affair indeed, but it was attended with as much reverence by the small number of Catholics as a larger one and more grand in construction would merit. This was at that time called "Christ's Church," and in it the holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up occasionally, when the people would gather from the surrounding country, and when a priest would come out from Philadelphia (there being no resident pastor until about the year 1840).

But poor inducement was offered the early Catholic settlers of this county to assist and attend to their religious duties.

At this time missionaries went about the country offering up Mass and practicing other services of the church at every gathered group of the faithful,—in farm-houses and other available places. The following is a correct copy of a missionary's memorandum:

"1840.

"Masses annually given at Mr. Arthur O'Neil's, 11th of March, 13th of May, 12th of August, 28th of October.

"Masses at Mr. Philip Dougherty's and Mr. Maguire's, 10th of June. Mass, confessions, and sermons at Mr. Maguire's.

"14th of May, Mass, confessions, and sermons at Mr. Philip Dougherty's."

The name of the missionary was not attached to the paper, but is supposed to have been a Jesuit from St. Joseph's, Philadelphia. These services were no doubt well attended, for it has been shown that the spirit of Christianity burned as ardently in the breasts of the faithful in those days as at the present.

In the year 1840 or '41, Bishop Kendrick, who was then Bishop of Philadelphia, detailed the Rev. P. D. Donahoe to the growing parish of West Chester.

Passing over the zealous labors of Father Donahoe and his large number of successors as Christian guardians of St. Agnes', West Chester, we come to the 20th of June, 1851, when the Rev. John Francis Prendergast, better known by the parishioners as "Father John," entered upon his field of religious duty as spiritual director of the congregation. He came to West Chester the day after he was ordained a priest by Bishop Kendrick, and for a period of twenty years he labored zealously in the congregation.

Attached to West Chester at this time were the parishes

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* From a return of the number of "Roman Catholics in Pennsylvania, 1757 (that is, of all such as receive the Sacraments, beginning from twelve years of age, or thereabouts)."—*Archives*, iii. 144.

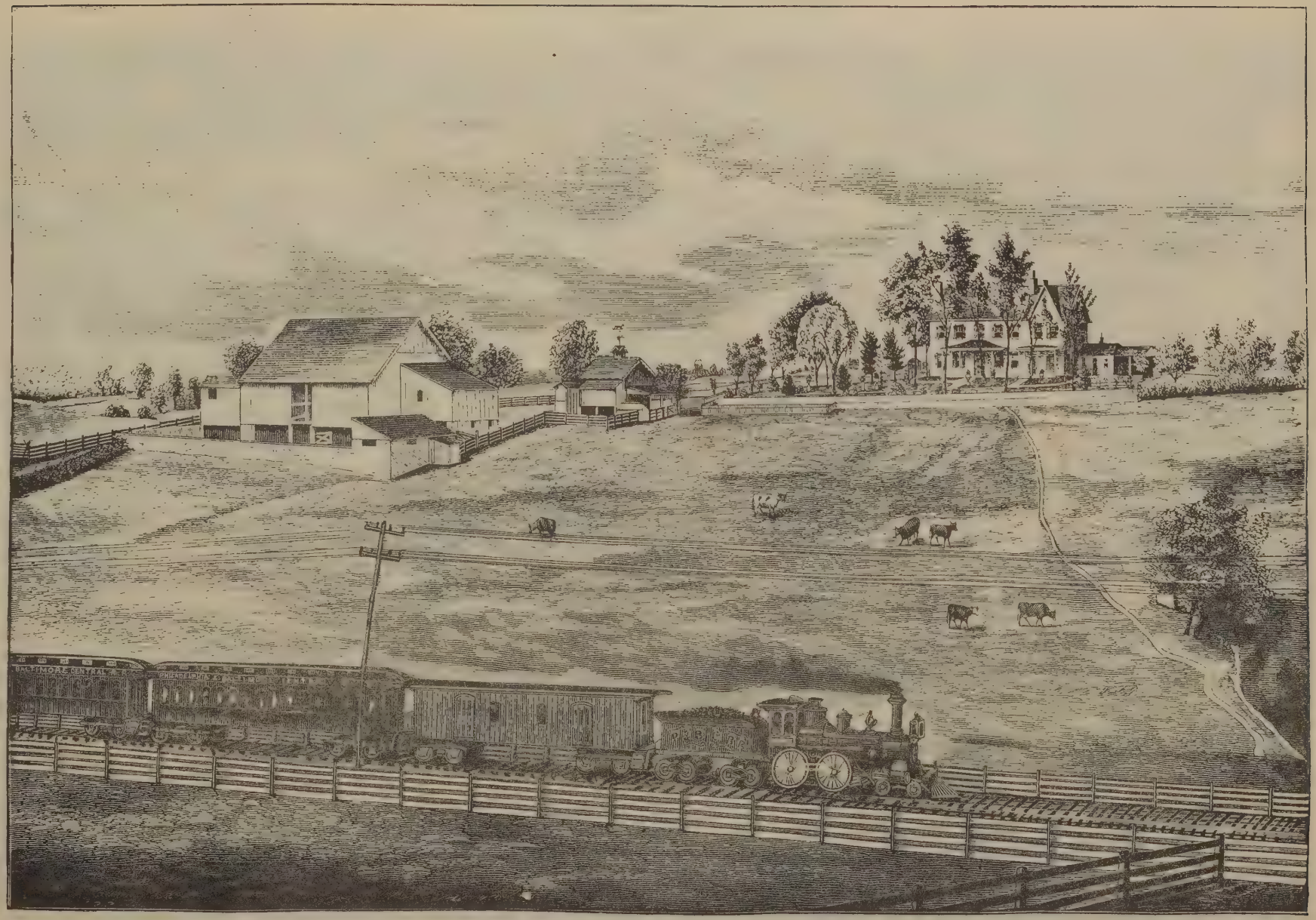
† It is seen in the form of qualification for members of Assembly in early times, and in the proprietary instructions to the colonial governors in 1738, and reiterated in 1763 and 1766, one of the twenty-six articles being as follows:

"6th. Whereas the said province and counties were happily at first settled and afterwards subsisted without any considerable mixture of Papists, it is with concern we now hear that of late times several Papists have resorted thither. Now as their Political Principles (which they ever inculcate as Religious Principles) tend to the breach of publick Faith, are destructive to morality and totally subvert every civil and Religious Right of a free People, We recommend it to you to prevent as much as in you lies the coming in or settling of Papists within your Government and that you do not extend any Privileges to them nor admit any of them into any office, post or Employment whatsoever within your Government."

"BELLEVUE."

RESIDENCE OF PRATT ROBERTS,

EAST GOSHEN.



These buildings stand on part of the "Brandywine Battle Ground."

RESIDENCE OF CALEB B. RING,
PENNSBURY.

P. O. Chadd's Ford.

of Parkesburg, Downingtown, Doe Run, one in Lancaster County, and Ivy Mills, Delaware County. Mass was celebrated in St. Agnes' church only once or twice a month, as the other Sundays were occupied at the other places. After a stay here of a few months, Father John commenced the erection of a new church at Downingtown, and St. Joseph's was dedicated in about a year's time after he entered the priesthood.

In the month of August, 1852, the corner-stone of St. Agnes' church was laid. In June, 1853, it was dedicated to its patroness, the Rev. Dr. Moriarity, O.S.A., officiating. The first high mass was sung in May, 1853, and in 1857 the St. Mary Sodality was organized. The Revs. John F. Prendergast and John Wall both were buried in St. Agnes' cemetery, the latter having died after a short pastorate in the parish. Father Sheridan, who died recently in Philadelphia, was pastor of this church in 1843.

The church of the Sacred Heart, at Oxford, was erected in 1880, and dedicated on September 5th by the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood. The church is of brick, 70 by 36 feet in size, with a slate roof, and will accommodate 400 persons. Rev. J. F. Kelly is the pastor, who also attends the mission at Kennet Square, where is a small frame church, known as St. Patrick's, dedicated in 1872.

St. Mary's church, at Phœnixville, was built in 1841, prior to which services were held for a time in the Tunnel Hill school-house, under the care of Rev. P. D. Donohue. The late Father O'Farrell had charge of this congregation for many years, and his death was greatly lamented. He was succeeded in 1868 by Father Scanlin, who enlarged and beautified the church, making it into the shape of a cross. Father Martin succeeded Father Scanlin as pastor, assisted by Rev. Father Lynch, formerly of West Chester parish. The first church building was small, only 30 by 45 feet; the present structure is one of the finest of the denomination in the county.

The present parish of St. Cecilia, together with the attached missions of Doe Run and Parkesburg, cover all that portion of the county lying between Thorndale and Lancaster County, running south to a line two or three miles below Doe Run village and north to the border of the county.

Of the present church building in Coatesville the corner-stone was laid on Sunday, Dec. 11, 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. Charles McFadden. It was blessed and opened for services by Most. Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., archbishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1874. Previous to this services were held in a hall in Midway.

The old parish, of which Coatesville was only a mission, was the parish of Our Lady of Seven Dolors, Parkesburg. Here it was the priest resided, and attended the missions round from Dry Wells and McCall's Ferry, in Lancaster County, to Coatesville, Doe Run, West Grove, Oxford, and the country round down to the Maryland border.

The church in Parkesburg was built in 1854 or 1855, on a plot of ground northwest of Parkesburg, given to the parish by the McFillin family.

Before that time there had been a small church at Doe Run, built about 1835, since torn down, and replaced by a new one in 1865. There was never any resident priest at Doe Run. It was attended from West Chester till the church in Parkesburg was built, after that from Parkesburg. Subsequent to this, at what date we cannot state, but within the last eight or nine years, West Grove, Oxford, and all that lower portion of the county were cut away.

Rev. —— Doyle was the first priest resident at Parkesburg. He came about 1855 or 1856. From that time forward for several years Coatesville was attended once every few weeks from Parkesburg; but, the town growing in importance, and the number of Catholics increasing even beyond the number in the parish proper, provision had to be made for them, and preparations were made to build a church, of which the corner-stone was laid in 1870. About the same time the seat of the parish was changed from Parkesburg to Coatesville, and Coatesville became the parish proper, Parkesburg the mission. Previous to this, in 1867, when the diocese of Harrisburg was erected, all that portion of the parish lying in Lancaster County was cut off. The new church of St. Cecilia, at Coatesville, was formally opened and blessed Nov. 22, 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. L. McCabe.

The name of the church at Parkesburg is "Our Lady of the Seven Dolors," and of that at Doe Run "St. Malachi," formerly "St. Catharine."

There are in Coatesville and surroundings about 90 Catholic families, in Parkesburg and vicinity about 45, and on Doe Run 30.

Although it is not very long since this wide district was attended by priests from Ivy Mills, in Delaware County, yet now there exist in this county about a dozen churches of this faith, each with a spiritual director, and in a flourishing condition. Besides those previously referred to, may be named the brick church at West Grove, called the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of which the corner-stone was laid Sept. 14, 1873, and dedicated June 18, 1876.

THE BATTLE-AXES.

There existed in Chester County in 1840, and perhaps a few years earlier, a most strange sect, bearing the equally strange title of "Battle-Axes." They had a number of followers in the northern part of the county in 1840, at which time they seem first to have attracted attention. In 1844 a number of them were arrested; some of whom were tried and convicted, the others being subsequently discharged. William Stubblebine seems to have died in this faith, and in the case (Snyder *vs.* Stubblebine) regarding the validity of his will there is a mention of this sect. Its principles were essentially those known as "free love," the leading ideas being that all connection between husband and wife was severed, and to possess all things in common, in the fullest sense of the words. The leader of the society here was Theophilus R. Gates, then a resident of Philadelphia,* and the chief female votary one Hannah Williamson, a single woman.† It is unnecessary to add that this peculiar sect has now no existence here.

* In 1837 several numbers of a pamphlet entitled "Battle-Axe and Weapons of War," and devoted to the new faith, were printed, being edited by T. R. Gates, 290 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

† West Chester *Local News*, Feb. 12, 1874.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

THE Society of Friends were the pioneers in educational matters in Chester County. In noticing the primary institution of schools, therefore, the labors of the society in that direction merit the first notice.

The Yearly Meeting of the society, from time to time, gave much earnest and practical advice in relation to the settlement of schools, and in 1778 advised that in the compass of each Monthly Meeting ground should be provided sufficient for a garden, orchard, grass for cow, etc., and a suitable house and stable be erected, as an encouragement to and making provision for the accommodation of a teacher of staid character and proper qualifications; and it was also recommended that funds should be collected for the establishment and support of schools. In accordance with these advices, very many of the meetings provided such property,* and created ample funds to aid in the support of schools, which several of them still successfully employ in that way. To show the working of this system a single example, that of the school at Marlborough, will suffice. The grounds there consist of two acres, with suitable buildings; and a resident teacher of excellent qualifications, employed in 1830, continued in charge of the school until 1851, a period of twenty-one years.†

These Friends' schools were numerous in those portions of the county where that society formed the bulk of the population, and imparted a solid education to all the youth of their respective neighborhoods, keeping pace, in the studies taught, with those usually pursued in ordinary academical institutions.

Among the most noted of these early schools established by the Society of Friends was the one at Birmingham Meeting-house, about 1753, on the site of the battle of Brandywine. This school was for many years under the charge of John Forsythe, one of the best teachers that Chester County has been favored with. Many of those who were introduced by him to the fields of literature and science became conspicuous in after-life, notably among them the late Dr. William Darlington, the celebrated botanist, whose fame is world-wide.

The western and northwestern portions of the county were very largely peopled by the race known as the Scotch-Irish. These were a class of settlers very remarkable for intellectual activity, ever prompt to encourage improvements, and especially to promote the establishment of educational institutions for the better instruction of youth, and many of them came ready and fitted to engage in the work. The Irish schoolmaster, as he was termed, was generally a man who ruled with a sternness in marked contrast with the milder methods of the present day, but who imparted a thorough knowledge of the branches then taught. In the section of the county inhabited by these people and their descendants the school-houses were adequate to the requirements of the people, and the schools were well supported.

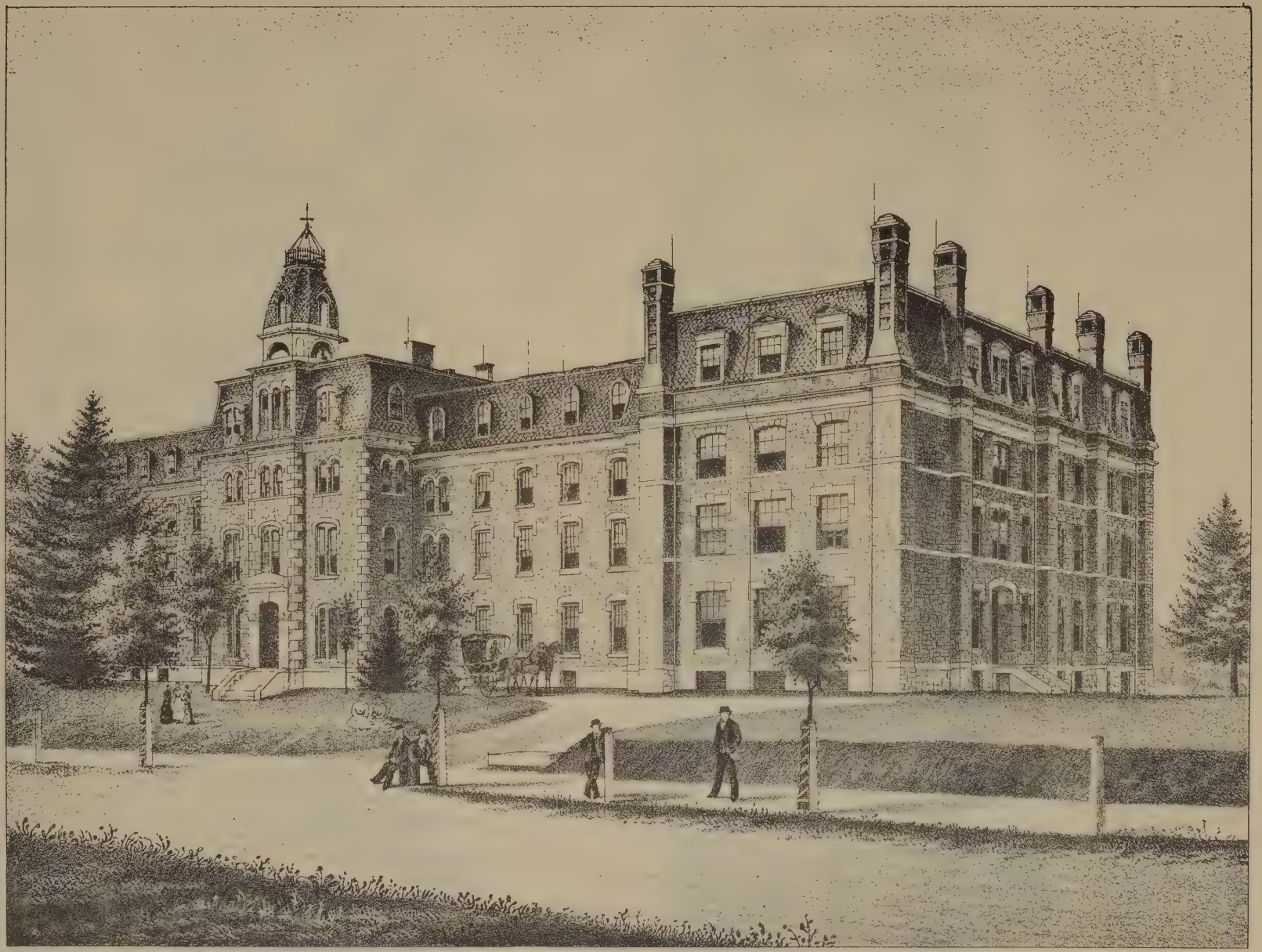
It is doubtless to the fact that Chester County was so fortunate in the character of her early settlers, and that education was so universal among all classes from the earliest settlement of the province, that she owes the pre-eminence which her people have attained for intelligence and general culture.

The early school-houses were either log or stone, sometimes built in an octagonal form, and called eight-square school-houses. The desks were placed around against the walls, and the pupils occupying them sat facing the windows. Benches without backs, for the smaller children, occupied the middle of the room. A desk for the teacher, a huge stove in the centre of the room, a bucket, and what was called the "pass"—a small paddle, with the words "in" and "out" written on its opposite sides—constituted the furniture of the building. These structures have long since disappeared, and Chester County is now well supplied with school-houses of a superior character, both in their architecture, internal arrangement, and furniture.

Fugg's Manor Classical School.—Chester County has possessed from quite early times numerous and well-conducted academical institutions. The earliest of which we have an account was the classical school at Fagg's Manor, established about the year 1739 by the celebrated Rev. Samuel Blair, and conducted by him until his death in 1751. His brother, the Rev. John Blair, succeeded him, and had charge until 1767, when he was elected to a professorship in the College of New Jersey and removed to Princeton. This school was prolific in valuable men, and there came forth from it many pupils who subsequently became distinguished scholars and Christian ministers, among whom may be named Samuel Davies, D.D., called in his day the "prince of preachers," and who was one of the presidents of the College of New Jersey; John Rogers, D.D., for a long time an eminent minister in New York; Robert Smith, D.D., a noted teacher; John McMillan, D.D., the founder of Jefferson College; and the

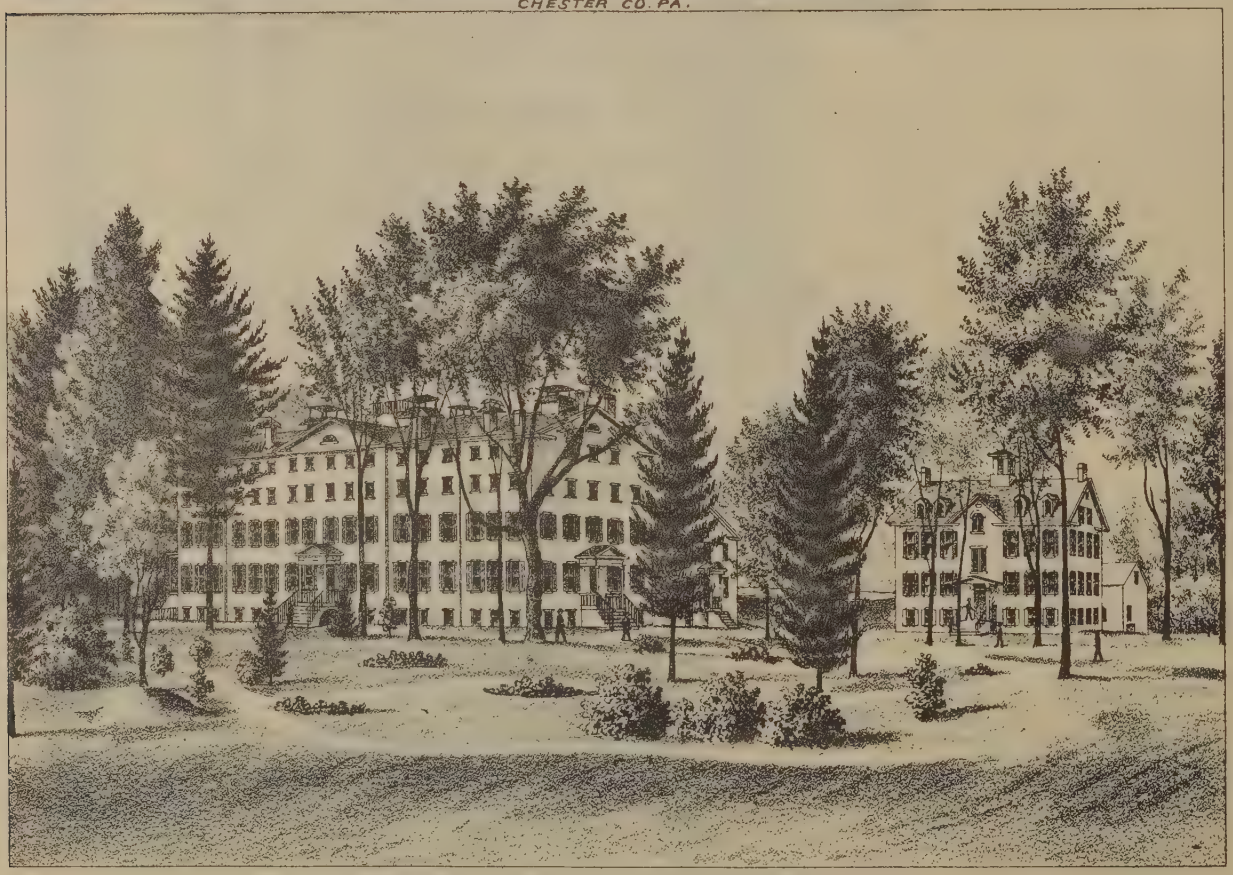
* So early as 1787 Kennet Monthly Meeting prepared a series of nine rules for the use of its Preparative Meetings in raising a *fund* for the promotion of schools therein. The fifth rule provides, "The trustees shall, as soon as they see occasion, apply the interest arising from this fund to schooling the children of such poor people, whether Friends or others, as live within the verge of the Monthly Meeting,—*Provided*, that such children comply with the rules of the school." This plan of procedure, somewhat modified, was adopted by the Marlborough Preparative Meeting, 3d of 8th month, 1803.

† The school property of the Preparative Meeting, including the *fund*, may now be worth some three thousand dollars.



WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, LOWER OXFORD,
CHESTER CO. PA.



WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL, CHESTER CO. PA.

Revs. Alexander Cumming, James Finley, Hugh Henry, Samuel Blair, D.D., John Woodhull, D.D., Hugh McAden, James F. Armstrong, James Dunlap, and Nathaniel Irwin. Another pupil was James Ross, one of the first professors of Dickinson College, a noted teacher of the classics, and author of Latin and Greek grammars, etc.

New London Academy.—Rev. Francis Alison opened an academy at New London in 1743, which became a justly celebrated institution, and furnished both Church and State many men of mark. Among those who were educated there were Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress; Dr. John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. David Ramsay, the historian; Dr. Hugh Williamson, Rev. James Latta, D.D., Rev. Matthew Wilson, D.D., and three signers of the Declaration of Independence,—Thomas McKean, George Reed, and James Smith.

In 1752, Dr. Alison removed to Philadelphia, and was succeeded by Alexander McDowell, by whom the academy was removed to Newark, Del., where it became the basis on which was founded the Delaware College.

The present New London Academy was organized in 1828, and became the successor, in name and locality, of the old school of Dr. Alison. It has, with one or two brief intervals, always been in a highly prosperous condition, and many hundreds of pupils, some of whom have become eminent, have received their education there. Since 1828 it has had as principals, among others, James Magraw, T. Marshall Boggs, William S. Graham, W. S. F. Graham, William F. Wyers, George Duffield, and Edward D. Porter. The highest number of pupils at any one time has been eighty-five.

The Nottingham Academy.—This institution was established in 1744 by Samuel Finley, D.D. It was conducted with admirable wisdom and success, and acquired a higher reputation than any other in the middle colonies, so that students from a distance were attracted to it. Some of the ablest and best men in the country laid the foundation of their eminence and usefulness here, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Benjamin Rush and his brother, Judge Jacob Rush, Governor Martin, of North Carolina, Governor McWhorter, of New Jersey, Governor Henry, of Maryland, Ebenezer Hazard, Col. John Bayard, Wm. M. Tennant, D.D., Rev. Joseph Smith, and James Waddell, D.D., the blind preacher, whose eloquence is eulogized by William Wirt in his "British Spy."

Dr. Finley was a man of fine parts, extensive attainments, and, according to Dr. Rush, "one of the wisest and best of men," and there were no better classical scholars formed anywhere than in his school. It was broken up by the removal of Dr. Finley to assume the presidency of Princeton College, in 1761; but it has had a worthy successor in the West Nottingham Academy, in Maryland, which was instituted through the agency of Rev. Dr. James Magraw in 1812, and which has always enjoyed a large patronage, and continues to flourish at the present time.

George Churchman, Jr., appears to have opened a boarding-school in Nottingham as early as 1764. His circular, dated 1st month 16th, gives the terms "at the rate of £18 per annum, and so for a quarter, half year, or more."

The Brandywine Academy, near the Manor meeting-house, now in West Brandywine township, was opened in the year 1793 for instruction in the classics and higher branches of science. It was a necessary adjunct of a theological school conducted at the same place by Rev. Nathan Grier. The academy was at different periods under the direction of Rev. M. McPherson, Matthew G. Wallace, John Ralston, John F. Grier, and Rev. John W. Grier, and closed about 1816. Many who became eminent in professional life were educated here, and its pupils have exerted a widespread and beneficial influence.

Rev. Nathan Grier, pastor of the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church, took under his care theological students. Between 1792 and his death, in 1814, he trained twenty young men for the ministry, among them Rev. David McConoughey, at one time president of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and Rev. John H. Grier, Levi Bull, and John N. C. Grier.

Upper Octorara Classical School.—In 1779, Rev. William Foster opened a classical school at Upper Octorara, which was in operation about four years, and was closed in consequence of his death. Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Sample was one of his students.

The Friends' Boarding-Schools.—About the year 1790, the propriety of establishing a boarding-school by the Society of Friends for the education of their youth of both sexes began to arrest attention. The subject was introduced into the Yearly Meeting, and in 1794 it became so far matured that funds were provided by voluntary contributions, and a committee appointed to seek a proper location for the proposed institution. The farm of James Gibbons, in Westtown township, Chester Co., containing six hundred acres, was purchased, and the erection of the necessary building completed in 1799. The institution was called "The Westtown Boarding-School," and went into operation in the 5th month, 1799, with three teachers, one of them John Forsythe, the popular teacher of the Birmingham school. During the first year it had on its rolls about two hundred pupils of both sexes; and it has been in successful operation ever since.

This school is under the superintendence of a committee appointed at stated periods by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the society. There are important sub-committees specially intrusted with certain duties, the principal of which are the "instruction," "farm," "admission," and "household." The immediate charge is intrusted to a superintendent, who has the general care of the institution, attends to the supplies and disbursements, but has no direct oversight of the literary departments. There are also officers called the governor and governess, who have special charge over the pupils in the intervals of school hours.

This institution is now under the exclusive control of the branch known as "Orthodox Friends," and none but the children of members of that society are admitted to the privileges of the school. Since its organization in 1799 there have been in attendance as scholars, four thousand seven hundred boys and five thousand eight hundred girls. The present annual average is about two hundred pupils, under the care of thirteen instructors. There have been over two hundred teachers, among them the well-known names

of John Forsythe, Enoch Lewis, Emmor Kimber, John Comly, Eli Hilles, John Gummere, David Whitall, Samuel R. Gummere, and Samuel Alsop, father and son.

Since the erection of the original buildings various additions and improvements have been made from time to time, until they have become quite extensive, and are admirably adapted to their purpose. The main building is one hundred and seventy feet in length and four stories above the basement. An additional building, sixty-eight by fifty-four feet, was erected in 1869. The farm of six hundred acres, with the exception of thirty-five acres surrounding the school buildings, is in the care of a farmer appointed by the committee. The profits inure to the use of the school. In addition to farm buildings there is a grist-mill on the premises. As the original cost of the establishment and of all improvements since made have always been defrayed by gratuitous contributions, and no accumulation of property from tuition fees is intended, the prices charged the scholars have always been very low, simply sufficient, with the income of the institution, to defray the necessary expenses. It has been as low as sixty dollars per annum. The present price is seventy-five dollars per session. Many of the pupils are boarded and educated free of cost, from the income of a fund which has been specially provided for that purpose.

This seminary has largely contributed to the diffusion of knowledge and the improvement of other schools, especially among Friends. The numerous private seminaries conducted by members of that society, with which our country abounds, may be nearly all traced, directly or indirectly, to this institution.

About 1790, George Churchman, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, founded a boarding-school in East Nottingham for the advanced education of young women, with a view to their qualification as teachers. Suitable buildings were erected, and the school conducted for a few terms, but it was overshadowed by the Westtown Boarding-School, and finally closed. The place was long known as the "Institution."

The New Garden Boarding-School for Boys was established by Enoch Lewis in 1808, and continued in active operation until 1824. It was designed principally for the instruction of pupils in mathematics, science, and natural philosophy. The reputation of Mr. Lewis (who was a member of the Society of Friends, and had been the teacher of mathematics in the Friends' school in Philadelphia from 1796 to 1799, and in the Westtown Boarding-School from its opening in 1799 until 1808) soon filled, and kept full, this school. He was an enthusiast in his sphere, and his teaching was thorough. His school was the principal one in the State in which at that day mathematics were taught on proper principles, and its influence, therefore, was far-reaching. Among others educated here were Joshua Hoopes, Joseph C. Strode, Jonathan Gause, John Bullock, and Eli and Samuel Hilles, all successful teachers.

The Chester County Academy.—This school was incorporated in 1811, and a Legislative appropriation of two thousand dollars made for its benefit. Buildings were erected in 1812 upon the site selected in East Whiteland township, on the line of the leading thoroughfare between Philadelphia and the West,—the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike. The school went into operation in 1813, under the care of Samuel Turney, a graduate of Yale. One of the early teachers was Joseph J. Lewis (son of Enoch), who had charge of the mathematical department. Mr. Turney was a very successful teacher, and while he continued in charge of the academy its reputation stood very high; but after he withdrew it languished, and, after alternate seasons of prosperity and adversity, it finally went down, the property being conveyed in 1865 by the trustees to the school district of East Whiteland. It is now used for common-school purposes. Among the teachers of this academy were Rev. John W. Grier, Joseph Mason, Robert P. DuBois, Samuel Durborrow, and Rev. Wm. Hilton.

The West Chester Academy, an institution in which many of Chester County's most worthy citizens have been educated, was opened in 1813. The expense of erecting the necessary buildings was contributed by voluntary subscription. The first teachers were Dr. John Gemmil and Jonathan Gause, who had charge, respectively, of the classical and mathematical departments. Dr. Gemmil died in 1814. In a short time thereafter Mr. Gause became the sole principal, and, except for a brief period, remained in charge until 1829, a period of sixteen years, when he resigned to open a private institution. During the period of Mr. Gause's incumbency the academy flourished, and became quite celebrated in Eastern Pennsylvania. Many men who afterwards became prominent in life were educated there. Among them Nimrod Strickland, Joseph Hemphill, John Hickman, Washington Townsend, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, William W. Jefferies, James B. Everhart, and Dr. George Smith, author of the "History of Delaware County."

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY.

From 1829 to 1834 the academy was in charge of different principals. In the latter year Anthony Bolmar, a native of France, took charge of it, and remained until 1840. During this period it was more prosperous than it had ever been before, and was crowded with pupils. Mr. Bolmar was succeeded by James Crowell, who had charge until 1854. William F. Wyers was principal from 1854 to 1866. During this period the schools increased to such an extent that additional buildings became requisite. Messrs.

J. Hunter Worrall and Eugene Paulin succeeded Mr. Wyers in 1866, and conducted the academy until 1869, when it was finally closed as a distinct school, and merged in the State Normal School. Mr. Worrall then started, in Cabinet Hall, a "Mathematical and Classical Institute for Boys," which is still continued.

Jonathan Gause's Schools.—In 1829, Jonathan Gause, having relinquished the charge of the West Chester Academy, opened an institution which he called "The West Chester Boarding-School for Young Men and Boys," which he conducted until 1832, when he relinquished it to Cheyney Hannum, and removed to his farm in West Bradford township, where he opened the "Greenwood Dell Boarding-School." This school became very popular, and was continued until 1839, when he accepted the principalship of Unionville Academy. He conducted this institution until 1847, when he reopened his Greenwood Dell school, and was its principal until 1865, when he retired from the active duties of life, having been a teacher more than fifty-seven years.

Other Boarding-Schools.—"The Downingtown Boarding-School for Boys" was commenced by Joshua Hoopes, in 1817, and continued until 1834, when he removed to West Chester, and opened an academy there, under the title of "Hoopes' Boarding-School for Boys," which he successfully conducted until 1862, when, by reason of advancing years, he closed his school.

Edward Sparks was the founder of "The East Bradford Boarding-School for Boys" in 1816. Two years later Joseph C. Strode became its principal, and so remained, with brief intervals, until 1846. His brother-in-law, Lewis Levis, was his successor, and conducted it until 1857, when it was closed. Mr. Levis then became a teacher in the school of Anthony Bolmar.

Jonathan Gause, Joshua Hoopes, and Joseph C. Strode formed a noble triumvirate, through whose labors the minds of a large number of the youth of Chester County, in their day, were imbued with a love of scholastic lore.

"The Uwchlan Female Seminary" was conducted by William and Sarah Trimble from 1825 to 1835, and had a large attendance.

Mrs. Phelps' Young Ladies' Boarding-School, Bolmar's School, etc.—In 1837–38 a joint-stock company erected a palatial edifice in West Chester for a young ladies' boarding-school, which flourished signally as such under the charge of the accomplished Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln Phelps, well known as the author of a work on botany. The company, however, failed, and the property, coming under the sheriff's hammer, was purchased, in 1840, by Anthony Bolmar,—or, as his name was written in full, Jean Claude Antoine Brunin de Bolmar,—who had then had charge of the West Chester Academy for the preceding six years. Mr. Bolmar converted it into a boarding-school for young men and boys, and conducted it as such until 1860. This school speedily became one of the most popular and flourishing institutions in our country. It acquired a world-wide celebrity, and attracted numerous pupils from distant places, especially from the Southern States and the West Indies. The energetic principal was regarded as the Napoleon of teachers. This school was noted for its remarkably systematic and exact discipline; indeed, it was semi-military in its methodical strictness. No boy could ever boast that he had outwitted "Bolly," as he was familiarly called by his pupils. Mr. Bolmar was the author of several educational works for the instruction of pupils in the French language.

After the death of Mr. Bolmar the property was occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy from 1862 to 1865, under the presidency of Col. Theodore Hyatt, when it was removed to Chester. This school was large and prosperous, the cadets in attendance always numbering one hundred and twenty.

The property was then purchased by William F. Wyers, and a school reopened by him in 1866, under the title of "Wyers' Scientific and Classical Institute for Boys," and conducted by him until his death, in 1871. Mr. Wyers was an earnest and able supporter of the cause of education. He was one of the most thorough classical teachers in Pennsylvania, and for twenty-nine years he faithfully devoted himself to the arduous duties of his profession. It has been said by New England men that no teacher south of New Haven sent scholars to enter college better prepared than were those who had been trained by Mr. Wyers. In his career as teacher he had over two thousand students under his charge.

Mr. Wyers was succeeded by Robert M. McClellan, who conducted the school for two years, when the property was purchased for the Catholic Convent of the Immaculate Heart, and a school established, entitled "Villa Maria," which is conducted under the direction of the Sisters, and is now in active operation.

The Kimberton Boarding-School.—The French Creek Boarding-School for Girls was instituted by Emmor Kimber, in 1817. The name was afterwards changed to Kimberton Boarding School, upon the establishment of a post-office of that name in the village which had grown up around the school.

This school was taught by Mr. Kimber and his accomplished daughters, and was conducted on principles somewhat different from those of most seminaries, there being no code of penal laws or rules in force. The plan of government was based upon the Golden Rule,—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,"—and as Mr. Kimber and his daughters had the faculty of governing without any visible exercise of authority, the school stood very high, was prosperous, and had many scholars from other States and the West Indies. After a useful career of about thirty-three years the school was closed about 1850, upon the death of Mr. Kimber. A school is now conducted at this place by the Rev. J. R. Dimm.

The Brandywine Boarding-School, established in West Brandywine township, and conducted by George Pierce, was opened in 1816 and closed in 1823. Many of its pupils afterwards became leading men in the county and elsewhere.

The Moscow Academy—Mantua Female Seminary.—Moscow Academy, a classical and literary institution, was established by Rev. Francis Alison Latta, in Sadsbury township, in 1826, and flourished with varying success, under different teachers, until 1840. Mr. Latta was a

superior classical and Hebrew scholar, a poet of no mean order, and an excellent instructor.

Mantua Female Seminary, in some sense a companion school to the Moscow Academy, and located a short distance from it, was opened under the auspices of the Rev. James Latta in 1830. It enjoyed for several years a very successful career.

The Unionville Academy.—This school was founded, in 1834, by the liberality of the citizens of the neighborhood, who gave the land and erected the buildings. It has long been one of the most successful and noted of the many private schools of the county. Its principals have been Milton White, Gaylord L. More, Cheyney Hannum, James Fling, Jonathan Gause, Milton Durnall, Henry S. Kent, Jacob W. Harvey, and A. A. Meader.

Jordan Bank Academy, a school for young men, in East Nottingham township, was conducted by Evan Pugh from 1847 to 1853. In the latter year he went to Europe, was graduated at the University of Heidelberg, honored with the degree of "Doctor of Physical Science," and returned home in 1859, assuming at once the presidency of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

OTHER SELECT SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

Howard Academy, at Rockville, in Honeybrook township, was opened in 1848, and was in successful operation, under the principalship of Professor James McClune, LL.D., recently a professor in the High School at Philadelphia, Rev. S. Ogden and A. Kirkland, and others, until 1862. Many who became successful as teachers, and many who entered the learned professions, received their preparatory training at this school.

Prospect Hill Boarding-School, in East Bradford, by Benjamin Price, continued about five years, ending, perhaps, in 1847.

Price's Boarding-School for Girls, in West Chester, was established by Philip and Rachel Price in 1830 and conducted under the superintendency of their daughter, Mrs. Hannah P. Davis, from that date until 1852, when it was purchased by Miss P. C. Evans and sisters. This institution was a signal success, and during this period about twelve hundred girls were educated there. Hannah P. Davis was recognized by the entire community as one of the loveliest examples of a true Quaker lady and Christian woman that ever adorned and blessed the ancient county of Chester.

Miss P. C. Evans and sisters established the West Chester Female Seminary in 1848, and in 1852 it became the successor of the school of Hannah P. Davis, and was conducted in the same building until 1872, when it was removed to other buildings, and is still in operation.

In 1872, Robert M. McClellan purchased the large buildings of P. C. Evans and sisters (formerly Price's school), and there established McClellan's Institute for Boys, which is now vacated.

In 1839, Mary B. Thomas and sisters established in Downingtown a boarding-school for girls, which has been in constant operation ever since.

From 1860 to his death, in 1865, Carl Heins had in Downingtown a boarding-school for boys.

In 1871, F. Donleavy Long opened in Downingtown the Chester Valley Academy for Boys, which he still successfully conducts.

In 1872–73 the Downingtown Academy for Boys was conducted by Alexander Moore.

Moses Coates had a school for boarders, in Coatesville, from 1834 to 1838. A select school was conducted from 1841 for some years under the auspices of Francis Parke and Benjamin I. Miller.

The Coatesville Academy was in operation from 1853 until 1868, under the care of different principals.

Ercildoun Seminary was founded by Smedley Darlington in 1851, and was conducted as a boys' school for three years, and since then as a school for young ladies. Smedley Darlington was succeeded in 1861 by his brother, Richard Darlington, Jr., who has had charge ever since. The large school buildings were nearly demolished by a tornado in July, 1877. The school was then removed to West Chester, and is now known as the Darlington Seminary,—a most excellent and flourishing institution, and well worthy of the extensive patronage it enjoys.

The Eaton Institute for Girls, in Kennet Square, was started by Samuel Martin in 1843, and is now under the charge of Evan T. Swayne. It has always been a flourishing and successful seminary, and hundreds of the quiet and staid matrons of Chester County have been educated there.

Chatham Academy, by Moses Coates, was opened in the autumn of 1842, and continued at least two years.

Joseph B. Phillips had a noted school at Kennet Square for many years, and had among his pupils Bayard Taylor, Dr. Howard Pugh, Dr. Elisha Gatchell, and Dr. John B. Phillips.

Kennet Square Academy and Seminary for Boys and Girls was for some years under the charge of S. C. Shortlidge. It was later conducted by Rev. A. S. Vaughan, under the name of Hofwyl Academy.

Dr. Franklin Taylor opened Kennet Academy, a new institution, in 1875, which was conducted by him for some years. He was long a successful educator in the county, and is now a professor in the Philadelphia High School.

In 1852, Dr. Franklin Taylor, Dr. Elwood Harvey, and Professor Fordyce A. Allen opened a normal school in West Chester, of which Professor Allen soon thereafter became the sole proprietor. In 1860 he opened a female institute in connection therewith. These schools were continued until 1864.

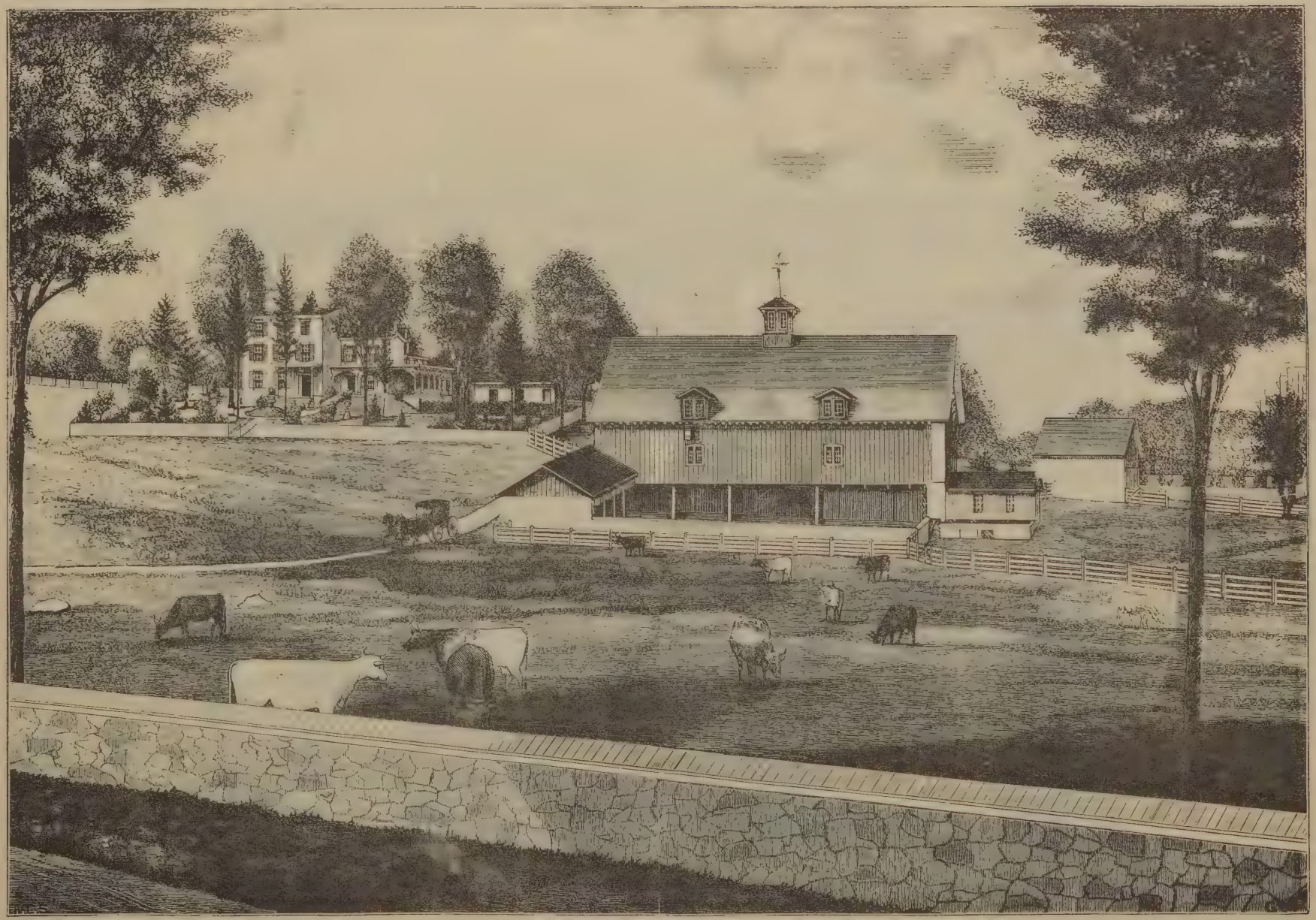
"The Young Ladies' Select School," in West Chester, was opened in 1860, under the charge of the Misses Lamborn and Miss Worrall, and continued until 1867, when Dr. Franklin Taylor took charge of it, and continued it under the name of "Young Ladies' Academy" until 1870, with an average attendance of seventy-five pupils.

The Oxford Female Seminary was established about 1835, under the supervision of Rev. J. M. Dickey and others, and has been in successful operation ever since. It has always had a large number of students from Delaware and Maryland.

Hopewell Academy was under the proprietorship of Thompson Hudson from 1834 to 1841, and under that of Jessy C. Dickey and others to about the year 1861.

DARLINGTON SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RICHARD DARLINGTON, JR., PRINCIPAL, WEST CHESTER.



"WILLOW DALE FARM."

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM EVANS,

WILLISTOWN.

"Blair Hall" was established by Rev. Alfred Hamilton in 1847, at Fagg's Manor,—the site of the old celebrated school of the Blairs, and named in honor of them,—and was in operation about eight years.

The Parkesburg Academy has been conducted since 1857, under the successive charge of Professor W. W. Woodruff, Rev. Dr. David X. Junkin, J. Morgan Rawlins, Rev. J. L. Landis, William W. Rupert, and Milton R. Alexander. A female school was also in operation in Parkesburg from 1853 for some years, under the charge of Miss Hannah Cooper, and afterwards of the Misses Kelley and Johnson.

Londongrove Boarding-School for Young Men and Boys was established in 1849 by Benjamin Swayne, and successfully conducted until about 1860.

Rebecca B. Pugh's Boarding- and Day-School for Children was opened in Londongrove in 1848, removed to West Chester in 1854, and conducted to 1874, when it was relinquished on account of the ill health of the principal.

Thomas M. Harvey's School for Young Men, in Penn township, was in operation from 1840 to 1855, and sent into the world many well-educated men, among them Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the celebrated explorer in the Polar regions.

Harmony Hill Boarding-School for Girls, near Fairville, conducted by Thomas Berry, a valued member of the Society of Friends, flourished for some years prior to 1835.

Fairville Institute, for both sexes, was established by Jesse D. Sharpless in 1854, and was in successful operation until 1868. As many as 90 students were sometimes in attendance.

Jesse E. Phillips conducted, in East Nantmeal township, Fremont Academy from 1847 to 1858, and David Phillips and J. C. Guilden successively, at Pughtown, the Oakdale Academy from 1855 to 1875, both for boys. Ivy Institute for Girls, under the charge of Jesse Hawley and his daughters, was located at Pughtown from 1856 to 1870, and since then at Phœnixville. The Grovemont School, at Phœnixville, was in charge of Rev. J. E. Bradley from 1856 to 1866. The Ridge Road Academy was in operation in 1852 and 1853, and the Springville Academy, for both sexes, from 1868 to 1872. Johnson's School, for both sexes, at Guthrieville, from 1870 to the present time. Academies have been in operation in Waynesburg at different times since the year 1845, where Abel Marple was the first principal. Malvern Boarding-School, for both sexes, under Jane M. Eldridge, has been in operation since 1860. West Grove Boarding-School for Girls, with Thomas Conard and Thomas P. Conard successively as principals, from 1853 to 1869. Ezra Gray had a boarding-school in Upper Oxford from 1861 for some years, and Henry S. Kent in Penn township, near Jennerville, from 1860 to 1863; Toughkenamon Boarding-School, of Hannah M. Cope, since 1867; Edgefield Institute, in Upper Uwchlan, by Abraham Fetters, since 1867; Friends' High School, in West Chester, since 1835. Cheyney Hannum had a school in West Chester from 1832 to 1838; Mrs. Sarah Fales, from 1838 to 1842; Miss Sarah Edmunds, from 1842 to 1850; J. W. Pinkerton, for girls, and Thomas B. Jacobs, for boys, for many years; James M. Hughes, for girls, from 1854 to 1858; Mrs. Paulin, a select school for girls.

Edward E. Orvis opened a female seminary in New London, called the New London Female Seminary, May 16, 1853, which was conducted by him some two or three years.

J. Williams Thorne commenced the first session of his boarding-school in Sadsbury township, Chester County, four miles north of Parkesburg, in the summer of 1856. He taught the Latin and French languages, and lectured on English classics, history, and astronomy. With the exception of three years, the school was vacated in summer. It was discontinued in 1866.

Lincoln University, an institution for the education of young men of color, was incorporated by the Legislature in 1854, under the title of Ashmun Institute. In 1866 the name was changed to Lincoln University, and its sphere of usefulness enlarged. The buildings are situated on a tract of eighty acres in Lower Oxford township, on the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and near the borough of Oxford, and occupy a commanding position upon one of the highest hills in that undulating district. There are four university buildings and four professors' houses. The institution is completely equipped with a corps of fifteen professors and teachers, who are zealous and earnest in the work. Students are fitted in the preparatory department, and in college pursue the regular course of four years; and on graduating receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Full instruction is also given in the law, medical, and theological departments, and the regular degrees conferred. The university is doing a noble work in sending out educated colored men fitted to instruct and elevate their race. Rev. I. N. Rendall, D.D., is its president.

Soldiers' Orphans' School.—This school was established at Chester Springs in 1868. The "Springs" was once a noted watering-place, but is not now kept as such, and the ample buildings are in the occupancy of the school. It has always had a full attendance, and is regarded as one of the best schools of its character in the State. About six hundred soldiers' orphans have enjoyed its benefits.

The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science.—In 1826 a society was organized in West Chester, and incorporated under the above title. Its object was to promote a knowledge of natural history, and specially of the indigenous products of the county. Its members showed commendable zeal, with gratifying results; a fine museum of specimens was gathered, a large three-story hall erected, in which their collections were placed; winter courses of lectures were delivered, and a taste created for the natural sciences, which led to the formation of private collections, and the preparation and publication of several invaluable works by Drs. Darlington and Hartman, and others.

State Normal School.—In 1869 the valuable properties of the West Chester Academy and of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science were sold, and the proceeds made the basis of a fund for the erection of buildings for the State Normal School of the First District, composed of the counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks.

This school is located in West Chester. It was opened

in 1871, and, under the charge of Professor George L. Maris and a corps of efficient teachers, is doing a noble work.

The building is a massive structure, constructed of the beautiful serpentine stone so abundant in this region. The grounds contain ten acres, well laid out and ornamented. The school has as many students as can be accommodated. The valuable collections and library of the Cabinet of Natural Science have been placed in the building, in rooms set apart for that purpose.

The number of schools in the county of a higher grade than the common schools is at the present time about thirty.

Common Schools.—Some of the first schools were kept in the session-houses of the churches. At a later period houses were built for the purpose more conveniently situated and somewhat better furnished. No females were employed, and down to about forty years ago it was considered rather a disgrace than otherwise for females to teach, and the cognomen of schoolmistress was more avoided than sought by young ladies. Then the teacher was paid by the parents and guardians of those attending the school, and schools were conducted upon the subscription plan. The few appended receipts are given as an illustration of this early custom:

"18th Day of Xbr 1735

"Receed of Richard Buffington Junior 18s ℔ Hatt, 4s 6d by Stockings, 17s 6d In money—In all forty Shillings; Being in full for a yeare Scholeing. I say Receed ℔

"me JON. MORSE."

"These May Certifie Whome it may Consern the Barrer John Young in the year one Thousand seven Hundred and forty-seven Subscribed With severall others of the Inhabitants of the Township of West Bradford and East Caln, Thirty Shillings Towards Hiring a School Master Named David Robinson.

"ROGER HUNT,

"ROBERT WILSON."

"Rec'd of John Young one pound Ten Shillings being his subscription for one years schooling ending the first Day of September last past.

"by me this 16th of November, 1748.

"JOSEPH WRAY."

The earliest schools in Chester County, as before stated, were those of the Friends. The following instances are cited: an acre of ground in Willistown was purchased by several Friends for school purposes, 4, 12, 1753.

At Quarterly Mtg. 5, 13, 1754: "According to the advice of a minute of the Last Yearly Meeting concerning the settling schools in the Country it is agreed for the encouragement thereof that the several and respective Clarks of the Monthly Meetings belonging to this Quarterly Meeting do inquire into and bring a true and perfect account of all Legacies donation or other Estate which have been heretofore given to their respective meetings and of the uses to which the moneys arising therefrom are apply'd and bring the account thereof to our next meeting."

The Bradford, New Garden, and Kennet Monthly Meetings jointly set up a school prior to 1781. Likewise Goshen, Bradford, and Birmingham meetings jointly purchased four acres of ground in East Bradford, one-half mile west of West Chester, where the old roofless walls still stand to mark the spot whereon the *then* "new school-house" was erected in 1779.

Another old school-house was one which stood on the northwest corner of the property belonging to the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church. It was about 28 by 18 feet, and had two doors in the front, which was towards the south. It was divided by a swinging partition. One division was used for a classical school, and the other was occupied by the common school. It stood within about three hundred yards of where three townships, constituting the Eighth Election District, then joined, and the elections were held therein from 1798 to 1814. This stone school-house was the first one built of that material in that part of Chester County. All the first school-houses, like the first buildings generally, were constructed of logs, mostly unhewn.

The following table shows the number of children in each township, between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to school them, and who were entitled to free education in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1809, which required assessors to make a return of all such, the same to be placed on the township transcripts; after revision, the lists were returned to the assessors, whose duty it was to notify the parents of said children to what (the most convenient) schools they should be sent. The table also shows the year when each township commenced to report poor children, and the year it ceased to make said returns, which is the date of their acceptance of the provisions of the free school law.

TOWNSHIPS.	Commenced to report poor children.	No. of poor children returned in that year.	Adopted the free school law.	No. of poor children reported in 1853.
Brandywine	1810	3	1841	111
East Bradford	"	15	1843	79
West Bradford	"	2	1837	37
London Britain	"	4	1840	22
East Caln	"	6	1836	68
Charlestown	"	39	1841	48
Coventry	"	5	1840	92
Londonderry	"	6	1841	26
West Chester	"	7	1838	115
East Fallowfield	"	8	1837	53
Goshen (East and West)	"	15	1839	101
Londongrove	"	3	1839	21
New Garden	"	5	1839	87
Honeybrook	"	12	1838	80
Newlin	"	5	1841	37
East Marlborough	"	16	1838	50
East Nottingham	"	3	1839	108
Upper Oxford	"	7	1841	74
Lower Oxford	"	21	1841	51
Pennsbury	"	1	1841	51
Sadsbury	"	3	1841	110
Easttown	"	4	.....	48
Westtown	"	11	1843	31
East Whiteland	"	6	1838	30
West Whiteland	"	20	1841	43
Birmingham	1811	4	1841	16
West Marlborough	"	3	1838	59
Thornbury	"	3	1840	9
Tredyffrin	"	10	1840	87
Uwchlan	"	3	1839	45
Willistown	"	2	1838	49
West Caln	1812	3	1837	71
New London	"	18	1841	84
East Nantmeal	"	12	1839	126
West Nantmeal	"	7	1837	51
West Nottingham	"	2	1838	31
West Fallowfield	1813	3	1838	76
Kennet	"	8	1841	45
Penn	.....	.....	1841	45
Schuylkill	.....	.....	1836	43
East Vincent	1811	8	1840	36
West Vincent			1838	22
East Pikeland	1812	4	1841	45
West Pikeland			1841	
Total	.....	304	.....	2553

Algebra was first taught in a common school in Honeybrook township in 1822; surveying and mensuration, by a self-taught instructor, a little later.*

The high school at Penningtonville was started in the spring of 1863 by William E. Buck, of New Hampshire. The school was opened in the basement of the Presbyterian church, but was soon moved into a building fitted up for its special use, and now the public school building of the borough of Atglen. In this day school the higher branches were thoroughly and successfully taught for some years. In the year 1867, Mr. Buck returned to the East, and was succeeded by John McClellan, but the school was soon closed.†

The common schools number about three hundred and fifty, many of which are equal in every respect, in the branches taught and in their general efficiency, to the higher academies and seminaries.

When the question of accepting the common school system was submitted to the delegates representing the school districts of the county, in 1834 and 1835, a considerable majority voted not to accept. In 1836, however, quite a change had taken place in public opinion, and of the forty-five districts represented, the delegates of thirty-eight voted in its favor, and soon thereafter the system became general.

When the office of county superintendent was established it encountered two classes of opponents among the school directors, one composed of those who thought themselves fully competent to examine the teachers, and direct the schools without extraneous aid, and who were jealous of the new officer; and the other, of those who thought the office useless, and that the money paid to the officer would be better expended by adding it to the school fund. The opposition, however, gradually subsided, through the judicious conduct of the incumbents of the office and the manifest advantages as exhibited in the practical workings of the system.

The first county superintendent, Robert A. Futhey, met with the opposition referred to. He cultivated the new and untried field with commendable prudence and judgment, surmounted all difficulties, organized and conducted the first teachers' institutes, and left the ground well prepared for his successor. Dr. Franklin Taylor, the next superintendent, devoted much attention to the teachers' institutes, holding some twenty-five local institutes in different parts of the county, bringing the teachers and people together to discuss educational questions, and did a good work in popularizing the public school interest. His successor, W. W. Woodruff, who held the office nine years, raised the standard by more thorough examinations, made a more complete organization of the annual teachers' institute and rendered it efficient, held some sixteen institutes in various parts of the county, and did much, by thorough visitation and personal intercourse with teachers, to wake them up and stimulate them to the active and intelligent performance of their duties.

* Professor McClune's reminiscences.

† The first school at Penningtonville was established in 1858, in a house erected for the purpose by John M. Philips. Miss Annie Ash (afterwards Mrs. Page) was the first teacher. It was maintained for ten or twelve years, and until a graded public school was started in the village.

George L. Maris, the next incumbent, did much to introduce, and have established, graded and high schools. He also organized conventions of school directors for consultation—an entirely new feature in the school work, there being nothing like it in the State at the time. Hiram F. Pierce succeeded Mr. Maris, and held the office until his death, in 1876. The present superintendent is Jacob W. Harvey, who has been eminently successful.

In 1855 an act of Assembly was passed establishing a teachers' institute in Chester County, requiring one to be held each year at the county-seat, and appropriating from the county treasury annually two hundred dollars for that purpose. This was a step in advance of any other county, and has rendered the institutes more efficient than they otherwise would have been.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Public libraries have existed in various parts of the county from an early period.

The Birmingham Library was established the 17th of 1st month, 1795. The first directors were Caspar Wistar, Philip Price, Isaac G. Gilpin, Edward Darlington, Richard Strode, Amos Brinton, Titus Taylor, and Abr. Darlington, Jr., treasurer. The names signed to the "rules"—additional to those above given—are John Townsend, Edward Darlington, Jesse Mercer, Joshua Sharpless, William Brinton, James Painter, Joseph Hemphill, John Forsythe, Thomas H. Brinton, Abel Otley, Jonathan Thatcher, William Thatcher, Jr., Jacob Yearsley, Joseph Way, William Bennett, James Gibbons, Samuel Painter, Jr., Ennion Cook.

Abraham Darlington was the first librarian. In 1805 new rules were adopted, and the membership fee fixed at twelve dollars; in 1809 it was reduced to six dollars. The library was first kept at the residence of Abraham Darlington, then removed to Ennion Cook's in 1807, where it was located until 1850, when a house was built for its accommodation on the property of Jesse Seal. Alban Seal is librarian at this date, *vice* David Garrett, who succeeded Ennion Cook, as owner of farm and librarian, 1841. The price of shares is ten dollars each, and an annual fee of one dollar. There are between two and three thousand volumes now in the library.

The New London Library Company was organized in 1806, the "Article of Agreement" bearing date of November 26th. It was incorporated Jan. 11, 1810. The original members included the following (first) officers: James Fulton, Esq., President; Walter Finney, Esq., Thomas Wilkinson, James Hutcheson, Jr., John Menough, Robert M. Waugh, and Dr. Levi Roberts, Directors. Others who signed the "Articles and Conditions," Oct. 21, 1809, are Fulton Hutcheson, Joseph and James Strawbridge, Joshua McCracken, Mark and Ezra Fell, John M. and William Carlile, John McKissick, George and Alexander Correy, John Chandler, Jesse and Everard Conard, Jr., John Ross, Moses Quimby, Benjamin Kelley, George Roberts, John W. and Ann Cunningham, Thomas Henderson, David Mackey, John Reed, John Gamble, John Fulton, Jr., James Boyd, Joseph Wilkinson, Robert Kennedy, John Dorat, John Fulton, John Dance, John Finney.

Rev. R. P. Du Bois writes that in 1836 there were probably twelve hundred volumes in this library, which about 1845 were sold at auction, and he attributes the decline in such institutions to the multiplication of newspapers.

Unionville Library.—The original subscription paper of this library is so unique, that we give it a place in these annals:

"*To all to whome this may come before, Greeting.*—That we the underwriters have it in contemplation for the Improvement of young minds and a fireside enjoyment to those of information and all who have a love for the acquirement of usefull knowledge, to erect a Library by subscription. We do herein solicit and pray all those who have rising families or a disposition to be acquainted with religious and moral History to aid and assist in the stimulation of this invaluable intention which no doubt will feed the mind with food of Instruction and animate the senses, from trifling amusements to matter of more sublimity and lasting enjoyments.

"We please ourselves with the Idea that it will lead youth out of rusticity to refineness of manners and cloath their address with ease and gentleness in assemblies of superiority, and inculcate in them a degree of decent pride that will surmount the rude and unpolished habits they are so subject to imbibe, without the cultivation of which, of itself, is in a desending situation and wants good nursing to bring it from thence to suavity of manners and good degree of Latitude for Phylosophysing with rationality on the operations of nature and her wisdom like ways. It likewise will add energy to our states, harmonize our rude passions, and promote Innocent and social loquacity in arguments of weight and Importance teach men to be good Husbands and fathers, women to be good wives and mothers, which will pave the way to delectable tranquility and outvie all terestial things and calmn our mindes into peace and quiet. We do therefore consent each and every of us to subscribe the sum of five dollars for the augmentation of the Library, which we promise to pay when a sufficient sum shall be accumulated to establish a decent collection of Books, the which when accomplished will be advertised for a meeting to chuse representatives, &c.

"Shares [each person one].

"Thomas Griffith.	George McFarlan.
Garnett Jackson.	Joseph Pyle.
Robert Buffington.	Jeremiah Baily.
Charles Wilson, Jr.	William Tagart.
Jesse Buffington.	Philip Ward.
Nathan Hayes, Jr.	John Mills.
Henry Marsh.	Joseph Pusey.
Joshua Harlan.	Mordecai Hall.
David Taylor.	Isaac Commons.
Isaac Baily, Jr.	Ezekiel Rubencam.
Jacob Pyle.	Job Hayes.
George Jackson.	Isaac Swayne.
Levi Baily.	James M. Gibbons.
William Whiting.	John J. Windle.
Caleb Woodward.	Caleb Pusey, Jr.
Caleb Chalfant, Jr.	Amos Greenfield.
Thomas Webb.	John Erwin.
John Smith.	Nathan Swayne.
Abishai Clark.	Thomas Worth, Sr.
William Tagart, Jr.	Benjamin Parker.
Parker Wickersham.	Richard Baker.
William Stuart.	Waters Dewees.
Robert Wilson.	Plummer Edwards.
Joseph Peirce, Jr.	Isaac Pyle.
William F. Mitchel.	David Peirce.
Thomas Baker.	Moses Pennock.
Andrew Hamilton.	Thomas Peirce."

There is no date to this paper, but it doubtless belonged to the first decade of this century. The library was sold out several years ago.

The Farmers' Library of Londongrove was organized in 1805 and chartered Jan. 27, 1812. The articles of association were signed 7, 21, 1810, by Enoch Lewis, Joseph Sharp, Samuel Morris, Evan Morris, Lea Pusey, James Kelton, John Jackson, Joel Jackson, Israel Jackson, Isaiah Jackson, William Jackson, James Monaghan, Thomas Pennock, Hannah Pennock, Mary Ann Pennock, Aaron Martin, Barak Michener, Ezra Michener, Samuel Smith, Thomas Penington, Jesse Good, Isaac Hoopes, Jr., John Hoopes, Joseph Way, Isaac Pyle, Benjamin Webb, Joseph Michener, James Dixon. Of these only Dr. Ezra Michener survives. The first officers, elected Nov. 11, 1805, appear to have been Joseph Sharp, President; John Jackson, Secretary; Samuel Morris, Treasurer; Thomas Pennock, Evan Morris, Israel Jackson, and James Monaghan (with the foregoing), Trustees. At the same meeting it was

"*Resolved*, That the books be deposited, and the library kept at the house of John Jackson the ensuing year.

"*Resolved*, That each and every member shall pay the sum of 25 cents at the end of every three months, or $1.00 per year, to be added to the stock for the support and enlargement of said library."

The first purchase (11, 3, 1805) was fifty volumes, at a cost of eighty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents. In 1820 the library was removed to Lea Pusey's, but afterwards returned to Jackson's. This library grew to a considerable size (over one thousand volumes), but after three-fourths of a century of usefulness, was sold at auction on the 14th of 6th month, 1880. At the time of its dissolution Rebecca Jackson was librarian.

The Windsor Public Library is of quite recent formation,—in 1866,—established with funds derived from an entertainment given by the pupils of the Windsor public school, and fostered by subsequent donations, etc. The library, which now contains about four hundred volumes, is owned and controlled by the "Windsor Library and Literary Association," which meets monthly.

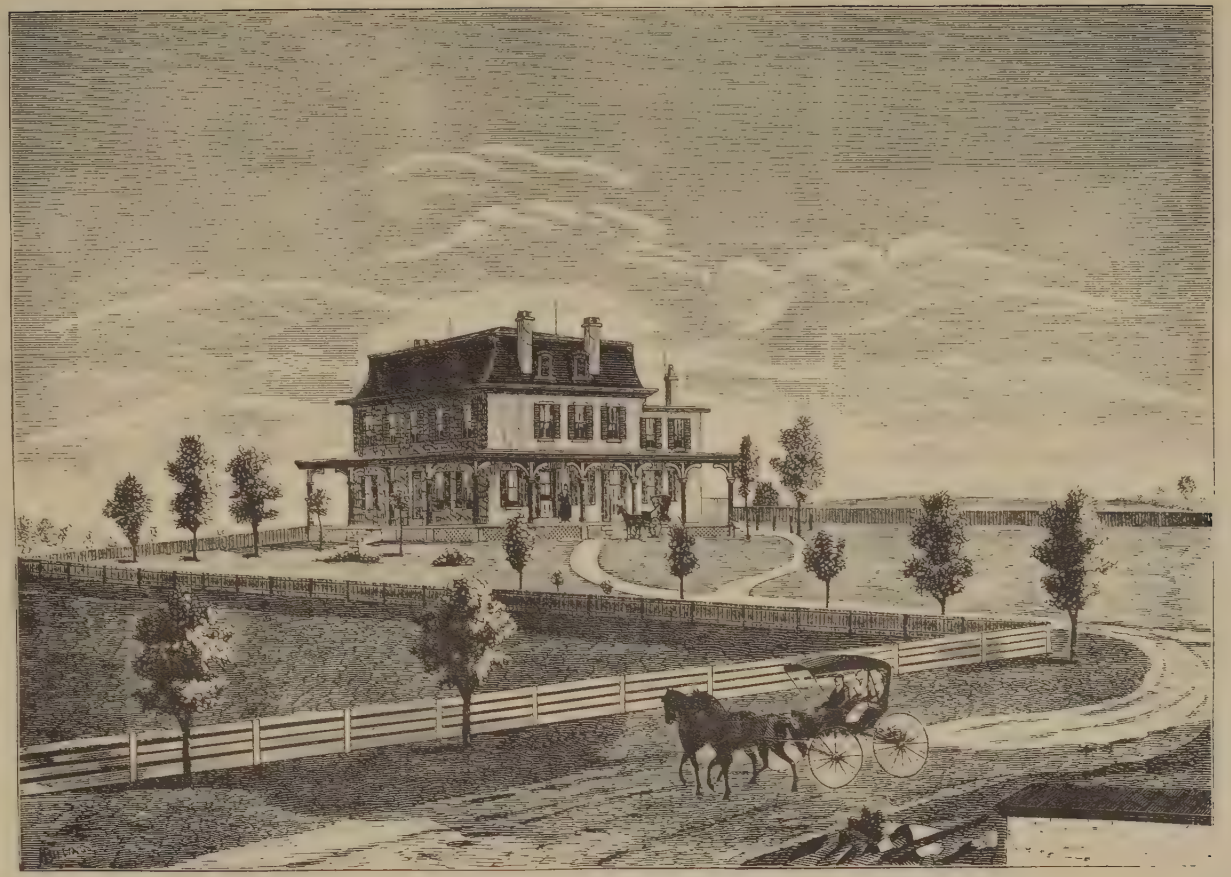
A library was established at Ercildoun some fifty years ago, and kept at the house of Gideon Peirce.

Among the libraries now in efficient operation are the West Chester Library, Chester County Law and Miscellaneous Library, and libraries at Coatesville, Downingtown, Kennet Square, Oxford, Phœnixville, Spring City, Unionville, and Windsor.

Lyceums and kindred societies, for the discussion of questions of public interest, are numerous and well conducted.*

Chester County has taken a prominent part in the University at Lewisburg, Pa. Since that institution was founded eighty-six students have attended from this county, forty-seven males and thirty-nine females. Sixteen young men from the college and fourteen young women from the University Female Institute have been graduated. Three of the young men took the first honors in their classes, and three others the second honors. A number of the Baptist pastors of the county were there educated, and

* In an old pamphlet copy of "Proceedings of the Chester County Education Convention, preparatory to organizing throughout the county Township Lyceums, held at West Chester, Sept. 12, 1835," we learn that the convention not only proposed that a county lyceum be formed, but provided a constitution for and organized the society by the election of the following officers: Dr. Wm. Darlington, President; Dr. Ezra Michener, Joshua Hoopes, Wm. Jackson, Vice-Presidents; David Townsend, Treasurer; Joseph C. Strode, Recording Secretary; John Rutter, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Jesse W. Cook, Washington Townsend, Alex. Marshall, Cheyney Hannum, and Henry S. Evans, Curators.



RESIDENCE OF CURTIS H. WARRINGTON, WEST CHESTER.

at the present time four natives of Chester are members of the faculty,—Rev. Francis W. Tustin, A.M., Ph.D., Vice-President and Professor of Greek; George G. Groff, M.S., M.D., Professor of Natural Sciences; Jonathan Jones, A.M., Principal of the University Female Institute; and George M. Phillips, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Chester County is noted not only for her educational institutions, but for the number of authors which she has furnished. The intellectual character of the people is shown in the fact that more than four hundred and fifty bound volumes, on a great variety of subjects, written by persons of Chester County birth or residence, have issued from the press. The following is a list of authors and their works, with the period of publication. This chiefly contains the productions which assumed the form of books, and does not embrace a mass of literature issued in the shape of pamphlets. It will be seen that while some of the works have had but an evanescent and local popularity, a very full proportion possess a permanent value, and have taken a place among standard American productions. The list contains works on history, biography, travels, science, mathematics, medicine, law, poetry, and religious and general literature, among them seven grammars, five arithmetics, three geographies, three algebras, a Latin dictionary, and treatises on surveying, trigonometry, mensuration, and geography:

Caleb Pusey.

1. A Serious and Seasonable WARNING unto all People occasioned by two most Dangerous Epistles to a late Book of John Falldoe's subscribed by Richard Baxter, Tho. Manton, Tho. Jaconib, John Yates, A Palmer, & others. By C. P. 4to. London. Printed in the Year 1675. 3 sheets.*
2. A Modest Account from PENNSYLVANIA of THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES in Point of Doctrine, between *George Keith*, and those of the People called QUAKERS, from whom he Separated; shewing his great Declension, and Inconsistency with himself therein. Recommended to the Serious Consideration of those who are turned aside, and joyned in his SCHISM. London. Printed and sold by T. Sowle, in White-Hart-Court in Gracious-Street. 8vo. 1696. 4¼ sheets.
3. Satan's Harbinger Encountered, his false News of a Trumpet Detected, his crooked ways in the wildernesse laid open to the view of the Impartial and Judicious Being. Something by way of Answer to DANIEL LEEDS his book, entituled, News of a TRUMPET SOUNDING IN THE WILDERNESSE, &c. Wherein is shewn how in several respects he hath grievously wronged and abused divers eminent, worthy and painfull Labourers in the work of the Gospel, in many places by false citations out of their books and in many other places by perverting their sayings and expressions, besides his otherwise basely reflecting upon several antient Friends by name. By C. P. Printed at Philadelphia, by Reynier Jansen. 4to. 1700. 16 sheets.
4. *Daniel Leeds*, Justly Rebuked for abusing WILLIAM PENN, and his FOLY and FALS-HOODS Contained in his two Printed Chalenges to CALEB PUSEY, made Manifest; with some remarks also by way of Rebuke on the *Author* of the *Book* called, *News of a Strumpet* [should be *Trumpet*]. Printed at Philadelphia, by Reynier Jansen. 4to. 1702. 4 sheets.
5. *Protrus Ecclesiasticus*, or GEORGE KEITH varied in Fundamentalls: acknowledged by himself to be such, and *Prov'd* an *Apostate*, from his own *Definition*, *Arguments* and *Reasons*. Contrary to his often repeated false pretentions, whereby he hath Laboured to deceive the People; telling them he is not varied from any *Fundamental Principle*, nor any *Principle* of the Christian Faith, ever since he first came among the Quakers. With remarks on DANIEL LEEDS' abusive *Almanack* for the year 1703, by way of *Postcript*. Printed at Philadelphia, by Reynier Janson. 4to. About 1703 or 1704. 13 sheets.
6. *George Keith* once more brought to the Test, and proved a PREVARICATOR, *Containing* something of an *Answer* to his Book called THE SPIRIT OF RAILING SHIMEI, &c. And shewing that *George Keith* in his attempting, to prove the *Spirit of Railing Shimei*, &c., to be entered into *Caleb Pusey*; hath there by more manifested, that not only the *Sprit* of *Railing*, and *Envy*; but also of *Confusion*, about *Doctrines* and *Principles* of *Religion* is entered into himself. Printed at Philadelphia, by Reinier Jansen. 4to. 4½ sheets.
7. *The Bomb Search'd* and found *stuff'd* with False *Ingredients*; being a Just Confutation of an abusive Printed *Half-sheet*, called a BOMB, originally published against the QUAKERS, by FRANCIS BUGG. But espoused and exposed, and in *Print* offered to be proved by JOHN TALBOT. To which is added, *First*: a large *Appendix*, treating of the Real *Differences* that are in divers respects between the Quakers and their *Opposers*, and the *Quakers Doctrines*, *Practice*, and *Deportment*, in those Points, Justified from Scripture and the antient *Protestants*. *Secondly*: divers *Testimonies* added of those called *Fathers* of the Church to the Light of *Christ*, *Inspiration*; the *Spirits Teaching*; *Silent Waiting*, &c. *Thirdly* divers of D. L.'s abuses to the *Quakers*; being herein more fully manifested than hath hitherto been published. Printed at Philadelphia, by Reynier Jansen. 4to. 1705. 9½ sheets.
8. Some remarks upon a late pamphlet, signed part by John Talbot, and part by Daniel Leeds, called the Great Mystery of Fox-craft. Printed at Philadelphia, by Reynier Janson, about 1705 or 1706. 5 sheets.

* Addressed to the people called "Anthony Palmer's Church."

Elizabeth Webb.

1. In 1710, Elizabeth Webb paid a religious visit to England, and became acquainted with William Anthony Bochm, with whom she had religious conversation, which led her to write him a letter, giving an account of her conversion and call to the ministry. This letter, with his answer, has been often printed and extensively circulated. Printed, Philadelphia, 1781; Warrington, England, 1802; in *Friends' Library*, etc.

2. She also prepared "Notes on the Book of Revelation," which were completed and ready for publication at her death, which occurred in 1726. Of this, the original and a copy made by Thomas Chalkley are now extant. The work was never printed. [See *The Friend*, vol. xxix., page 77, etc.]

Elizabeth Webb was the wife of Richard Webb, who settled in Birmingham in 1703, and mother of William Webb, member of Assembly for Chester County, and others.

John Peirce.

Some of the Dying Words and Last Expressions of John Peirce, son of George and Anne Pierce, of Thornbury, in the County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania. Printed by Andrew Bradford in 1720. Small 12mo.

Phebe Speakman.

Some Account of the Life and Travels of Phebe Speakman. Printed in *Comley's Miscellany*, vol. vi. page 193, etc.

She was the daughter of John and Ann Schofield; was born in Bucks County, in 1739; married, first, Nathan Yarnall, second, Micajah Speakman, and died in 1828, at the age of ninety years, and was buried at Uwchlan, Chester County.

Rev. David Evans.

Law and Gospel; or, Man Wholly Ruined by the Law and Recovered by the Gospel; being the substance of several Sermons preached at Tredyffrin, in 1734, from Galatians, iii. 10, and Romans, i. 16, by Rev. David Evans, A.M., V.D.M.

This book was published in 1746. Its author, David Evans, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Tredyffrin township known as the "Great Valley Church."

Rev. Samuel Blair.

Rev. Samuel Blair resided in Londonderry township, Chester County, and was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Fagg's Manor. In his lifetime he published three volumes of a religious character. After his death these were gathered together, and, with a collection of his sermons, and a sermon preached at his funeral by Rev. Samuel Finley, of Nottingham, were published in one volume by William Bradford, Philadelphia, in 1752. 8vo, pp. 386. These several works were: I. Sermons by Samuel Blair, preached at Fagg's Manor, pp. 200; II. A work in relation to a controversy in the Synod of Philadelphia, pp. 30; III. A treatise on the doctrine of predestination, pp. 100; IV. A narrative of revivals of religion at Fagg's Manor, then called New Londonderry, pp. 28; V. The last advice of Mr. Blair to his people; VI. Sermon by Rev. Samuel Finley. See biographical sketch of Mr. Blair.

Rev. John Blair.

Rev. John Blair succeeded his brother as pastor of Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church. He was the author of three works: I. Animadversions, a religious controversial work, published in 1766; II. The Synod of New York and Philadelphia Vindicated; III. A treatise on regeneration, published in 1770.

Elizabeth Ashbridge.

Some Account of the Early Part of the Life of Elizabeth Ashbridge, who departed this life in Truth's service, the 16th of 5th Month, 1755. Written by herself. Editions, 1774, 1806, 1807, 1820, 1840 (in *Friends' Library*), 1846.

See also *The Friend*, vol. xxxi. p. 212; records of Goshen Monthly Meeting, etc.

Benjamin Mason.

Light Rising out of Obscurity; or, a Reply to Francis Herr's Pamphlet, intitled A Short Explication of the Written Word of God; likewise of the Christian Baptism, and the Peaceable Kingdom of Christ against the People called Quakers. By Benjamin Mason. Philadelphia, 1790.

Susanna Lightfoot.

Memorial of Susanna Lightfoot. Published in 1844.

She was born in Ireland, 1st month 10, 1720, and died at Uwchlan, Chester County, 5th month 8, 1781; was a minister among Friends about forty years.

Hugh Judge.

Memoirs and Journal of Hugh Judge. Published in 1841.

He died at Kennet Square, 12th month 21, 1834, aged about eighty-five years.

John Churchman.

An Account of the Gospel Labours and Christian Experiences of a Faithful Minister of Christ, John Churchman, late of Nottingham, in Penna., dec'd. To which is added a short memorial of the life and death of a fellow-laborer in the Church, our valuable friend, Joseph White, late of Bucks County. Philadelphia, 1779. Pp. 256. Reprinted, London, 1780, 1781; Dublin, 1781; Philadelphia, 1818.

Some extracts from his "journal," and letters to different persons, were published in *Friends' Library*, *The Irish Friend*, *Comly's Miscellany*, etc.

John Churchman.

(Grandson of the preceding John Churchman.)

1. Map of the Peninsula between the Bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, including the State of Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. 1778.
2. The Magnetic Atlas or Variation Chart of the whole Terraqueous Globe; comprising a system of the Variation and dip of the Needle, by which, the Observations being truly made, the Longitude may be ascertained. (With three plates). London: printed for the author. Large quarto. 1794.

This chart was first published in 1790, in the United States, in the form of a map of the world, accompanied with a book of explanations, under the title of "A Variation Chart, or Magnetic Atlas, and a Stereographic Projection of the Spheres, or a Plane of the First Magnetic Meridian." It was inscribed to George Washington, President of the United States. This chart was about twenty-seven by twenty-five inches, on strong canvas, and mounted on oak rollers, and is now very rarely to be met with. The author subsequently went to England, where his perfected "Magnetic Atlas" was published, as above mentioned, in 1794. See biographical sketch.

John Bartram.

1. Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals, and other Matters worthy of notice, made in his travels from Pennsylvania to Onondaga, Oswego, and the Lake Ontario, in Canada, by John Bartram. London, 1751. 8vo, pp. 94.
2. Description of East Florida; with a Journal kept by John Bartram, Botanist to his Majesty for the Floridas, upon a journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John, with explanatory Botanical notes. Illustrated with an accurate map of East Florida, and plans of St. Augustine and of the bay of Espiritu Santo. London, 1766. 8vo, pp. 160. Third edition, much enlarged, published in London, 1769. Quarto.

John Bartram also contributed several valuable papers to the American Philosophical Society, which were published in their "Transactions" in the years 1740, 1744, 1750, 1762, and 1763. He was born March 23, 1699, and died Sept. 22, 1777.

William Bartram.

Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, and the country of the Cherokees and Choctaws; containing an account of the soil and productions of these regions, together with observations on the Manners of the Indians. With plates. 8vo, pp. 522. Philadelphia, 1791; the same, London, 1792, and again in 1794. This work was also translated into French, and published in Paris, in two volumes, in 1801.

He also published "An Account of John Bartram," "On the Site of Bristol," and other papers, and also prepared the most complete table of American ornithology before the appearance of the work of Alexander Wilson.

William Bartram was the son of John Bartram; was born Feb. 9, 1739, and died July 22, 1823.

John Millis.

The Citizen and Countryman's Experienced Farrier. By J. Markham, George Jefferies, and Discreet Indians. Wilmington. Re-Printed and sold by James Adams, at his Printing-Office, 1764. 8vo, pp. 364.

The basis of this volume was an English book by J. Markham. John Millis, a farrier, residing in Chester County, with a view of compiling a work on the subject which should be useful in this country, gathered a large number of proved receipts from George Jefferies, of Bradford township, a noted farrier, and others, and included the whole, with his own experience, in this publication. The following certificate, signed by well-known names of that day, is printed in the volume: "We whose names are hereunto annexed have, by an appointed meeting, at the house of John Baldwin, in Kennet township, Chester County, revised and examined the copy and manuscripts of the 'Citizen and Countryman's Experienced Farrier,' now intended for the press, by John Millis, and are of opinion that it will be of great service to the publick in general. Third month 22d, 1763." This certificate is signed by William Pennock, Humphry Marshall, Samuel Sellers, and George Gilpin. The volume appears to be a full and complete treatise on the diseases of horses and cattle, and their treatment as then understood and practiced.

Humphry Marshall.

1. Arbustum Americanum. The American Grove, or an Alphabetical Catalogue of Forest Trees and Shrubs, natives of the American United States, arranged according to the Linnæan system, containing the particular distinguishing characters of each Genus, with plain, simple, and familiar descriptions of the manner of growth, appearance, etc., of their several species and varieties. Also, some hints of their uses in medicine, dyes, and domestic economy. Compiled from actual knowledge and observation, and the assistance of botanical authors. By Humphry Marshall. Philadelphia: printed by Joseph Cruikshank, in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, 1785. 8vo, pp. 174.
2. Observations on Botany as applicable to Rural Economics, tending to show the utility of Botanical Knowledge in relation to Agriculture, and the feeding of Cattle, etc. Prepared for the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, by Humphry Marshall, 1786.

See biographical sketch of Humphry Marshall for further notice of these works.

Rev. David Jones.

1. Peter Edwards' Candid Reasons Examined and Answered. By David Jones, A.M., Pastor of the Baptist Church at the Great Valley, Chester County. Philadelphia: printed for the author by Dennis Heartt, 1811.
2. Review of John Campbell's Sermon, preached at Stonemouth Meeting-House, Oct. 28, 1810, containing his opinion on the subject and mode of Baptism, etc., in a letter submitted for that gentleman's consideration. By David Jones, Pastor of the Baptist Church at the Great Valley, Chester County. Philadelphia: printed for the author by Dennis Heartt, 1811.

These two works were subsequently published in one volume, 8vo, pp. 201.

James Ross, A.M., LL.D.

1. Latin Grammar. 8vo, pp. 184.

The first edition was published in Chambersburg in 1798; the second in Lancaster in 1802; and subsequent editions in Philadelphia. It had reached the fifth edition in 1818, and the ninth in 1829. It was subsequently revised and enlarged by Prof. N. C. Brooks.

2. Greek Grammar. First edition, 1813; second edition, 1817.

This work was wholly in Greek and Latin, not a word of English being used in the book.

3. Erasmi Colloquia Selectæ: The Select Colloquies of Erasmus, with an English Translation. 1818. 12mo, pp. 172.
4. Corderii Colloquiorum Centuria Selecta; or, A Select Century of the Colloquies of Corderius, with an English Translation. First edition, 1810; fifth edition, 1818. 12mo, pp. 156.
5. Selecta e Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ. 1819. 12mo, pp. 300.
6. Esop's Fables—Latin and English.
7. Ciceronis Epistolæ.

Mr. Ross also wrote and published a number of Latin poems, and translated the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism into Latin. See biographical sketch.

John Comly.

English Grammar made Easy to the Teacher and Pupil. Originally compiled for the use of Westtown Boarding-School, Chester County, Pa. 18mo, pp. 216.

John Comly was, from 1800 to 1802, a teacher in the Westtown Friends' Boarding-School, and while there prepared his "English Grammar," the first edition of which was published in 1803. It has passed through numerous editions, and has been extensively used in schools and academies. His other well-known books were written after he left the Westtown school.

Thomas Ruston, M.D.

1. An Essay on Inoculation for the Small-pox, wherein the nature of the Disease is explained, and the various Methods of preparation that have been Prac-

ticed in America are critically examined. First edition, London, 1767; second edition, greatly enlarged, 1768. 8vo, pp. 174.

2. A Collection of Facts interspersed with observations on the Nature, Cause, and Cure of the Yellow Fever, in a series of Letters addressed to the inhabitants of the United States. Philadelphia, 1804. 8vo, pp. 65.

The author of these volumes was a celebrated physician in his day. He was born at Fagg's Manor, Chester County, and was a son of Job Ruston, long a prominent citizen of the county, and a member of the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church.

Hugh Williamson, M.D., LL.D.

1. Discourse on the Benefits of Civil History, before the New York Historical Society. New York, 1810.
2. Observations on the Climate in different parts of America, compared with the climate in corresponding parts of the other Continent. To which is added remarks on the different Complexions of the Human Race; with some account of the Aborigines of America. With diagrams. New York, 1811. 8vo, pp. 207.
3. History of North Carolina, by Hugh Williamson, M.D., LL.D., Member of the Holland Society of Science, of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Utrecht, of the American Philosophical Society, etc. Philadelphia: published by Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, No. 41 South Second Street, 1812. 8vo. 2 vols. With maps. Pp. 290, 288.
4. An Essay on Comets. Printed in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York."

He was also the author of several valuable papers on medical, philosophical, scientific, and literary subjects, published in the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, the *Medical Repository*, and other journals. He was a native of West Nottingham township, Chester Co., Pa. See biographical sketch.

Thomas Carrington.

A Christian Exhortation to the People, dated the 9th of 3d month, 1778. Reprinted three times, 12mo, 8vo, and 16mo: the last in 1803.

The author was a member of Londongrove Friends' Meeting.

Samuel Emlen, M.D.

A valuable paper on yellow fever, the fruit of his observations—made as a member and secretary of the Board of Health—when the yellow fever prevailed along the water-margin of Philadelphia in 1819. See biographical sketch.

John Gummere.

A Treatise on Surveying, containing the Theory and Practice; to which is prefixed a Perspicuous System of Plane Trigonometry. The whole clearly demonstrated and illustrated by a large number of appropriate examples. Particularly adapted to the use of Schools. By John Gummere. First edition. Published by Kimber & Richardson, Philadelphia, 1814. 8vo. pp. 358.

This well-known treatise on surveying was prepared by the author, John Gummere, and the first edition was published while he was a teacher in the Westtown Boarding-School, in Chester County. It has passed through many editions, and is still extensively used in schools.

A new edition, revised and improved by Isaac Sharpless, has recently been published.

Francis Glass, A.M.

Georgii Washingtonii, Americæ Septentrionalis Civitatum Fœderatarum Præsidis primi, Vita, Francisco Glass, A.M., Literis Latinis conscripta.

This work was a life of Washington in Latin prose, by Francis Glass. Mr. Glass was one of the first teachers in the West Chester Academy, and the above work was prepared while he was a teacher there, about the year 1814. He subsequently removed to Ohio and died there. A revised edition of the work was published by Harper & Brothers in 1835. It generally met the approval of scholars, and has been used as a text-book by teachers. Mr. Glass was a man of erudition, and a thorough classical scholar. He devoted his life to teaching.

Joseph Sharpless.

Family Record; containing the Settlement and Genealogy to the present time, of the Sharples Family in North America. With an Appendix containing Memorials of the Dying Sayings, etc., of several deceased Members of the Family, not before published. By Joseph Sharpless. Philadelphia: published and sold by the author, No. 30 Arch Street; sold also by Kimber & Sharpless, No. 93 Market Street, 1816. 12mo, pp. 132.

This is an early work on family genealogy, it having had but few predecessors in this country, and, considering the time of its compilation, it is a very creditable performance. It is hoped some one or more of the now extensive family of Sharples, or Sharpless (the name being now spelled both ways, although the first is the original mode), will undertake the task of bringing the genealogy down to the present time.

William Baldwin, M.D.

Notices of East Florida and the Sea-Coast of the State of Georgia, in a series of letters to a friend in Pennsylvania. By William Baldwin, M.D. With an Appendix containing a Register of the Weather, and a *Calendarium Floræ*, kept at St. Marys.

This was the title of a volume in the course of preparation by Dr. Baldwin, but the completion of which was prevented by his death in 1819. Some portions of it have been preserved in the "Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ" of Dr. William Darlington. Dr. Darlington was the "friend in Pennsylvania" to whom the letters were addressed. Dr. Baldwin was an eminent scientist, and published some valuable papers in *Silliman's Journal* and in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." He was a native of Newlin township. See biographical sketch.

John Creswell.

Essays and Letters on the World, or the Modern Observator on Various Subjects. By a Citizen of Chester County. Printed for the author, 1820. 12mo, pp. 153.

This is a collection of papers on various subjects, written in the form of letters, under the assumed signatures of John Rolday, Willy Markly, Conway Carden, J. Ingham, and B. Onghill. The author, John Creswell, was an eccentric bachelor, and resided in Londonderry township, about one-half mile north of Fagg's Manor Presbyterian church, on the road leading to Cochranville. His parents were Charles and Isabella (Walker) Creswell. He died in 1843, at the age of about sixty-five years.

Anonymous Songs.

Songs and other Jollification Ditties, collected chiefly from the columns of the *American Republican*. West Chester: printed at the office of the *Republican*, 1824. Pp. 31.

This was a collection of songs appropriate to the times, written by citizens of Chester County, and printed from time to time in the *American Republican* and other prints, and collected and published in a volume in 1824.

Hezekiah Niles.

1. Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America. Dedicated to the "young men of the United States." By Hezekiah Niles.

This work was first published in Baltimore in 1822, and republished in New York by A. S. Barnes & Co. in 1876. Royal 8vo, pp. 500. It contains speeches, orations, and proceedings, with sketches and remarks on men and things belonging to the Revolutionary period of the United States, and is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the political history of the country.

2. *Niles' Weekly Register.*

This was a weekly octavo journal, each number containing sixteen pages, founded by Hezekiah Niles in 1811, and edited and published by him in Baltimore until 1836. It was continued by his son, William Ogden Niles, and others, until 1849. Fifty volumes were edited by Hezekiah Niles, and twenty-six by his son. The volumes of this journal contain an inexhaustible supply of valuable material for our national history, consisting of political, historical, geographical, statistical, and biographical documents, essays, and facts, together with notices of the arts and manufactures, and a record of the events of the times, and it has always been held in high estimation.

Hezekiah Niles was born in East Bradford township, Chester County, on the farm now owned by John James, near Jefferis' Ford, on Oct. 10, 1777, and died in Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839.

Samuel Jackson, M.D.

Dr. Samuel Jackson was a son of Isaac Jackson, of New Garden township, Chester County, where he was born, Aug. 3, 1788. After graduating as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, he settled at Northumberland, where he resided until beyond middle life, in the enjoyment of a large medical practice. He then removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the practice of his profession there, and was designated as Dr. Jackson, "formerly of Northumberland," probably to distinguish him from Prof. Samuel Jackson, of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, as they bore the same name, were nearly the same age, and both eminent in their profession. He wrote a work entitled "Nature Improved, or a New Method of Teaching Languages, Exemplified by its Application to Latin, Greek, and French," which was published in Philadelphia, by Robert H. Small, in 1827. 12mo, pp. 166. He was also the author of numerous valu-

able medical and literary papers and addresses, which were published from time to time, among them extended memoirs of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. Isaac Parrish. Dr. Jackson was an elegant scholar, a forcible writer, and profoundly learned in his profession. He died Dec. 17, 1869. One of his sons—Francis Aristides Jackson—has been for many years Professor of Latin in the University of Pennsylvania.

John Jones.

The Power of Deception Unveiled, and The Man of Sin Revealed; in An Analysis of the Book of Revelations, to which is prefixed An Essay on the System of Man. By John Jones. Philadelphia: published by R. H. Small, 1829. Quarto, pp. 350.

The author of this work was a native of Chester County. It was his wish that it should be published soon after his death, which occurred in 1800, but it did not appear until 1829, when it was published through the instrumentality of his friend, Joseph Churchman, of Frankford, Pa. It contains a biographical sketch of the author, by Joseph Churchman; an introductory address by the author; an essay on the system of man, being a theological dissertation, composed of several sections; and the Analysis of the Revelations, in twelve parts. The last is a lengthy discourse, explanatory of the allegorical or figurative parts of the Book of Revelation, and in it is manifested the great originality and reasoning powers of the author. He was noted as a powerful, as well as eloquent, preacher among Friends.

Thomas L. Smith, M.D.

Chronicles of Turkeytown; or, the Works of Jeremy Peters. Containing the history of a Dreadful Catastrophe, the Amours of Dr. Post and Mrs. Peweetle, and the History of a Tatterdemalion. By Thomas L. Smith, M.D. Philadelphia: R. H. Small, 165 Chestnut Street, 1829. 12mo, pp. 238.

Dr. Smith, when this book was written, resided in Easttown township, Chester County, and was engaged in the practice of medicine. He subsequently removed to New Albany, Ind., and became a member of the bar, and, eventually, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He was also for some years one of the editors and proprietors of the *Louisville Democrat*, and had many a tilt with the witty George D. Prentice, who then edited the *Louisville Journal*.

Titus Bennett.

A New System of Practical Arithmetic, particularly calculated for the use of Schools in the United States; containing a large proportion of examples in Federal Money, in each rule throughout the work. Compiled by Titus Bennett. To which is annexed a Course of Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Philadelphia.

Eight large editions of this arithmetic were published prior to the year 1824. In that year it was revised, and a new edition, called the "Revised Impression," was issued by Bennett & Walton, publishers, in Philadelphia. The sixteenth edition of this revised impression was issued in 1829. The book was very popular, and was for many years extensively used in the schools. "Dilworth's Assistant," as it was called, was also in use at the same time. In Chester County these were generally superseded by Pike's, Rose's, and other arithmetics, over forty years ago. The older persons now living will remember having in their school-days "ciphered" in Bennett and Dilworth. Titus Bennett was a native of Birmingham township, Chester County.

Cheyney Hannum and John Rutter.

Chester County Almanac for the year 1833; containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, and a variety of entertaining Statistical Matter. Calculated by Hannum and Rutter. Printed by Denny & Whitehead, West Chester, Pa. 12mo, pp. 32.

Probably few of the people of Chester County know that an almanac was at one time published within her borders wholly the work of her citizens. This almanac for 1833 was calculated by Cheyney Hannum and John Rutter, then engaged in teaching, and printed by John T. Denny and William Whitehead, at that time editors and proprietors of the *National Republican Advocate*, a weekly newspaper, published at West Chester. In addition to the usual astronomical tables, it contains forms and directions for transacting business at the Bank of Chester County, directors and officers of the bank, chronological list of officers of the United States government since the Revolution, Dr. Hershell's weather table, times of holding court, etc. It presented a very creditable appearance, and was fully equal to the other almanacs of that day.

Alexander Maitland.

The Political Instructor and Guide to Knowledge; being a Compendium of Political Information. Designed for the use of Schools. By Alexander Maitland, Esq., of the County of Chester. Philadelphia: printed by William Brown for the author, 1833. 12mo, pp. 355.

The compiler of this volume was a resident of Brandywine township. It contains a large amount of information of a political character, suitable, at the time of its publication, for the instruction of the people. The writer of this can attest its value from having studied it while a youth, and finding it what it purported to be, "a political instructor and guide to knowledge." It contains also a collection of forms frequently needed by the people in the transaction of their business. The work was published by subscription. A list of the subscribers' names, numbering about one thousand, was appended to the volume; of these, about three-fourths were of Chester County.

Joshua Jones.

English Grammar, in two parts. The First, A brief analysis of the English Language. The Second, A practical system of Etymology and Syntax, with exercises in Parsing and Corrections. By Joshua Jones, Great Valley, West Chester, Pa. Printed by Simeon Siegfried, 1833. 12mo, pp. 366.

Jesse Conard.

1. Stephen Moreland. A Novel. In two volumes. By Jesse Conard. Philadelphia: Key & Biddle, 23 Minor Street, 1834. 12mo, pp. 247, 253.
2. The Secrets of Mount Echo. An American Romance. By Jesse Conard. Cincinnati: Robinson & Jones, 1848. 8vo, pp. 122.

The author of these volumes was a member of the Chester County bar, and the scenes of the novels are laid in Chester County.

Enoch Lewis.

1. A Revised Edition of Simpson's Trigonometry. Published 1810.
2. A Revised Edition of Bonnycastle's Algebra. 1811.
3. A Treatise on Arithmetic. First published in 1819. 12mo.
4. The Practical Analyst; or, A Treatise on Algebra, containing the most useful parts of that Science. Illustrated by a copious collection of examples. Designed for the use of Schools. Philadelphia: Kimber & Sharpless, 1826. 12mo, pp. 166.
5. A Familiar Introduction to English Grammar, on the Inductive System. 1836. 12mo.
6. A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; including the construction of the Auxiliary Tables, a Concise Tract on the Conic Sections, and the Principles of Spherical Projection. 1844. 8vo, pp. 228.

The foregoing works passed through several editions, and were extensively used in schools. The author was a thorough mathematician and grammarian.

7. A View of the Militia System of Pennsylvania. 1822.
8. A View of the Present State of the African Slave Trade. 1824. Pp. 120.
9. Vindication of the Society of Friends, being a reply to a review in the fifth volume of the "Biblican Repertory" of Dr. Samuel H. Cox's work, entitled "Quakerism not Christianity." 1834. 8vo, pp. 73.
10. A work on Domestic Slavery. 1837. Pp. 120.
11. *The African Observer*. A Monthly Journal, containing Essays and Documents illustrative of the General Character and Moral and Political Effects of Negro Slavery. Edited by Enoch Lewis. One volume. 1828. 8vo, pp. 384.
12. A Dissertation on Oaths. 1838. 12mo, pp. 100.
13. Observations on Legal and Judicial Oaths. 1846.
14. Essay on Baptism, showing that the Baptism of the Spirit, and not with water, is the True Christian Baptism. 1839. 12mo, pp. 63.
15. Life of William Penn, in a series of Essays published in *The Friend*, 1844 and 1845.
16. *Friends' Review*. A Religious, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journal. Edited by Enoch Lewis, in nine volumes, 1847 to 1856. Royal octavo, each volume pp. 832.

See biographical sketch of Enoch Lewis.

Joseph J. Lewis.

Letters on the History of Chester County,—twenty-seven numbers,—published in the *Village Record*, West Chester, Pa., from January to August, 1824.

Anthony Bolmar.

1. A Collection of One Hundred Fables, with two Keys, one for the literal and free translation, and the other for the pronunciation of the French text. Philadelphia. 12mo.
2. Les Adventures de Télémaque, par Fénélon, with a key for the literal and free translation of the first eight books; intended as a sequel to the Fables. Philadelphia. 12mo.
3. A Collection of Colloquial Phrases, on every Topic necessary to maintain Conversation; arranged under different heads; with remarks on the Peculiar Pronunciation and use of various words. The whole so disposed as considerably to facilitate the acquisition of a correct pronunciation of the French. Philadelphia, 1830. 16mo. A new edition, revised and corrected, 1850. 16mo, pp. 208. Published by Lee & Blanchard.
4. A Complete Treatise on the Genders of French Nouns. 12mo, pp. 14.
5. A Book of the French Verbs, both regular and irregular; with numerous notes and directions. Original edition, 1831; new edition, 1850. 12mo, pp. 173. Lee & Blanchard, Philadelphia.

6. A Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the French Language. By M. de Levizac. With numerous corrections, improvements, and additions, by A. Bolmar, Principal of the West Chester Academy, and author of several works to facilitate the acquirement of the French Language. First edition, 1834; fifth edition, corrected by the author, 1838. Philadelphia: E. L. Carey & A. Hart. 12mo, pp. 467.
7. Key to the Exercises of the preceding Grammar.
8. The Institutes of Morality, for the instruction of Youth, with numerous Scriptural references, by Questions and Answers. Translated by Eli K. Price and A. Bolmar.

Anthony Bolmar, the author and translator of the foregoing works, was for many years principal of the old West Chester Academy, and subsequently of "Bolmar's School for Boys," in West Chester. He educated many thousand boys, and his pupils were from almost every section of the country, and from the West Indies and South America. See biographical sketch.

Charles Miner.

1. Essays from the desk of Poor Robert the Scribe, containing Lessons in Manners, Morals, and Domestic Economy. Originally published in the *Gleaner*. Doylestown: printed by Asher Miner, July, 1815. 12mo, pp. 120.

The author of these essays was Charles Miner, for many years editor, and one of the proprietors, of the *Village Record*, of West Chester, and at one time a member of Congress from Chester County. One of the essays in this volume, entitled "Who'll turn Grindstone?" contains the original of the expression, "He has an axe to grind," an expression which is world-wide, but of the origin of which very few have any knowledge. The essay represents a boy persuaded by flattering words to turn grindstone for a man who wished to grind an axe, and who, when it was done, was sent off without praise or reward, with a reprimand for playing truant. The writer of the essay moralizes upon incidents in real life, and closes each thought with the expression, "Thinks I to myself, he has an axe to grind."

2. History of Wyoming, in a Series of Letters, from Charles Miner, to his son William Penn Miner, Esq., with an Appendix, containing The Hazleton Travellers; or, numerous Personal and Family Sketches of the ancient Sufferers, together with various incidental and illustrative matter, by Charles Miner, including a description of the Monument, and a Ballad on the terrible Massacre of 1778, written immediately after the event. Philadelphia, 1845. 8vo, pp. 504, with maps and other illustrations.

This is the standard history of the far-famed Wyoming Valley, and leaves but little to be gleaned by the future historian in that field.

William Darlington, M.D.

1. Florula Cestrica: An Essay towards a Catalogue of the Phænogamous Plants, native and naturalized, growing in the vicinity of the Borough of West Chester, in Chester Co., Pa.: with brief notices of their properties, and uses, in medicine, rural economy, and the arts. To which is subjoined an Appendix of the Useful Cultivated Plants of the same district. By William Darlington, M.D. West Chester, Pa: printed for the author, by Simeon Siegfried, 1826. Large octavo, pp. 152, illustrated.
2. Flora Cestrica: An attempt to enumerate and describe the flowering and filicoid Plants of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania. By William Darlington, M.D., President of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, and of the Lyceum of Natural History, at New York, etc. West Chester, Pa.: printed for the author, by Simeon Siegfried, 1837. 12mo, pp. 640, with a map of Chester County.

This was a new or second edition of the "Florula Cestrica," much enlarged and greatly improved, and extending over the county. The arrangement is on what is known as the Linnæan system.

3. Flora Cestrica: An Herborizing Companion for the Young Botanists of Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. By William Darlington, M.D., LL.D.

"Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo."—HORATIUS.

"From giant Oaks, that wave their branches dark,
To the dwarf Moss that clings upon their bark."—DARWIN.

Third edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1853. 12mo, pp. 498, with a map of Chester County.

This edition is revised and reconstructed throughout, according to the natural method, which seems to be the system most generally adopted by scientific botanists of the present day. The author has added five valuable and instructive discourses on the subject of botany. The first edition is dedicated to the Rev. Lewis D. V. Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, Pa., and the second and third editions to the "cultivators of botanical science in the county of Chester."

4. Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ: Selections from the correspondence of the late William Baldwin, M.D., Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, with occasional notes, and a short biographical memoir. Compiled by William Darlington, M.D. Philadelphia: Kimber & Sharpless, 1843. 12mo, pp. 347, with portrait of Dr. Baldwin.

Dr. Baldwin was a devoted student of botany, and possessed an extensive knowledge of the science. He maintained a correspondence with the eminent and accomplished botanists, Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, and Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester, and with other scientists, large selections from which are here given. The volume is enriched with a memoir of Dr. Baldwin and valuable annotations. See biographical sketch of Dr. Baldwin.

5. Essay on the Development and Modifications of the External Organs of Plants. By William Darlington, M.D. West Chester, Pa., 1830. 8vo, pp. 38.
6. Agricultural Botany. An Enumeration and Description of Useful Plants and Weeds which merit the notice or require the attention of American Agriculturists. By William Darlington, M.D. Philadelphia: J. W. Moore, 1847. 8vo, pp 270. The work is dedicated "to the young farmers of the United States."
7. American Weeds and Useful Plants, being a second and illustrated edition of Agricultural Botany. By William Darlington, M.D. Revised, with additions, by George Thurber, Professor of Botany, etc., in the New York College of Pharmacy. New York: Orange Judd & Co., 1859. 8vo, pp. 460.

This volume, as stated on the title-page, is a new edition of the "Agricultural Botany," much enlarged and profusely illustrated.

8. Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall, with notices of their botanical contemporaries. By William Darlington, M.D., LL.D., etc. With illustrations. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849. Royal octavo, pp. 585.

This volume contains biographical sketches of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall, with such of their correspondence as could be obtained at the date of the publication.

9. Sesqui-Centennial gathering of the Clan Darlington, containing the proceedings of a meeting of the Darlington family at the old ancestral mansion near West Chester, and a genealogical account of the descendants of Abraham Darlington, the emigrant ancestor. 1853.
10. Notæ Cestrienses: Notices of Chester County Men and Events.

This was a series of biographical and historical papers, published in the *Village Record*, at West Chester, Pa., in the years 1860-62, running through about one hundred numbers. They were the joint production of Dr. Darlington and J. Smith Futhey, about two-thirds of the numbers being written by the former, and one-third by the latter.

In addition to the foregoing works, Dr. Darlington wrote a "Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Borough of West Chester, Pa.," and an account of the famous "Mason and Dixon's Line," for the "West Chester Directory," which was published by Wood & James in 1857. They occupy sixty pages of that work. He also wrote a number of papers and delivered addresses, principally relating to agriculture and horticulture, which have from time to time appeared in pamphlet form.

Ezra Michener, M.D.

1. A Retrospect of Early Quakerism, being extracts from the Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and the Meetings composing it. To which is prefixed an account of their first establishment. By Ezra Michener. Philadelphia: published by T. Ellwood Zell, 1860. Large octavo, pp. 434, illustrated.

This work gives an account of the settlement of the meetings of the Society of Friends within the bounds of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; and the principles of Friends are illustrated by extracts from the records of the Yearly and other meetings. Those who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of those principles can very readily do so by an attentive perusal of this volume.

2. A Brief Exposition of the Testimony to Peace, as exemplified by the life and precepts of Jesus Christ and the early Christians, and held by the Religious Society of Friends. Compiled for the reader, by Ezra Michener, 1862. 12mo, pp. 34.
3. Christian Casket, or the Pearl of Great Price. 1869. 12mo, pp. 45.

This is the "Sermon on the Mount," combined from Matthew and Luke, with a few notes.

4. Manual of Weeds, or The Weed Exterminator. 1872. Large 12mo, pp. 148.

William D. Hartman, M.D., and Ezra Michener, M.D.

Conchologia Cestrica. The Molluscous Animals and their Shells, of Chester County, Pa By William D. Hartman, M.D., and Ezra Michener, M.D. With numerous illustrations. "An undevout philosopher is mad." Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 1874. 8vo, pp. 104.

This is an elaborate treatise on the conchology of Chester County. The authors have for many years made the science a study, and the result of their investigations in that direction, so far as relates to Chester County, is embodied in this volume. It is illustrated with 207 wood-cut figures of objects described in the work.

In addition to the foregoing work, Dr. Hartman has published the following papers:

1. On the Opercula of the Family Strepomatidæ, in the *American Journal of Conchology*.
2. A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Genus Partula Ferussac, with observations on the species, in the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*.
3. On the Duplicates of the Genus Partula Ferussac, contained in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.
4. Catalogue of the Genus Partula Ferussac. Printed for the author, by F. S. Hickman, West Chester, 1881.

Jesse Kersey.

1. Lectures on Agriculture, delivered before the Downingtown Society for the acquisition and promotion of Natural Knowledge. By Jesse Kersey. West Chester, Penn: printed by Simeon Siegfried, 1828. 8vo, pp. 80.
2. A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion, in which are illustrated the profession, ministry, worship, and faith of the Society of Friends. By Jesse Kersey. Philadelphia, 1815. 8vo, pp. 142.

Various editions of this work have been published, one of them at Concord, N. H., in 1818, and one by Joseph Painter, at West Chester, Pa., in 1842.

3. A Narrative of the Life, Travels, and Gospel Labors of Jesse Kersey, late of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Chapman, 1851. 12mo, pp. 288.

This last volume, in addition to a sketch of his life, embraces his journal, and a number of essays and letters.

Thomas Woodward.

The Columbian Plutarch; or, An Exemplification of several distinguished American characters. By Thomas Woodward. Philadelphia: printed for the author, 1819. 12mo, pp. 312.

This work contains twenty-eight well-written biographical sketches of persons connected with American history. The author resided in West Whiteland township, near the Boot tavern, and at the time the book was written was a school-teacher.

Robert Bailey.

Life and Adventures of Robert Bailey, from his infancy to December, 1821, interspersed with anecdotes and religious and moral admonitions, written by himself. Published in 1822.

The author was a native of Chester Co., Pa., a son of Maj. William Bailey, who fell in the battle of the Cowpens, in South Carolina, during the Revolutionary war. He did not lead an upright life, and spent many years in jail, where this work was written. It is very scarce, but the world is not the loser by reason thereof.

Jason M. Mahan.

The Private Instructor; or, Mathematics Simplified: comprising everything necessary in arithmetic, book-keeping, conveyancing, mensuration, and gauging to form and complete the man of business. The whole upon an improved plan. Not only adapted to private instruction, but also to the use of schools. By Jason M. Mahan, Mathematician, New Italy, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, 1836. 12mo, pp. 304.

The compiler of this book, at the time of its publication, resided in Sadsbury township, Chester County, and was a teacher in the public schools of that township. It is a very useful book for persons engaged in the ordinary occupations of life, containing as it does what is stated on the title-page.

William Gibbons, M.D.

1. Truth Vindicated. A series of letters in defense of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, originally written over the signature of "Vindex." Published in Philadelphia in 1823. 8vo, pp. 158.
2. Exposition of Modern Scepticism. Originally published in Wilmington, Del., 1832. 8vo, pp. 50.

Dr. Gibbons also wrote an essay on the subject of "Slavery," issued by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends about 1840; and an essay on the "Culture of Silk," founded on experiments of his own, an industry in which he took much interest. He also prepared and read several essays on literary and scientific subjects before the Delaware Academy of Science. (See sketch of the author.)

Rev. George I. Miles.

A Glance at the Baptists. By George I. Miles, Pastor of the Baptist Church, West Chester, Pa. Printed by Henry S. Evans, West Chester, 1836. 18mo, pp. 264.

This work is a condensed history of the Baptists in all the centuries covered by ecclesiastical history, as relates to the denomination, and is an abridgment of Benedict's "History of the Baptists," a highly-esteemed work.

Jane Bettle.

Extracts from the Memorandums of Jane Bettle, with a short memoir respecting her. Philadelphia: printed by Joseph and William Kite, 1843. 12mo, pp. 116.

Jane Bettle was a daughter of Thomas and Jane Temple, of Pennsbury township, Chester County, and the wife of Samuel Bettle, of Philadelphia, to whom she was married in 1802. She died April 13, 1840, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. This volume contains a biographical sketch, the memorial of the Monthly Meeting of Friends with which she was connected, and memorandums, in the nature of a diary, made by her during the eight years preceding her death.

Halliday Jackson.

Civilization of the Indian Natives; or, A Brief View of the friendly conduct of William Penn towards them in the early settlement of Pennsylvania; the subsequent care of the Society of Friends in endeavoring to promote peace and friendship with them by pacific measures; and A Concise Narrative of the Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and parts adjacent, since the year 1795, in promoting their improvement and gradual civilization. By Halliday Jackson. Philadelphia, 1830. Large octavo, pp. 120.

Theophilus F. Kloz, M.D.

The Family Physician, a work on domestic medicine. Published in 1837.

The author was a German botanic physician, residing and practicing his profession in West Chester at the time the above work was prepared and published.

Dr. William Johnston.

The Good Samaritan; or, Sick Man's Friend: containing the Botanic Medical Practice necessary for the removal of all curable forms of disease, in strict accordance with the soundest principles of philosophy and common sense; intended as a Pocket Companion for Thomsonians, and all others who would wish to prevent or cure their own diseases. By Dr. William Johnston, of Chester County, Pa. "Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." Philadelphia, 1841. 18mo, pp. 288.

The author of this work resided in East Marlborough township, Chester County.

Gen. Josiah Harlan.

1. A Memoir of India and Avghanistaun, with observations on the present state and future prospects of those countries, with portrait of Dost Mahomed, and maps. By Gen. Josiah Harlan, late Counselor of State, Aide-de-camp, and General of the Staff to Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul. Philadelphia, 1842. 8vo, pp. 216.
2. Personal Narrative of General Harlan's eighteen years' residence in Asia, comprising an account of the manners and customs of the Oriental nations with whom the author has had official and familiar intercourse.

The last-mentioned work is still in manuscript.

Henry H. Van Amringe.

The Seals Opened; or, A Voice to the Jews. "And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him."—Matt. xxv. 6. By Henry H. Van Amringe, Esq. Philadelphia: printed by T. K. & P. G. Collins, 1840. 12mo, pp. 365.

Mr. Van Amringe was a native of Upper Oxford township, Chester County. He was for many years a prominent member of the bar of Chester County, and was deputy attorney-general for the county during the administration of Governor Shulze. He became a zealous student of the Scriptures, and this volume is an exposition of his religious views.

Henry B. Pearson.

The Little Orator for Boys and Girls, in progressive lessons. Founded on Nature as investigated by Dr. James Rush in his "Philosophy of the Human Voice." To which are added American Pieces, Original and Selected. By a Teacher of reading at the West Chester Academy (A. Bolmar's), West Chester, Penn. Printed for the author, by Henry S. Evans, 1837. 12mo, pp. 108.

This work, as the title indicates, was written for the use of schools. The author, Henry B. Pearson, was a teacher in the old West Chester Academy, on Gay Street, at that time under the charge of Anthony Bolmar. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and became a member of the bar. In 1840 he published a work on the Constitution of the United States, in the form of dialogues, for the use of schools.

Morris Mattson, M.D.

1. The Patriot. A Story of the Revolution.

This was a serial story, published in the *Literary Casket*, a newspaper published at the Yellow (now Chester) Springs in the year 1829.

2. Hours of Devotion. Translated from the German by Morris Mattson. The second edition was published in Philadelphia, by James Kay, Jr., & Brother, 1835. 12mo, pp. 251.

The work was non-sectarian in its character, and was very popular.

Bayard Taylor.

3. Paul Ulric; or, the Adventures of an Enthusiast. By Morris Mattson. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1835. 12mo, pp. 216, 227.

This work contains the following dedication:

"To the Honorable Lewis McLane: Dear Sir,—During your residence in London as Minister near the Court of St. James, I received much kindness and attention at your hands,—I was a wanderer in a strange land, and you were to me as a father. Permit me, therefore, to inscribe these volumes with your name, as a slight testimonial of my respect and esteem. Very truly, the Author. Philadelphia, April, 1835."

4. The American Vegetable Practice; or, A New and Improved Guide to Health. Designed for the use of Families. In six parts. By Morris Mattson, M.D.

This work passed through two editions. The second was published in Boston in 1845, two volumes in one. 8vo, pp. 730. One of its prominent features is the description of our indigenous medicinal plants, which have since become popular in all medical ranks. Many of the plants are illustrated with colored lithographs, and this work has the credit of being the first one in the United States ever published with colored lithography.

Dr. Mattson has, in addition to the foregoing, published a large number of smaller medical works, including numerous pamphlets, many of them intended to explain the uses of domestic and surgical instruments invented by him.

Dr. Mattson was born in East Goshen township, and received his early education at the old school-house near Goshen Friends' Meeting. He resided for a number of years in West Chester, and for a time was editor and proprietor of the *Literary Casket*, which he purchased and removed from the Yellow Springs to West Chester. He is now and has been for some years a resident of the city of New York.

Bayard Taylor.

The following is a complete list of the published works of this author:

1. Ximena; or, the Battle of the Sierra Morena, and other poems. Philadelphia, 1844.
2. Views Afoot; or, Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff, with a Preface by N. P. Willis. New York, 1846; last edition, 1869. London, 1849. Ten years after its publication this work had reached its twentieth American edition.
3. Rhymes of Travel, and California Ballads. New York, 1848. Second edition, 1849.
4. Eldorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire, comprising a voyage to California *via* Panama, etc. New York, 1850. London, 1850. Eighteenth American edition, New York, 1862; new edition, 1869. Allibone notices that of this work 10,000 copies of the first edition were sold in twelve days, and in England 30,000 copies, of various forms and editions, were sold within a few years.
5. The American Legend. A poem, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1850. 1850.
6. Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs. Boston, 1851.
7. A Journey to Central Africa; or, Life and Landscape from Egypt to the Negro Kingdom of the White Nile. New York, 1854. London, 1854. Eleventh American edition, New York, 1862; new edition, 1869. Was translated into German, and published at Leipsic.
8. The Lands of the Saracens; or, Pictures of Palestine, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Spain. 1854. London, 1855. Twentieth American edition, New York, 1862; new edition, 1869.
9. A Visit to India, China, and Japan in the Year 1853. New York, 1855. London, 1855. Sixteenth American edition, New York, 1862; new edition, 1869. Nos. 7, 8, and 9 contain the results of the author's travels in 1851–53.
10. Poems of the Orient. Boston, 1855. Fifth edition before 1861; new edition, 1862.
11. Poems and Ballads. New York, 1854. Contains portrait of the author by Thomas Buchanan Read.
12. Poems of Home and Travel. Boston, 1855; 1862.
13. Northern Travel: Summer and Winter Pictures: Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland. London, 1857. New York, 1858; 1869. London, 1869. These were letters originally contributed to *The Tribune*. The title-pages of the London and New York editions differ. Translated into German and Swedish.
14. Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete, 1859. London, 1859. New York, 1869. The portion relating to Greece alone was translated into German by Mrs. Taylor, and published at Leipsic.
15. At Home and Abroad. A Sketch-Book of Life, Scenery, and Men. New York, 1859; 1869. Second series, 1862. London, 1862.
16. The Poet's Journal. Boston and London, 1862. Characterized as "a poetical domestic autobiography."
17. Hannah Thurston. A Story of American Life. New York, 1863. Fourteenth thousand, 1864. London, 1863; 1864. In Russian, St. Petersburg, 1864. In German, translated by the author's wife, Mrs. Marie Taylor, daughter of Professor Hansen, the eminent astronomer, Hamburg. 1864.
18. John Godfrey's Fortunes. Related by himself. A story of American life. New York, 1864. Ninth thousand, 1865. London, 1864. In German, 1865. Translated by Mrs. Taylor.
19. The Story of Kennett. A Tale of American Life. New York, 1866. London, 1866. Translated into German by Mrs. Taylor, and published at Gotha.
20. The Picture of St. John. A Poem. Boston, 1866.
21. Colorado. A Summer Trip. New York, 1867. London, 1867.
22. Frithiof's Saga; from the Swedish of Esaïs Tegner, Bishop of Wexio. By the Rev. W. L. Blakely. Edited by Bayard Taylor. New York, 1867.
23. The Golden Wedding; Joseph Taylor, Rebecca W. Taylor, October 15, 1868. Privately printed; 200 copies. Philadelphia, 1868. Contains a short address by Mr. Taylor, and a masque composed for the occasion; also a poem by Mr. Stoddard, and another by Mr. Boker.
24. By-Ways of Europe, 1869. London, 1869.
25. Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine. Author's edition, with a Biographical Sketch by Bayard Taylor, and portrait. New York, 1869.
26. The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln. With illustrations by Sol Eytinge, Jr. Boston, 1869.
27. Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. Edited by Mr. Taylor. New York, 1872–74.
28. Goethe's "Faust," Parts I. and II. Translated into English verse, with a reproduction of the original metres. Boston, 1870–71. Acknowledged by competent critics to be the best English translation, and to rank with the best works of the class in the language.
29. Joseph and His Friend. New York, 1870. Translated into German, and published at Berlin.
30. The Masque of the Gods. Boston, 1872.
31. Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home. New York, 1872.
32. Lars. A Pastoral of Norway. 1873.
33. Egypt and Iceland in the Year 1874, with an Account of a Visit to Fayoum. New York, 1874.
34. The Prophet. A Tragedy. Boston, 1874.
35. School History of Germany. New York, 1874. Translated into German by Mrs. Taylor. Stuttgart, 1875.
36. Home Pastorals, Ballads, and Lyrics. Boston, 1875.
37. The National Ode. Read at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. Heliotype *fac-simile* of the author's MS. Boston, 1876.
38. Boys of Other Countries. Stories for American Boys. New York, 1876. Translated into German by Mrs. Taylor. Stuttgart, 1879. This was Mr. Taylor's only book for young people, and contained his last work in prose.
39. The Echo Club, and other Literary Diversions. Boston, 1876.
40. Bismarck: his Authentic Biography. By George Hezekiel. Historical Introduction by Bayard Taylor. New York, 1878.
41. Prince Deukalion. Boston, 1878.

In addition to the foregoing, he edited the following volumes:

1. Hand-book of Literature and the Fine Arts. Edited with George Ripley, 1852.
2. Cyclopædia of Modern Travel. Cincinnati, 1856.

And of the "Illustrated Library of Travel and Adventure," published by Scribners in 1872, he edited the following volumes:

3. Japan in our Day.
4. Travels in Arabia.
5. Travels in South Africa.

He was also the editor of

6. Picturesque Europe. Published by Appletons in three large quarto volumes, 1875–78. Pp. 488, 460, 491.

He also contributed

1. Notes on Loo-Choo and Japan in the Narrative of Perry's Expedition.
2. Notes to Voices of the Press. New York, 1850.
3. Introduction to R. H. Stoddard's Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt. New York, 1850.

He was also a constant writer for the magazines and reviews, and of his contributions to these, the *Atlantic Monthly* received forty-seven; *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, eight; *North American Review*, three; and *Scribner's Monthly*, four.

Uniform editions of his books of travel have been published by G. P. Putnam, in five volumes, 1855; in six volumes, 1858; in eight volumes, 1859; in two editions, the "Caxton" and the "Household," each in ten volumes, in 1862 and in 1869. A collected edition of the poems was issued by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1865, and of the novels by Putnam & Son, New York, 1871. Other editions of his works have been and are being issued, one of them called the "Kennett" edition.

At the time of his death he was collecting materials for a combined biography of Goethe and Schiller.

Since the death of Mr. Taylor a work has been issued from the press, edited from his unpublished manuscripts by his widow, Mrs. Marie Taylor, entitled "Studies in German Literature," by Bayard Taylor, with an introduction by the Hon. George H. Boker. The material of this volume consists of twelve lectures, originally prepared for Cornell University. Mrs. Taylor is also editing for publication another volume from his unpublished manuscripts, and a biography of Mr. Taylor is also in the course of preparation.

Rachel Hunt.

Autumnal Fruits and Flowers. Being the Effusions of a reflecting mind in the decline of life. By Rachel Hunt. Philadelphia, 1843. 12mo, pp. 168.

This work was designed to preserve in a permanent form some of the narratives and poetic productions of the author, and was printed for the use of her children and relatives. Its contents are imbued with a spirit of devotional piety. The author was a native of Westtown township, Chester County.

Noble Heath.

A Treatise on Arithmetic; through which the entire science can be most expeditiously and perfectly learned without the aid of a teacher. Designed for the use of schools and private students. By Noble Heath. "Deo generique humano." Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Chapman, 1855. 12mo, pp. 455.

This is a very full and complete treatise on the subject of arithmetic, much more so than any work which had preceded it, and it is questionable whether any which have succeeded it are superior to it or as good.

Barclay Pennock.

The Religion of the Northmen. By Rudolph Keyser, Professor of History in the University of Norway. Translated by Barclay Pennock, Kennett Square, and published in New York, 1854. 12mo, pp. 348.

See biographical sketch of Barclay Pennock.

Benjamin Naylor.

1. Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, adapted to Pelton's Outline Maps; containing full and complete answers to all questions embraced in the work, comprising much valuable, interesting, and descriptive matter not found in any other school geography. By Benjamin Naylor. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Chapman, 1850. 8vo, pp. 144.
2. The Speedy Calculator, a System of Arithmetic designed to abridge the labor of the learner and expand his intellectual faculties. By Benjamin Naylor. 12mo, 1849.

Rev. John Crowell.

Republics Established and Thrones Overturned by the Bible. By John Crowell, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, West Chester, Pa. Philadelphia: John T. Lange, 24 South Second Street, 1849. 12mo, pp. 202.

Rev. James May, D.D.

Life and Letters of Rev. James May, D.D. By Rev. Alexander Shiras, A.M. Philadelphia: Protestant Episcopal Book Society, 1224 Chestnut Street, with portrait. 12mo, pp. 186.

Mr. May was a native of Chester County.

William Sloan Graham.

Remains of William Sloan Graham. Published by J. W. Moore. Philadelphia, 1849.

Mr. Graham was a native of New London township, and at one time principal of the New London Academy. This volume, besides his writings, contains a memoir, written by his wife, of his religious and literary life. The work is edited by Prof. George Allen.

George Lippard.

George Lippard was born near the Yellow (now Chester) Springs, April 10, 1824, and died in Philadelphia about 1854. He was the author of a large number of tales and historical romances, of which the following is a list of those published in book form:

The Ladye Annabel; Herbert Tracy; The Quaker City, in two parts; Washington and his Generals; Paul Ardenheim; Memoirs of a Preacher; Adonai, the Pilgrim of Eternity; Adrian, the Neophyte; Jesus and the Poor; The Empire City; The Nazarine; Blanche of Brandywine; Legends of Mexico; The Rose of Wissahickon; Bel of Prairie Eden; Legends of the American Revolution; Slave-Catching in the Quaker City; The Entranced; Mysteries and Miseries of Philadelphia; New York, its Upper Ten and Lower Million.

The greater part of these were published in Philadelphia, some of them in New York. They appeared at different periods from 1842 to 1854. In addition to these, he was the author of numerous essays of a historical and philosophical character, stories, sketches, etc., which have never appeared in book form. His life and some of his writings were also published in Philadelphia in 1855 in an octavo volume.

Professor Fordyce A. Allen.

Professor Allen conducted a normal school and seminary in West Chester from 1852 to 1864. During this period he devised and partly prepared for the press a series of school geographies. They have been published under the titles respectively of "Oral Geography," "Primary Geography," and "Comprehensive Geography." The first was published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, and the other two by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.

Isaac P. Trimble, M.D.

Dr. Trimble was born in West Bradford township in 1804, and now resides in the city of New York. He is noted for his love of fruit-culture, and is the author of a work entitled "Insects Injurious to Fruit and Fruit-Trees."

Thomas Baldwin.

1. A Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer. Published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, 1845. 8vo, pp. 550.

This was the joint work of Thomas Baldwin and his cousin, Dr. Joseph Thomas, with some contributions from others, and appeared under the name of "Thomas Baldwin, assisted by several other gentlemen." Dr. Joseph Thomas was the author of the system of pronouncing geographical names contained in this volume, at its first publication a department of literature but little cultivated.

2. A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States. By Thomas Baldwin and Joseph Thomas, M.D. Published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia, 1854. 8vo, pp. 1364.
3. A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary of the World. By Joseph Thomas, M.D., and Thomas Baldwin, assisted by several other Gentlemen, containing a notice and the pronunciation of nearly one hundred thousand places. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1855. Royal octavo, pp. 2174.

This work has passed through several editions, and has been further enlarged and improved, and is, in respect of completeness, accuracy, and variety and extent of geographical information, without an equal in the English language.

Thomas Baldwin is a native of Chester County, and was born in Downingtown, Aug. 9, 1807. He now resides in Philadelphia, and was for many years engaged in school-teaching.

A Memoir.

Memoir and Letters of Gulielma M. Hoopes. Philadelphia, 1862. 12mo, pp. 114, with portrait.

The subject of this volume was the wife of Edward Hoopes, and a daughter of David Townsend, formerly cashier of the Bank of Chester County. The book was printed for private circulation only, and is an affectionate tribute to the memory of a cultured and lovely Christian woman.

Rev. William Newton.

Lectures on the First Two Visions of the Book of Daniel. By William Newton, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: William S. & Alfred Martien, 1859. 12mo, pp. 250.

These lectures are twelve in number, and were delivered to the people of his charge, in West Chester, before their publication.

Morris Cope.

Some Authentic Extracts, with a few deductions and observations in relation to the state of the Society of Friends. By Morris Cope. West Chester: E. F. James, Printer, 1858. 8vo, pp. 31.

William Whitehead.

1. Directory of the Borough of Chester for the years 1859–60, with a concise history of the Borough from its first settlement to the present time, etc. By William Whitehead, of West Chester. 1859. 12mo, pp. 108.
2. Directory of the Boroughs of Norristown and Bridgeport for the years 1860–61, with a concise history of the Boroughs from their first settlement to the present time, etc. By William Whitehead. 1860. 12mo, pp. 285.
3. Etoile, and Other Persons. By William Whitehead.

> "If from society we learn to live,
> 'Tis solitude should teach us how to die:
> It hath no flatterers."—Byron.

Published for the author, by George F. Worrall, West Chester, Pa., 1872. 8vo, pp. 152.

Edmund C. Evans, M.D.

1. General Notions of Chemistry. By J. Pelouze and E. Fremy. Translated from the French by Edmund C. Evans, M.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1854. 8vo, pp. 439.

This work, the translator says, is intended for persons who, unaccustomed to scientific studies, wish to acquire a general knowledge of chemistry and its principal applications.

2. *Rural Economist;* devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Affairs. Edmund C. Evans, Editor and Proprietor, West Chester, Chester County, Pa., 1861–62. Pp. 392. One volume, octavo.

Medical Society.

Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania at its Annual Session held in West Chester, Pa., May, 1857. 8vo, pp. 218.

In addition to the regular proceedings of the society, this volume contains an interesting and instructive article on the "Topography

and Geology of Chester County," with a map of the county exhibiting its geological features, meteorological observations made at West Chester for each day of the year 1856, and a plate showing the determination of the latitude and longitude of West Chester.

Samuel Alsop.

A Treatise on Surveying, in which the Theory and Practice are fully explained, preceded by a short Treatise on Logarithms, and also a Compendious System of Plane Trigonometry. The whole illustrated by numerous examples. By Samuel Alsop, author of a "Treatise on Algebra." Philadelphia: E. C. & J. Biddle & Co. 1857.

The author was a teacher in the Westtown Boarding-School from 1853 to 1860, and this work was prepared and published while he was thus engaged. It has passed through several editions.

Thomas Buchanan Read.

1. Poems. Boston, 1847. 12mo.
2. Lays and Ballads. Philadelphia, 1848. 12mo.
3. The Female Poets of America, with Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of their writings. 1848. 8vo. Seventh edition, 1857. 8vo, pp. 482.
4. The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard. A Prose Romance. Published in the successive numbers of a magazine.
5. Poems. Illustrated by Kenney Meadows. Published in London, 1852. 8vo, pp. 278. A choice edition.

This volume was warmly commended by the English periodicals.

6. Poems. A new and enlarged edition. Published in Philadelphia, 1853. 8vo. 1854. 8vo, illustrated.
7. The New Pastoral. A Poem, 1855. 12mo. 1856. 12mo, pp. 250.

This is an elaborate composition. It consists of a series of thirty-seven sketches of rural and domestic life, mostly of primitive simplicity, and so truthful as to be not less valuable as history than attractive as poetry. His life in Chester County in his earlier years has evidently furnished some of the incidents of this poem.

8. The House by the Sea. A Poem. Philadelphia, 1856. 12mo, pp. 152.
9. Sylvia, or The Lost Shepherd: an Eclogue, and other Poems. 1857. 12mo, pp. 158.

Among the minor poems in this volume are "The Stayed Curse," "The Blessed Dead," "Hero and Leander," "The Chamois-Hunter," and "Twenty-one."

10. Rural Poems. London, 1857. 8vo.
11. Complete Poetical Works (including Sylvia, The House by the Sea, The New Pastoral, etc.). Newly Revised, with Additions. Boston, 1860. 2 vols., 16mo.
12. The Wagoner of the Alleghenies. A Poem of the Days of Seventy-Six. Philadelphia, 1862. 12mo. 1868. 16mo.
13. A Summer Story, Sheridan's Ride, and other Poems, chiefly of the War. 1865. 8vo, pp. 154. Containing thirty-five poems.
14. Poems. New and Enlarged Edition. 1865. 2 vols., 16mo.
15. Good Samaritans. A Poem. Cincinnati. Small quarto, pp. 20.

Thomas Buchanan Read was a true poet. He had a great command of language, a vivid fancy, and a musical ear, and his poems have the ring of sterling metal, and bear the superscription of genius.

Chester County may well be proud that she has given birth to Bayard Taylor and Thomas Buchanan Read. It needs no herald to proclaim their merits to the world.

Issacher Price.

School-Day Rhymes. By Issacher Price. Philadelphia, 1856. 12mo, pp. 125.

The volume is dedicated by the author to his "much-loved and venerable friend and tutor, Jonathan Gause." Mr. Price resided in the Great Valley.

Evan Pugh.

1. Miscellaneous Chemical Analyses. Inaugural Dissertation. Göttingen, 1856.
2. On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Vegetation, with special reference to the question whether plants assimilate free or uncombined Nitrogen. Philadelphia. Trans. II., 1861. 4to, pp. 150.
3. A Report upon a Plan for the Organization of Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, with especial reference to the organization of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. By Dr. E. Pugh, President of the Faculty. 1864. 8vo, pp. 35.

See biographical sketch of the author.

Benjamin and Jane Price.

The Golden Wedding of Benjamin and Jane Price, with Brief Family Record. "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867. 12mo, pp. 48.

This volume contains an account of the golden wedding of Benjamin and Jane Price, at the residence of their son, Dr. Jacob Price, in West Chester, on June 12, 1867, with the addresses delivered and poems read on the occasion; also an account of their ancestry, and of the descendants of Philip and Rachel Price, the parents of Benjamin Price, and of Jacob and Mary Paxson, the parents of Jane Price.

Eli K. Price.

1. Memoir of Philip and Rachel Price. "Honour thy Father and thy Mother." Philadelphia: printed for Eli K. Price and Philip M. Price, 1852. 12mo, pp. 192.

See biographical sketch.

2. Memorial of Our Daughter, for her child. Printed for Eli K. Price, 1862. 12mo, pp. 220.

This is a memorial of Rebecca Embree Withers, daughter of Eli K. and Anna E. Price, and wife of Hanson L. Withers, who was born March 10, 1829, and died Jan. 17, 1861. Her child, Anna Rebecca, for whom the memorial was written, was born Dec. 10, 1860.

3. Discourse on the Family as an Element of Government. Read before the American Philosophical Society, January, 1864. Philadelphia, 1864. 12mo. pp. 50.
4. Centennial Meeting of the Descendants of Philip and Rachel Price. Philadelphia, 1864. 12mo, pp. 86.
5. Discourse on the Trial by Jury. Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 1, 1863. Philadelphia, 1863. 12mo, pp. 24.

The last three papers are bound together in one volume. The centennial meeting of the descendants of Philip and Rachel Price was held at the old homestead, in East Bradford, Chester County, on July 2, 1864. A very full and interesting account of the family was read at the meeting by Eli K. Price, Esq., which is given in this volume, together with a list of the descendants.

6. Of the Limitations of Actions and Liens against Real Estate in Pennsylvania. By Eli K. Price, Philadelphia. Kay & Brother, Law Booksellers, Publishers, etc. 1857. 8vo, pp. 392.
7. The Act for the Sale of Real Estate. By Eli K. Price. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother, Law Publishers, etc. 1874. 8vo, pp. 194.
8. The History of the Consolidation of the City of Philadelphia. By Eli K. Price. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873. 12mo, pp. 140.

Mr. Price is also the author of a number of essays and papers, among them the following, read before the American Philosophical Society, viz.: "Some Phases of Modern Philosophy," read Jan. 5, 1872; "Another Phase of Modern Philosophy," read March 1, 1872; "The Glacial Epochs," read in March and April, 1876; and "Sylvaculture," read in November and December, 1877. He also edited the "Diary of John Pemberton" for the years 1877 and 1878 for the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Rev. William E. Moore.

Digest of the Acts and Deliverances of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, compiled by the order and authority of the General Assembly. By Rev. William E. Moore. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Publication Committee, 1861. 8vo, pp. 634.

At the time of the preparation of this volume Rev. William E. Moore was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Harriet F. Moore.

Loving Jesus Early. A True Life. "He will gather the lambs in His arms, and carry them in His bosom." Philadelphia: Presbyterian Publication Committee, 1868. 18mo, pp. 164.

The author is the wife of Rev. William E. Moore, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of West Chester, Pa., and this volume is a memoir of their daughter Sarah, who died at an early age.

James P. Wickersham, LL.D.

1. School Economy. A Treatise on the Preparation, Organization, Employment, Government, and Authorities of Schools. 1864. 12mo, pp. 381.

This work has been translated into the Spanish, French, and Japanese languages.

2. Methods of Instruction. That part of the Philosophy of Education which Treats of the Nature of the Several Branches of Knowledge and the Methods of Teaching them according to that Nature. 1865. 12mo, pp. 496.
3. The Common School Laws of Pennsylvania, and Decisions of the Superintendent, with Explanations, Forms, etc. Revised and Arranged by James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Harrisburg, 1879. 18mo, pp. 307.

In addition to the foregoing works, Prof. Wickersham has prepared and published fifteen volumes of "Pennsylvania School Reports," octavo, averaging about 340 pages each; also ten volumes "Pennsylvania Orphans' School Reports," octavo, averaging about 112 pages each. He has also written a large number of articles for magazines, and many miscellaneous reports, lectures, essays, etc., mostly on educational subjects. He has been editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* from 1870 to the present time, now over ten years.

Edward H. Williamson.

1. The Scout. A Tale of the Revolution.

This tale was published serially in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, in the year 1859. The scene is laid in Chester County, chiefly in the neighborhood and east of Osborne's Hill and Chads' Ford.

2. The Quaker Partisans. A Story of the Revolution. By the author of "The Scout," with illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1869. 12mo, pp. 294.

A second edition of this tale was published in the year 1876, under the title of "Clayton's Rangers, or the Quaker Partisans." The scene is laid in Chester County, along the Brandywine, principally in the neighborhood of the old Taylor house and of Deborah's Rocks, in East Bradford township.

It is a historical fact that in the early part of the war of independence members of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, still claiming to be "Friends," withdrew from the society and formed themselves into a separate body, under the title of the "Free Quakers." They were in favor of the prosecution of the war, and in various ways assisted in the great struggle. This story purports to relate the doings of a company of cavalry known as the "Rangers," composed of young men of the new society.

3. Philip Morton; or, Adventures on the Pennsylvania Frontier.

This tale was published serially in *The Saturday Evening Post* in the year 1866. The scene of the story is in and around the present site of Harrisburg, having for its centre the old Harris block-house.

4. The Book of Deeds, containing forms of deeds for each State and Territory, with full acknowledgments for husband and wife. By Edward H. Williamson, Conveyancer, 1877. 8vo, pp. 84.

5. The List of Notaries, containing, in tabular form, the names of all the Notaries Public in Philadelphia since 1871, with dates of commission. By Edward H. Williamson, 1879.

J. Gilbert Young, M.D.

Records of the Youngs, comprising, in addition to much general information respecting them, a particular and extended account of the posterity of Ninian Young, an early resident of East Fallowfield township, Chester County, Pa. Compiled from the best published and other sources, by J. Gilbert Young, M.D. In two parts. Philadelphia: William S. Young, 34 North Sixth Street, 1869. 8vo, pp. 114.

Hon. James B. Everhart.

1. Miscellanies. By James B. Everhart. "*Frustra laboral, qui omnibus placere studet.*" West Chester: Edward F. James, 1862. 8vo, pp. 300. Steel engraving.

2. Poems. By James B. Everhart, author of a volume of Miscellanies.
"*I, fuge: sed poteras tutior esse domi.*"—MARTIAL, Ep. 4.
Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1868. 8vo, pp. 144. Frontispiece on steel.

3. The Fox Chase. By James Bowen Everhart, author of "Miscellanies and Poems." Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1874. 12mo, pp. 36. Illustrated.

Dr. John W. Cooper.

Game Fowls; their Origin and History, with a description of the Breeds, Strains, and Crosses; the American and English modes of Feeding, Training, and Healing; How to Breed and Cross, improving quality and preserving feather; together with a description and treatment of all diseases incident to Game Fowls. By J. W. Cooper, M.D. West Chester, Pa., 1869. 8vo, pp. 304. Illustrated.

Dr. John W. Cooper is a physician residing in West Chester. About 1859 he published a small work on the subject of which the above is a new and enlarged edition, with illustrations. He is thoroughly qualified by experience for the task of preparing such a work, and the knowledge and experience of Europe and America on the subject are here given.

Daniel G. Brinton, M.D.

1. The Floridian Peninsula; its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.B. Philadelphia: published by Joseph Sabin, 1859. Post 8vo, pp. 202.

This is a learned work on an interesting portion of American history and archæology. There are numerous foot-notes, showing that the author has thoroughly investigated the subject.

2. The Shawnees and their Migrations; The Mound-Builders of the Mississippi Valley; and Early Spanish Mining in Northern Georgia. Papers published in the *Historical Magazine* for 1866.

3. The Myths of the New World; A Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Races of America. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc. New York: Leypoldt & Holt, 1868. 8vo, pp. 307.

This is a work of rare interest to every one interested in ethnological inquiries, and commends itself to the thoughtful of every class. It has received the indorsement of learned critics, both at home and abroad. The foot-notes are extensive and valuable.

4. A Guide-Book of Florida and the South, for Tourists, Invalids, and Emigrants, with a map of the St. John River. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: George Maclean, 719 Sansom Street. Jacksonville, Florida: Columbus Drew, 1869.

5. The National Legend of the Chahta-Muskokee Tribes. By D. G. Brinton, M.D. Morrisiania, N. Y., 1870. Octavo, pp. 13.

6. The Phonetic Alphabet of Yucatan. *Historical Magazine* for 1870.

7. Grammar of the Choctaw Language. By the Rev. Cyrus Byington. Edited from the original MSS. in the Library of the American Philosophical Society, by D. G. Brinton, M.D. Philadelphia, 1870. Octavo, pp. 56.

8. The Arawack Language of Guiana in its Linguistic and Ethnological Relations. Transactions of American Philosophical Society, 1871.

9. Contributions to a Grammar of the Chahta-Muskokee Dialects. Proceedings of American Philosophical Society, 1872.

10. The Religious Sentiment; its Source and Aim. A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1876. 8vo, pp. 284.

11. The Brinton Family, 1878. Quarto, pp. 60. A limited number of copies printed.

This is an interesting historical and genealogical record of the Brinton family, and contains a sketch of its history in England, from the origin of the name, about A.D. 1100, until the emigration of the first settler to this country, 1684, a collection of all the information preserved about the first colonist, William Brinton, and his immediate family, and a genealogy of his descendants to and including the seventh generation, with brief biographical notes.

Dr. Brinton is also one of the authors of the Eclectic series of geographies, published in Cincinnati, and has edited Napheys's "Therapeutics" and various other medical works.

He is also editor of the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, a weekly journal, and of the *Compendium of Medical Science*, published half-yearly, and in his editorial position he has contributed much to medical periodical literature.

In addition to his individual productions, Dr. Brinton published, in connection with Dr. George H. Napheys, a work entitled "The Laws of Health in Relation to the Human Form." By D. G. Brinton, M.D., and George H. Napheys, M.D. Springfield, Mass.: W. J. Holland, 1870. 12mo, pp. 346.

This is a work on personal beauty and the means of preserving it, written from the physician's point of view.

Nelson P. Boyer.

1. The Poultry Breeder's Manual. 1869. 8vo, pp. 32.
2. The Hog Breeder's Manual. 1869. 8vo, pp. 32.
3. The Sheep and Goat Breeder's Manual. 1869. 8vo, pp. 32.
4. The Dairyman's Manual. 1869. 8vo, pp. 40.

These manuals, giving information on the subjects of which they treat, were published at Parkesburg, Chester County, where Mr. Boyer was engaged in the raising and selling of stock of various kinds.

Gen. George A. McCall.

Letters from the Frontier. Written during a period of thirty years' service in the army of the United States. By Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall, late Commander of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1868. Octavo, pp. 539.

Gen. McCall was for many years a citizen of Chester County, and resided in West Goshen township, about one mile from West Chester. He was a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the regular army, and these letters were written from the different posts where he was stationed and from other points, and cover a period of thirty-one years, extending from 1822 to 1853. The letters are one hundred and five in number, some of them of considerable length, as the size of the volume will indicate, and convey a large amount of valuable information, written in a pleasant and scholarly style.

Rev. Robert P. Du Bois.

A Record of the Families of Robert Patterson (the Elder), Emigrant from Ireland to America, 1774; Thomas Ewing, from Ireland, 1718; and Louis Du Bois from France, 1660; connected by the marriage of Uriah Du Bois with Martha Patterson, 1798.

This is a series of three family records, the Patterson, the Ewing, and the Du Bois, only the last two of which can claim authorship in this county. The first—the record of the Patterson family—was written by William Ewing Du Bois, of Philadelphia; the others were written as follows:

1. Record of the Family of Thomas Ewing, who emigrated from Ireland in 1718. Edition of 150 copies; printed for the use of the family connections only. 1858. 8vo, pp. 38. Written by Rev. Robert Patterson Du Bois, of New London, Chester County.
2. Record of the Family of Louis Du Bois, who emigrated from France in 1660. Edition of 150 copies; printed for the use of the family connections only. 1860. 8vo, pp. 76.

This is the joint production of Rev. Robert P. Du Bois, of New London, and William E. Du Bois, of Philadelphia.

These works are admirably adapted for what they are intended to be,—repositories of facts that will interest members of the family. The fullness of the biographical details, however, renders them quite interesting to the general reader as well as to relatives.

Mrs. M. J. Guthrie.

The Silver Lining; or Fair-Hope Prospect. By Mrs. M. J. Guthrie, of Norwood, Chester County. Philadelphia, 1872. 12mo, pp. 203.

Howard W. Gilbert.

Aldornere; A Pennsylvania Idyll. Written by Howard W. Gilbert, and illustrated with nine original Etchings by Lloyd Mifflin, Jr. Philadelphia: John Penington & Son, 1872. 8vo, pp. 27.

The book is inscribed to Sydney Howard Gay.

Ann S. Paschall.

1. The Home Circle. By Ann S. Paschall. Friends' Book Association, 706 Arch Street, Philadelphia, 1875. 12mo, pp. 200, with illustrations.

This is an interesting narrative, the first part of which was published some thirty years previously, under the title of the "Friend's Family," in a 12mo volume of 92 pages.

2. Scripture Lessons for the Little Ones. "Suffer little children to come to me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Friends' Publication Association, 1867. 18mo, pp. 132.

This book was written for the use of one of the classes in the West Chester First-Day School of Friends.

Mrs. Isabella P. Huston.

Autumn Leaves. By Isabella P. Huston. Philadelphia: printed by Sherman & Co., 1873. Small 8vo, pp. 181, with illustrations.

This volume contains about sixty well-written poems, chiefly on subjects connected with home, and also some biographical and family sketches, and was printed for the friends of the author.

Susan Lukens.

Gleanings at Seventy-Five. By Susan Lukens, of Ercildoun, Chester County. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1873. 12mo, pp. 216.

This volume contains many interesting articles, both in prose and poetry, written by the author at various periods during her life, and collected by her, at the request of friends, for publication when she had reached the age of seventy-five years. One of her poems, "The Painter of Seville," is a very fine production.

Stephen P. Sharples, S.B.

1. Chemical Tables. By Stephen P. Sharples. Published by Sever & Francis, Cambridge, Mass., 1866. 12mo, pp. 192.

This is the most valuable work of the kind extant, and of great service to the student of chemistry. The author, a native of West Chester, was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1866, and presented this work as his graduating thesis.

2. Adulteration of Food. An article contributed to "Buck's Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health." Published in 1879. The article contains 60 pages, large 8vo.

Mr. Sharples has also written a number of valuable papers, which have been published in the *American Journal of Science, American Chemist*, and other scientific journals. He has held successively the positions of instructor in the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., assistant to the professor of chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, assistant editor of the *Journal of Chemistry*, State assayer of Massachusetts, and is now one of the special experts on the United States census, and is in business on his own account as an analytical and consulting chemist in Boston.

John Edwards Leonard.

1. Early Poems. By J. Edwards Leonard, LL.D. New Orleans, 1871. Small quarto, pp. 80.

This volume contains thirty-one poems, pure in conception and graceful in expression, embracing translations from the French and German.

2. Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in Louisiana Cases, with an appendix, containing a short treatise on the jurisdiction and practice of the Federal courts. Compiled and published in 1875.

Lewis Woodward, M.D.

Genealogy of the Woodward Family, of Chester County, Pa., with an appendix, giving a brief account of the Woodwards of some other portions of the United States. Compiled by Lewis Woodward, M.D. Wilmington, Del., 1869. 8vo, pp. 115.

Isaac I. Hayes, M.D.

1. An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854. By Isaac I. Hayes, M.D., Surgeon of the Second Grinnell Expedition. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co., 1860. 12mo, pp. 375.

A second edition, enlarged and illustrated, was published by Fields & Osgood in 1869. 12mo, pp. 387.

Dr. Hayes was a member of the Arctic exploring expedition commanded by Dr. Elisha K. Kane, which left New York in May, 1853, and returned in October, 1855. In the autumn of 1854 eight of the members of the expedition—officers and men—made an attempt in an open boat to reach Upernavik, in North Greenland, the nearest outpost of civilization, but returned to the vessel, after an absence of four months, without accomplishing their purpose. This volume gives a graphic description of this laudable but perilous enterprise. It is dedicated to the companions who shared with the author the fortunes which it records.

2. The Open Polar Sea. A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole in the Schooner "United States." By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes. New York: Hurd & Houghton, 1867. Large octavo, pp. 454, with a portrait of the author and numerous maps and illustrations.

An exploring expedition under command of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes left this country in July, 1860, and returned in October, 1861. It reached a point nearer the pole than any similar undertaking has done, either before or since. This volume records its fortunes, and is dedicated to William Parker Foulke.

3. The Land of Desolation: Being a Personal Narrative of Observations and Adventure in Greenland. By Isaac I. Hayes, M.D. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872. 12mo, pp. 358.

This volume records a visit to Greenland, made in the summer of 1869, with a number of friends, in the steam yacht of William Bradford, whose pictures of Arctic scenery have received deserved commendation. Their range of the Greenland coast was more than one thousand miles.

4. Cast Away in the Cold. An Old Man's Story of a Young Man's Adventures, as related by Captain John Hardy, Mariner. By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1875. 8vo, pp. 263. Illustrated.

This is a book for young persons. Much valuable information is given in the form of a narrative of his adventures by an old mariner to a group of listening children.

In addition to these works, Dr. Hayes has written a number of valuable papers, which have been published at different times.

J. Smith Futhey.

1. History of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, Chester Co., Pa. 1870. 8vo, pp. 184.
2. History of Educational Institutions of Chester County. 1877. 8vo, pp. 17. Being report for the county, published in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877.
3. Historical Address on One Hundredth Anniversary of the Paoli Massacre, giving an account of the operations of the armies of the Revolution—British and American—on the soil of Chester County. 1877. 8vo, pp. 54, with map.

J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope.

1. History of Chester County, in Dr. William H. Egle's "History of Pennsylvania." 1876. Large octavo, occupying 30 pages of that work. Illustrated with seven engravings.
2. History of Chester County. 1881. Quarto. Published by L. H. Everts, Philadelphia. Illustrated.

Gilbert Cope.

1. A Record of the Cope Family, as established in America by Oliver Cope, who came from England to Pennsylvania about the year 1682, with the residences, dates of births, deaths, and marriages of his descendants as far as ascertained. By Gilbert Cope. Philadelphia, 1861. 8vo, pp. 251.
2. Genealogy of the Dutton Family of Pennsylvania. Preceded by a history of the family in England, from the time of William the Conqueror to the year 1669; with an appendix containing a short account of the Duttons of Connecticut. Compiled by Gilbert Cope. West Chester, Pa., 1871. 8vo, pp. 112. Illustrated.

3. The Browns of Nottingham, being an account of the emigrant settlers of that name in the Nottingham settlement, and the genealogy of some of their descendants. 1864. 8vo, pp. 24.

Mr. Cope also furnished valuable material for the "Kirk," "Woodward," "Jackson," and "Palmer and Trimble" genealogies, and also prepared, in manuscript, an abstract of Friends' records in Chester County, and in York and Adams Counties, of births, deaths, and marriages. These abstracts are contained in two folio and six quarto volumes in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Cyrus Sterne.

Sterne and McFarlan, of Chester County, Pa., and New Castle, Delaware. By Cyrus Sterne. Wilmington, Del.

This is a historic genealogy of the families of Sterne and McFarlan, now in course of preparation.

Lewis Palmer.

A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of John and Mary Palmer, of Concord, Chester (now Delaware) Co., Pa.; especially through their son, John Palmer, Jr., and sons-in-law, William and James Trimble, with notes of ancestry or information of many of the families with whom they intermarried. By Lewis Palmer. Illustrated with views, Portraits, and Autographs. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873. 8vo, pp. 474.

This is a very complete and valuable genealogical work. Its author resides in Delaware County, but the volume contains the genealogical records of a great number of Chester County families.

Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholtzer.

Violet Lee, and other Poems. By Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873. 12mo, pp. 143.

The author, a daughter of the late Paxson Vickers, resides near Cambria Station, Chester County. The poems in the volume are seventy-two in number, and evince poetic talent of no ordinary degree. Since their publication she has written additional poems of great merit, among them the beautiful and appropriate dirge sung at the burial of Bayard Taylor in Longwood Cemetery.

Capt. William Hemphill Bell.

The Quiddities of an Alaskan Trip. By W. H. Bell, Captain C.S., U.S.A. Portland, Oregon, 1873. Pp. 70.

Capt. Bell is a son of Hon. Thomas S. Bell, formerly president judge of the courts of Chester County, and also a judge of the Supreme Court. He is a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the United States army. In 1873 he was stationed in Alaska, and this volume is a humorous pictorial representation of his experience on his trip to his post. It contains sixty-one plates, from drawings made by himself, which show that he holds the pencil of a skillful and accomplished artist.

Kirk Family.

Historic Genealogy of the Kirk Family, as established by Roger Kirk, who settled in Nottingham, Chester County, Province of Pennsylvania, about the year 1714. Containing impartial biographical sketches of his descendants, so far as ascertained; also a record of two hundred and nine of the descendants of Alphonsus Kirk, who migrated from Lurgan, North Ireland, and settled in the county of New Castle, Delaware. By Charles H. Stubbs, M.D., Corresponding Member of the Maryland Academy of Science, etc. Lancaster, Pa., 1872. 8vo, pp. 252.

This volume contains the names of nearly twenty-five hundred of the descendants of Roger Kirk, and of two hundred and nine of the descendants of Alphonsus Kirk. It has been very carefully prepared, and is a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania historic-genealogical literature.

Watson W. Dewees.

A Brief History of Westtown Boarding School, with a general Catalogue of Officers, Students, etc. Compiled chiefly from minutes of Committee in charge, and the Records preserved at the Institution. By Watson W. Dewees. 1872. 8vo, pp. 342.

Westtown Boarding-School is an institution for the education of the children of members of the Society of Friends. It was organized in 1799, and up to the date of the publication of this volume 4195 boys and 5370 girls had received their education there. This history and record is interesting and valuable, not only to those who have been teachers and scholars, and to members of the society, but to all who take an interest in historical inquiries and the cause of education.

Rebecca Conard.

Poems. By a Friend. West Chester, Pa.: F. S. Hickman, Printer and Publisher, 1875. 12mo, pp. 130.

These poems are one hundred and one in number, and are of various length, from two to twenty stanzas. The author resided in West Chester, and was a sister of the late Jesse Conard, Esq. She died in 1875, and the volume was published after her decease.

Abram D. Harlan.

Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1872 and 1873; its members and officers, and the result of their labors. By A. D. Harlan, Second Assistant Clerk of the Convention. 1873. 12mo, pp. 176.

This volume contains a history of the convention, together with biographical sketches of all the members and officers, and the results of their labors.

Mary Ann Moore.

Musings of a Blind and Partially Deaf Girl. By Mary Ann Moore. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873. 12mo, pp. 144.

This volume contains seventy poems and fourteen articles in prose.

Howard Painter.

Vienna International Exhibition, 1873. Report on the Metallurgy of Lead, Silver, Copper, and Zinc. By Howard Painter, Honorary Commissioner of the United States. Washington: Government Printing-Office, 1875. Royal octavo, pp. 237, with plates and illustrations.

This is a learned and valuable report, the work of one well qualified for the task. Mr. Painter was a native of West Chester, Pa., the son of Samuel and Ann V. Painter, and by profession a mining engineer. He died in 1876, at San Francisco, Cal., at the age of twenty-four years.

Frank H. Stauffer.

Toward Sunset, and Other Poems. "Mere amber beads at random strung" By Frank H. Stauffer, Author of "Dorlan the Scout," "Nameless Nan," "Missionary Madge," "Fanchet the Fawn," "Sacrificing her Fortune," etc., etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1876. 12mo, pp. 123.

John Vanderslice.

Sketches of Travel Through Many Lands and Over Many Seas. By John Vanderslice. Printed by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1876. 8vo, pp. 324.

The author of this volume resides in Phœnixville, and has traveled extensively both in Europe and America. At the age of seventy-four years he made a tour around the world which occupied seven months. This book describes his various travels.

Levi K. Brown.

An Account of the Meetings of the Society of Friends within the limits of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, time of holding the same, and means of access thereto. Illustrated by a Map showing the location of the different meetings. By Levi K. Brown, 1875. 16mo, pp. 64.

Mr. Brown was for many years a resident of Chester County, and the territory embraced within the limits of Baltimore Yearly Meeting includes a portion of Chester County.

John Luther Ringwalt.

1. American Encyclopædia of Printing. Edited by J. Luther Ringwalt. Philadelphia, 1871. 8vo. Numerous illustrations.
2. The Diller Family. By J. Luther Ringwalt. 1877. Quarto, pp. 56.

Mr. Ringwalt, the author of these volumes, is a son of the late Col. Samuel Ringwalt, of Downingtown. "The Diller Family" is a very full and interesting historic-genealogical account of the descendants of Caspar Diller, who emigrated to this country about the year 1729 and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa. The family is now quite extensive, and many of its members have filled eminent positions both in church and State. The Ringwalt family of Chester County are descended from Caspar Diller.

Maj. Isaiah Price.

History of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, with biographical sketches of its field- and staff-officers, and a complete record of each officer and enlisted man. Prepared at the request of the Regiment by Isaiah Price, D.D.S., Major Ninety-seventh Penna. Vols., and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols. Illustrated with steel portrait, engravings, and wood-cuts. Philadelphia: published by the author for the subscribers, 1875. Royal 8vo, pp. 610.

This volume is without doubt by far the most complete regimental history ever prepared and published. The text contains a fullness of detail which leaves nothing more to be said of the operations of the regiment or of the *personnel* of its members. The work contains seven steel portraits and sixty-three wood-cuts. Of the companies composing the regiment, seven were recruited in Chester County and three in Delaware County.

Jane W. Bruner.

Free Prisoners. A story of California life. By Jane W. Bruner. 12mo, pp. 258. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 1877.

The author is a native of Chester County, and the volume is dedicated to her friends in Downingtown.

Thomas Maxwell Potts.

1. A Short Biographical Sketch of Major James Potts, born 1752, died 1822. To which is appended copies of the most important papers relating to him, and two ancestral charts. By Thomas Maxwell Potts, Canonsburg, Pa. Printed privately by the author, 1877. 12mo, pp. 86.

This is an interesting biographical and genealogical work. The subject of it, Maj. James Potts, was a citizen of West Fallowfield (now Highland) township, Chester County. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and in other engagements.

2. Bi-Centenary Memorial of Jeremiah Carter, who came to the Province of Pennsylvania in 1682, containing a Historic Genealogy of his Descendants down to the present time. By Thomas Maxwell Potts.

This work is (1881) in course of preparation; and will contain a very full pedigree of the descendants of one of the earliest English pioneers of Pennsylvania, with interesting incidents and biographical sketches. The volume will contain not less than 350 or 400 pages.

Samuel W. Pennypacker.

1. Annals of Phœnixville and its Vicinity, from the settlement to the year 1871, giving the origin and growth of the Borough, with information concerning the adjacent townships of Chester and Montgomery Counties and the Valley of the Schuylkill. By Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Esq., Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and former President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. 1872. Large 8vo, pp. 295, with maps and illustrations.
2. The Pennypacker Reunion, October 4, 1877. "Call to remembrance what acts our fathers did in their time."—*Maccabees* ii. 5. 8vo, pp. 51. Illustrated.

This is an interesting account of the reunion of the descendants of Heinrich and Eve Pannebecker, at Schwenksville, Pa., with the addresses delivered on the occasion, and a historical sketch of the family by Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq.

3. Abraham and Dirck Op Den Graeff. Published in the *Penn Monthly*, of Philadelphia, September, 1875. 8vo, pp. 14.
4. The Settlement of Germantown, and the causes which led to it. Read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, October 20, 1879, and published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1880. 8vo, pp. 41.

Philips Family.

Philips Family: Reunion and Names of Descendants. 1877. 12mo, pp. 62.

This volume contains an interesting account of the proceedings of a reunion of the Philips family, descendants of Joseph Philips, who came from Wales in 1755 and settled in Chester County, held at the Vincent Baptist church on May 30, 1877; and also a history of the family, and names of the descendants of the original settler, from 1755 to 1877. The living descendants are estimated to number about seventeen hundred.

Richard Darlington, Jr.

A Full Description of the Great Tornado in Chester County, Pa. By Richard Darlington, Jr., Principal of the Ercildoun Seminary, West Chester, Pa. 1877. 8vo, pp. 28.

This account was supplemented by Dr. Ezra Michener, in a pamphlet entitled "The Great Tornado. A Review, Critical and Suggestive, with Notes and References." By Ezra Michener, M.D. 1877. 8vo, pp. 22.

Jackson Family.

Jackson Family. Proceedings of the Sesqui-Centennial Gathering of the descendants of Isaac and Ann Jackson, at Harmony Grove, Chester Co., Pa., Eighth Month Twenty-fifth, 1875. Together with the Family Genealogy. Philadelphia: published by the Committee for the Family, 1878. Royal octavo, pp. 371, illustrated.

This work is an elaborate historic-genealogical account of the descendants of Isaac and Ann Jackson, who settled in Londongrove township, Chester County, in the year 1725. The account of the proceedings at the sesqui-centennial gathering occupies sixty-eight pages, and contains a number of addresses and letters and much interesting information concerning the family. The genealogy occupies the remainder of the volume, over three hundred pages, and was compiled by Halliday Jackson, of West Goshen township, Chester County. The work is most thoroughly done, and the compiler deserves credit for the industry and skill he has displayed in its preparation. The arrangement is very complete, and a full and well-arranged index completes the work. It contains an account of over three thousand of the family.

Charlton T. Lewis.

John Albert Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament, Pointing out, from the Natural Force of the Words, the Simplicity, Depth, Harmony, and Saving Power of its Divine Thoughts. A new translation, by Charlton T. Lewis, M.A., and Marvin R. Vincent, Professor in Troy University. Philadelphia and New York, 1866. Two vols. Royal octavo, pp. 925, 980.

This book has been pirated in England, and republished with the names of two English clergymen on the title-page instead of Messrs. Lewis and Vincent. It appears there in three volumes octavo, and has passed through several editions.

2. A History of Germany from the Earliest Times. Founded on Dr. David Müller's "History of the German People." By Charlton T. Lewis. New York: Harper & Brother, Publishers, 1874. 8vo, pp. 799. Illustrated.
3. Harper's Latin Dictionary. A New Latin Dictionary, founded on the Translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon. Edited by E. A. Andrews, LL.D. Revised, Enlarged, and in great part Rewritten by Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D., and Charles Short, LL.D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, New York. Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1879. Quarto, pp. 2019.

The whole of this dictionary was revised and rewritten by Charlton T. Lewis, except the first 216 pages, embracing the letter A, which was the work of Professor Short.

Mr. Lewis is a son of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Mary D. R. Boyd.

This author resides in Sadsbury township. The following books, written by her, were designed for the use of Sunday-schools, and are highly esteemed. Those numbered from one to twenty-six, inclusive, and also the thirtieth and thirty-second, were published by the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth by J. P. Skelly & Co., Philadelphia, and the thirty-first by the American Tract Society, New York. The years of publication are given with the titles:

1. Annie Lee, 1857; 2. Blind Ruth, 1857; 3. Hazleglen, 1857; 4. Christmas Eve, 1857; 5. Seventy Times Seven, 1857; 6. Charlie, 1857; 7. Little Bob True, 1858; 8. Kind Words, 1859; 9. Who is My Neighbor? 1859; 10. Words of Wisdom, 1860; 11. Johnny Wright, the Boy Who Did Right, 1861; 12. Homes of the West, 1864; 13. The Five Gifts and Harry's Honest Pennies, 1864; 14. Country Sights and Sounds for Little Eyes and Ears, 1864; 15. Autumn Days, a Sequel to Country Sights and Sounds, 1864; 16. Bertie and His Best Things, 1865; a series entitled Grandmamma's Pockets, seven in number, the initial letter of each title forming the word pockets, viz.: Persevering Dick, Our Little Fruit-Gatherers, Caring for God's Sparrows, Kitty's Knitting-Needles, Every Little Helps, The Will and The Way, and Seaside Rambles, 1866; 24. Tim, the Collier-Boy, 1869; 25. I Have and O Had I, 1869; 26. Sweet Herbs, 1869; 27. Stepping-Stones Over the Brook, 1869; 28. Barby's Shuttle, and What it Wrought, 1869; 29. The Three Rules: The Iron Rule, The Rule of Self, and The Golden Rule, 1870; 30. Wat Adams, or the Young Machinist and His Old Proverbs, 1876; 31. Grace Ashleigh's Life-Work, 1877; 32. A Good Name a Goodly Heritage, 1879.

Fannie H. Bent.

This author is a native of Highland township, and is a daughter of David J. Bent, who was at one time a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania from Chester County. She holds the pen of a ready and practiced writer, and her books, chiefly designed for the use of Sunday-schools, have had a wide circulation. They are twelve in number, and were published as follows:

By the Presbyterian Board of Publication: Sunbeam, and Other Stories, 1863; School-Days of Jennie Graham, 1863; Harold, 1866; Mabel Clarke, 1868; Out of the Dark, 1872; Now and Then, 1879; Five Women of England, 1881.

By the American Sunday-School Union: Talks About Adam and His Family, 1866; Trials and Triumphs, 1865; Guy Dennis, 1870; Locust Grove Stories, 1870.

By Garrigues & Brother: Uncle Sydney's Captain, 1875.

John R. Sweeney.

John R. Sweeney, a native of West Chester, is a noted and reputable composer of music, and has published a number of books of sacred music, some of them in connection with others, of which the following are the titles:

1. Songs of the Night. 1872. Pp. 24.
2. Goodly Pearls. 1875. Pp. 160.
3. The Gems of Praise. 1876. Pp. 176.
4. The Royal Fountain. 1877. Pp. 25.
5. The Garner. 1878. Pp. 120.
6. Joy to The World. 1879. Pp. 205.
7. The Quiver. 1880. Pp. 126.
8. The Royal Fountain, No. 2. 1880. Pp. 32.
9. Songs of Cheer. 1880. Pp. 15.
10. The Wells of Salvation. 1881. Pp. 160.
11. The Church Choir, a Book of Anthems. 1881. Pp. 280.

Six of these works were prepared by Mr. Sweeney alone, and five in connection with other persons. Mr. Sweeney has been for many years professor of music in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa.

William Entriken Baily.

Modern Rhymes. By William Entriken Baily. Philadelphia: priuted by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1879. 12mo, pp. 104.

This volume contains twenty poems. They are meritorious productions, and show that the author, a young man, is endowed with the true poetic faculty.

Isaac D. Johnson, M.D.

1. Therapeutic Key; or, Practical Guide for the Homœopathic Treatment of Disease. New York and Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1879. 18mo, pp. 347.

This is designed as a work of ready reference for physicians of the homœopathic school, or, as its title indicates, is a practical guide in the treatment of disease. It was first published in 1871, and contained 187 pages; since then it has passed through ten editions, has been enlarged from time to time, and now contains 347 pages. The last edition contains valuable practical hints on diagnostics, a feature not in the previous editions. The work is popular with physicians of the homœopathic school, for whom it was especially written.

2. A Guide to Homœopathic Practice. Designed for the use of Families and Private Individuals. New York and Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1880. 8vo, pp. 494.

This work is written in a comprehensive manner, and by the aid of it the intelligent layman can prescribe successfully for many of the ordinary ailments of life. The work is highly commended by the profession, and has met a ready sale both in this country and in Europe.

Moses Mendenhall Augé.

1. Lives of the Eminent Dead and Biographical Notices of Prominent Living Citizens of Montgomery County, Pa. By M. Augé. Published by the Author, Norristown, Pa., 1879. 8vo, pp. 568.
2. Five Essays or Lectures on Some of the Great Questions of the Day, with sketch of the author and his ancestors. By M. Augé, Norristown, 1879. 8vo, pp. 56.

Joseph T. Rothrock, M.D.

1. Sketch of the Flora of Alaska. Published in the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1867. Pp. 30.
2. Botany. Being the sixth volume of the United States Geographical Surveys west of the One Hundredth Meridian, Lieut. George M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, in charge, 1878. Quarto, pp. 404, with thirty plates and a frontispiece. This volume contains (described or enumerated) 1657 species of our far Western and Southwestern plants, representing 637 genera and 104 orders, besides 52 pages of physical geography and economic botany.
3. Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs Native of and Introduced in the Horticultural Gardens adjacent to Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. 1880. 8vo, pp. 99.

This volume gives also a short statement of the character and uses of the trees and shrubs in the park.

4. Medical Botany of North America.

This work is (1881) in preparation, and will form an octavo volume of probably six hundred pages.

In addition to the foregoing works, Dr. Rothrock has published about six hundred pages in various medical, popular, and scientific periodicals of the country.

John Rutter.

The Culture and Diseases of the Peach. A complete treatise for the use of Peach Growers and Gardeners of Pennsylvania, and all districts affected by the "yellows" and other diseases of the tree. By John Rutter, West Chester, Pa., ex-President of the Chester County Horticultural Society, and Honorary Member of the Pennsylvania Fruit-Growers' Society. 1880. 8vo, pp. 100.

This is the work of one thoroughly qualified by experience for the task, and fruit-growers will do well to give heed to his advice and instructions.

Willis P. Hazard.

Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time; or, Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Incidents of Philadelphia and its Inhabitants from the days of the Founders. By Willis P. Hazard. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co. 1879. Royal octavo, pp. 524. Profusely illustrated.

This forms the third volume of the work known as Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania." Watson's "Annals" was published some years since in two volumes, and a new edition being called for, the publishers requested Mr. Hazard "to prepare an additional volume of similar character, which, in the light of later research, would eliminate certain facts, and by additions bring some portions down to a recent period; also make necessary corrections of various things that either escaped Mr. Watson's notice, or which documents that were not then accessible have since proved to have been different." This third volume was accordingly prepared by Mr. Hazard, with a single index to the whole three volumes. The work is a valuable addition to Watson's "Annals," and contains a large amount of very interesting historical matter not contained in the original work. Mr. Hazard resides in East Bradford township, Chester County.

John Russell Young.

Around the World with General Grant. A narrative of the visit of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, to various countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1877, 1878, 1879. By John Russell Young. Published by the American News Company, New York. Two volumes. Royal octavo, pp. 1360, with eight hundred illustrations.

Isaac Sharpless.

1. The Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, with chapters on Mensuration and Modern Geometry. By Isaac Sharpless, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, Pa. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1879. 8vo, pp. 266.
2. The Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry, and a Treatise on Mensuration, with Logarithmic Tables. By Isaac Sharpless. 8vo, pp. 386.
3. A New Edition of John Gummere's Surveying, Revised and Corrected, with Additional Matter. By Isaac Sharpless.

This is the most thorough and practical treatise on the subject published.

Thomas K. Brown.

Elementary Algebra. By Thomas K. Brown, of Westtown Boarding School. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1879. Pp. 244.

George L. Maris, A.M.

The Normal English Grammar. A manual of analysis and parsing, for the use of schools and teachers. By George L. Maris, A.M., Principal of the West Chester State Normal School. West Chester, Pa., 1880. Square 18mo, pp. 112.

The author, in the preface, states that the work was prepared by him to meet the wants of his classes, and that the method adopted is one that he has used for several years to the entire satisfaction of his normal classes.

Prof. George G. Groff, M.D.

1. The Common Minerals, Ores, and Rocks of Chester County, Pa. Chart. Arranged for use in the schools of Chester County.
2. The Common Minerals and Ores of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and Maryland. Chart.
3. The Chemical Elements. Chart.
4. Geological Chart.
5. Plant Description.
6. Elements of Animal Physiology.
7. Elements of Mineralogy.
8. Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.
9. A Manual of Accidents and Emergencies.

Professor Groff is a native of Tredyffrin township, Chester County; was for some years natural science professor in the West Chester State Normal School, and is now (1881) a professor in the university at Lewisburg, Pa.

Edwin A. Barber.

Mr. Barber has in course of preparation for early publication, a work to be entitled "Antiquity of the Tobacco-Pipe," a subject to which he has devoted much attention. The volume will be an octavo, illustrated, and contain from 250 to 300 pages.

Mr. Barber has published several valuable papers, among them the following: "Comparative Vocabulary of the Utah (Indian) Dialects," 1877; "Les Anciens Pueblos," published in French, 1877; and "Comparison of Pueblo Pottery with Egyptian and Grecian Ceramics," 1878.

The author is a son of William E. Barber, Esq., a member of the bar of Chester County.

Esther J. Trimble.

1. A Chart of General Literature, from the earliest times, embracing a complete outline of English Literature, with the prominent writers of other nations; also a chart of Ancient Literature. By E. J. Trimble, Instructor of Literature in Swarthmore College. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co., 1875.

This chart is an outline history of universal literature. It presents at a glance the prominent facts in the history of literature throughout all ages, showing the different periods of intellectual development in different countries, the origin, growth, and decline of the various forms of literature, the prominent contemporary writers of all nations,

with other facts incident to the subject of literature. All writers are classed upon the chart under seven heads, namely, poets, dramatists, novelists, philosophers, theologians, historians, and essayists. A brief biographical record gives the names of nearly fourteen hundred persons more or less distinguished in literature, with dates of birth and death, nature of their writings, and the nationality of each.

The chart is published in two forms; it is mounted like a map, to be used on the wall, and it is also prepared in book form for desk or reference use. In the latter shape it is a folio, fifteen by twenty-one inches, pp. 62.

2. A History of English Literature.

This work is in course of preparation, and it is contemplated to publish it during the present year (1881). It will form an octavo volume of about 400 pages. Each chapter will be devoted to a period of English literature, prefaced with a brief history of the times, and the whole will constitute a connected history of the development of English literature. Specimens from the best authors will be given, and biographical sketches of all the important lives.

Miss Trimble is now (1881) professor of English Literature in the Normal School at West Chester, Pa.

John M. Jenkins.

Trials and Triumphs of a Traveling Typo, Truthfully Told.

This is an autobiographical work, by John M. Jenkins, of the office of the *Weekly Times*, Coatesville, which is now (1881) in press.

William T. Haines, Esq.

Township and Local Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, compiled from the Acts of Assembly by William T. Haines, a member of the West Chester Bar. West Chester, Pa.: Edward F. James, Printer and Publisher, 1860. 8vo, pp. 418.

This volume contains all the township and local laws in force at the time of its publication, with a large collection of valuable legal forms.

Francis C. Hooton, Esq.

1. The General and Special Pennsylvania Road Laws. By F. C. Hooton, a member of the West Chester Bar. West Chester: *American Republican*, Book, Card, and Job Printer, 1869. 8vo, pp. 46.
2. The Supervisor's Guide: A manual of the Road Laws of Pennsylvania, with the decisions thereon. By F. C. Hooton, of the West Chester Bar. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother, Law Publishers, etc., 1872. 8vo, pp. 120.

This is a second and thoroughly revised edition of the above work, and is admirably adapted to instruct supervisors and other township officers in their duties.

John J. Pinkerton, Esq.

A Practical Guide to Administrators, Guardians, and Assignees, containing full and complete instructions for the settlement of estates, together with all the necessary forms, explanations, and directions. By John J. Pinkerton, Counsellor-at-Law. West Chester, Pa.: E. B. Moore, 1870. 8vo, pp. 115.

Hon. P. Frazer Smith.

1. Forms of Procedure in the Courts of Pennsylvania. A complete and reliable collection of Forms of Procedure in the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, Register's Court, before the Register, In the Court of Common Pleas, etc. By P. Frazer Smith, Counsellor-at-Law, etc. Philadelphia: H. P. & R. H. Small, Law Booksellers and Publishers, 1862. Large 8vo, pp. 748.

A new edition of this work was published in 1872, under the title of "A Complete Collection of Forms of Procedure in the Several Courts of Pennsylvania." By P. Frazer Smith, Counsellor-at-Law, State Reporter, etc. Second edition. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother, Law Booksellers, Publishers, etc., 1872. 8vo, pp. 791.

2. Pennsylvania State Reports, comprising cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1876. By P. Frazer Smith, State Reporter. Thirty-two volumes, 8vo, each containing about 576 pages.

Frederick S. Dickson, Esq.

1. An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries. By Frederick S. Dickson, of West Chester, Pa. Philadelphia: Rees Welsh, Law Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer, 1872. Quarto, pp. 98.
2. An Analysis of Kent's Commentaries. By Frederick S. Dickson. Philadelphia: Rees Welsh, Publisher, 1875. Quarto, pp. 428.

These volumes are designed for the use of students of the commentaries of Sir William Blackstone and of Chancellor Kent, and will be found of great service, not only to the law student, but to the practicing lawyer.

James Monaghan, Esq.

Chester County Reports, being reports of cases decided in the several courts of Chester County, etc. Vol. I. in preparation.

Directories.

1. Directory of the Borough of West Chester for 1857. Wood & James, Publishers. West Chester, 1857. 8vo, pp. 160.

This work, besides being a complete directory of West Chester at that time, contains also a history of the town, and of Mason and Dixon's line, both written by Dr. William Darlington.

2. Directory of Chester County for 1870–71, containing the names, business, and address of the merchants, manufacturers, and professional men throughout the county, prominent farmers, sketches of the principal towns and villages, etc. Compiled by Samuel Alexander. Published by Andrew Boyd, 1871. Large 8vo, pp. 232.
3. Directory of West Chester for 1879–80. Compiled by S. Fred. Boyd. James & Webb, Publishers and Printers, Wilmington, Delaware. 8vo, pp. 125.

Maps.

Map of Chester County, constructed by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. By James Hindman. 1822 and 1830. Scale, two and one-half miles to an inch.

James Hindman, who constructed this map, was a surveyor of repute, residing in the western part of the county. It was first published in 1822, by James Melish, of Philadelphia, and again in 1830, by H. S. Tanner. It gives the various townships as they then existed, the roads and places of note in the county, with tolerable accuracy. A statistical table is also given, containing the geological formation of the county, a list of the townships, their length and breadth, area, face of country, character of soil, population, post-offices, and their distances from West Chester, and other matter of interest.

This map is now very scarce, a copy of it being seldom met with.

Map of Chester County. From Original Surveys. By Samuel M. Painter and John S. Bowen. Projected and drawn by John S. Bowen, West Chester, 1847. Scale, one inch to the mile.

This map was a decided improvement on that of Mr. Hindman, and was made with great accuracy, and on a much larger scale. A statistical table gives a list of the post-offices, townships, number of acres in each township, and population according to the census of 1840.

In 1856 the copyright was transferred by Messrs. Painter and Bowen to T. J. Kennedy, who made some corrections and additions and published a new edition, embellished around the border with views of the public buildings of the county, and of some private residences.

Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia. From actual surveys. By D. J. Lake and S. N. Beers. 1860. Scale, one inch to the mile.

This map includes Chester County, and gives the names of all the land-owners in the county. On the margin are plans of the boroughs, and of a number of the principal villages.

Map of the Borough of West Chester, Pa. Surveyed and drawn by Martin and Kennedy. Scale, two hundred feet to the inch.

The names of all the owners of property are given. 1860.

Bird's-Eye View of West Chester, Pa. 1874.

This map is eighteen by twenty-five inches.

Map of the Borough of West Chester, Pa. By J. D. Scott. 1877.

Map of New Castle County, Delaware. From original surveys. By Samuel M. Rea and Jacob Price. Published by Sutton & Wistar. Philadelphia, 1849.

This map gives the Hundreds in the county, the number of acres and number of miles of roads in each Hundred, names of property-owners, boundaries of school districts, and plan of the city of Wilmington.

Atlas of Chester County, Pennsylvania. From actual surveys. By H. F. Bridgens, A. R. Witmer, and others. Published by A. R. Witmer, Safe Harbor, Lancaster Co., Pa. 1873. Folio, pp. 57.

This atlas contains a general map of the whole county, and also separate maps of the several boroughs, townships, and villages in the county, on a large scale, noting the names of the owners of properties. It also contains tables of the population of the several boroughs and townships according to the census of 1870, a distance table showing the distances between important places throughout the county, list of post-offices, and a business directory of each borough and township.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The earliest effort to furnish the people of Chester County with periodical literature was made in the year 1797. In January of that year Philip Derrick and Nathan H. Sharples established a monthly magazine, entitled the *Literary Museum or Monthly Magazine*, which was printed by them in a frame printing-office on the west side of

South High Street, West Chester, nearly opposite the present residence of John E. Leonard. Each number contained fifty-six octavo pages of excellent reading matter, and was sold at twenty-five cents. It was, however, in advance of the times, and the publication was suspended at the end of the first volume, embracing the six monthly numbers from January to June, 1797. Some of the numbers were illustrated with copper-plate engravings. Copies of the volume are now very rare. The intellectual activity of the people of Chester County at that early day—now eighty-four years ago—is shown in the fact that such a magazine was projected and for a time sustained.

The first attempt to establish a weekly newspaper in the county was made near the close of the last century by three young printers,—Jones, Hoff, and Derrick. The paper was called the *West Chester Gazette*. It was, however, premature, and after a few numbers were published it was suspended. It is doubtful whether a single specimen of the *Gazette* is yet extant.

Philip Derrick, who was connected with the foregoing periodicals, was the father-in-law of the late Hon. Townsend Haines and William H. Price, and the father of William S. Derrick and Alexander H. Derrick, for many years connected with the State Department at Washington.

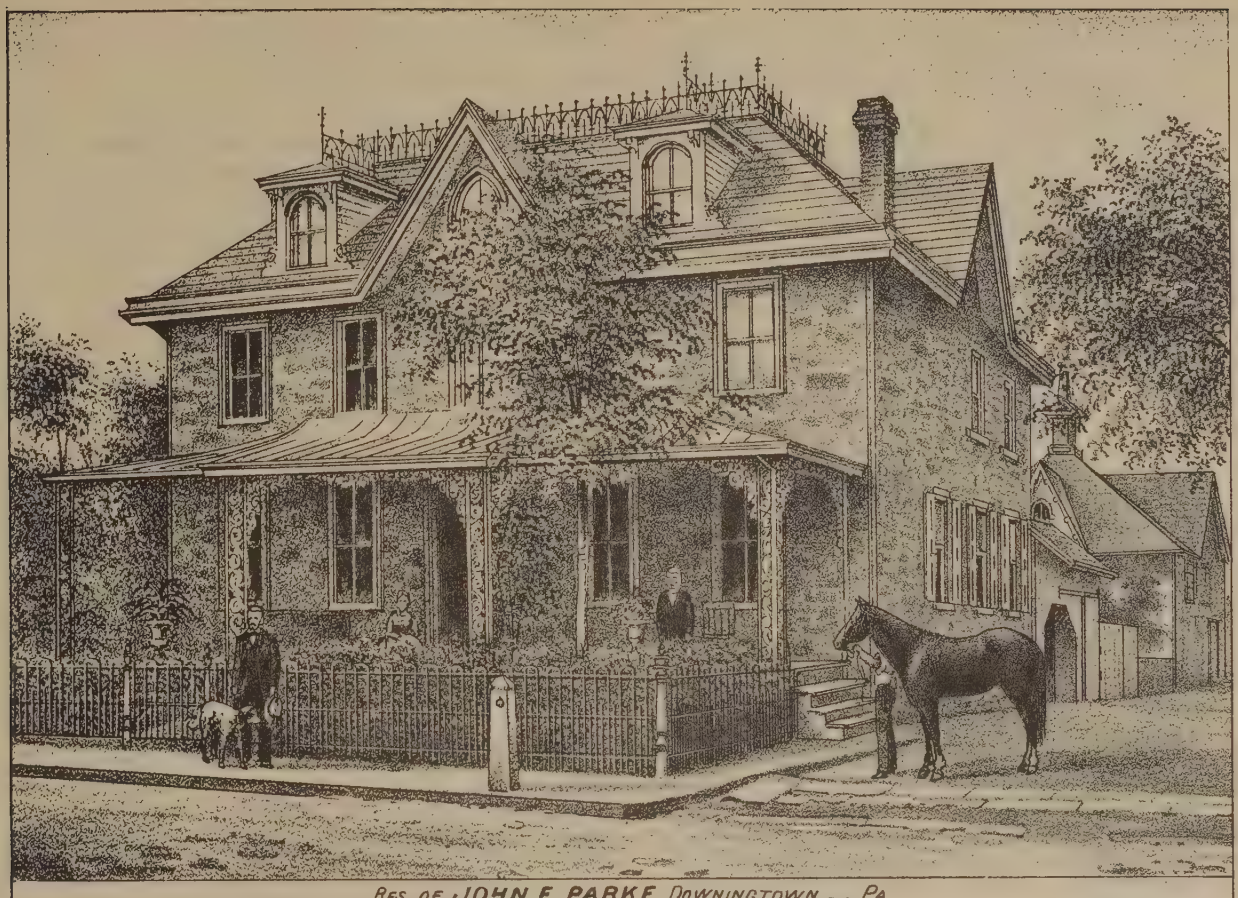
In August, 1808, some nine or ten years after the failure of the *West Chester Gazette*, a weekly paper was commenced in Downingtown by Charles Mowry, entitled the *Temperate Zone*. Downingtown was probably selected as the place of publication because it was a village of some note, and was located on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike-road, then a thoroughfare extensively traveled, and running through the heart of the county. It was published under this title for one year, and the name then changed to that of the *Downingtown American Republican*. As the *Temperate Zone* it was neutral in politics, but under its new title it became Democratic-Republican. The names Democrat and Republican in those days were convertible terms, and were both used, that of Republican being oftener used than Democrat to designate the party or its members in opposition to the Federal party. In the issue of the paper of Aug. 3, 1813, the word Downingtown was dropped from the title, and it was called the *American Republican*, although still published in Downingtown. Charles Mowry continued to publish it until Nov. 28, 1820, when he sold out to William Schultz and William J. Marshall. They commenced a new series of the paper, and took the firm-name of Schultz & Marshall. This firm was in existence but about one month, when the interest of Schultz reverted to Mowry, and he and Marshall published it from January to June, 1821, under the firm of William J. Marshall & Co. At the latter date Samuel Johnson purchased from Mowry the half-interest held by him, and he and Marshall became the publishers, under the name of Marshall & Johnson. Marshall was a practical printer, having learned his trade with Mowry, and Johnson had been a school-teacher.

When William Findlay was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania for a second term, charges were brought against him by the opposite party of malfeasance in the office of State treasurer, which he had held before he was elected Governor. Mr. Mowry was not a polished, but was a vigorous writer, and sustained the Governor against the charges with such force and ingenuity that he was considered the ablest Democratic-Republican editor in the State, and the leaders of the party insisted on his leaving Downingtown to take charge of a party paper at Harrisburg. He acceded to their request and removed to Harrisburg, and became editor of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*.

April 9, 1822, the *American Republican* was removed to West Chester, the publishers stating, in their announcement of the fact, that it was done because of the better opportunity afforded them of seeing their patrons, and on account of the more frequent intercourse of the people with the county-seat, and the greater facilities for obtaining advertising and job work, and not on account of any objection to Downington, to whose citizens they render thanks for kindness shown them. On May 29, 1822, William J. Marshall sold his interest to Samuel Johnson, who became sole proprietor.

On Nov. 17, 1824, Simeon Siegfried purchased the paper from Samuel Johnson, and was its sole publisher until May 12, 1829, when he sold a half-interest to Edgar S. Price, and it was published by Siegfried & Price until Aug. 18th of the same year, when Siegfried sold the other half-interest to Robert B. Dodson, Esq. From that period until July 11, 1832, it was published by Dodson & Price. Dodson then sold his interest to Edgar S. Price, who was sole publisher until Jan. 29, 1833.

A paper called the *Chester County Democrat*, to which reference will be hereafter made, was in existence at this date, published by George Fisher. A controversy had existed in the Democratic party for some time, the views of one wing of which were represented by the *American Republican*, and the other by the *Chester County Democrat*. The warring factions came at length, in some measure, to see eye to eye, and they united their forces. The two papers were consolidated, under the title of the *American Republican and Chester County Democrat*, and their publishers became joint proprietors of the united paper, under the firm of Fisher & Price. This union took place Jan. 29, 1833. The motto at the head of the paper was, "In union there is strength." On March 31, 1835, George Fisher sold his interest to Caleb H. Kinnard, who had theretofore been connected with the *American Spectator*, at Downingtown, and the publishers took the name of Price & Kinnard. On May 7, 1839, Caleb H. Kinnard sold his interest to Nimrod Strickland, who took his place in the firm, and it became Price & Strickland. This continued until March 24, 1846, when the interest of Edgar S. Price was purchased by Henry Bosee, and the firm became Strickland & Bosee. Mr. Bosee had been the editor of the *Delaware Gazette*. Strickland & Bosee were the publishers until Oct. 11, 1853, when they sold the paper to George W. Pearce. Mr. Pearce published it from that time until his death, April 14, 1864. The paper was published in the interest of his estate until November, 1864, when it was purchased by Caleb H. Kinnard, who had from 1835 to 1839 been a part owner of it. In 1863, Mr. Pearce purchased from Samuel R. Downing the *Chester County Times*, and merged it in the *Republican*.



RES. OF JOHN E. PARKE DOWNINGTOWN — PA.

"OLD MANSION"

PROPERTY OF JAMES C. ROBERTS EAST BRANDYWINE TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

While Mr. Pearce conducted the paper, the Democratic party, whose organ it had always been, became divided in sentiment. He followed the fortunes of those known as the Douglas Democrats, and as a consequence lost a considerable number of his subscribers. The paper eventually became Republican in its political sentiments, and has so continued. Mr. Kinnard published it from November, 1864, until January, 1866, when he sold it to Maj. Edward B. Moore. Maj. Moore was proprietor until June 1, 1878, when he disposed of it to Walter E. Hall. Since April 1, 1881, Robert P. Sharples has been part proprietor, and it is now published by the firm of Walter E. Hall & Co.

The *American Republican* was a weekly paper until July 29, 1876, when it became a semi-weekly, under the proprietorship of Edward B. Moore. This method of publication continued until July 1, 1878, when it again became a weekly, and at the same time the then publisher (Walter E. Hall) commenced the issue of the paper as a daily, as well as a weekly, which is still continued. The daily was an afternoon paper until Nov. 1, 1878, since when it has been a morning paper.

The *Republican*, after its removal from Downingtown to West Chester, was published for many years in a building which stood on the north side of Gay Street, between Church and Darlington, about where Thomas Travilla's store now is; next on the south side of Market Street, east of the Mansion House; then on the east side of Church Street, between Gay and Market, a short distance north of the present office of the *Village Record;* then on the east side of North High Street, near Chestnut, and adjoining the agricultural warehouse; then, in 1860, again in an office on Market Street, east of the Mansion House, now occupied by the Messrs. Hickman, bankers; and then, on the purchase of the *Chester County Times*, in 1863, it was removed to the office occupied by that paper, on Market Street, over the present law-office of William E. Barber, and after its purchase by Maj. Moore it was removed to its present location, on Market Street, opposite the southwest corner of the court-house yard.

The next paper established in the county was the *Chester and Delaware Federalist*, by Dennis Whelen. It was published in the borough of West Chester, and the first number was issued June 8, 1809. Its publication was apparently suggested by the circumstance of the *Temperate Zone* having been started the previous year in Downingtown by Charles Mowry. The *Federalist* was, as its name indicates, a party newspaper, and was conducted in the interest of the Federal party. The printed page was in size ten by sixteen inches. It was the establishment of this paper as a political organ which induced Charles Mowry to convert his neutral paper, the *Temperate Zone*, into a party paper, and to make it the organ of the opposite party, which he did Aug. 1, 1809, under the title of the *American Republican*, as already stated. The *Chester and Delaware Federalist* was conducted by Dennis Whelen until Aug. 6, 1817, when he sold the paper to Charles Miner. Mr. Miner conducted it under the same title until Jan. 1, 1818, when he changed the name to the *Village Record*, adding the former name of *Chester and Delaware Federalist* as a sub-title. He also enlarged the size of the printed page to twelve by eighteen inches. In 1824, Charles Miner had as a partner, for a time, John S. Bryan, a son-in-law of William Wollerton, and the paper was conducted by Miner & Bryan. In 1825, Asher Miner, a brother of Charles Miner, removed to West Chester, and from July of that year he was associated with his brother in the ownership and management of the paper.

Asher Miner was a native of Connecticut, where he was born March 3, 1778, and whence he emigrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1800. He published a paper in Wilkesbarre for a time, in connection with his brother Charles, and in 1804 removed to Doylestown, and established there the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, of which he remained in charge twenty-one years. He sold the paper in 1825 and came to West Chester. He was a practical printer, and devoted all his time to the practical working of the *Village Record* office, while Charles was chief editor, and infused into the columns of the paper a great amount of vigor and energy. Charles Miner was a man of scholarly tastes and a polished writer, and the paper under his editorship acquired a high character, and did much to promote intelligence among the people. In 1830 the size of the page was enlarged to fourteen by nineteen inches, and at the same time the sub-title of *Chester and Delaware Federalist* was dropped, and that of *And General Advertiser* substituted. Asher and Charles Miner conducted the paper until April 1, 1834, when they disposed of it to Henry S. Evans and returned to Wilkesbarre, where they spent the remainder of their days, Asher dying in 1841 and Charles in 1865.

It may not be inappropriate here to refer to the way in which the newspapers of the county were delivered to their subscribers in early days. Post-offices and mail-agents through the county were few and far between. An apprentice of the printing-office was mounted on a horse, and under him a pair of leather bags that would hold a quantity of newspapers in each end, and a tin horn fastened to his neck by a tape-string. Thus equipped, he started on a familiar route of two days' travel through the country. Whenever he came to a house, store, or blacksmith-shop where a package of papers was to be left, he put the horn to his lips and blew a blast which brought some one to the door to receive the package, or it might be a single paper. He was often met at the door by a kind lady with smiles, a piece of pie, or some apples and a drink of cider; in addition to these chances of good luck, he had regular places for dinner and staying over-night, where himself and horse were well taken care of at the expense of the proprietor. At the same time one or more other boys, similarly equipped, traveled other routes. In many instances, where the houses of the subscribers were back from the public road, they erected boxes at the roadside, in which the papers were placed by the riders. In process of time post-offices were established by the government along these routes, and the proprietors of the several newspapers were the contractors for carrying the mails; these were farmed out among themselves in due proportion.

Henry S. Evans conducted the *Village Record* from 1834 until his death, Feb. 9, 1872. In this period it was

enlarged several times, the first soon after its purchase, and it continued, under his management, to be the most influential paper in the county.

In 1854 he purchased from John S. Bowen the *Register and Examiner*, which he, in connection with James M. Meredith, had conducted for some years, and united it with the *Village Record*, publishing the paper from that time semi-weekly, under the title of the *Village Record and Register and Examiner*, the latter as a sub-title.

On the death of Mr. Evans he was succeeded by his sons, Barton D. and Willie D. Evans, who have from that time conducted the paper. Since Aug. 8, 1878, in addition to their weekly issues, they have published a daily edition.

The *Village Record*, in its political character, was the organ of the old Federal party during its existence. On the downfall of that party and the organization on its ruins of the party known as the National Republican it advocated its principles, and also those of its successor, the Whig party. Since the latter has ceased to have a name it has advocated the principles of the present Republican party.

The *Village Record* and its predecessor, the *Chester and Delaware Federalist*, were first published in an office situated where Thomas G. Peirce's drug- and hardware-store now stands, on High Street, two doors north of the Bank of Chester County. The next location of the *Record* was on the north side of Gay Street, a short distance west of Church, on the property now owned by Malin Hoopes, whence it was removed to its present location, on Church Street, between Gay and Market.

The office of the *Village Record* has been noted for the number of its graduates who became known in after-life, and who have filled positions of prominence and usefulness. A few of them will be mentioned.

Among its earlier graduates was Henry S. Evans, who became its proprietor in 1834, and in whose family it still continues. Elisha B. Jackson and James Kelley in 1827 became proprietors of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, and so continued for several years. They were among the first to inaugurate the stirring appeals to voters on the eve of elections, now so common with newspapers. They were enterprising men, and the paper prospered under their management. Caleb H. Kinnard was editor and proprietor of several newspapers mentioned in this sketch. William Butler became a prominent member of the bar, was president judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1879, and since then has been judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Edward M. Paxson was for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and is now a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Of Bayard Taylor, traveler, poet, novelist, it is enough to mention his name. Charles Cook, at one time editor and proprietor of a paper in Danville, Pa., and Frederick E. Foster, who was connected with Bayard Taylor in establishing and conducting the *Phœnixville Pioneer*, were also graduates.

Enos L. Prizer entered the office at the age of fifteen years, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he remained for several years as foreman, reporter, and sub-editor. In connection with Henry T. Darlington, who had entered the *Record* office in 1849, and there learned the printing business, he purchased the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, and they conducted it together from 1855 until the death of Mr. Prizer, in 1864, when Mr. Darlington became sole proprietor, and conducted it until his death, in 1878. Mr. Prizer was of a restless and nervous temperament, possessing activity, energy, and industry. These qualities, with more than ordinary abilities, made him a successful journalist. Personally he was social and genial, and had many warm friends. He was a son of Frederick Prizer, who resided in the northern part of Chester County. Henry T. Darlington was a nephew of Dr. William Darlington, and was a man of education and business enterprise.

Columbus P. Evans, a brother of Henry S. Evans, after learning his trade, served as a captain in the Mexican war, and was subsequently one of the editors of the *Wilmington Republican*. Maj. William B. Darlington, a son of Dr. William Darlington, was in the war of the Rebellion, and there lost a leg in the Wilderness. He was subsequently postmaster at West Chester for several years. Henry W. Carruthers, after completing his apprenticeship, became a member of the bar, and subsequently died from exposure in the service during the war with the South.

Among others is Enos L. Christman, at one time foreman in the *Record* office, now editor and proprietor of the *Washington* (Pa.) *Reporter;* George Stout, at one time a partner of Mr. Christman; George W. Vernon, of the *Wilmington Republican;* Henry L. Brinton, of the *Oxford Press;* William H. Whitehead, of the *Bloomington* (Ill.) *Pantagraph;* James P. Taylor, of the Montrose *Independent Republican;* William Baker, now deputy sheriff of Chester County; William H. Dock, present foreman in the *Village Record* office, with which he has been connected about thirty years; and Walter E. Hall, now proprietor of the *American Republican*.

In 1833, Henry S. Evans and William Jenkins commenced the publication of a paper in Waynesburg (now Honeybrook), Chester County, called the *Waynesburg Press and Chester, Berks, and Lancaster Advertiser*, the first number of which was issued Sept. 25, 1833. After conducting it for six months, Mr. Evans purchased the *Village Record*, of West Chester, of which he took charge in April, 1834. The management of the *Press* then devolved upon Mr. Jenkins, who conducted it for the firm until May 28, 1834, when Mr. Evans sold his interest to Caleb H. Kinnard. Mr. Kinnard and Mr. Jenkins then discontinued the publication of the *Press* in Waynesburg, and removed the printing-press and materials to Downingtown, and there, on June 10, 1834, established the *American Spectator and People's Friend*. This was published until April 1, 1835, when it was purchased by Henry S. Evans, and managed by him in the *Village Record*. Caleb H. Kinnard then purchased the interest of George Fisher in the *American Republican*, as has been stated.

In the year 1814, Nathan Blackman, Jr., a native of New England, established in the village of Edenton (or, as it was then spelled, Edentown), in Upper Oxford township,

HENRY S. EVANS.

a weekly paper, called the *Eden Star*, the initial number of which was issued March 28, 1814. At that time the village of Edentown consisted of a public-house, store-house, and a building in which the paper was printed. The village was owned and the tavern and store kept by John Downing. The name of Edentown, it is supposed, was conferred at the time the paper was established, by reason of that event, as the local habitation of a newspaper must needs have a name.

The paper was published at Edentown about two years, when the building in which it was printed was accidentally burned, and, there being no other suitable place there, the office was removed to Russellville, about one mile distant, and the publication continued there, under the title of the *American Star*, for some time longer; but, the business not being sufficiently remunerative, it was discontinued, and the publisher removed to the West.

The paper was Democratic in politics, and during the war waging with Great Britain, in the earlier period of its career, it advocated the measures of the administration of President Madison with vigor and ability. It was in the usual folio form, the pages being nine and a half by sixteen inches in size, and having each four columns. It had at its head a representation of a printing-press, and underneath it the words "*salus populi*," and this motto: "An enlightened and virtuous country must be a free country."

The *Independent Journal* was established in Downingtown by Dr. George A. Fairlamb and George Plitt, and the first number was issued Aug. 29, 1827. It was a Jackson paper, and from its first issue advocated his election to the Presidency. Many of its patrons and supporters, however, had been members of the old Federal party, and the *American Republican*, which had always been theretofore the recognized organ of the Democratic party, taunted it as not being precisely the "Simon pure." It maintained its position, however, and was, in addition to being a Jackson paper, also the organ of that portion of the party which eventually succeeded in nominating George Wolf for the governorship of Pennsylvania over Gen. Isaac D. Barnard. Gen. Barnard was a citizen of Chester County, and a member of the bar, and his nomination was warmly advocated by his friends. It was, however, opposed by a portion of the party, and a very bitter, and to some extent personal, contest ensued, the nomination of Barnard being advocated by the *American Republican*, and that of Wolf by the *Independent Journal*. Two sets of delegates were sent to the State convention from Chester County, one in favor of each of those candidates. After a heated contest, those in favor of Wolf were admitted as members of the convention, and this determined the nomination in favor of Wolf. Had the Barnard delegates been admitted, he would have been nominated by one majority, and have been the Governor of the State, instead of Wolf.

Dr. Fairlamb, one of the proprietors of the *Independent Journal*, died April 10, 1829. It was then conducted by George Plitt alone until April 13, 1830, when he sold out to George Fisher and George W. Crabb. The latter had been for some time previously associated with Mr. Plitt in the editorship. Messrs. Fisher & Crabb discontinued the *Independent Journal*, and established in its stead the *Chester County Democrat*, the first number of which was issued April 20, 1830. In 1831, Fisher purchased the interest of Crabb, and continued the publication of the *Democrat* until 1832, when he removed it to West Chester, and it was soon thereafter united with the *American Republican*. This union took place Jan. 29, 1833, and has been referred to in the notice of the *American Republican*.

When Fisher & Crabb started the *Chester County Democrat*, Dr. John D. Perkins was publishing in Coatesville the *Anti-Masonic Examiner*. He noticed the advent of the new paper in rhyme, which is here given as a sample of newspaper poetry in Chester County fifty years ago:

"A 'Fisher' and a 'Crab,' forsooth,
Puff'd up with self-conceit,
Resolved in Co. to publish what
Is called a weekly sheet.

"They took a press in Downingtown,
Which locally is flat,
From whence they issue for their friends
The miscalled *Democrat*.

"The name's assumed too late, I fear,
For 'tis as plain as day
Democracy has changed
To Anti-Masonry.

"Let Masons and their servile Jacks
Cry out persecution;
And let their 'Fisher' and their 'Crab'
Laud the institution.

"We'll show them in October next
Of our free wills a sample,
And at the ballot-boxes
Dethrone the hand-maid's Temple."

In March, 1829, Alexander Marshall and Nathan Siegfried commenced the publication at the Yellow (now Chester) Springs of a paper entitled the *Literary Casket and General Intelligencer*. Mr. Siegfried was a practical printer, and Mr. Marshall assumed the editorship. After a few months Mr. Siegfried retired, and Mr. Marshall became sole proprietor. The printing-office was in the hospital building, erected during the Revolutionary war, and familiarly known as the Washington House. The paper was purely literary in its character, entirely eschewing politics, and was the vehicle through which the lucubrations of many of the young aspirants to literary fame in Chester County first saw the light.

At the end of the first year, in February, 1830, the paper was sold to Morris Mattson and Cheyney Hannum, and by them removed to West Chester. Mr. Mattson soon sold his interest to James A. Hemphill, Esq., and it was conducted by Hannum & Hemphill until the fall of 1830, when it was merged into the *National Republican Advocate and Literary Gazette*, a new weekly paper established by them at West Chester in advocacy of the principles of the National Republican party, then the party opposed to the Democratic party, the first number of which was issued Nov. 30, 1830. Mr. Hannum was a teacher, and Mr. Hemphill was a rising young lawyer of the Chester County bar.

Messrs. Hannum & Hemphill conducted the *Advocate* until April 3, 1832, when Mr. Hemphill sold out his interest to John Hickman and William Whitehead, and

the names then nailed to the mast-head as publishers were Hannum, Hickman & Co. This arrangement continued but a few months, as on July 31, 1832, John T. Denny and William Whitehead became editors and proprietors. On June 18, 1833, Mr. Denny retired, and was succeeded by John Bicking, and the paper was conducted by Bicking & Whitehead until April 8, 1834, when it was sold by them to a company of gentlemen in the interest of the Whig party, then just coming into notice. The *Advocate* had strongly urged the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

The *National Republican Advocate* was discontinued, and a newspaper called the *Whig* was started, the first number bearing date the 15th of April, 1834, and having at its head as the editor and proprietor Simeon Siegfried, who had formerly been one of the proprietors of the *American Republican*. While Mr Siegfried was the publisher and the ostensible editor, the political matter was largely, if not wholly, furnished by others, notably by Dr. William Darlington, William H. Dillingham, Townsend Haines, and William Williamson. It was proposed at first to call the paper the *Independent Democrat*, but that was changed for the *Whig*, it being thought that this name, which was associated with the patriotic memories of the Revolution, would be popular and draw supporters. Its motto was, "True to the principles of '76." Mr. Siegfried, the publisher of the new venture, had always theretofore been a Democrat, and had supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency; but he was not satisfied with the course of the President in making war upon the Bank of the United States, and was willing to publish a journal which was antagonistic to him. Mr. Siegfried published the *Whig* in West Chester until May, 1835.

The office of the *Literary Casket* in West Chester was on the east side of Church Street, three doors north of Market Street, and immediately south of the present drug-store of Joseph S. Evans. Its successor, the *National Republican Advocate*, was for a time published in the same place, and then removed to the basement of the row of offices east of the Mansion House, then called the Chester County Hotel, on Market Street, under the late office of John H. Brinton, Esq. The *Whig* was also published in the latter place, and the sign "Whig office" can still be read on the lintel over the door leading to the basement.

In 1835 the Democratic party had become divided on the subject of the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. One wing of the party had nominated Henry A. Muhlenberg, and the other George Wolf, who had then been Governor six years, and both were in the field as candidates for the suffrages of the people. The *American Republican* was in the interest of Muhlenberg, and its editors supported its claims. The Wolf wing of the party desiring an organ in Chester County, they arranged with Mr. Siegfried that he should discontinue the *Whig* and establish a paper which should advocate the claims of Wolf. The *Whig* was not self-supporting, there being two other papers of the same party or combination of parties in the county,—the *Village Record* and *Register and Examiner*,—and Mr. Siegfried readily consented to do so, as he was really in principle a Democrat.

Mr. Siegfried, in pursuance of this arrangement, discontinued the *Whig* and removed his establishment to Downingtown, and there, in May, 1835, started the *Republican Standard and Democratic Journal* in the interest of Wolf. It was published in the firm-name of George W. Mason & Co., Mr. Siegfried being the other member of the firm, and was edited by Nimrod Strickland (among others); but the names of the editors were not announced,—simply that of the publishers. It was very ably edited, but after the election, which, owing to the division in the Democratic ranks, resulted in the election of Joseph Ritner, the publication of the paper ceased. George W. Mason, one of the publishers, then removed to Elmira, N. Y., and became connected with the *Elmira Gazette*, which he published with success for several years.

Each wing of the party during the contest which commenced with the strife between the friends of Barnard and of Wolf, and which continued with more or less acrimony until after the election of Ritner, called itself the Democratic party. Those who were represented by the *American Republican*, however, always spoke of the other wing as "Protestants," from their publishing a "protestation" against the proceedings of a county meeting naming Barnard as a candidate, and electing delegates in his favor to the State convention. The other side represented that the meeting was not called at the usual time and manner, and that it did not truly represent the party. The result was the calling of another meeting, and the naming of delegates in favor of Wolf, who were admitted to seats in the State convention, as has been already mentioned. The next year after the election of Ritner the divisions in the party were healed in the election of Van Buren to the Presidency.

In September, 1831, Simeon Siegfried commenced the publication in West Chester of the *Temperance Advocate*. This paper he conducted in West Chester until May, 1835, when he removed it to Downingtown, and continued its publication there until September, 1835, when it was merged into a paper published in Philadelphia, called the *Philanthropist*.

Mr. Siegfried, who, it will be seen, was thus at different periods connected with the publication of the *American Republican*, *Temperance Advocate*, *Whig*, and *Republican Standard*, was a native of Bucks Co., Pa., where he was born Sept. 23, 1797. He learned the printing business with Asher Miner, in the office of the *Correspondent*, at Doylestown, and, after conducting papers at different points for limited periods, he came to West Chester in 1824 and purchased the *American Republican*. He was ordained as a Baptist minister on April 14, 1827, and was pastor of the Goshen Baptist Church, in Chester County, for several years, finally ceasing to be pastor there in July, 1835. After he ceased to publish the *Republican Standard* he removed to Philadelphia, and from there, in 1839, to Western Pennsylvania, where, and in Western Virginia and Ohio, he was at different periods connected with papers in the interests of religion and temperance, and was also engaged in ministerial labors. In 1872 he returned to Chester County, and resided here until October, 1873, when he returned to Ohio, and, after being pastor of a

church there for a time, removed to Evansville, Ind., where he died Nov. 10, 1879, at the age of eighty-two years. His son, Rev. Simeon Siegfried, Jr., died a short time before him. His grandson, Rev. T. J. Siegfried, is now (1881) pastor of a Baptist Church in Conshohocken, Pa.

Nathan Siegfried, who was connected with Alexander Marshall in the publication of the *Literary Casket* at the Yellow Springs in 1829, was a younger brother of Simeon Siegfried. He afterwards was employed in the office of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, and subsequently became a Baptist clergyman. He is now deceased.

On March 1, 1836, William Jenkins, who had been associated with Henry S. Evans in the publication of the *Waynesburg Press*, and with Caleb H. Kinnard in the publication of the *American Spectator*, in Downingtown, commenced in Coatesville the publication of the *General Advertiser and Journal of the Times*. It was published by him about two years, when he failed and the publication of the paper ceased. The press and printing materials were purchased by John S. Bowen and Benjamin I. Miller, who in May, 1838, started a newspaper in the interests of that part of the Whig party which advocated a distinct organization. This new venture was called the *Coatesville Star*, and was edited by John S. Bowen. George Shidell, the foreman in the office, became after a time the owner and publisher. After being conducted in Coatesville about one year, it was removed to West Chester, and the name changed to that of the *American Star*, and soon thereafter, in June, 1839, Townsend Haines, Esq., became the editor and proprietor. It was printed in an office which stood on the site now occupied by the First National Bank of West Chester, on High Street. The party of which it was the organ advocated the formation of an independent county ticket, and the purpose was accomplished. In the autumn of 1839 two tickets were placed in the field, one by those calling themselves the distinctive Whig party, and the other by a union of Whigs and Anti-Masons. The ticket of the distinctive Whigs was formed on a Monday, and that of the Whigs and Anti-Masons combined on a Tuesday. The people, ever fruitful in giving distinctive names, soon dubbed the first the "Monday" Whig ticket, and the other the "Tuesday" Whig ticket. As a consequence of this division of forces the entire Democratic county ticket was elected. The next year the Presidential campaign united the warring factions and consolidated those opposed to the re-election of Van Buren and in favor of the election of Harrison into one party, and the term Anti-Mason was dropped, and the party became known simply as the Whig party. The term "Monday Whig" was long used in speaking of the divisions of those days, and is yet occasionally heard in the conversations of our older citizens on past political events.

The publication of the *American Star* was continued until Aug. 23, 1841, when the establishment was sold by Townsend Haines to Asher M. Wright and Alfred J. Creyon. These gentlemen discontinued the publication of the *American Star*, and established a new paper, called the *Independent Journal and Workingman's Advocate*, the first number of which they issued Aug. 31, 1841. The first name, *Independent Journal*, having been the title of the paper formerly published in Downingtown by Fairlamb & Plitt, this was called a new series. The *Journal* was neutral in politics. The publishers, however, soon found that in that character it could not be made successful, and on Oct. 4, 1842, they discontinued it and established the *Jeffersonian* in the interests of the Democratic party.

On Sept. 5, 1843, John Hodgson commenced the publication of the *West Chester Herald*. It was published, however, but one month, and on Oct. 3, 1843, was united with the *Jeffersonian*. The latter paper had at that time been suspended five months, but was resuscitated, and on the union with the *Herald* the publication was resumed, under the title of the *Jeffersonian and Democratic Herald*,—the latter name as a sub-title,—and published by John Hodgson and Asher M. Wright. Mr. Wright's connection with the paper ceased in February, 1845, and John Hodgson was sole proprietor from that time until 1866, when he was succeeded by his son, William H. Hodgson, who is still at the helm. The *Jeffersonian* through all the vicissitudes of parties has been a Democratic paper.

On Nov. 19, 1872, Mr. Hodgson commenced the publication of the *Daily Local News*, the first daily paper established in West Chester, which is still published. It is neutral in politics, and is edited by Wilmer W. Thomson.

The *Jeffersonian* was published for several years in the basement of the building east of the Mansion House, on Market Street, where its predecessor, the *Independent Journal*, has also had its home. It was removed from there to its present location, on the west side of High Street, south of Market, about the year 1860.

The year 1829 saw the rise of two weekly papers in the interest of the Anti-Masonic party, then becoming a power in the county. The first was called the *Anti-Masonic Register*, and was established by Joseph Painter in West Chester on the 1st of October, 1829. The second was called the *Anti-Masonic Examiner*, and was started in Coatesville by Dr. John D. Perkins very shortly thereafter. There was not room, however, for both these papers to receive a living support, and in September, 1831, Joseph Painter purchased the *Examiner* from Dr. Perkins and united it with his own, giving it the title of the *Anti-Masonic Register and Chester County Examiner*. The Anti-Masonic party culminated in the election of Joseph Ritner to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and soon after the close of his administration the name ceased to be used as that of a distinct political party, and its fortunes were united with the Whig party.

Mr. Painter, in January, 1836, dropped the distinctive title from his paper, and thereafter called it the *Register and Examiner*. He continued to publish it until Jan. 1, 1851, when he sold it to John S. Bowen and James M. Meredith, both of whom were members of the Chester County bar. They greatly enlarged and improved it, and sought to make it a successful paper, but, it not proving a remunerative investment, it was in 1854 sold to Henry S. Evans. He continued the publication of it for a short time as the *Register and Examiner*, in the name of William Baker & Co., but it soon became absorbed into the *Village Record*, which from that time became semi-weekly, under

the name of the *Village Record and Register and Examiner*. The title of *Register and Examiner* was, however, soon dropped.

Bowen & Meredith also published the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*. Prior to the sale of the *Register and Examiner* to Henry S. Evans, they had dissolved partnership, Mr. Bowen becoming sole proprietor of the *Register and Examiner*, and Mr. Meredith of the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*. The latter periodical was subsequently removed by Mr. Meredith to Philadelphia, and its publication continued there.

The office of the *Register and Examiner* was first at the southeast corner of New and Market Streets, where it remained about a year. It was removed from there to a frame building on the south side of Market Street, east of the Mansion House. After a time this building was removed to the north side of Market Street, a short distance west of Church, and continued to be occupied by the printing-office until it was torn down and another building erected on its site. The office was then removed to the south side of Market Street, between Church and Darlington, and thence to the south side of Market, between Church and High, where it remained until the paper was sold to H. S. Evans and united with the *Village Record*.

Henry Bosee, on his retirement from the *American Republican*, in 1853, projected the *Independent Herald*, the publication of which he commenced on Jan. 1, 1854, in West Chester. He published it one year, and then sold it to Lewis Marshall, who conducted it from Jan. 1, 1855, until May 1, 1856, with William Whitehead as associate editor one year of that time. William L. and Edwin F. James then became proprietors, and published it from May 1, 1856, to Feb. 6, 1857, under the name of the *Independent Herald and Free American*, when they disposed of it to Samuel R. Downing and John J. Pinkerton. These gentlemen conducted it under the same name until April 25, 1857, when they changed it to the *Chester County Times*. On March 20, 1858, Mr. Pinkerton retired, and Mr. Downing became sole editor and proprietor. On Aug. 1, 1858, E. W. Capron became editor, Mr. Downing remaining the proprietor. The paper was a weekly from its commencement until July 9, 1861, when it became semi-weekly, under the title of the *Chester County Semi-Weekly Times*. On Jan. 1, 1863, the *Times* was sold by Mr. Downing to George W. Pearce, and consolidated by him with the *American Republican*, which he was then publishing.

The *Herald* was started in the building which had been occupied by the *Register and Examiner*, on the south side of Market Street, between Church and Darlington. It was after a time removed to the room over the present office of William E. Barber, where it and its successor, the *Chester County Times*, remained until the latter was sold to the *Republican*.

In December, 1836, Jason M. Mahan, who resided in Sadsbury township, and was engaged in the silk-culture, then becoming quite popular, projected the *Silk-Grower's Instructor and Farmer's Friend*. It was an octavo pamphlet of sixteen pages, and was issued monthly; but instruction in silk-growing did not seem to be sufficiently in demand to warrant its publication, and only a few numbers were printed.

About 1836, when the controversy between the Colonizationists and Abolitionists was engaging the attention of the people, a paper called the *Colonization Herald* was started in Coatesville, but only a few numbers were issued. The publisher was a gentleman by the name of Walton.

In 1839 a temperance paper called *The Bee* was published in West Chester, under the editorial supervision of Cyrus P. Painter and others. It was printed at the office of the *Register and Examiner*, and ran about six months.

About 1847, Caleb N. Thornbury commenced the publication in West Chester of a paper devoted to the temperance cause, called the *Crystal Fountain*, which was published about one year.

On the 6th of October, 1846, Samuel Moses and John Lewis commenced the publication of the *Phœnix Gazette*, the earliest attempt at journalism in Phœnixville. It was a weekly sheet, and in its local and editorial columns displayed both zeal and ability. After an experience of two months in journalistic management, Moses sold his interest to Benjamin P. Davis and withdrew.

About this time Bayard Taylor and Frederick E. Foster, the former of whom had recently returned from his first trip to Europe, had made arrangements to issue a weekly newspaper in Chester County, which they contemplated establishing in West Chester. Through the representations of friends they were induced to change its location to Phœnixville, in the belief that they would find greater mail facilities and equal opportunities for obtaining a circulation. They purchased the *Gazette*, and issued, Dec. 29, 1846, the first number of the *Phœnixville Pioneer*, a journal of decided literary ability, but the pecuniary success of which did not equal the anticipations of its editors. Taylor left it Jan. 4, 1848, and became an assistant editor of the *New York Tribune*, and Foster, in conjunction with S. L. Hughes, continued its publication until Feb. 21, 1849, which was the date of the last number.

After the publication of the *Pioneer* had ceased, the *Phœnix Ledger* and the *Iron Man* had each a short and uneventful existence during the years 1849 and 1850. The *Ledger* was published by Messrs. Hughes & Greene; and with the *Iron Man*, A. J. H. Duganne, a poet of considerable reputation, was associated.

On the 4th of April, 1857, John Royer and his son, John H. Royer, issued the first number of the *Weekly Phœnix*, which name was subsequently changed to the *Phœnix*, and then to the *Independent Phœnix*. In 1871 the paper passed into the hands of Vosburg N. Shaffer, who changed the name to that of the *Phœnixville Independent*. Mr. Shaffer, in addition to the weekly edition, publishes also a daily, called the *Daily Independent*.

In 1860, Col. J. H. Puleston started the *Pennsylvania Guardian;* but in 1861, having been appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin, State agent for Pennsylvania at Washington, he abandoned the effort and removed to that city. He now resides in England, and is a member of Parliament.

The next journalistic attempt in Phœnixville was made by Wilmer W. Thomson. His first publication was *Everybody's Business*, an advertising sheet circulated free

of charge. The first number was issued Oct. 17, 1868, and the paper was published weekly for a period of three months. He then, on Jan. 23, 1869, established the *Legal Tender*, which was, until Aug. 21, 1869, an advertising sheet. It then became a regular subscription hebdomadal, and was published by Price & Thomson about seven months, when its publication ceased. Mr. Thomson soon thereafter became editor of the *West Chester Daily Local News*, and still continues at his post. He is a gentleman whose talent in the use of both pen and pencil has won for him deserved reputation.

In 1870 the *Phœnixville Republican* was projected by John Pawling, but only one number of the paper was issued.

In January, 1871, David Euen and Hadley Lamborn established the *Messenger*. In February, 1873, they disposed of it to John O. K. Robarts, by whom it has since been published. It is now called the *Phœnixville Messenger*, and is a well-edited weekly sheet of large size.

The *Phœnix Journal* is a weekly paper, published by Frank M. Yeager. It dates from April, 1873.

Henry L. Brinton was the pioneer printer in Oxford, and commenced business there in 1861. He established the *Oxford Press*, the initial number of which was issued Feb. 14, 1866. On Jan. 1, 1870, he sold a half-interest in the paper to George D. Hayes, and it was conducted by Brinton & Hayes until 1871, when he sold his other half-interest to E. Howard Rollins, and the firm became George D. Hayes & Co. Sept. 1, 1875, Rollins sold his half-interest to John I. Moore and R. Frank Cochran, the firm-name remaining unchanged, and they in turn, in March, 1876, sold it to Henry L. Brinton, the original proprietor, and the paper has since that time been conducted by Hayes & Brinton as editors and proprietors. It is independent in politics, of high moral tone, and is well sustained.

The *Farmers' Club*, a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of agriculture, was published by Franklin P. Lefevre, in Oxford, from October, 1871, for about three years.

The *Oxford Republican* was published by George C. Stroman & Co. from March 28, 1874, to July 25, 1874. It was issued weekly.

The *Oxford News* had a very brief existence. It appeared and vanished

> "Like the lightning, that doth cease to be
> Ere one can say it lightens!"

Kennet Square, although quite a village in the days of the Revolution, and situated in the midst of an intelligent community, was without a newspaper until 1855. On the 21st of July of that year B. F. Coles issued the first number of the *Kennet Square Free Press*, a five-column folio, nineteen by twenty-six inches. The printing materials had been procured the previous winter in Media, and conveyed to Kennet Square on a sled, and a jobbing-office had been conducted for some months previous to the publication of the paper. The prospectus announced that the *Free Press* would be devoted to literature and local news, and the initial number contained a poem by Bayard Taylor and sketches of Scandinavia, with translations from Hans Christian Andersen, by Barclay Pennock. The paper was edited by Dr. Franklin Taylor, who, with Barclay Pennock, accompanied Bayard Taylor on his first visit to Europe,—the visit so graphically described in "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." The paper was, for the times, well printed and conducted with rare ability. On the 16th of October, 1855, D. J. Godshalk became associated with Coles in its publication. After a time the publication of the paper ceased.

On Jan. 14, 1871, the first number of the *Weekly Leader* was issued at Kennet Square by H. M. Worth & Co. as publishers, and Swithin C. Shortlidge as editor. It was a seven-column folio, twenty-three by thirty-six inches, and soon attained a considerable circulation. In July, 1872, it was increased to a nine-column folio, and was published semi-weekly by the "Leader Association," a Saturday edition being issued at Kennet Square, under the title of the *Kennet Leader*, and a Wednesday edition at Oxford, called the *Oxford Leader*, the first number of which was issued March 20, 1872. The journal was devoted mainly to local news, and was Republican in politics until the Presidential campaign of 1872, when it advocated the election of Horace Greeley. The editorial management of the paper was above that usually attained by local journals, and it enjoyed a deserved popularity until the business depression of 1872–73 began to be felt in all departments of trade, when, the Leader Association becoming financially involved, the publication of the paper was suspended, in February, 1873. The effects of the two offices were sold in March of the same year, and were purchased by Joseph Shortlidge.

In April, 1873, the *Kennet Leader* was resuscitated by William W. Polk, an *attaché* of the office, then under age, and conducted by him until July of the same year, when, finding the business was not remunerative, he abandoned it.

Kennet Square was then without a journal until January, 1877, when Theodore D. Hadley and J. Frank Holton commenced the publication of the *Kennet News and Advertiser*, a six-column folio, seventeen by thirty-two inches. The paper was neutral in politics and devoted to local and general news, and soon attained a good circulation. On the 1st of July of the same year Mr. Holton withdrew, and Mr. Hadley assumed the entire control, enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio, twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, and still conducts it.

On the 4th of August, 1877, the first number of the *Kennet Advance*, a weekly paper, was issued by William W. Polk and William H. Phillips, with Mr. Polk as editor. It was a seven-column folio, twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, Republican in politics, and especially devoted to the collation of home news. On the 1st of June, 1878, Mr. Polk purchased the interest of Mr. Phillips, and soon thereafter enlarged the paper to an eight-column folio, twenty-six by forty inches. It is still edited and published by him.

Dr. Edmund C. Evans edited and published the *Rural Economist* in West Chester for one year,—from April, 1861, to April 1, 1862. It was a monthly of thirty-two pages, and was devoted to agriculture, horticulture, and rural affairs.

The *American Stock Journal*, a thirty-two-page octavo monthly, was founded by Nelson P. Boyer & Co. at Gum Tree village, in Highland township, in September, 1864. In 1868 the office of publication was removed to Parkesburg, where they continued to publish it until about June, 1871, after which it was published at the same place by the American Stock Journal Company, Robert A. Young manager, until January, 1875, when the office was purchased by Potts Brothers. The *Journal* was suspended by the purchasers until October, 1875, when it was revived by them and published until December, 1878, and then discontinued.

The *Parkesburg Herald* was established by Robert A. Young in January, 1874, and published by him one year, when it was purchased by A. H. Potts & Co., and the name changed to that of the *Chester County Times*, under which title they have published it weekly to the present time. The *Herald* was a four-page, five-column weekly. The *Times* is now a four-page, eight-column weekly.

The *Ray* was founded by Rev. J. L. Landis in August, 1877, and has been published monthly at Parkesburg since that time.

The *Farmers' Magazine*, a monthly farm and poultry journal of sixteen pages, is published at Parkesburg by Potts Brothers. It dates from March, 1880.

The *Parkesburg Trade Journal* is a four-page monthly, published by H. M. Bowman. It was commenced in 1880.

The Chester County Times Printing and Publishing House of A. H. Potts & Co., at Parkesburg, is extensively engaged in printing papers and journals which are published at various other points.

The *Chester Valley Union*, a large, non-partisan weekly, published in Coatesville, was established in June, 1863. It is edited by William J. Kauffman and Joseph C. Kauffman, and published by the former.

The *Chester County Farmer*, a monthly agricultural journal, was established at Coatesville in 1879 by Joseph C. Kauffman.

The *Weekly Times* is published in Coatesville. It was started by William R. Ash, Esq., in 1879, and after being conducted by him one year, it was disposed of to the present proprietor, C. F. Jenkins.

A paper called the *Coatesville Times* had been published previously for about two years.

The *American Stock Journal*, formerly published at Parkesburg, is now (1880) published at Coatesville by N. P. Boyer & Co.

In August, 1866, Joshua Kames, at the head of a combination known as the "Journal Company," commenced in Downingtown the publication of the *Chester County Journal*, with Joseph Pepper as manager. On Aug. 29, 1868, Mr. Pepper became its proprietor. It was subsequently owned for a short time by Potter & Cordery, and was afterwards managed for a period by W. H. Hineline, and he was succeeded by William S. Kames. It was a large and enterprising paper and well edited, but becoming unprofitable, the publication ceased in 1873.

The *Downingtown Independent* was established Sept. 25, 1873, by Potter & Cordery. It was a neat and spirited sheet and promised success, but, the senior partner dying, Cordery sold the paper to Professor F. Dunleavy Long, and he again to a Mr. Cochran, who in turn sold to Harry L. Skeen in November, 1874. In January, 1875, the name was changed to the *Chester County Archive*, an odd but very suggestive title. Mr. Skeen still continues at the helm.

The *Commercial Advertiser* was a four-page monthly of eight columns each, published in West Chester by James P. Taylor and F. S. Hickman from August, 1867, to August, 1868,—one year.

The *Spring City Sun*, a weekly paper, was established in 1872, by John H. Royer, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Royer was formerly connected with the *Independent Phœnix*, of Phœnixville.

The *Green Tree and Malvern Item* is published weekly at the Green Tree Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Willistown township, by Herbert L. Gill, by whom it was established Nov. 30, 1878. Mr. Gill is a son of ex-Sheriff Davis Gill.

In the autumn of 1876, William Nesbit commenced the publication at Kimbleville of a paper called the *Item*, which ran about two years. He then started there the *Register*, which was for a time a semi-monthly, and then became a weekly. Its publication ceased some time in 1879, and the publisher removed to Philadelphia, and soon thereafter died.

The *Honeybrook Graphic*, a weekly paper, was established at Honeybrook (formerly Waynesburg), Feb. 15, 1879, by J. Henry Long, and conducted by him until August 8th of the same year, when he disposed of it to Jesse I. Dauman, who has since then been editor and proprietor. Mr. Dauman has had a job printing-office at Honeybrook since April, 1869.

The *Chester County Democrat* is published in West Chester. The first number was issued Sept. 11, 1879. It was published by J. Henry Long and George R. Guss, under the firm-name of J. Henry Long & Co., until September, 1880, when Mr. Guss purchased the interest of Mr. Long, and has since been the sole proprietor. It is, as its name indicates, an organ of the Democratic party. It is the second paper bearing that name that has been published in Chester County. The first has been already referred to as having been commenced in Downingtown in 1830, and united with the *American Republican* in 1833.

The Day Spring, a weekly paper, devoted to temperance, literature, and general news, was commenced at New London in March, 1853, by Edward E. Orvis. Soon afterwards John Larkin became associated with Mr. Orvis in the printing business and as one of the editors, and the paper was published by them until Oct. 29, 1853, when it was sold to Pearsol & Geist, of the *Saturday Express*, a temperance paper published at Lancaster.

Mr. Orvis also conducted at New London the *Christian Union and Religious Review*, a monthly periodical of thirty-two pages, in pamphlet form, devoted to the interests of the religious denomination called by themselves the Disciples, more familiarly known as the Campbellites, from Alexander Campbell, who was a leading minister among them. Mr. Orvis was a minister of that denomination, and had charge of a church near New London. This perodical was published from about 1853 to 1856.

"WILLOW GLEN MILLS."

RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF JOHN C. YEATMAN,

LONDON BRITAIN.

Mr. Larkin, in December, 1855, purchased the printing-press and materials formerly owned by Bayard Taylor and Frederick E. Foster, with which the *Phœnixville Pioneer* had been printed, and after carrying on a job-office in Phœnixville until April, 1856, removed it to East Brandywine township, where he conducted a job-office until May, 1870.

The *Medical Reporter* was a quarterly journal, published under the direction of the Chester and Delaware County Medical Societies, and was printed at West Chester by Henry S. Evans. The publication commenced in July, 1853, and continued for three years. It was an octavo, each number having thirty-two pages, and contained matters of interest to the medical profession; the numbers for the three years forming a convenient-sized volume for binding, a title-page and general index were given in the last number.

The want of a magazine for children and young folks among members of the Society of Friends being extensively felt, a proposition was made in the society to Mrs. Esther K. Smedley, wife of Dr. R. C. Smedley, of West Chester, in the spring of 1866, to edit and publish such a periodical. The project met with such immediate and hearty approval that she consented to do so, and the publication of the *Children's Friend*, a monthly juvenile magazine, was commenced in May of that year. It was an illustrated octavo of twenty-four pages, which was afterwards twice increased in size and the number of pages. In 1867 the editor was assisted by Lydia H. Hall. In 1872, owing to failing health, Mrs. Smedley parted with the magazine to her sister, Mrs. Anna F. Bradley, of Coatesville, who continued its publication until November, 1875, when it was disposed of to Mary Y. Hough, of Philadelphia, by whom it has since been edited.

Scattered Seeds is an illustrated monthly of sixteen pages, small quarto, edited by Lydia H. Hall, of West Chester. It is designed for the use of children, and is mainly circulated in schools, and is very popular, as is shown by its circulation, which is now about five thousand seven hundred copies. Although edited by a Friend, and circulating largely in Friends' schools, it is strictly non-sectarian in its contents, and may be made a welcome visitor in all families.

The *Christian Sunbeam* was a monthly religious paper, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its publication commenced in March, 1878, and ended in March, 1880. It was edited by Rev. S. N. Chew, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Chester, and printed by F. S. Hickman.

Our Monthly is a Presbyterian journal, edited by Rev. Benjamin T. Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of West Chester, and published by F. S. Hickman. It is designed to convey religious instruction to the people, and has been published since July, 1879.

The *Student* is a monthly journal devoted to the interests of education in the Society of Friends. It is an octavo of twenty-four pages, and is edited by Isaac Sharpless, professor in Haverford College, and Watson W. Dewees, a teacher in the Westtown Friends' Boarding-School. Its publication dates from September, 1880.

The *Chester County Reporter* is a weekly legal journal of twelve pages, large octavo, edited by James Monaghan, Esq., of the West Chester bar. It contains the proceedings and decisions of the courts of Chester County, and legal notices, and is devoted to the interests of the bar and of the business public. The first number was issued April 6, 1880.

The *Brandywine Review*, a monthly advertising sheet, is edited by George B. Eager, and published by McLaughlin & Zook, at Coatesville. The first number was issued in June, 1881.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHESTER is essentially an agricultural county, and must have been so recognized at an early day, as a plow was the leading device of its first official seal in 1683.* We may suppose that at the advent of Europeans in this country, the surface was generally covered with forests, the Indians having a few patches here and there upon which they raised the corn which bears their name. Timber being abundant, and but little in demand compared with the present, the early settlers probably killed the trees by girdling with an axe, and planted the intervening spaces, leaving the tree to decay, and burning the branches as they fell. In an obituary of Mary Newlin, of Concord, who died in 1790, in her one hundred and second year, it is stated that she was born in Thornbury township, and "remembered when her father and others *deaded* the timber and burned the leaves, and hoed in their wheat by hand, there being few horses and scarce a plow in the settlement; that the natives were very kind to them, supplying them with bear's meat, venison, wild fowl, and eggs in plenty, and thought the white people conferred an obligation on them by receiving it." The process of "clearing" and bringing the land into subjection must have been necessarily very slow. The number of acres of sowed land in 1784 is shown in the following table, the townships named being selected from different parts of the county as representatives of the whole:

* This seal, of which a representation is given on page 26, was used for more than one hundred years. The present seal differs from it widely.

Townships.	Farms.	Acres assessed.	Sowed.	Acres in farm.	Per cent. sowed.
Birmingham	59	6,898	620	117	.09
East Bradford	74	9,440	761	128	.08
East Caln	132	19,195	1342	145	.07
Concord	62	7,452	508	120	.07
Upper Darby	60	6,395	437	106	.07
Haverford	49	5,564	491	113	.09
Londongrove	77	9,606	860	125	.09
East Nantmeal	83	16,539	932	199	.06
East Nottingham	109	13,784	652	126	.05
Pikeland	82	10,283	830	125	.08
Radnor	79	7,138	570	90	.08
Sadsbury	63	11,971	456	190	.04
Springfield	36	4,086	301	113	.07
Thornbury	52	7,129	585	137	.08
East Whiteland	42	5,724	504	136	.09
West Whiteland	40	6,170	532	154	.08

At the present time the proportion of wood and other unimproved land probably varies from 5 to 15 per cent., and that of sowed land is about double what it was in 1784, or from 8 to 18 per cent., while the average size of farms is considerably less.

Indian corn was found under cultivation by the Indians, and has continued to be one of our most important cereals.* Wheat was introduced by the first settlers, while barley, oats, and rye were early cultivated. The Mediterranean wheat was introduced about the year 1838. Barley continued to be cultivated for a long time; it was principally used in the making of malt, and mostly sold to the Philadelphia brewers. About 1822 the farmers of Chester and Delaware Counties, under the impression that the brewers were combined to keep the price of barley at a low figure, organized the "Farmers' Brewery Company," and erected a brewery at Tenth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia. But this venture was not successful, and after a few years the building was sold at a considerable loss to the stockholders. The raising of barley gradually declined in this county, and after 1840 comparatively little was grown.

In the earlier days rye seems to have succeeded better than wheat on poor ground, and was frequently used in making bread. Col. William Gibbons, writing of his farm in West Nantmeal, 1779, says,—

"I do not expect my wheat yielded well, but hope I have a considerable quantity of rye, which is good enough for me, and I suppose for any man that sets a right value on his liberty, if the fortune of war gives that turn to our affairs. Sooner would I eat rye-bread to my dying day than meanly surrender my liberty and sell posterity."

Buckwheat and flax were also generally raised in the county during the last century. But little of either is now grown. Clover was early introduced, it is thought from Lancaster County, as that section seems to have been the source of seed supplied to this county.† Notwithstanding this early introduction, the practice of sowing clover had not become universal sixty years ago. Forty years since clover-mills were numerous in Chester County, but the greater part of the seed now sown is brought from the West.

Silk-culture was introduced in Pennsylvania as early as 1734, and probably into this county soon after, as we find that in 1771 the quantity of cocoons taken to a public filature established in Philadelphia was a trifle over 1754 pounds, of which Chester County produced 335 pounds.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of Oct. 3, 1771, says, "Jane Davis, of Chester County, claims the prize offered for raising silkworm cocoons." In 1836 the "Chester County Silk Company" was incorporated, and organized with a capital of $50,000, and a fair amount of stock was subscribed for at once. Some sixteen acres were purchased of what was then known as the "Matlack Estate," in West Chester, now a portion of Hoopes, Brother & Thomas' nurseries, near the Catholic convent. A large cocoonery was erected on or near the site of the residence of Mr. George Thomas, near the railroad. The company during that spring set out a plantation of some four to five acres of white Italian mulberry-trees, presented by the Hon. Charles Miner, editor of the *Village Record*, and who was then, or shortly before had been, a representative in Congress from Chester County. About this time, or a little before, the new Chinese mulberry (*Morus multicaulus*) was introduced from China, which at once sprung into popularity to such an extent that its culture became a speculating mania. Millions of dollars were invested in it during the winter of 1837 and spring of 1838, and such was the increased product in the fall (as every bud produced a large, salable tree in a season's growth) that the supply greatly exceeded the demand, so that a corresponding reaction came on, and a panic of losses and disasters followed, carrying in its train a loss of confidence in the enterprise, and with that the closing up of hundreds of companies that had been organized as the Chester County Company, fully intending to test the enterprise with the Italian trees. The company continued to operate during the three years named, and in the fall or winter of 1839 disposed of the property and closed up its affairs, leaving the subject in doubt as to whether at that time silk-culture could have been made a profitable branch of productive interest for Chester County.‡

* Several varieties, under the general name of "sweet corn," have been generally raised, and have become increasingly popular as an article of food within the last thirty years.

† John Taylor, of Thornbury, in writing to a person at Lancaster, 1754, says,—

"Desire James Webb to send me down to James Way's or Downing's mill as much red clover-seed as will sow ten acres of land for pasture. I am told it takes two quarts to an acre. If he cannot send it down, I must send up on purpose for it."

The following letter, addressed to James Marshall, a brother of Humphry Marshall, of West Bradford, is further evidence on this point:

"Respected ffr^{d}.—I herewith send thee one Bushel of Cloverseed, and four Roules of tobacco, as thou will see by the Inclos'd account. I Expect I must give the wagoner £1 6d. for Cariage to the signe of ye Ship [Downingtown]. The price of the Clover seed will Not be less than three pounds, it being very scarce to be had. Pleas to take Care of ye Bag, it being None of mine.

"Conclude thy

"Lancaster, 3^{d} mo. 1st, 1764. ffr^{d} James Webb.

"P. S. I should have sent it sooner but for Want of oppertunaty."

‡ June 12, 1838, the West Chester Silk Company had a sale of handkerchiefs manufactured from their own silk. There were thirty-five, which sold at from $1.75 to $3, and aggregated the sum of $71.05. One of these silk handkerchiefs, together with an interesting collection (now relics) of the culture of the company named,—a box containing specimens of silk through all its stages of culture and manufacture, from the cocoon up to sewing-silk,—from the crop of 1837, was on exhibition at the State Fair held in Philadelphia in 1880. These specimens, which have been carefully preserved for the past forty-three years, are highly interesting mementoes of the enterprise and skill of the citizens of Chester County in this department of industry at that early day.

Although goats are said to have been the first domestic animals introduced into the colonies, about 1634,* it is believed the horse was the first in our county to receive special care in breeding. Samuel Holman, of Chester Springs, by his importation of Norman horses in 1851, and John J. Parker, of West Goshen, by his introduction of the Percheron stock in 1869, deserve mention. Little was done towards improving the breeds of cattle until the beginning of the present century. About 1818 some grade Durhams were brought into East Bradford from Kentucky, and after this Joseph Kersey, of Downingtown, owned a half-blood bull, "Oakes," which he sold in 1824 to Thomas S. Woodward and others. Joseph Cope, of East Bradford, procured in England in 1839 a cow, "Donna Maria," and a yearling calf, "Yorkshireman," from Thomas Bates, of Kirkleavington. From this importation some of the herd-book animals of this county are descended. The Holstein cattle were introduced soon after the Durhams, but have not been so popular as the latter. The Spanish merino sheep were introduced here soon after 1810.† After some time the Saxons found their way to this county, and at a later date the French merinoes, etc.

By fortunate crossing of blood and careful management this county has produced a breed of hogs, known far and wide as "Chester Whites," which for good qualities rival those of any other variety.

In the early settlement of this country, when fences were scarce, and only the cultivated ground was inclosed, all kinds of stock were allowed to run at large, and the farmers identified their own by branding with a hot iron, and by clipping the ears in a certain manner. These peculiar marks were entered upon the court records, and are frequently mentioned in the proceedings in Common Pleas. Thus in 1684 it is recorded that "George Maris' cattle-marks, a slitt in the tip of the near year; his brand marke, G. M." In 1703, "Thomas Woodward's Eare marke is a slit on the top, and a half-penny cut out of the fore side of the near Eare; his brand is T on ye near shoulder, and W on the near butock."

One of the county officers of that day was the ranger,‡ whose duty it was to see that the stock at large were properly marked, and to take up strays. A result of this system was that, with scanty forage at times, the animals became stunted, and by promiscuous interbreeding the stock degenerated in quality. To remedy in part these evils a law was enacted in 1724, by which it was provided that no stallions under a certain age and size should be allowed to run at large, and that the ranger or other interested persons might take proper measures to abate the disadvantages at the owner's cost. Bells were attached to cows that they might more readily be found at milking-time.

The number of farms in Chester County in 1784 was 3558; the number of horses, 8020; cattle, 10,107; and sheep, 11,896.

Philadelphia was early, as now, the principal market for the dairy products of Chester County. In the early days butter, eggs, and poultry were taken thither from this county, often by women, on horseback, with butter-pails suspended at the horse's sides. Peddlers also, with horses and carts, gathered up the surplus provisions of those who did not wish to attend market in person. As the demand increased farmers from the eastern townships drove their wagons to the city loaded with produce for the weekly markets. James McClune says that before the opening of the Lancaster turnpike the inhabitants of West Nantmeal, Honeybrook, and portions of Wallace used the Boot road as the nearest route to market; and that "at an early day the marketing was carried in panniers, arranged for the purpose on each side of the saddle. The farmers forty years ago, and later, seldom went to market more than once a year, with some pork, poultry, butter, eggs, etc." Now the railroads carry thousands of tons annually to feed the teeming population of that city, and rapid transit has developed dairy-farming into a prominent interest. A daily supply of many thousand quarts of milk is shipped to Philadelphia from the different railroad stations within the county, while butter-factories, or "creameries," have been established in different parts of the county.

Gigantic strides of improvement have taken place in agriculture during the past century, not only in the system of rotation of crops, but in the mechanical appliances by which the operations are performed. The plow, although of great antiquity, was a most rude affair even so recently as seventy years ago. Pearson Embree, of West Chester, has one which is said to have been made near East Marlborough about ninety years ago. It is about ten feet in length, and the heavy but shallow wooden mould-board, near three feet long, is shod with sheet-iron. Such as this were in use in the early part of this century, but some of the mould-boards were without any protecting iron. The beam being low, there was much trouble from choking with grass, stubble, or manure, and it was often a boy's unpleasant duty to walk by the side of the plow to dislodge the accumulating rubbish. In 1814, John and Joshua Butler, of Brandywine township, obtained a patent for a bar-share plow, and soon after 1820 cast-iron mould-boards were used. Thomas Peacock, of Willistown, 1820, was a maker of plows; but the most popular furrow-turner was the Wiley plow, generally supposed to have been invented by Bernard Wiley, of Kennet Square,§ about the year 1830.

The first hoe-harrow or cultivator in the neighborhood

* Hazard's Annals, 50.

† John D. Steele, Jesse Evans, of Downingtown, and Ziba Vickers, of East Caln, were possessed of Spanish merinoes in 1811.

‡ "Notice is hereby given that William Hartley, of Charlestown, Chief Ranger for Chester County, hath now in his hands the following strays:" being 21 horses & mares, and 3 cows and heifers.

Apr. 19, 1744.

William Hartley, ranger of Chester County, advertises 35 horses and mares, 27 of them branded. Apply at his "house in Charles Town in said County." June 28, 1744.

§ The *Kennet Advance* (June, 1880) says, "James Wiley, an older brother of Bernard, left his father's farm, in Kennet township, and went to Peekskill, N. Y., where he operated a foundry. An apprentice of his, named Harvey Conkling, invented a plow, but, lacking the means to push his claim, James Wiley took out letters patent in his own name, and at once began their manufacture. He did so for several years, and at his death left his business to Bernard Wiley and Harvey Conkling as equal partners. Bernard later sold his interest, removed to Kennet, and set up in the same business. Previous to this, however, Hiram Hall, of Kennet, manufactured a very similar plow, purchasing his castings through Bernard."

is said to have been used on the farm of Jonathan Gheen, in Goshen township. It was stolen from the field one night and found the next summer in Valley Forge dam. In 1801, Samuel Taylor, of East Bradford, completed a straw-cutting machine, with knives and a feeding-roller, "which," says his diary, "several persons came to see at work."* Moses Pennock, of East Marlborough, and his sons, Samuel and Morton, since of Kennet Square, have been among the most enterprising inventors and manufacturers of agricultural machinery. In 1841 they obtained a patent for a grain-drill, the first in the country, and subsequently improved it considerably. Generally in the attempt to adapt hand-machines to horse-power, the primitive form is, to a great extent, retained, and this is said to have been the case with horse-rakes. A wheel-rake, with wooden teeth, was not successful, but one like a big comb, ten feet in length, with fifteen or eighteen teeth, twenty inches long, and resting flat on the ground, was the first in general use. Nathan H. Sharpless, of West Chester, made the first he saw from the description given by a traveling "Yankee." Moses Pennock, with the assistance of his neighbor, Samuel Peirce, added teeth to the other side of the head, and contrived a plan to empty the rake when desired, by revolving motion. Patents were obtained on this instrument in 1822, 1824, 1825, and 1827. These have been driven out of use by the steel-toothed wheel-rake within the last twenty-five years.† The first mowing-machine of which we have knowledge has been facetiously styled the *Arm-strong*, and consisted of a thin blade, a little over three feet long, attached nearly at right angles to the end of a crooked pole somewhat longer. By a sweeping motion from right to left, the mower cut the grass, and left it in a swath covering less than half the ground. All the able-bodied men on the farm would mow at once, each one falling a little behind his neighbor on the left, and cutting over a space from five to six feet in width. At each crossing of the field, and sometimes oftener, a pause was made to whet the scythe with a stone about ten inches long, carried for that purpose. Upon a keen edge depended the ease of the work, which at best was very laborious. The first noticeable innovation upon the old-fashioned scythe was in 1822, when Jeremiah Baily, of East Marlborough, obtained a patent for a machine to mow by horse-power. Ezra Cope, of East Bradford, and his nephew, the late Thomas Hoopes, improved this machine by making the gearing more simple, and obtained a patent therefor, May 18, 1825. Fifty or more of these machines were made and used for several years with tolerable success. The Allen machine, made by Caleb Peirce and his partners, Lee and Thompson, at Ercildoun, in East Fallowfield, was introduced in 1854. The Pennock mowing-machine appeared about this time. E. T. Cope & Son, of East Bradford, built a large number of the "Buckeye" for some years. Several persons in Chester County have displayed much ingenuity in inventing these machines or improvements thereon, but, so far as known, none of these inventions are now in use.

Grain-cradles were introduced in the early part of this century,‡ but the farmers were slow to abandon the use of the sickle, which had been so long and so universally employed, and in the use of which not only farm-hands but tradesmen and women also took part. Joseph Smith, of Newlin township, and later James Embree, of Marshallton, manufactured cradles. The latter invented a machine for turning scythe-poles, patented in 1844; and his son, William G., still continues to make cradles and scythe-poles, but the demand is small to what it once was.

One hundred years ago the flail was the champion threshing-machine. Other means were also employed: horses were driven around the barn-floor to tramp out the grain, and Richard Barnard, of Newlin, in his diary, 1774 to 1792, frequently mentions *treading* wheat as the work of the day. In 1770 mention is made§ of "An act to invest John Clayton with an exclusive privilege and benefit of making and selling a machine for threshing of wheat, on a model by him invented." Moses Pennock obtained in 1827 a patent for a vibrating threshing-machine. Other machines came in later, and for a few years past steam-power has been successfully used.

In the inventory of the estate of Matthew Hall, of Marple, 1766, a "Fann for cleaning corn" was set down at 3*s.* 6*d.* In 1773, George Ashbridge, of Goshen, had "A Dutch Fan," valued at £1 10*s.*‖ Some old people can remember when a sheet, held by two persons, was used to create a breeze, before which the grain was allowed to fall in a light shower.

It is likely our farmers soon learned the necessity of restoring to the soil the refuse vegetable matter which had grown thereon, in order to keep up its fertility, but at what time lime was first used we are not informed. James McClune says the first lime-kiln was built by Matthias Shoener, of Honeybrook, in 1806. It was said, fifty years ago, that with the introduction of plaster of Paris¶ the use of lime declined very much for many years, and it is perhaps on this account that elderly people now speak of liming as a custom that has come up within their recollection. The large deposits of limestone in the Great Valley and at other points in our county furnish a convenient supply. Forty years ago it was common for farmers to buy the stone at the quarry and haul it near their homes to be burned, but, with the general tendency of all industries to become specialized, the quarry-owner now burns and

* He also fixed a flax-brake, to go by water-power, which was set in motion 1, 16, 1801.

† Patent, Jan. 8, 1856, to Randall Pratt for a steel tooth-rake. Reissue extended, 1870, for seven years.

‡ Samuel Taylor says in his diary, 7, 7, 1800, "Father went to Dennis Whealin's store & Bought an English Cradling Scythe." Samuel Hunt, of East Caln, under date of 7, 24, 1775, says, "Leathe Ingrum began to Cradle Oats at 1*s.* 6*d.* pr acre & 1 Pint of Rum a Day."

§ Colonial Records, ix. 698.

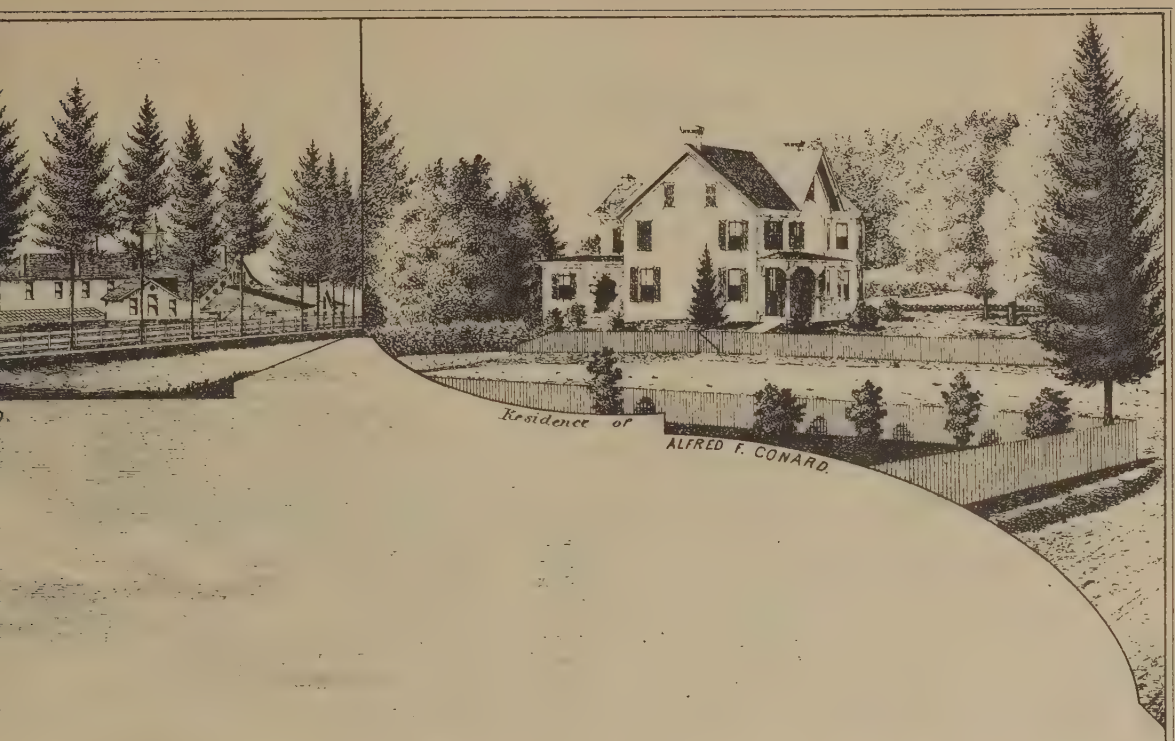
‖ Benjamin Hawley, in his diary, 8, 16, 1770, no doubt refers to such a fan when he says: "Winnowed Phebe's (Taylor) flax seed . . . and carried Isaac Yearsley's fan home."

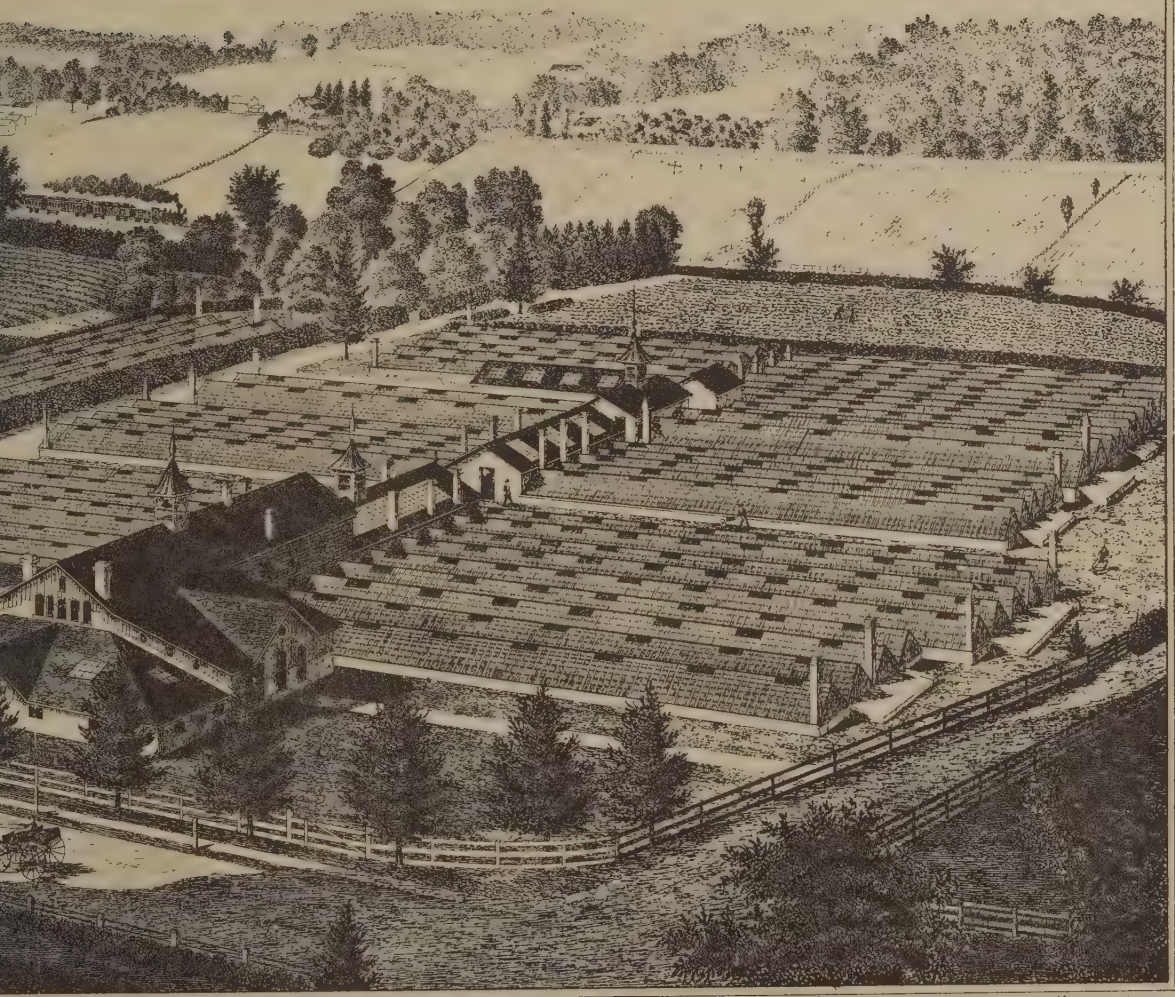
¶ Richard Barnard, of Newlin, under date of 1st mo. 4, 1790, makes a brief note of his son Richard bringing home from Wilmington "1500 of plaster paris; cost £2 5. 0." Samuel Taylor's diary, 5, 14, 1801, says, "My brother went with the team for a ton of plaster." From a pamphlet published in 1797 by Richard Peters, it appears that John Hannum had used it since about the year 1784, and Philip Price, Jr., from about the year 1786 (on two different farms), while Judge Peters himself had used it about twenty-five years (since 1771), being among the first to use it in the State.

L. H. Everts Pub. Phila.

THE DINGEE & C

WES





Caskey, Eng.

ROSE GROWERS.

PA.

delivers the lime in the farmer's field, miles away. The ruins of old lime-kilns may be seen in many places by the roadside, remote from any quarry.

Dr. A. L. Elwyn is said to have been the first to use guano on his farm in East Bradford. It was quite extensively used from about 1840 to 1860, when it was superseded by bone-dust, and later by phosphates. Plaster of Paris has been but little used during the past twenty years.

Irrigation is older than history, and our ancestors availed themselves of its benefits as soon as the county was settled. Near the river there were marshes which produced a large supply of hay and pasture, the assessment of Tinicum, in 1784, showing 1579 acres of marsh to 533 of upland, and a larger ratio of cattle than any other township. Irrigation is, or has been, a more important feature in the history of our county than many suppose. Such canals as were made by the Hindoos, and other eastern nations, were not found here, but where a man could convey the water from a stream on his farm, so as to water any considerable part thereof, he did so. The right to take water from the lands of others was often the subject of leases for ninety-nine or some other term of years. Sometimes the right to use the water was limited to certain days in each week, and, as with every other species of property, disputes and litigation frequently arose. A farmer, dividing his land between his sons, was careful to give each a portion of meadow, and hence resulted great irregularity in the shape of farms. Sometimes the meadow was separate from the rest of the farm.

Formerly the term *meadow* denoted, equally, mowing ground and ground capable of irrigation, they being practically the same. Since the introduction of artificial grasses, and the mowing of upland, the term has, in many parts of our country, clung to the operation, but we believe, in this county, meadow nearly always means low ground.

Under the old system of farming, the same fields were plowed year after year, until they became impoverished, and the farmer was forced to break up new ground. After the crops of grain, nothing was better to bring the land to pasturage again than clover and timothy. At length it was found that good hay could thus be made on upland, though not quite in such abundance as on watered land; yet the trouble of attending to the ditches was a drawback to the latter, and the custom fell into disuse. The only example of watered meadow that we have known for many years, is that of Thomas B. Darlington, in East Bradford. So lately as fifty years ago, advertisements of land for sale seldom failed to set forth its advantages in the possession of a good proportion of meadow.

The following extract from the correspondence of Thomas Cheyney, Esq., of Thornbury, in 1796, to relatives in England, will best illustrate the methods of farming at that time:

"Our land is mostly good, but we have dropt our old method of farming. We used to break up our fields in May, cross or stir them in August, and sow them with wheat and rye in September. This was done once in three or four years in rotation; in the intermediate spaces between they were pastured. The land would produce from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. This way was followed until the land run out, as we call it. We planted corn, sowed barley, oats, and flax, likewise buckwheat, in small portions of land allotted for that purpose, which took the greatest part of our dung to manure it; our meadows got some, and we had very little left for our winter grain. We followed this old way until we could scarcely raise our bread and seed. But there is as much superstition in husbandry as there is in Politicks or Religion, therefore those that broke off from the old rule were laughed at by those who were bigoted in the old way.

"I shall now give you some account of the success in the new method of farming. In March and April we plow our land where we had our Indian corn the year before, draw our dung and spread it, and sow our barley, oats, and flax, then break up our tough land, and from the 10th to the 20th of May is about the proper season for planting Indian corn. We then break up a piece of our tough ground for buckwheat, sow it about the middle of July on the tough furrow, and harrow it well. Our barley will be ripe about the 20th of July, flax a little sooner, oats a little later. We commonly dung for the last-mentioned spring grain. We plow this again in August, and sow our wheat and rye in September; the two first weeks are counted the best. In the month of March following we sow red clover-seed, from three quarts to the gallon per acre. About the middle of April we sow about one bushel of the plaster of paris to the acre. Some do not sow their plaster until the next spring, after their wheat crop comes off. Those who intend mowing their clover ground have a heavy roller, made of a log of wood, with a pair of shafts, heavy enough for three or four horses to draw. This levels the ground fit for mowing, which seldom fails to yield less [sic] than two tons of hay to the acre.

"Those that are got into this way of farming find they can keep a much larger stock of creatures to a much greater advantage, make a much larger quantity of dung, and two horses will plow the land that used to require the strength of four, the ground being so much looser and mellower, and the land produces three or four times as much as it did in the old way. I have not above 100 acres of plow-land, and about 20 acres of meadow, chiefly watered by artificial ditches, drawn by the level of the water along hillsides, which we turn in streams, and spread by cutting small ditches over the land below, which produces excellent grass.

"I find by this way of working there is no danger of wearing out the land, which many foolishly imagined. I find I cannot work it enough; the more it is worked in a right manner, the better it will produce. Our new mode of farming is in a state of infancy. New improvements are making every year, and greater exertions in industry can hardly be made than are here. This occasions want of barn room, and many have built, and many are building, barns on new constructions. Some take the side of a hill; they dig a large cellar, —one side comes out level with the ground,—some 50, some 60 feet, and some more in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth, the first story to put their dung in, the second for stabling of horses, cattle, etc. Above this they build a barn about 20 or 22 feet high to the square over the whole, for storing up their hay and grain. They have strong floors under the stables, with racks and mangers in each stable, and a trap-door under the manger which they raise and shovel the dung, which falls below. These barns they build with stone and lime, and they that have tried it say the dung rotted under cover is much better.

"We feed many cattle and sheep. We raise horses. A good work-horse will sell for £40 or £50. We have very good orchards, make cider in great plenty, and almost all sorts of fruit of different kinds."

Thomas Cheyney, writing in July, 1796, mentions the bountiful harvest, and adds,—

"Every one that is able to do anything are as busy as nailers. I know many men that are worth thousands of pounds that will mow, make hay, reap, and draw hay and grain into their barns as steady as birelings; and those that are able, if they do not work, are looked upon with kind of contempt. Here in the country they are slighted, and are not company for anybody."

It would be interesting to trace the changes in the condition of the agricultural community as regards the comforts and luxuries of home-life, but we get few glimpses into the past beyond our memories. As all performed labor, the master and his servants or slaves were thus, to some extent, placed on an equality, and generally ate at the same table. Stoves are comparatively modern, and the

cooking was formerly done over or in front of the open fire. The old houses contain huge fireplaces, especially in the kitchens, where back-logs of such size were burned as required a horse to draw them in, and a seat in the chimney-corner by the fire was a favorite position. Salt-pork and beef, with rye-bread, potatoes, cabbage, and hominy, formed a large proportion of the daily fare, with a frequent supper of mush and milk. Tea and coffee were luxuries to be enjoyed only occasionally, and butter was not eaten with meat. Clothing was largely of home manufacture from the flax, hemp, and wool grown on the farm.* To learn to spin was an essential in a girl's education, and the thread so produced was readily woven into various fabrics by the neighboring weaver. Considerable spinning was done as late as 1825, but it may now be styled one of the lost arts. John Sugar, of West Bradford, was a maker of spinning-wheels, some of which may be found in the garrets of old farm-houses. Under-clothing, as now known, was seldom worn. Linsey-woolsey was in common use; indigo and white-walnut bark were used for dyeing garments, and fulling-mills, now entirely disused, were scattered here and there over the county.

Leading a rugged and laborious life, the people had less opportunity for intellectual and æsthetic culture than in the present age, and their pleasures consisted more largely in the gratification of animal passions or appetites. The drinking of beer and distilled liquors was common among all classes, and they figure alike in the expenditures for the entertainment of justices holding court, at funerals, and at vendues. Carts and wagons were used for hauling grain, etc., but riding for pleasure was on horseback. In 1786 the whole number of carriages (mostly "chairs") within the present limits of our county did not exceed twenty-five.

The weeping-willow and Lombardy poplar were, perhaps, the earliest ornamental trees to adorn the farmer's home, and the latter, once so common, is now seldom seen but in decay. Except in the grounds of our early botanists, these were probably about the only kinds planted prior to this century. Pines and sugar-maples followed, but the planting of trees simply for ornament is almost limited to the last fifty years.

Professor James McClune contributes the following concerning agriculture in the northwest portion of the county:

"*Timber.*—When the country was first settled the forests were far from dense, the Indians having kept the timber from growing by fire on the high ground for greater facility in pursuing the deer, and in the low grounds and valleys to enable them to hunt the buffalo. The tradition is that a wagon could be driven anywhere without difficulty through the standing timber. I have counted the annual 'ring-growths' of a number of large oak-trees when felled, and I could find none that exceeded one hundred and fifty. After the Indians had retired the growth of timber was rapid, and about the period of the Revolutionary war the forests were dense. Of late years the amount of timber-land has been greatly reduced. There is not more than one-third of the woodland in this part of Chester County that existed forty years ago. The clearing away of the forests has been followed by the usual consequences,—a failure of springs, diminution of water in the streams, more frequent and destructive storms, and occasional blight of the cereal grains. Reforesting must ere long be resorted to.

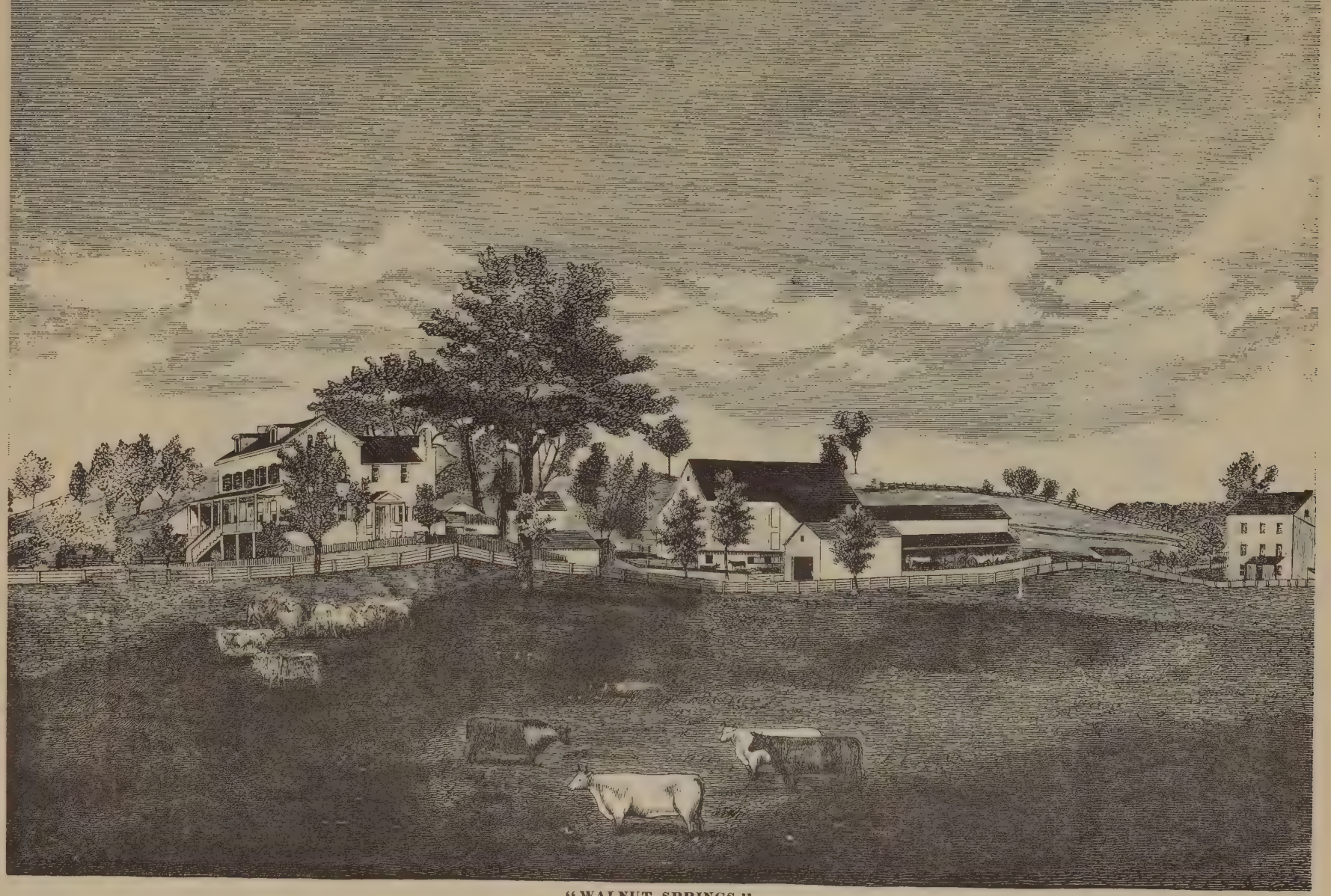
"*Fruits, Vegetables, and Grasses.*—Orchards were planted extensively at an early period, and apples especially were abundant. Peach-trees also flourished and produced a large amount of fruit. Distilleries were erected in many places, by which apples were converted into whisky, and peaches into what was called peach-brandy, the favorite drink of the numerous anti-temperance men of that day. But the peach has almost entirely disappeared, and apple-trees are much less productive, while the plum and red cherry, formerly loaded every year with fruit, are no longer seen. The principal garden vegetable which has been introduced is the tomato. It was first planted for show rather than use, but about 1837 began to be used as an article of food. It was then far from palatable, and has been greatly improved by cultivation. Turnips and root-crops in general, except potatoes, were little attended to by the early settlers, carrots and rutabagas not at all. About twenty years ago there was somewhat of a furor in regard to sorghum. Several farmers planted patches of it, and a few mills were erected for the crushing of the plant and the manufacture of sugar and molasses, but, owing either to the cost or the article obtained being of an inferior quality, the raising and manufacture were discontinued in two or three years.

"Clover was introduced in 1793 or 1794. The seed first sown, in Honeybrook township, was brought from Lancaster County, and cost twenty dollars per bushel. Owing to the great dryness of the season and the ravages of the grasshoppers in the fall of 1838, clover-seed was also twenty dollars per bushel in the spring of 1839. Millet-grass and Hungarian have been tried sometimes by farmers, but the cultivation of them has always been soon discontinued. The seed of the millet was occasionally ground and made into cakes, in the same manner as buckwheat, but they were far from palatable, and the hay or straw of it made but poor food for stock. Hungarian grass, though cultivated in the Western States, has found little favor either as subsistence for cattle or when sown to be turned down with the plow as a fertilizer.

"*Crops, Etc.*—Rye and corn were the principal crops, though some flax was generally cultivated. The corn was planted in rows, which ran in one direction, usually north and south, and about six feet apart. It was 'topped and bladed,' and rye was sown between the rows. After the corn was husked the stalks were cut and removed. Even fifty years ago but little wheat was grown, and coffee made of rye was in common use. Buckwheat, which generally produced well, was raised in small quantities. Farmers depended for subsistence for their stock in winter on the blades of corn for their horses, and the hay obtained from their watered meadows for their cattle and sheep. After the introduction of clover and timothy, and the necessity which arose of preparing the higher ground for the use of the scythe, the old method of planting and sowing was abandoned, the corn being cut off and entirely removed before the sowing of the winter grain. When oats were introduced I have not been able to learn. This grain, however, was raised in but small quantities until after the completion of the Horseshoe Pike, when the large number of teams passing along that road with goods for the West made a market for this grain at the taverns along that highway. It is only within the last fifty years that the present rotation of crops—corn, oats, wheat, and grass—has been followed.

"*Farming Implements.*—The grain until about 1810 was cut almost entirely by the sickle. Grain-cradles were then introduced, which only within the last ten years have, to a great extent, been superseded by the reaping-machines. The plows first used were composed, with the exception of the coulter and share, of wood. The first plow with an iron mould-board was used in Honeybrook in 1826, the first plow entirely of iron about 1834. Hay was generally gathered by first being thrown with a fork into windrows, and then the remainder collected by a hand-rake. This was succeeded by the man-rake, a rake of larger size, drawn after the person using it. A rake drawn by a horse, and which had to be lifted wherever a windrow was formed, was the next in use. To this succeeded the revolving rake, and this has given way, within the last fifteen years, to the one now generally employed, with a seat for the driver, a lever, and strong wire teeth. Threshing-machines were introduced about forty years ago, but they did not come into anything like general use until ten years later. Grain-drills were little used twenty years ago. Mowing-machines date within thirty years. One of the first reaping-machines, large and cumbersome, was used by James Moore, near Glenmore, twenty-five years ago; but it (as well as all the machines for that purpose) for several years failed to give satisfaction."

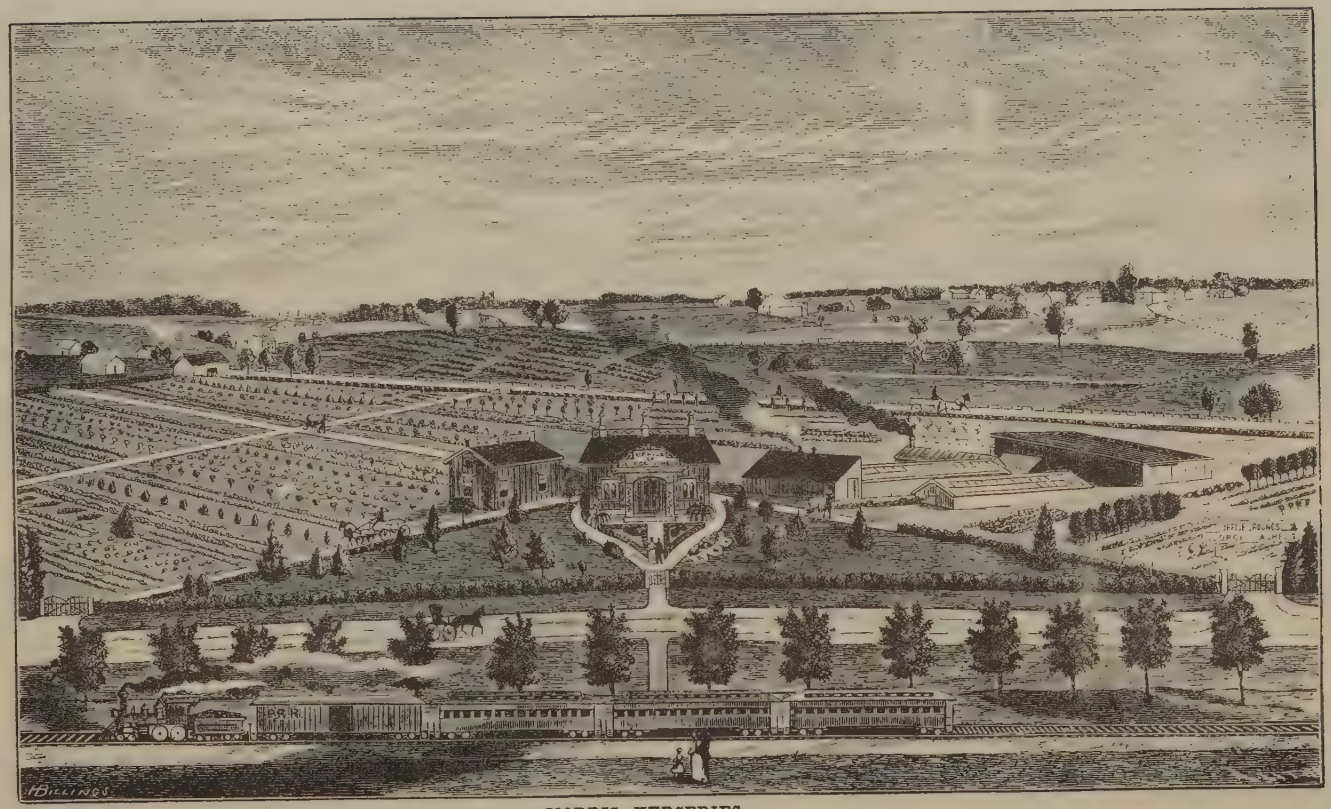
* Until the close of the last century oil-cloth cloaks and covers for hats supplied the place of umbrellas.



"WALNUT SPRINGS."

FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SAMUEL ACKER,

TREDYFFRIN.



MORRIS NURSERIES.

OFFICE AND SPECIMEN GROUNDS OF GEORGE ACHELIS, WEST CHESTER.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first agricultural society is supposed to have been the one organized in 1820. A preliminary meeting was held January 1st. A month or so later a constitution was adopted. At a meeting held June 10th (Dr. William Darlington being chairman, and Isaac Sharpless secretary), committees were appointed on the following subjects:

1. On farm buildings, fences, and implements of husbandry. 2. On the veterinary art. 3. On natural history, particularly mineralogy and entomology. 4. On political economy. 5. On domestic animals. 6. On grasses, grains, and roots. 7. On manures. 8. On fruit- and forest-trees. 9. On irrigation and draining. 10. On horticulture.

The members were desired to try experiments, keep accurate accounts, and report matters of interest to the appropriate committees for the benefit of the society. The *Plough Boy* (Albany, N. Y.), commenting on the above, says,—

"We cannot pass over in silence the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Chester Co., Pa., in our columns of this day. The topics therein recommended to the consideration of agricultural societies are of the highest importance to our public and private prosperity, and we cannot but hope that the board of agriculture of this State may in due season, in connection with the county societies, adopt similar regulations. We recommend this document to the earnest attention of our agricultural readers."

Dr. Darlington has said that when the first agricultural society was formed in the county Philip Price was unanimously chosen president, but the doctor himself was doubtless one of the leading spirits of the organization. Isaac Sharpless was the secretary, and David Townsend treasurer of the society.

Perhaps the first exhibition held within the county was that of the State Agricultural Society, at Paoli, Oct. 22, 23, 24, 1823, that being the first by the State Society; and the second was held at Chester, Oct. 14 and 15, 1824.

In 1838 an agricultural society for Chester and Delaware Counties was organized, the call for a preliminary meeting being signed by M. Pennypacker, John Worth, Jr., Isaac Trimble, Townsend Lamborn, and forty-four others. This society held exhibitions for several years, one being at West Chester in 1845.

About this time the Chester County Horticultural Society was organized, and after a few exhibitions in the courthouse and elsewhere a hall was built, in 1848, for the annual display of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, which continued to be made for seven or eight years. The hall, now somewhat enlarged, is used for the accommodation of teachers' institutes, lectures, and other entertainments.

The present County Agricultural Society held its first exhibition Sept. 16 and 17, 1853, on a lot bounded by Walnut, Washington, Matlack, and Biddle Streets, in the borough of West Chester. About 1856 a permanent location was effected on the southern limits of the borough, where the society has a valuable property.

About 1870 the Oxford Agricultural Society began to hold annual fairs at that borough, almost rivaling the county institution in the display and attendance, and continuing to the present time.

In the beginning of September, 1879, a fair was held at Market Hall, in Coatesville, under the auspices of the Brandywine Farmers' Club, and was successful in arousing considerable local interest.

Of the early agricultural journals circulating among our farmers, we may mention the *Plough-Boy*, Albany, N. Y.; *The American Farmer*, a weekly paper, by John S. Skinner, Baltimore, 1819; *The Genesee Farmer*, *American Agriculturist*, *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, the latter two being quite popular, and the last probably the best agricultural periodical in the United States. The *Farm Journal* (monthly) was established at Lancaster, Pa., beginning with the year 1851, A. M. Spangler editor. Afterwards it was purchased by Paschall Morris and J. Lacey Darlington, and removed to West Chester, with the latter gentleman as nominal editor, but almost the entire management was by P. Morris. Early in 1855 the journal was removed to Philadelphia. Dr. Edmund C. Evans established the *Rural Economist* at West Chester about 1861, and it was issued for one year.

In 1868 the State Agricultural College purchased from Thomas M. Harvey a farm of 100 acres, in Londongrove township, which is known as the "Eastern Experimental Farm," the object being to test such crops, manures, implements, and methods of farming as might be thought worthy of trial. Thomas M. Harvey remained on the property for some years as superintendent, after which he was succeeded by John I. Carter, and he in turn by Warren J. Shelmire, who has lately retired.

The Experimental Farm Club, composed of the enterprising farmers of the neighboring townships, meets at this place on stated occasions to discuss all matters of interest to agriculturists. Their proceedings, together with the reports of the superintendent, being duly published by the press of the county, are read with interest by many others.

The Chads' Ford Farmers' Club is another association which brings the highest intelligence to bear upon the subject of farming. It meets at the houses of its members.

The benefits derived from these meetings of farmers' clubs and granges are not limited by the mere information disseminated, but include also those arising from social intercourse. The farmer stands at a disadvantage with regard to his brother in the city, mainly on account of his isolation. In cities men are brought more in contact with their fellows, and in the resulting conflict of ideas the thinking powers are quickened, and the intellectual life stimulated. Then let the farmers, their wives, and children meet together more frequently. Let them study to adorn their homes, and lighten the severer labors, and instead of indulgence in temporary yet expensive pleasures, or the gratification of the lower appetites, let them seek more intellectual enjoyments, and the country will become such a paradise that the weary, pent-up dweller in towns shall long for a home therein.

A mention of the several granges of the Patrons of Husbandry will be found in another portion of this work, under the head of "Societies."

NURSERIES.

In September, 1836, Jason M. Mahan, of Sadsbury township, was the proprietor of a nursery, in which he claimed to have over 2,000,000 trees and plants, including

53 varieties of peaches. He was also much interested in the subject of silk culture, and issued a prospectus for a sixteen-page, octavo monthly, called *The Silk Grower's Instructor*, having had several years' experience in the culture of the mulberry and silk-worm. His place he called New Italy.

About the year 1846, John Rutter, Esq., established a nursery at West Chester, which flourished for several years.

THE MORRIS NURSERIES.

The "Morris Nurseries" of George Achelis were founded about thirty-two years ago by Paschall Morris, who is well known as the founder of the *Practical Farmer*, an agricultural paper published in Philadelphia. The nurseries were sold by him to Messrs. J. L. Darlington & Co., and were named, in honor of the founder, "Morris Nurseries," which name they bear up to the present time,

In 1866 the firm changed to Otto & Achelis, and in 1875 the latter purchased the interest of Mr. Otto, thereby being the sole proprietor of the concern, which is now doing an extensive business, shipping trees to all parts of the Union.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES.

These nurseries were established in the year 1853, and have steadily increased in extent until at the present time they occupy about 300 acres of land. The green-house department consists of 26,000 square feet of glass, and embraces not only the ordinary bedding plants in general use, but the rare and costly species from tropical countries in every portion of the globe. In the nurseries proper the section devoted to fruit-trees takes precedence for extent. Here may be seen hundreds of thousands of apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, quinces, etc., as well as an immense assortment of the smaller fruits. In the ornamental section is the splendid collection of shade-trees, flowering shrubs and vines, etc., for which these nurseries have been justly famous for many years, embracing kinds that were formerly only imported from Europe, but which are now grown here by the thousands to supply their exhaustive trade.

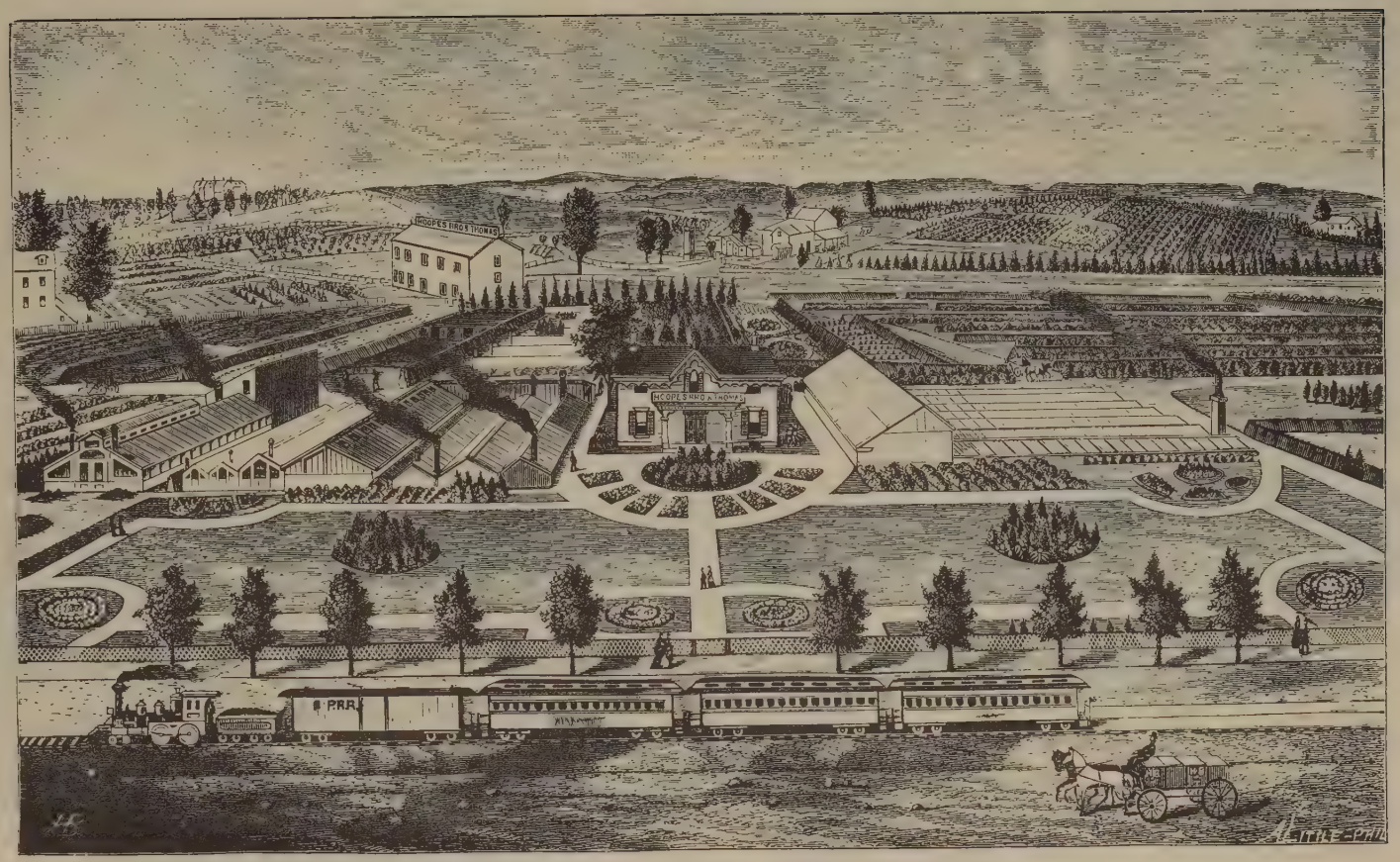
The business relations of this firm extend over the entire Union and Canada, in addition to large exportations to Europe, which necessitates a large corps of trained employees in the preparation of their goods for market. Their system of delivering small plants by mail has of late years grown into a prominent feature at Cherry Hill, so that a considerable force of men and boys are kept constantly employed in preparing the mail orders alone. Altogether this is one of the largest commercial establishments at the borough of West Chester. Since the accompanying sketch of the office, grounds, and green-houses was prepared an elegant new structure has been erected for office purposes. The firm is composed of Josiah and Abner Hoopes and George B. Thomas, trading as Hoopes, Brothers & Thomas.

THE DINGEE & CONARD COMPANY, ROSE-GROWERS.

The establishment of the Dingee & Conard Company, widely known as the most extensive growers of roses in the United States, is located at West Grove, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. This large establishment has quite an interesting history; like most other important industries, it has grown up gradually, and is the result of many years' patient labor. About the year 1865 the nursery firm of Dingee & Conard began the propagation and culture of roses as a special branch of their nursery business. At that time the demand for roses was limited to supplying nurserymen and florists with a few plants for retailing. For many years rose-growing proved a slow and unprofitable business; the art of propagation was imperfectly understood, prices were low, and the demand small. Having started the business of rose-growing, however, the firm were not disposed to give it up, but followed steadily on, gradually learning better methods, accumulating suitable facilities for the work and a valuable stock of the best varieties of roses. When at last they had learned, by long experience and at large expense, *how to grow roses*, they were still confronted with the difficulty of selling them in quantity to make the business remunerative. What follows can perhaps best be told in their own language:

"While casting about for some avenue of sale, we became impressed with the belief that there were plenty of people to buy roses if they could be assured of getting reliable plants at a fair price, delivered safely and cheaply. We therefore tried advertising roses extensively in the newspapers, and sending the plants by mail. This did not prove immediately successful; new difficulties constantly arose, and were only overcome by persistent effort and long experience. Though finding ourselves in a new and untried path, where every detail had to be learned, and in many instances new methods invented, we kept pressing on, constantly aiming to furnish a good article and please our customers, whose orders were now coming in considerable numbers from all parts of the country. After years of study and experiment we learned how to produce hardy, vigorous plants of the choicest varieties, specially adapted for safe transportation, and certain to bloom quickly when planted out. These gave immense satisfaction, and our prompt and liberal dealing gained friends for us everywhere, so that our utmost exertions were required to keep up with the increasing demand. The old firm of Dingee & Conard was merged into the Dingee & Conard Company, chartered by the State in 1871, shortly after which we discontinued our general nursery business so that we could give exclusive attention to roses. We are probably the only establishment in the United States who make a special business of growing roses. We have upwards of fifty large rose-houses, and employ all the year round a heavy force of skilled operatives in the various departments. The business is still growing, and its demands necessitate carrying a stock entirely unequaled in extent and variety in this country, and it is confidently believed that we now annually produce and distribute more roses than any other establishment in the world. We advertise largely in the leading newspapers, and distribute every year to the individual addresses of our customers nearly ten tons of our 'New Guide to Rose Culture,' a finely-illustrated book of seventy pages. Our roses are favorably known all over the United States and Canada, and are blooming in nearly every hamlet between the Atlantic and the Pacific."

The officers and active members of the company are Charles Dingee, Alfred F. Conard, and Antoine Wintzer.



HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS, WEST CHESTER.

EAGLE PAPER MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF JAMES GUIE,
EAST BRANDYWINE.

MILLS, IRON MANUFACTURE, ETC.

The first mill erected in Pennsylvania was built in 1643 or 1644, on Cobb's Creek, immediately above the bridge near the Blue Bell tavern.

In the year 1683 the noted "Chester Mills" were erected on Chester Creek, a little above the site of the present manufacturing village of Upland. Richard Townsend, who came over with William Penn, in a letter written in 1727, says,—

"After some time I set up a mill on Chester Creek, which I brought ready framed from London, which served for grinding corn and sawing of boards, and was of great use to us."

Richard Townsend was, however, only one of ten partners interested in this mill.

The location of the mill-dam referred to in the following minute is uncertain; but, judging from the residence of the persons mentioned, it was probably on the Brandywine, near the line of New Castle County. It is from the records of Chester Quarterly Meeting, held 6, 7, 1699:

"New-wark Monthly Meeting being called they present a matter of differance between Cornelius Empson of y^e^ one party & George Harlin & Robert Waye of the other party, about y^e^ throwing downe of some old ruins of a mill dam, which differance was debated in this meeting and y^e^ said partys mutually reffering the determination thereof to the meeting, which is y^t^ Cornelius shall pay y^e^ Court Charges on George Harlin's account and two thirds of y^e^ Charges on Rob^t^. Waye's account, and that George Harlin & Robert Waye shall acknowledg that they were to forward in doeing what they did without y^e^ said Cornelius' Leave, and that y^e^ s^d^ Cornelius shall acknowledg to this meeting his forwardness in prosecuting of them by Law without the consent of friends.

"The said partys haveing heard the above sence of the meeting they joyntly acknowledg their satisfaction."

Some of the earliest mills within the present limits of our county, with the dates when first mentioned, were these: Francis Chads', in Birmingham, 1710; Thomas Jerman's, in Tredyffrin, 1710; John Miller's, at Avondale, 1714; Thomas Moore's, Downingtown, 1716; Gayen Stevenson's, in Kennet, February, 1715–6; Goshen Mill of George Ashbridge and others, 1717; Ellis Lewis', in Kennet, 1717; James Huston's, Birmingham, 1719; Abiah Taylor's, in Bradford, in 1719; Thomas Miller's, Coventry, 1719; John Jones, Sadsbury, 1721; Carter, Scott, and Willis, East Bradford (now Strode's mill), 1721; Joseph Taylor (now Darlington's mill, in Pocopson), 1724.

Abraham Emmit had a mill in New London in 1724, on Big Elk Creek, and Henry Hollingsworth had one on Little Elk at the same time. William Pusey built one in Londongrove about 1730, and the property is still in the family. John Allen and Shadrach Scarlet built another, below Pusey's, about the same year. John Jones, of Sadsbury, sold a "gryst" mill in 1722 to Thomas Moore, of Caln, being the same which he had bought from James Hamor. Thomas Moore assigned it to his brother John in the same year. William Dickie owned a mill on Buck Run, in Sadsbury, soon after this. Nathan Evans took up land in Nantmeal in 1718, "where he intends to build a mill." Richard Thomas, Samuel Phipps, William Williams, and Magdalen Howell were the owners of "Vale Royal" mill in Whiteland, which was built on Richard Thomas' land perhaps by 1730. It is now Trimble's mill. Benjamin Johnson erected a "water corn mill," as they were mostly styled, near the present Embreeville between 1745 and 1750.

Joseph Taylor devised in 1744 some land to his daughter, Sarah Jones, upon which her husband and sons built a mill where now is Sager's mill, on Brandywine. The first mill on the west branch of Brandywine, in West Nantmeal, was built about 1740, a little above the Beaver Dam, where one of the stones could be seen some years ago. After Mackelduff's mill (now in West Brandywine) was erected, in 1762, the last mentioned was permitted to go to decay, the fall of water being insufficient. Lewis' mill was built in 1762 by Mordecai Piersol, and Ackland's about 1770. Moore's mill, at Glen Moore, was started in 1766, and White's mill, near Cupola Station, in 1811. In early times long races were made, rather than dams, being perhaps less expensive and not so liable to damage by freshets.

James Hance built a mill in West Whiteland in 1817, and is said to have hauled the timber for the most important parts from his native place at the forks of Brandywine. George Hoopes purchased the mill in 1831, and it is now owned by his son, Robert F. Hoopes. It has two run of burrs. An old saw-mill stood there before 1817.

Thomas Arnold, Anthony Arnold, and Samuel Scott erected a fulling-mill in West Bradford about 1730. John Evans, of London Britain, devised fulling- and grist-mills in 1738. Fulling-mills were numerous fifty years ago, but are now generally idle. On Beaver Creek and on White Clay Creek, in New Garden, large woolen manufactories have been established in recent times.

EARLY IRON MANUFACTURE.

This industry, which has grown to such vast proportions and great importance in these days, began in Pennsylvania in a very small way about the year 1716. This was at Pool forge, on the Manatawny, perhaps three miles above Pottstown, where Thomas Rutter established the business. The evidence in this case is contained in a letter written by Jonathan Dickinson, in 1717, in which he says,—

"This last summer one Thomas Rutter, a smith, who lived not far from Germantown, hath removed farther up in the country, to the Manatawny, and of his own strength has set up on making iron. Such it proves to be, as is highly set by by all smiths here, who say that the best Swede's iron doth not exceed it; and we have heard of others that are going on with the iron works."

The next place of manufacture was on French Creek, in Chester County, but there seems to be some uncertainty and obscurity about the time. Samuel Nutt, who came from Coventry, in Warwickshire, England, in 1714, was styled "of Birmingham" in 1718, but prior to this, on the 28th of October, 1717, he had obtained a survey for 250 acres of land in what is now Warwick township. This included an iron mine, and was patented to Nutt Aug. 20, 1718. The warrant for taking it up called for 400 acres, and was dated Sept. 18, 1717. Another warrant, dated Oct. 2, 1718, called for 800 acres near the branches of French Creek, and in pursuance thereof a tract of 300 acres was laid out in Coventry, Oct. 21, 1720. A tract of 650 acres on French Creek, including the subsequent site of Warwick Furnace, was surveyed to him May 2, 1719, and 150 acres more Oct. 21, 1720. On May 23, 1721, he purchased from James Pugh 300 acres on French Creek, in Coventry.

Prior to July, 1720, a forge had been set up on this creek, as will appear by the following letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, July 2nd 1720.

"My Good friend

"I was In hopes I should have seen thee at the Forge before this time but suppose some other Important affairs Prevented it—however since I had not that happiness; I make bold to Trouble thee with a ffew Lines; to acquaint that Wee proceed on; In our Intentions of puting up another fforge this ffall upon the ffrench Creek a Little above James Peughs upper Line and shall Dam up above the fforks of the North & South Branches; so that we shall be under an absolute nessessity of taking up all that Tract as lyes betwixt the said James Peughs line & Phillip Rodgers upon the North branch & allthough I do not think the Land is Inviteing to any other body to medle with it—yet if any one should attempt to do so; I desire thee to Interpose thy good offices In our favour & in doing so thou will In a Perticuler manner obleige thy ffr to serve thee at all times

"SAM. NUTT

"I Intend to take a turn Down Into Chester County In a Little time & to pay thee a visit. In the mean time pray give my Respects to thy wife & family and accept of the same Thy Self . . . vale

[Addressed]

"To Doctor Isaac Taylor at his House In Thornbury in Chester County"

What other person or persons were intended by the pronoun "we" does not appear, but it has been suggested that Samuel Savage, whose wife was the daughter of Thomas Rutter, and subsequently the wife of Samuel Nutt, had become interested in the iron business on French Creek. His will, dated Sept. 25, 1719, styles him of "Mahanatania," in the county of Philadelphia. The will was proved July 19, 1720, but his death may have occurred soon after the will was written. It is scarcely probable that Samuel Nutt had married the widow before the date of his letter written as above.

As Nutt had taken up the mine tract in 1717, he is doubtless one of the "others" referred to by Jonathan Dickinson in that year as going on with iron-works. We have not met with any evidence that the second forge was erected as proposed in 1720. In 1719, Samuel Nutt is assessed in "Skoolkill" district as a non-resident. In 1722 "The forge" is assessed in Nantmeal, but in 1724 it is in Coventry, the lines being at first uncertain.

From this time until 1736 we have little information about matters at the iron-works. A return of a road laid out in 1725, from Moore Hall towards Philadelphia, mentions "the path leading to the forge;" and on Feb. 24, 1726–7, a road was laid out from "the Iron Works on St. Vincent River in the township of Coventry Leading to Uwchlan meeting house." This began at the forge, and at the distance of four miles passed over "Mount Austrie." This was called Nutt's road at a later date, but it was not *the* Nutt's road from the iron-works to Philadelphia. Thomas Moore was appointed one of the jurors, but removed to Naaman's Creek before the road was laid out, and Thomas Green was appointed in his place at the special request of Nutt, who wrote to the court from Philadelphia.

James Steel wrote from Philadelphia, 1, 6, 1732–3, to John Taylor, the surveyor:

"Our ffr^d Sam^l Nutt having paid a Good sum of money to me for the Propr^rs use hath requested a further addition to his Lands to accommodate his Iron Works, which the Proprietary was pleased to Grant him. I doe therefore request thee to make such surveys for him as may answer his purpose."

Nutt appears to have received a warrant Oct. 20, 1733, by which a survey was made of 705 acres, connecting his former tract of 650 acres on the creek with the mine tract.

Mrs. James, in her memorial of the Potts family, gives the language of an agreement, dated March 15, 1736, between Samuel Nutt and William Branson of the first part and John Potts of the second part, in which the latter agrees to carry on a furnace called "Redding," recently built near Coventry, for the former, who were styled "joint owners."

The partnership of Nutt and Branson dates back to March 29, 1728, when they offer a reward of 40*s.* for Richard Snaggs, who had deserted from their works on French Creek. On Feb. 24, 1729–30, Samuel Nutt at the works, and William Branson in Philadelphia, offer 40*s.* for the return of John Bartam, a tailor, or Nathaniel Ford, who ran away from the iron-works at French Creek.

On Jan. 25, 1736–7, a petition was read in Council from inhabitants of Lancaster County asking for a road to Coventry Iron-Works,

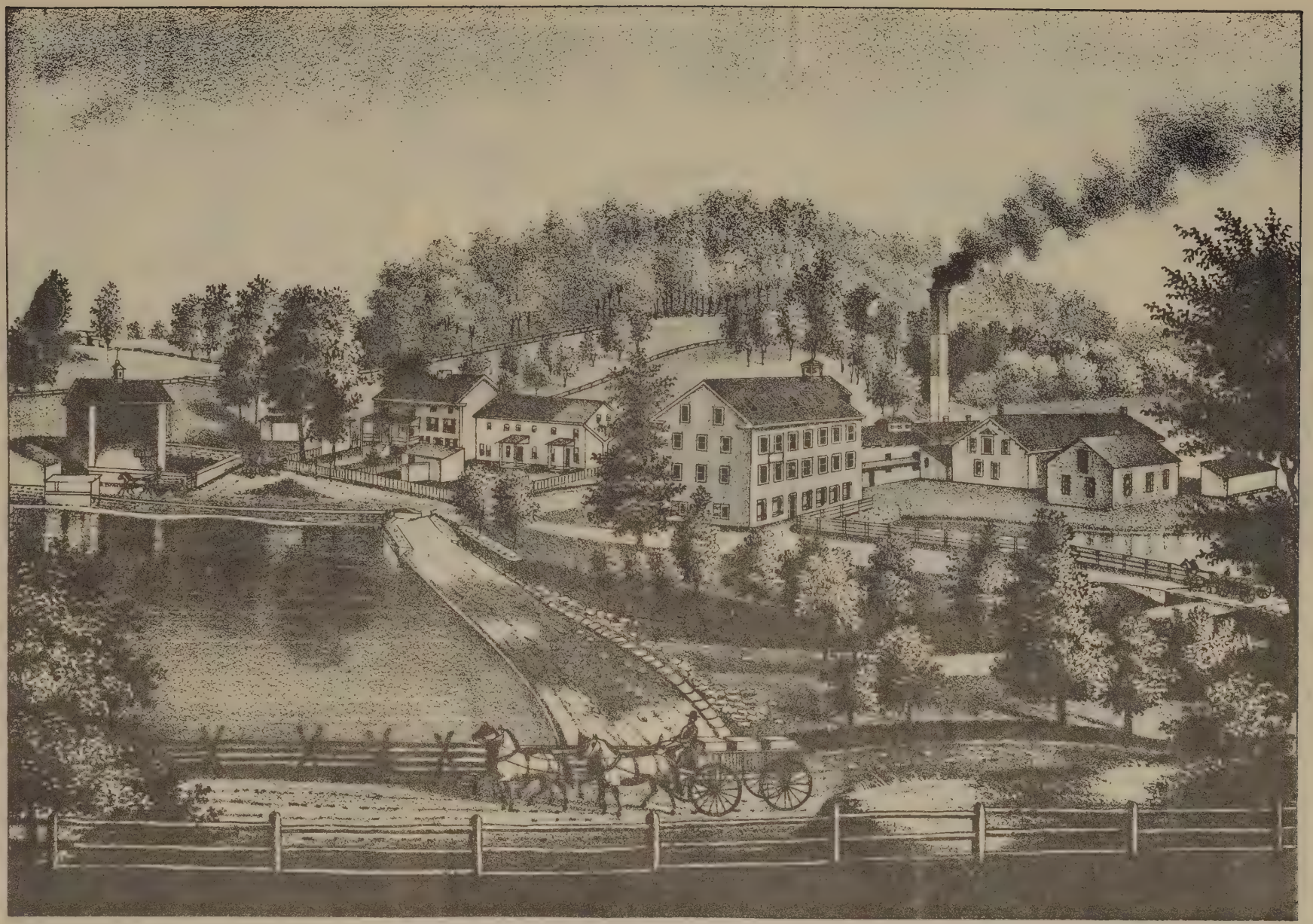
"One Branch of which Road to goe to the new Furnace, called Redding's Furnace now erecting on the said Creek."

The business relations of Nutt and Branson were not entirely satisfactory, and each partner made preparations to erect a new furnace of his own. The death of Nutt about the close of the year 1737 did not prevent the execution of his design. He devised to his wife Anna 120 acres on the north side of the south branch of French Creek whereon to build a furnace, and later writings show that she, in conjunction with her daughter Rebecca, wife of Samuel Nutt, Jr., built a furnace, known afterwards by the name of "Warwick."

Samuel Nutt's will was dated Sept. 25, 1737, and proved March 9th, following, wherein he devised to his wife, Anna Nutt,

"One half of all my Right to the Furnace and Forgge, togeather with all Buildings thereunto belonging; secondly, the halfe of all my Right to the Lands whereon they stand or are Appropriate thereunto, viz: The halfe my shear of a hundred acres whereon the fforgge standeth and the halfe of the Land whereon the Furnace standeth, and to her heirs forever."

This was, doubtless, Reading Furnace, in which he had an interest. The inventory of his estate, taken in May,



SADSBURY WOOLEN MILLS SADSBURY TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

RESIDENCE OF LEVI B. KALER, AND STORE OF KALER & WAGONER,

PHŒNIXVILLE.

1738, is divided into two parts, the first being that which he held in company with William Branson, and amounting to the sum of £2912, which was to be divided equally between them. His private estate amounted in addition to about £5444, which was a pretty good sum for that day. Some of the items from the first part are here given:

	£	s.	d.
A Ring Round the shaft at the old Furnace and an old Broken Hammer, 10 cwt	1	5	0
100 Load of coal at the ffurnace	100	0	0
24 tonn pigg iron	130	0	0
10 husks, weight one tonn	5	10	0
730 loads of coal at the ffiorgge	730	0	0
2 Negroes at £50 each	100	0	0
250 acres of land with the fforge, dwelling and sundry out houses erected thereon	1500	0	0

From inventory of private estate:

	£	s.	d.
One ton of sow mettle at new ffurnace	5	10	0
18 stove plates, 10 cwt	8	16	0
The mine tract containeing 250 acres of land.	1500	0	0
650 acres land in Nantmill on which the new ffurnace is building, with sundry out houses	525	0	0
287 acres land in Coventry being the land on which Samuel Nutts house stands	300	0	0
A negro boy named Cudjo	30	0	0
A negro boy named George	15	0	0
2 hhds Rum	26	1	3
78 ells of Ozenbrigs	7	7	0

The partnership with Branson was continued by Nutt's widow and nephew, as appears by the inventory of the latter's estate, taken in February, 1739–40. By this time the forge property had increased in value to £2000, and in the separate estate of Anna Nutt and Samuel Nutt, Jr., the 650 acres "whereon Warwick Furnace is Built," were set down at the same amount. The partnership probably ceased soon after this, and the Warwick and Reading estates were carried on independently of each other.

At August court, 1741, suit was brought against William Branson, "late of Reading in the County of Chester, Iron-Master," in the name of Anna Nutt, Robert Grace, and Samuel Savage, charging him with taking iron ore from their property. At the same term William Branson brought suit against Anna Nutt, Robert Grace, Gent., and Rebecca his wife,—

"Of a plea that they render unto him their reasonable accompt for the time in which they were Bayliffs to him the said William Branson in the County aforesaid, &c.

"And thereupon the said William Branson, by John Kinsey his attorney, saith That Whereas the said Anna Nutt and Rebecca (now the wife of the said Robert Grace), whilst she was Sole, were Bayliffs to him the said William Branson, of the moiety of Five messuages, Two Hundred and Fifty acres of Land and of the moiety of one Iron Work called a Forge, Three Coal-Houses with the appurtenances, all situate in Coventry in the County aforesaid, and also of the moiety of an Iron mine and six acres of Land situate in the same County, with the appurtenances, from the first day of December In the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight to the first Day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, . . . and during that time had and Received of him the said William eighty one Tonns Fourteen hundred, a Quarter of a hundred and fifteen pounds weight of Pigg-Iron att the Forge aforesaid to manufacture into Barr-Iron and their Reasonable account of the same Pigg-Iron and other the premises to him to render when they be thereunto required."

A further quantity of over 94 tons of pig-iron had been received by them since the marriage of Robert Grace and Rebecca Nutt, for all which they refused to account. They, by Teach Francis, their attorney, make the defense that they never were the bailiffs of William Branson, but the further proceedings have not been traced

Warwick Furnace was built on the land devised to Anna Nutt by her husband for that purpose, which, however, was but a small part of his land, there being over 1600 acres in three contiguous tracts. The property remained in the possession of the descendants of Anna Nutt, by the name of Potts, though in 1771 Thomas Rutter purchased a half-interest therein from Samuel Potts.

It is said the first "Reading Furnace" was at or near Coventry Forge. A second furnace was erected in what is now Warwick township, one and a half miles above Warwick Furnace, by William Branson. Tradition says that Reading was started first, but that Warwick melted the first ore. The name of Thomas Green* is found mentioned in connection with projected iron-works in Chester County as early as 1724, and Branson appears to have been a relative.

He was the son of a shoemaker, Nathaniel Branson, who resided in the parish of Soning, in Berkshire, England, a purchaser of 1250 acres of land from William Penn, though he never came to reside in this country. By deed of Aug. 28, 1707, he conveyed this land to his son William, who came to Pennsylvania in the early part of the next year, a passenger on the "Golden Lion," and obtained two separate warrants for the locating of the land, which was laid out in one tract in Caln township. It is now the central part of the combined townships of East and West Brandywine. In 1709, William Branson resided in Philadelphia, on the east side of Second Street, and was then and at other times styled a joiner. In 1720 he was a "shop-keeper," and in 1726 termed a merchant.

He obtained a warrant July 12, 1733, for 2000 acres "on French creek near the Iron works," and on Nov. 29, 1736, another for 1500 acres "in Nantmel, near French creek." Feb. 16, 1740–1, the surveyor-general gave a list of surveys for William Branson, of which draughts were in the office. These were 13 in number, varying from 754 acres in the largest tract to 95½ in the smallest, and aggregating 2519 acres, of which all but two tracts of

* "PHILADA., 28th, 6mo., 1724.

"Loving Friend
Isaac Taylor:

"I writ to thee a few days ago and therefore need say the less now. The bearers hereof, Brother [Thomas?] Shute &c., are in search after a fit place to erect an Iron work, and are informed of that place of Green's on Brandywine Creek. I have treated with them about thyself and I holding at least a quarter part of it between us, which if thou thinkest of please to give them the best Instructions thou canst, how to secure the land, for I have told them it cannot be well had without thy assistance.

"J. Logan is upon recovery after a dangerous illness, and I hope will be soon abroad. I wish thee thy health and in much haste remain, Thy real loving friend.

"JAMESTEEL."

"PHILADA. 24th Xbr 1724.

"Loving Friend
Isaac Taylor:

"I received thy letter and also my instrument by thy son Philip. The affair with Thomas Green is settled; he was up with us this week and we have agreed with him to go on with an Iron work. I proposed to have thee for a partner but he and brother Shute assured me that thou hadst utterly declined it. . . .

"JAMESTEEL."

What became of this project is unknown. The proposed site was probably near what is now Dowlin's "Mary Ann Forge."

200 and 150 acres were in right of the two warrants above mentioned. He also says,—

"Draughts of 4 other Tracts, viz: one of 645, one of 340, one of 225, and another of 200 acres were sent to me by John Taylor, but the waters not being shewed in those Draughts, at W. Branson's request I sent 'em back to J. T., but he returned them back again without any amendment; and W. Branson being very desirous to have the waters shewed in the Draughts, received them from me (as I believe), to get that done, since which time I have not seen them."

A memorandum on the same paper says that further surveys of 183 and 714 acres were returned on the above warrants. It is not stated upon what warrants the missing surveys were made, but without them we have 3416½ acres, or nearly all that the two call for.

Some of the surveys were adjoining Nutt's land, and J. Steel, writing to John Taylor, Nov. 26, 1735, says,—

"I have not seen Samuel Nutt since I received thy letter which informs me of his returns being sent up. I hope Wm. Branson's are also sent that thereby the long depending affair between them may be at length settled."

William Branson's first wife was Mary, daughter of Robert Tate, of Philadelphia, and to her death he refers, 1727, in a letter to his cousin, Thomas Green. In 1731 a wife Elizabeth joins him in a deed for some land in Caln, and in 1738 we find him again taking a partner in the person of Sarah, a daughter of Joseph Wilcox, of Philadelphia. She had been twice a widow under the names of Bryant and Warren. The first wife was doubtless the mother of his children. These were Rebecca, who married Samuel Flower; Mary, who married Bernhard Van Leer; Hannah, who married Richard Hockley; and Elizabeth, who married Lynford Lardner. In 1744, William Branson, by three separate deeds, vested in each of his three daughters, Rebecca, Mary, and Hannah (with their husbands), one-fourth part of all and singular the messuages, plantations, lands, tenements, forges, furnaces, iron and other mines and minerals, and hereditaments of the said William Branson within the several counties of Lancaster (now Berks) and Chester, and of all the servants, negroes, household goods, cattle, utensils, implements, live and dead stock, etc., thereunto belonging. A similar conveyance of the remaining fourth part of the estate was made in 1750 to Lynford Lardner and wife, but by these conveyances only a life estate was vested in his daughters and sons-in-law, after whose deaths it was to become the inheritance of their children.

William Branson died in 1760, having survived all of his children except Elizabeth. His grandchildren, who inherited the property, were fifteen in number. Rebecca Flower left three children,—Mary, married to Gerardus Clarkson; Hannah, to Thomas Assheton; and Samuel, who was a physician. Mary Van Leer's children were William, George, Branson, Benjamin, and Samuel. Hannah Hockley left two,—William Branson and Mary, who married John Wilcocks. The Lardners were John, Frances, Hannah, William, and James. The interests of all these heirs were purchased by Rutter & Potts, of the Warwick Furnace, by several conveyances in the years 1778 to 1783, the shares of William and James Lardner being the last obtained.

Acrelius, a careful historian, in the "History of New Sweden," 1759, writes thus of iron-works in Chester County:

"Friend's [French] Creek, in Chester County, near the Schuylkill. The mine is rich and abundant, from ten to twelve feet deep, commencing on the surface. Its discoverer is Mr. Nutt, who afterwards took Mr. Branz [Branson] into partnership. They both went to England, brought workmen back with them and continued together. Each has his own furnace—Branz at Reading, Nutt in Warwick. Each also has his own Forges—Branz in Windsor. Nutt supplies four forges besides his own in Chester County.

"Sarum belongs to Taylor's heirs; has three stacks, and is in full blast.

"Crum Creek belongs to Peter Dicks; has two stacks, is worked sluggishly, and has ruined Crosby's family.

"Two others are in the Great Valley.

"At French Creek, or Branz's works, there is a steel-furnace, built with a draught-hole, and called an 'air-oven.' In this iron bars are set at the distance of an inch apart. Between them are scattered horn, coal-dust, ashes, etc. The iron bars are thus covered with blisters, and this is called 'blister-steel.' It serves as the best steel to put upon edge-tools. These steel-works are now said to be out of operation."

The location of the works in the Great Valley is uncertain, but it may have been in the neighborhood of Valley Forge. Sept. 26, 1751, Stephen Evans and Joseph Williams advertise for sale a two-thirds interest in 375 acres near the mouth of Valley Creek, with a forge and saw-mill thereon.

The works of Peter Dicks, mentioned by Acrelius, were established as early as 1742, by John Crosby and Peter Dicks, whose dam on Crum Creek overflowed Thomas Dell's land, and caused the latter to complain to Chester Monthly Meeting, 8th month 25th of that year.

In the petition of William Trego, of Goshen, 1739, for license to keep a public-house, he represents that he is on the great road from the north branches of Brandywine to Chester, Concord, and Birmingham, which road is much more used than in the previous year, "by reason of the Great Quantities of fflower and Pigg mettle carried down the s^{d} road." What became of this pig-metal is not clear, but if not used on the river it was probably exported from Chester.

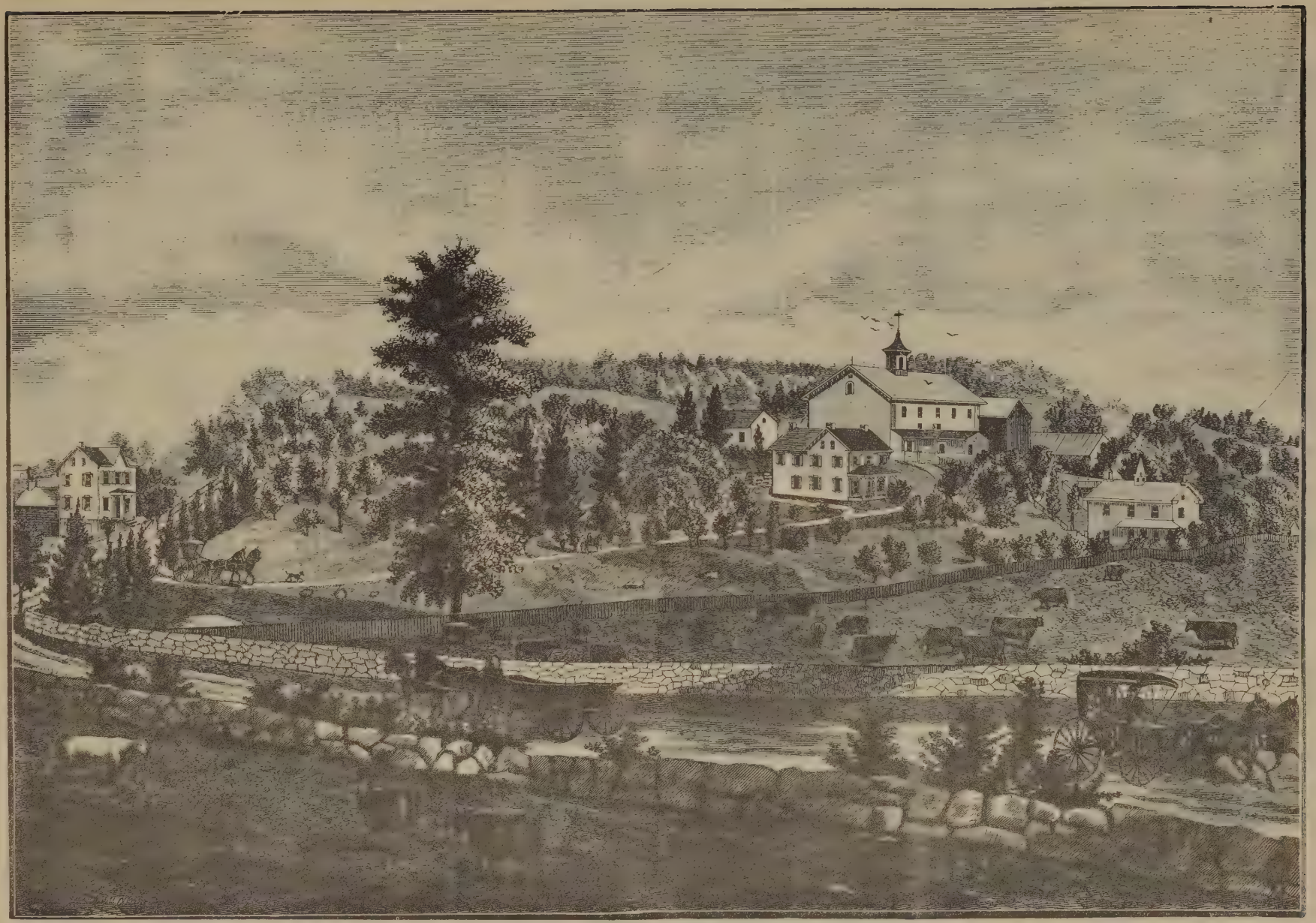
John Taylor, who established Sarum Forge, on Chester Creek, at the present Glen Mills, had a store, and seems to have been using iron in 1742, as appears by the following order:

"Son Isaac: Let sister Mary [Brogdon] have goods to the value of three pounds, five shillings, being for half a Tun of Pig Iron, & charge it to account. Jn^{o} Taylor.

"July 22d, 1742."

We find Taylor, on Jan. 18, 1745, making an agreement with Thomas Wills, forgeman and finer, who was to work in the forge two years, making anconies, at 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. June 10, 1746, Rees Jones agrees to coal for John Taylor 200 cords of wood in Middletown, at 11*s.* 8*d.* per 100 bushels, "half money, half goods, as customary." In 1751, Taylor sent an invoice of bar-iron to Mr. Plumsted, of Philadelphia, for shipment to Boston, and asked for the returns to be made in oil, loaf-sugar, and rum.

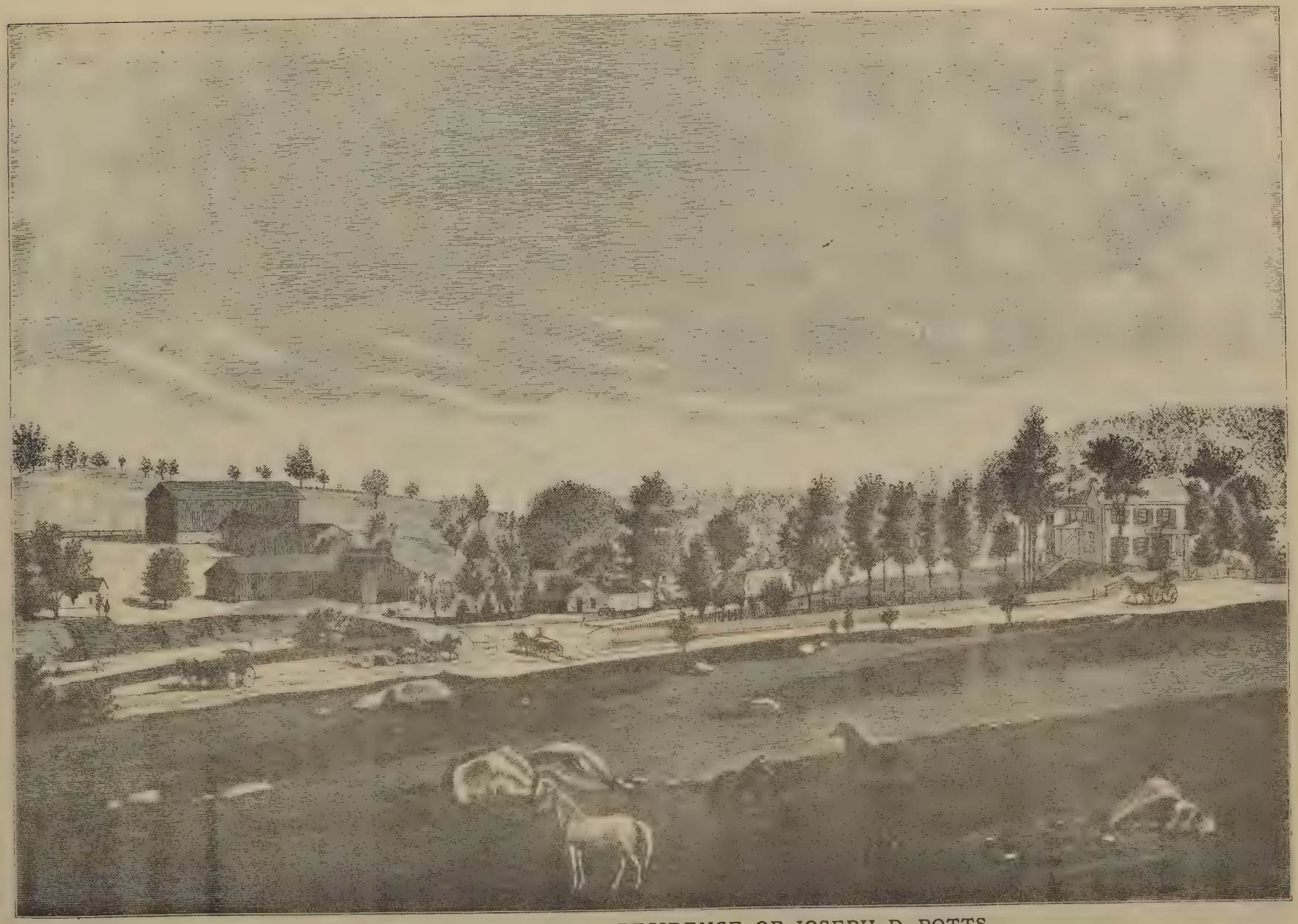
The policy of England towards her colonies was adverse to the exportation of American products, and a duty was imposed on iron taken to England. Thomas Penn, writing, Aug. 19, 1743, to Richard Hockley, mentions his endeavors to have the duty taken off, and adds,—



"GLEN CAIRN."

FARM OF JOHN PATTERSON,

WALLACE.



ISABELLA FURNACE AND RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH D. POTTS,
WEST NANTMEAL.

"I am told that it is a mute point whether the duty could be recovered upon Bar Iron if it was disputed, and intend to have some opinion upon it: if that should be the case it might be worth Mr. Branson's or some of the Iron masters' while, together, to send over a few Tons and order their Correspondents to try it. I should be very ready to bear a part of the Expense."

When at length this duty was partly taken off, a more unjust measure took its place, and an act of Parliament was passed which provided "That from and after the 24th day of June, 1750, no mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating-forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected, or after such erection continued, in any of His Majesty's colonies in America, . . . and further that every such mill, engine, forge, or furnace so erected or continued, contrary to the directions of this act, shall be deemed a common nuisance, to be abated," etc. And the Lieutenant Governor, on the 16th day of August, 1750, issued his proclamation to the sheriffs of the several counties, commanding them to furnish lists of such establishments or owners thereof as came within the provisions of the law.

John Owen, the sheriff of Chester County, reported that there was but one mill or engine for slitting and rolling iron within the county, which was situated in Thornbury township, and erected in 1746 by John Taylor, and that there was no "Plateing fforge to work with a Tilt Hammer, nor any ffurnace for making of Steel" in the said county.

July 1, 1750, Thomas Penn writes to Richard Hockley:

"You will before this time be informed of our success in getting the Duty taken off Pig Iron from the Plantations to any part in Great Britain, and of Bar Iron to the Port of London or any of the King's Yards. There never was a stronger opposition to any common business that was carryed, I believe, in Parliament and tho' we could not get all we wanted, I hope what we have got will be of great advantage to America in time. I enclose you the Act you will find there must not be any more Steel Furnices or Slitting Mills erected. I think Mr. Branson has one of the first which you will take care to keep upp and in time it may be of great advantage to you."

Some extracts from a statement prepared by John Taylor, May, 1754, in regard to one of his workmen, will give some insight of the iron manufacture at that day:

"By Article of the 25th of June, 1748, said Cæsar Andrew did agree to work with me as a Hammer man for three years at 15*s.* per Tun, unless he could improve himself so as to become a compleat Hammer-man, and then he was to receive half the customary wages, being then 17/6*d.* per Tun: But in consideration that he released his claim to all arrearages of standing wages and on the 2d of February, 1750, agreed not to charge anything for cutting of Hammers & anvils for the future I allowed him 20*s.* per Tun to y^e^ expiration of the three years, and then he agreed with me to work on y^e^ same terms for one year more but upon an agreement he afterward made with his partner, Rich^d^ Helton, I paid him 17/6 only for the last 36 Tun, 17 hund^d^ & two quarters of Iron he drawed and he then absconded, not having settled acco^ts^ with me. Cæsar neglected my business, destroyed my hammers & geers and wasted my anconies & coals so that upon a moderate computation I am damaged by his ill conduct above £100. The anconies he wasted or converted to his own use are charged at £28 per Tun, when I sold y^e^ Iron to y^e^ Best customers at £30 per Tun, as appears in Book I, page 208 & 156. The anconies are drawn out for 35/ per Tun and five shillings per tun is allowed for coals. Each Tun, finers' weight is 22 hundred, which will yield 20 hundred bar Iron, and what more the Hammer-man useth, he always pays for, and this is y^e^ rule amongst all Iron masters who understand their business.

"Cæsar will say we want water at y^e^ forge & he cannot be fully Employed but must go to other work. This is not so for the works being rebuilt go with less water than ever."

Reading Furnace, in East Nantmeal, now Warwick, after its purchase by Rutter & Potts, was allowed to fall into disuse, and it is likely the object was principally to get possession of the lands belonging thereto. In 1788, Capt. Samuel Van Leer, a grandson of William Branson, was assessed with a forge, which it is said he built on the site of the old furnace. Isaac W. Van Leer, a grandson of Samuel, says of it,—

"The forge was carried on successfully for many years by Capt. Van Leer & Sons, but, like most sublunary things, it had its decline and fall. William, the second son, who had chief management, died at the early age of thirty-two. The dam-breast broke, and was never rebuilt; the monotone of the ever-falling water and the 'go-penny-compound' of the old hammer (which we children used to think it spoke as plainly as the whippoorwill repeats its name) are silenced forever."

In 1786, Jesse Potts is assessed in Coventry with a steel furnace, but in 1787, Ellis Jones & Co. appear to be the operators, and these, in 1788, give way to North & Evans. In West Nantmeal, David Moore had a forge in 1786, and in 1788, James Moore appears to have the same, with 564 acres of land.

Vincent Forge is frequently mentioned in the records of the last century, particularly in the shape of advertisements in the Philadelphia *Weekly Mercury*, in a manner to show that it often changed ownerships.* John Young, of Vincent, forge-master, made his will March 2, 1781. He devised his forge to his son John, at age of twenty-one. Possibly his wife, Susanna, held it in trust meanwhile, as it is assessed to her in 1785–87. In 1788, James Templin appears to have had the forge,—perhaps on lease.

"Rebecca Furnace," which drew its supply of ore from "Jones' mines," was built by Mordecai Peirsol about the year 1764.† In 1793 it was owned by Jacob Vinance, Thomas Rutter, Sarah May, and Samuel Potts. It was discontinued in 1794, on account of the inability to obtain wood for charcoal, the farmers refusing to sell it. "I have seen," says Prof. McClune, "stoves purporting to have been cast at Rebecca Furnace which bore the date of 1768, but the late Dr. Happersett informed me that they were cast for Peirsol at Warwick Furnace."

Old historic Warwick Furnace is now no more, having been out of use and dismantled for several years, and upon its site (where cannon used in the Revolution and a

* The following are some of the advertisements referred to, in a condensed form:

Oct. 29, 1767.—John Davis warns persons from buying Vincent Forge, advertised by sheriff for sale as the property of George and Myrick Davis, as he bought it of the last sheriff and paid all the purchase money.

March 10, 1768.—John Davis offers at public sale 200 acres in Vincent, good forge, three fires, two hammers; also between 200 and 300 acres of timber land.

March 9, 1769.—John Evans and John Davis offer to sell at public sale a forge for making bar-iron—3 fires, 2 hammers—known by the name of French Creek; stock of coals, etc.; 206 acres of land—30 acres of rye in the ground in Vincent.

Nov. 23, 1791.—Thomas Bull and Henry Christman, guardians, offer to *let* for two years Vincent Forge, 4 fires, 2 hammers, 300 acres' grist- and saw-mill, on French Creek.

Feb. 26, 1800.—John Young advertises Vincent Forge.

† In 1788 he was assessed with a furnace, grist- and saw-mills, and 180 acres of land.

bell which did duty in the days of '76 were cast)* the peaceful occupation of butter- and cheese-making is now carried on, a creamery being there erected the present year (1881).

"Isabella Furnace" was established by David Potts about 1830.

VALLEY FORGE.

Valley Forge was built on the western side of Valley Creek, in Chester County. The original site was about five-eighths of a mile from the mouth of the creek. It was owned and operated by members of the Potts family from the spring of 1757 until its destruction by the British, about two months before the American army encamped there, in 1777. From 1771, Col. William Dewees, son of Sheriff William Dewees, of Philadelphia, was associated with the Pottses, and in 1773 appears to have bought an interest. The iron used at this forge was hauled by teams from Warwick Furnace. After the close of the war, another forge was erected about three-fourths of a mile farther down the stream, on the Montgomery County side, on ground now covered by part of the cotton and woolen factory, and a new dam was built, raising the water partly over the site of the old Mount Joy Forge. (This second forge was in ruins in 1816.) About the same time a slitting-mill was erected on the Chester County side, most probably being constructed out of one of the buildings used by the artisans for the army. The forge and slitting-mill were built by Isaac Potts and his brother David.

In 1786 they were operated under the firm-name of Isaac Potts & Co., the company consisting of David (Isaac's brother) and his son James. The property subsequently passed through the hands of Joseph Potts, Ralph Peacock, Rebecca Robbins, and Jacob Vogdes, until, in 1814, the latter, who had not operated the works, sold them to John Rogers and Joshua Malin. Malin, who was a cousin of Rogers, was the manager. He rebuilt the rolling- and slitting-mill, making it about 30 feet wide by 80 feet long. There was a "tilt-mill" in one end, and between the main building and the dam a small foundry, the cupola of which was blown by a water-blast. He also commenced a three-story stone building on the present cotton-factory. This was intended for the manufacture of hardware. In 1816, Malin became involved, and John Rogers was by suit proven to be his partner and compelled to pay his debts. April 1st of that year Rogers bought Malin's half-interest in the property, and in the fall of the year James Wood went there as a partner of John Rogers and manager of the works. Isaac Smedley was also a member of the firm. Wood completed the mill, which was intended by Malin for a hardware-factory, and made it into a saw-factory principally, though shovels, spades, files, etc., were also made. He also operated the rolling-mill, made boiler-plate and sheet- and band-iron. Part of this was slit for the nail-mill at Phœnixville, where as yet they had no such facilities. (Lewis Wernwag operated the nail-mill at Phœnixville at the time.) Malin had made nails by hand in a frame building nearer the road. The iron used by Wood in the rolling mill was obtained from Laurel Forge, Coventry Forge, and Springton Forge.

About 1818, John Rogers sent John Parkins and his son, John, Jr., to Wood to see if they could successfully make cast steel, to be used in their saws. These men had during 1812 made an attempt to make cast steel in New York City, but failed. A furnace was built in the back end of the rolling-mill, but did not prove large enough; then a large stack was erected between the rolling-mill and the smith-shop (part of the smith-shop is still standing and used as a stable), and six furnaces were built around it. Here cast steel of good quality for use in saws was made. Sixty barrels of clay for crucibles were brought from Perth Amboy. Early in 1821, Brooke Evans, of Sheffield, England, went to Valley Forge, having leased the property from Rogers. He converted the saw-factory and rolling-mill, then being vacated by James Wood, into gun-factories. He raised the roof of the rolling-mill and added two stories to it. (He made at Valley Forge 20,000 muskets.) This building was subsequently destroyed by a freshet, and no traces of it remain. The building on the Montgomery County side, after being vacated as a gun-factory, was enlarged and converted into a cotton and woolen factory.†

Mary Ann Forge, on the north branch of the Brandywine, two miles north of Downingtown, was built in 1785, and Springton Forge, on the same stream, five miles north of Mary Ann Forge, was built in 1766. Springton is still active.‡ Hibernia Forge, on West Brandywine Creek, four miles north of Coatesville, was built in 1793, and a small rolling-mill was added in 1837; they were abandoned and dismantled in 1880. Rokeby Rolling-Mill, on Buck Run, four miles south of Coatesville, was built in 1795, and Brandywine Rolling-Mill, at Coatesville, was built in 1810. Sadsbury Forges, on Octorara Creek, near Christiana, were built in 1800 and 1802. One of these continued in operation until December, 1880, when it was burned down. Ringwood Forge, on Octorara Creek, also near Christiana, was built in 1810, was in operation in 1856, and has since been abandoned. Pine Grove Forge, sixteen miles south of Penningtonville, on Octorara Creek, in the same county, was built about 1800; a small rolling-mill was added in 1844, on the Chester County side of the creek. These enterprises have been abandoned. Pleasant Garden Forge, five miles southeast of Oxford, and two miles southwest of New London, was built in 1806, and abandoned about 1848. A small rolling-mill was built in 1845, which is also abandoned.

GERMAN STEEL, ETC.

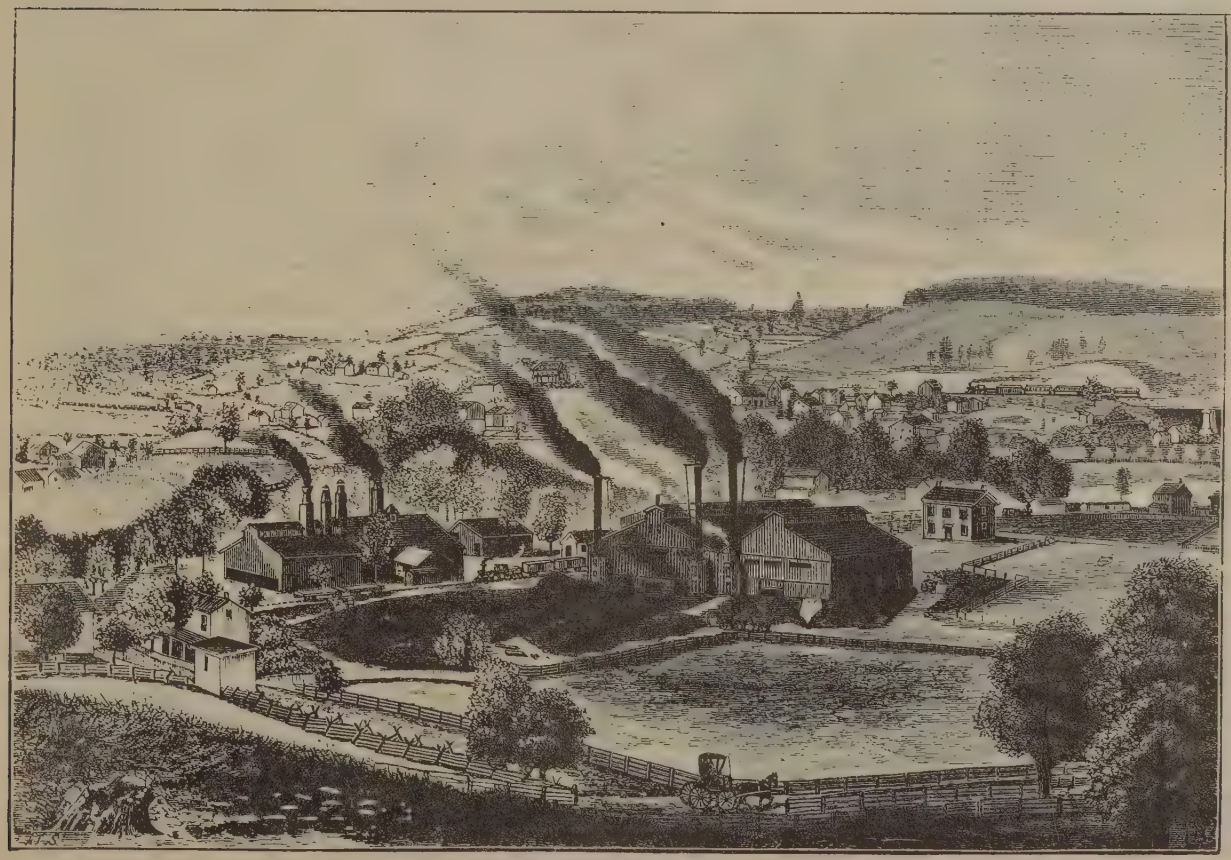
Frederick Sheeder, who was born at Saarbrücken, Germany, in a history of Vincent township, gives an interesting

* Along with the old cannon cast by "Warwick," on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, was a bell, cast at the same furnace in 1757 by the ancient firm of Potts & Rutter. It was used to call the men to work from the date of its manufacture until May 15, 1874, when it was sent to Col. J. M. Feger, of Philadelphia, by Thomas W. Potts, Jr., of Warwick. While Washington was at Valley Forge this bell was rung to assemble the citizens in order to bury the cannon, that they might not fall into the enemy's hands.

† For this sketch, written by Joseph E. Thropp, we are indebted to a "History of Iron-making in Pennsylvania," by James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

‡ "This is the only forge ever built in West Nantmeal, and is the oldest now in operation in the county."—*Prof. McClane.*

RESIDENCE OF DR. CHARLES HUSTON, COATESVILLE.



COATESVILLE IRON-WORKS.
DR. CHARLES HUSTON, PROPRIETOR.

"WATERLOO FARM."

RESIDENCE OF WELLINGTON HICKMAN,

THORNBURY.

sketch of some attempts to manufacture iron and steel in that neighborhood, from which we condense the following:

In the spring of 1793 my father, with his family and seven families more, left for America on account of the then French Revolution. Father, Henry Shoeder, and Clemens Rentgen, steel factors, had received letters two years before that time, and one shortly before they left, from the Messrs. Potts and Hobart, of Pottsgrove, in which they promised to erect a forge for them to make German steel in this country. They never would have left Europe but for those flattering letters. Hillarius Baker, then mayor of the city, a German, and brother-in-law of Mr. Hobart, used to write the letters for them. We arrived at Philadelphia in October of the first sickness. In two weeks wagons were sent by Messrs. Potts and Hobart to take us to Vincent township, where they were then erecting works. First a slitting-mill, which was under roof when we arrived, and as father had intended me to be his journeyman to make steel (though I had learned the tailor trade before leaving Europe), we all worked, helping to make the dam and to erect the stabling and forge to make steel. The proprietors came over almost every Saturday to see how we were coming on, there being from 35 to 40 hands at work. Nearly every time they came after the foundations for the steel-works were staked off, father and Rentgen cautioned them not to allow the millwright to go on as he had been, for it would never do to make steel in such a thing as this seemed to be. None of our folks could talk to the Potts, as they did not speak German, but Mr. Hobart did, and his answer was to be satisfied, that they had a wise and ingenious millwright, and he would make all right. "Yes," was the reply of father and Rentgen. "He will empty your purse for you, and then you will see." They told him the millwright had never seen a German steel-factory, and could not be expected to erect one. When at last the work was pronounced to be finished, the proprietors had notice to be present and see it go into operation. Father objected to drawing the gate, and they asked his reasons, and he quickly replied that even if the machinery for conveying the air to the furnace would answer, none of the rest would. The millwright had his horse saddled, and when father was prevailed on to draw the gate, off he went like wind, and I never heard that they saw him again. In less than no time the gentlemen were convinced of their error. They altered the works so as to make some tons of raw steel. I went to Philadelphia to work at my trade, and father and Rentgen left soon after. If it was not for posterity to know where, and that German steel had been manufactured in this country and in this township, I should not have mentioned it. It was not brought to perfection, however, at Potts' works, which were changed to make or forge iron, which business was carried on some fifteen years, when Clement Rentgen purchased them, but they lay idle ever since. Father was induced by Jacob Lesher, of Pottstown, to go to him, and works were erected for making steel at a place called Long Swamp, in Berks County, now Trexler's Iron-Works. Father made steel at that place for six or nine months, but the stream was too light, and he quit it, after which Lesher turned it into an iron forge, which takes but about half as much water. Mr. Eckerd, above Reading, turned his forge into a steel forge, and bought of Lesher the tackling, and father went there and worked for some time.

In the mean time Clement Rentgen went to Christopher Knauer, on French Creek, in Nantmeal township, and Knauer erected a tilt for him, where he made shovels, spades, and hoes. He also invented the making of round bar-iron, and obtained a patent thereon. Being unable to supply the demand with one tilt, he in the year 1804, or thereabouts, purchased a site of Samuel Hirsh where the Royal Spring Run empties into French Creek, and erected a tilt there, to which he moved as soon as a house was finished for his family. He left Peter Grund at the one he moved from to carry on the business in Rentgen's name, paying him $30 for every ton he could make. Rentgen had all the trouble of providing the bar-iron and disposing of the product, besides being responsible to Knauer for the rent, for all which he had $5 per ton for all that Grund made. Peter Grund was an apprentice to Rentgen in Germany, and worked three years as journeyman with him before coming to America. Rentgen brought him here to be his journeyman, but as the business did not prosper at first Grund learned the blacksmith trade, and followed that until he took charge of the tilt-mill. Mr. Knauer persuaded Grund to sell the iron himself in Philadelphia, and put the $5 in his own pocket; so he went to the city and let the works stand while he was absent, and when he came back he had to go from forge to forge to get bar-iron. Rentgen tried to prevail on Knauer and Grund to desist from this course, and at last had a notice served on them by the United States marshal. The matter came to trial, and Grund testified that Rentgen was not the inventor of making round iron, for he had learned his trade with him, and so Rentgen lost the suit, and his patent was void.

Now it was a fact that Grund learned his trade with Rentgen, but that was refining steel, and in the time Rentgen worked at Knauer's he refined for the Potts's that raw steel that father made at Vincent works. Peter Grund came to Rentgen, which is quite bright to my recollection, and neither of them had ever seen or heard of any round iron being made such as that by a blacksmith, but I often had heard Rentgen relate that he had a brother many years in advance of him who was the inventor of wire-drawing.

After all this Rentgen invented the rolling of round iron, of which word flew to England, and the market was soon overstocked, since which Rentgen's works are idle. He then invented the making of cannon- and grape-shot as smooth as even a small shot was made. He sent two boxes to Washington for inspection, and the War Department approved of them, but he got no further encouragement.

A Mr. Voigt, or Vocht, then head of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, pronounced the steel that was made here better than any that had come from Europe. They then used none but German steel for the dies for coining.

In Swank's history of iron manufacture, already referred to, it is stated that Rentgen obtained a patent Nov. 17, 1796, for forging bolts or round iron; and on June 27, 1810, another patent for rolling iron in round shapes, "proving that Cort's rolls had not then been introduced into the United States." His various enterprises were known as the "Pikeland Works" from being situated in that township.

THE FIRST ROLLING-MILL,

not only in Chester County, but in the State and nation, is thus described (2, 15, 1881) by A. F. Huston, of Coatesville:

"My great-grandfather, Isaac Pennock, moved into East Fallowfield township, to a place now called Rokeby, about 1793, and established a mill for rolling sheet- and strip-iron. Its name was 'Federal Slitting-Mill,' and run by water-power,—Buck Run. This was the first rolling-mill in America, so far as I have been able to learn.

"The strips were slit up (hence the name *slitting-mill*) into rods for making nails. All nails were then forged out of rods by hand on the anvil. There were no boiler-plates made or needed at that time. I have an old ledger of the slitting-mill, bearing the date of 1798, which was probably about the date of the first work done at the mill.* Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Pennock, married Dr. Charles Lukens, the latter going into partnership with his father-in-law. But in 1816 the doctor and his wife moved to Coatesville, where he operated the mill called Brandywine (now Lukens). It was the first, and for many years the only, mill at that place. It was there the

FIRST BOILER-PLATE MADE IN PENNSYLVANIA

was manufactured. It is probably, too, the first in America. So Dr. Charles Lukens (my grandfather) was the pioneer in this branch of the iron manufacture.

"At the death of Dr. Lukens, in 1825, the business was carried on by his wife, Rebecca W. Lukens, who greatly increased it, and conducted it successfully for many years. As a tribute to her memory the name of the works was, after her death, changed to 'Lukens Rolling-Mill.' It has been operated continuously in the family from 1816 to the present day."

"Lukens Rolling-Mills," (formerly Brandywine) were established in 1810. Dr. Charles Lukens operated them from 1816 until his death (1825), and afterwards his widow for many years. Its present owners and managers are Charles, A. F., and C. L. Huston, and Charles Penrose, under the firm-name of Huston, Penrose & Co. This mill has four

* The "Federal Slitting-Mill" has long since been abandoned for manufacturing iron, and a paper-mill now occupies its site.

heating- and three puddling-furnaces. About 100 men are employed.

THE PHŒNIX IRON-WORKS.

Iron-works were started at this place in the latter part of the last century for the manufacture of nails, and were continued without much success until 1828, when the works were bought at sheriff's sale, as the property of Jonas Thompson, by Reeves & Whitaker, the partners then being Benjamin and David Reeves and James and Joseph Whitaker. They materially increased and improved the works, building a new and improved rolling-mill, and putting in improved self-heading nail machinery, much more than quadrupling the product. They also built a charcoal blast-furnace, which they ran for several years, until the accessible wood was exhausted. In 1845 they began the erection of two anthracite blast-furnaces, and in 1846 the erection of a rolling-mill for the manufacture of railroad iron. This rolling-mill was at that time equal, if not superior, to any rolling-mill in this country, and was also equal in quality, if not in capacity, to any at that time existing in England. Since then another and larger blast-furnace has been added, the mills have been materially enlarged, the machine-shop increased in capacity, so that the progress has been not only onward in quantity, but upward in quality.

Rails continued a large part of the product of the wrought iron of these works up to the close of the war, since which very few rails have been made, attention having been mainly directed to higher and finer qualities of iron.

The manufacture of nails was continued at these works until 1848, when the nail-mill was burned. The business of nail-making was then transferred to other works owned by the same firm at Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J.

The owners of the works have been since 1828 successively Reeves & Whitaker, Reeves, Buck & Co., and the Phœnix Iron Company, the Messrs. Reeves being for the entire time by far the largest owners.

When fully at work there are about 1500 men employed, nearly 100,000 tons of coal consumed, about 60,000 tons of ore required for the blast-furnaces, which have a capacity to produce about 30,000 tons of pig-iron, which is about what the mill requires to be converted into wrought iron. The annual value of sales is about $3,000,000.

The wages alone paid out to the workmen in busy times is nearly $70,000 per month, and the freight paid on the raw material coming is over $30,000 per month.

The new mill is a fire-proof building, being an iron frame, sided with iron and roofed with slate. It is the largest single mill in this country.

This company, of which John Griffen is the general superintendent, manufactures all the higher qualities of wrought iron, such as are used by architects, engineers, fancy iron-workers, iron-bridge builders, etc., including iron beams and joists used in buildings and the ribs and decks of iron ships. At these works have been rolled most of the iron used for ribs and decks of all the iron ships built on the Delaware, included among which are the iron steamers running in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Liverpool, as also those built at Chester for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, two of which were of 5000 tons burden,—next to the "Great Eastern" the two largest merchant steamships afloat.

These works made large quantities of wrought-iron guns (which, by the by, was an invention of one of its employees), which were used during the war of the Rebellion.

THE THORNDALE IRON-WORKS.

The first erection of works was in 1847, when J. & J. Forsythe & Sons built the mill and 16 dwelling-houses. In a few years the property was sold, the works being purchased by Horace A. Beale (Parkesburg), who sold about 1861 to J. R Moorhead, of Philadelphia, from whom they passed into the hands of William L. Bailey in the autumn of 1868, who ran the works for nearly eight years, in connection with J. B. Hayes, under the firm-name of William L. Bailey & Co. They are now owned by a stock company, Charles L. Bailey, of Harrisburg, being president; Abraham S. Patterson, of same place, vice-president; and William L. Bailey, treasurer. They manufacture plate-iron of the various descriptions used in locomotives, boilers, tanks, bridges, and ships, producing in 1880 an aggregate of 6,495,777 pounds of finished iron. They employ between 80 and 90 men.

OTHER IRON-WORKS.

The iron-manufacturing establishments in the county at the present time, beside those just previously mentioned, are as follows:

The Valley Iron-Works, operated by C. E. Pennock & Co., is located at Rock Run, about one mile north of Coatesville. The mill contains six puddling- and four heating-furnaces, manufactures principally plate-iron, and employs the services of some 200 hands.

The Viaduct Mill is situated in the northern part of the borough of Coatesville, on the banks of the Brandywine. It is said to have been established by the Yearsleys. It was formerly the property (or under the management) of Steele & Worth, but is now controlled by a stock company, called the Coatesville Iron Company. In this mill there are five puddling- and five heating-furnaces; all of them are not in operation at this time. The number of men required to work this mill is about 150. They manufacture pipe and plate-iron.

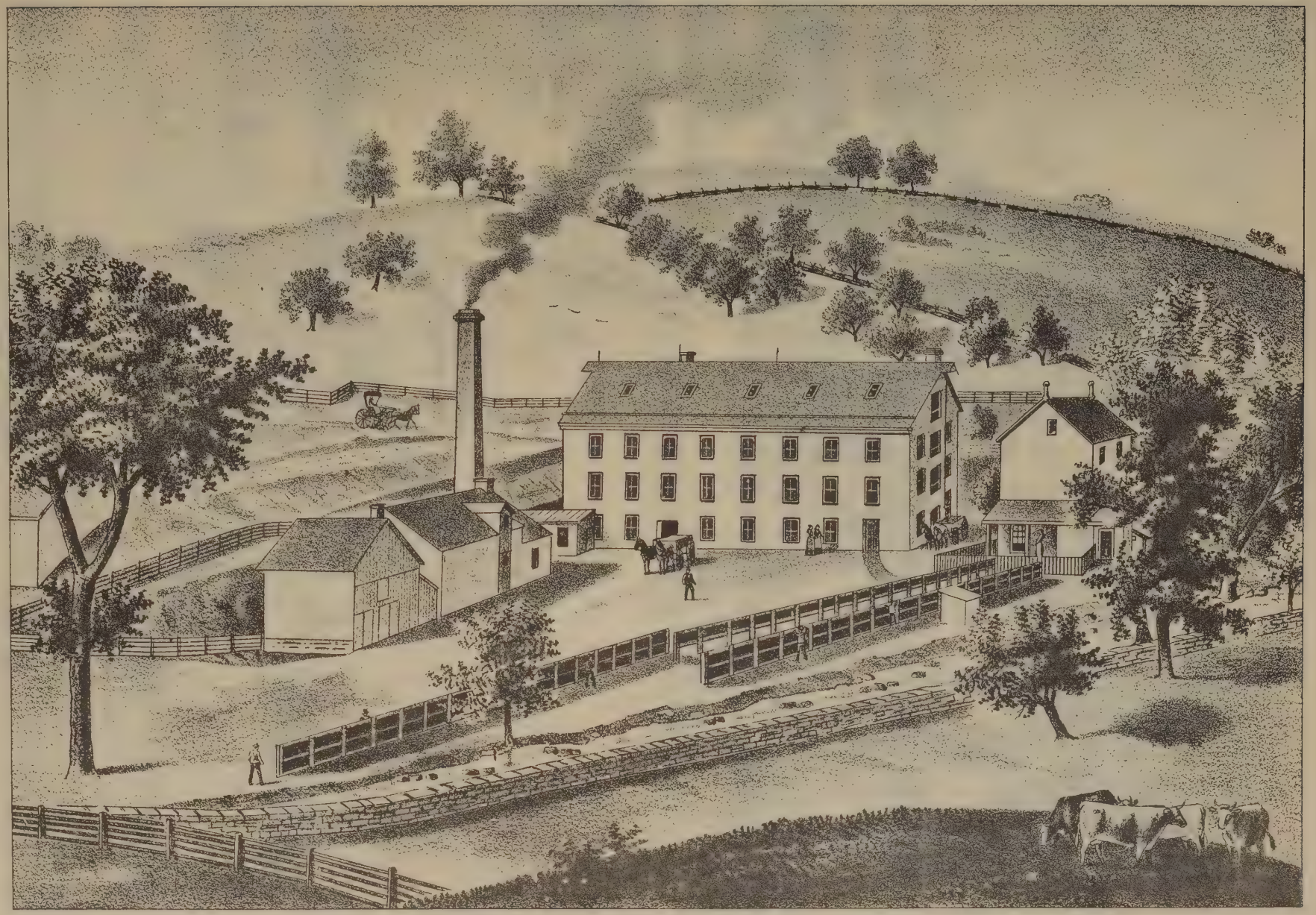
The Laurel Iron-Works, operated by W. P. Worth & Co., and the works at Parkesburg (H. A. Beale & Co.), both make skelp and flue-iron.

There is a forge on the Octorara, operated by Charles Goodman; one on French Creek, by Esther Kauffman; and one on the east branch of the Brandywine, by John Cornog.

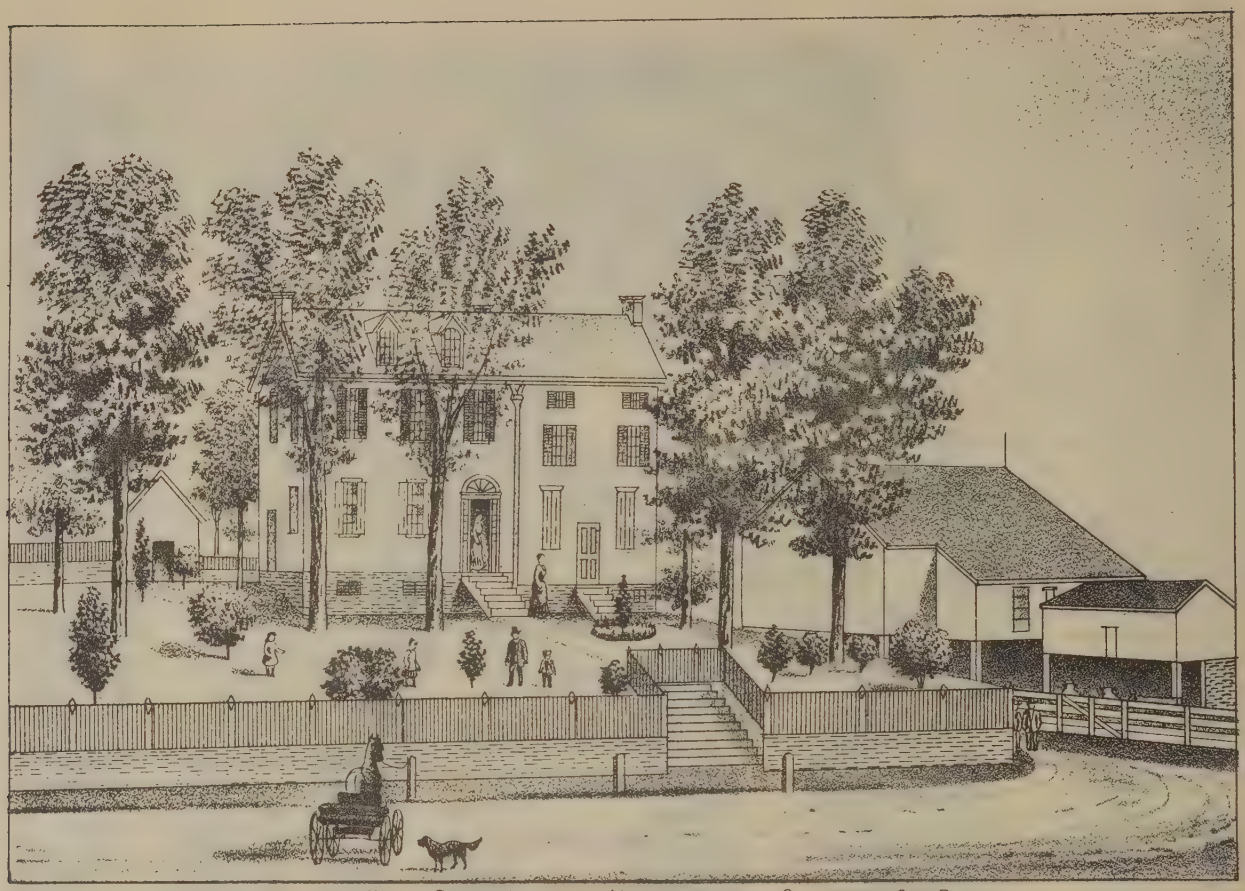
We regret that want of time prevents a complete elucidation of the history of iron manufacture and other industries in this county. Several paper-mills were established prior to this century, and the business has grown to one of considerable magnitude.

CLOCK-MAKERS.

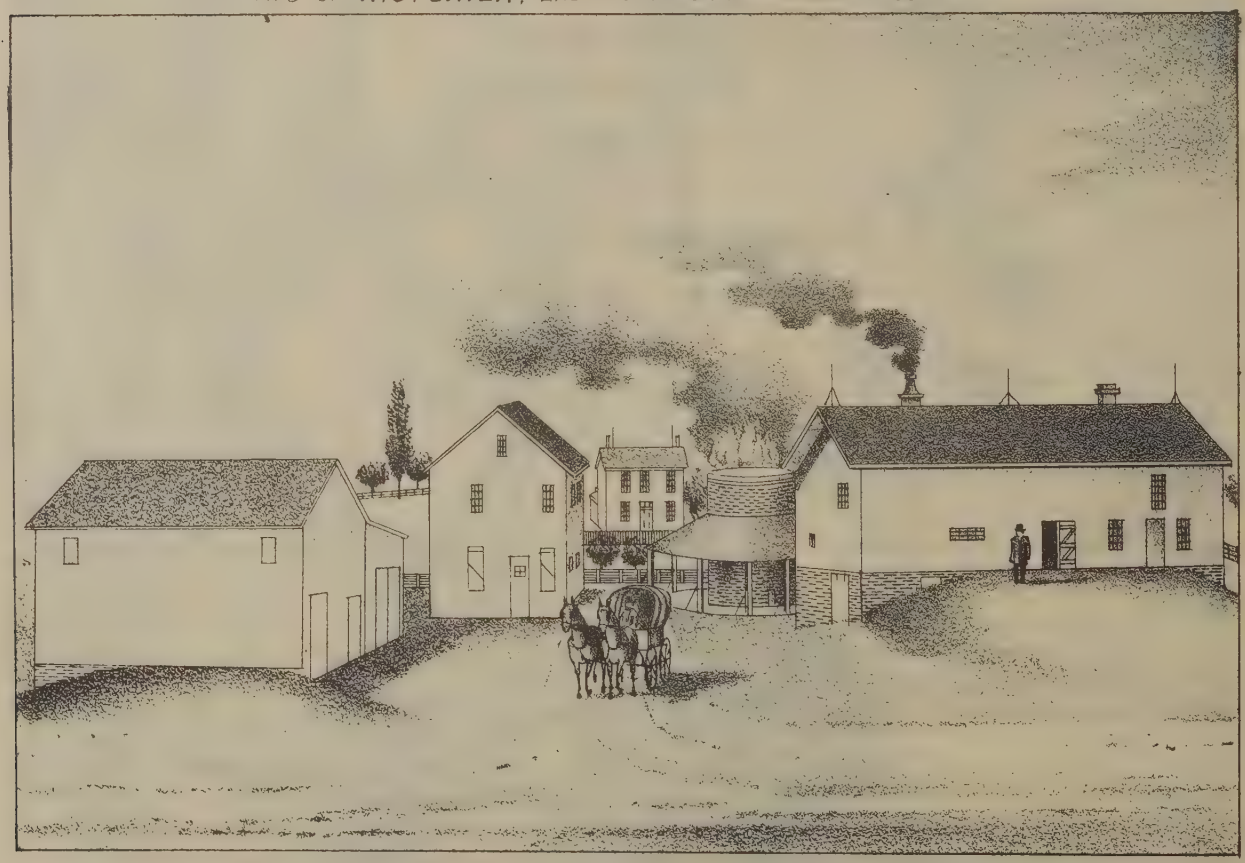
The old long eight-day clocks of our grandfathers were formerly made by several persons in this county. The



ROCK RUN WOOLEN MILLS, H. KENWORTHY, PRO. VALLEY TP. CHESTER CO. PA.



RES OF **R.J. GRIER**, EAST NOTTINGHAM CHESTER CO. PA.



MT JORDAN POTTERY OXFORD. CHESTER CO. PA. — **R.J. GRIER**, PROPRIETOR.

evidence seems to indicate that the brass works were obtained from England and fitted together here, the cases being generally made on the spot.

The Chandlees of Nottingham were the first workmen in that line of whom we have any account. Benjamin Chandlee was the pioneer, and removed from that neighborhood in 1741. His son, of the same name, manufactured at the "Brick Meeting" not only clocks, but compasses and a general line of mathematical instruments. He died in 1794. Ellis Chandlee, son of the latter, was perhaps the most ingenious of his line, and clocks of his make are yet to be found.

Isaac Thomas, of Willistown, grandfather of the late Dr. Isaac Thomas, was a cabinet-maker, and made clocks during several years of the last century. His residence was on the Boot road, near Crum Creek. Caleb Hibberd, of the same township, a mile east of Sugartown, was a maker of clocks in the early part of this century. Isaac Jackson, of New Garden, grandfather of Joseph J. Lewis, was quite ingenious, and worked in the finer metals. He is classed among the clock-makers. Benjamin Garrett, a cabinet-maker of Goshen, began to make clocks about 1800. The castings were imported, and filed and fitted by his workmen, he making only the cases. The surrounding townships were pretty well supplied with his clocks, which he continued to make for fifteen or twenty years. His residence was about three hundred yards east of Goshen Meeting. Joseph Cave, a clock- and watch-maker of West Chester, made clocks from about 1824 to 1834, Thomas Ogden making the cases for him. Abraham Corl, of East Nantmeal, carried on the business about 1820. George Baldwin, of Sadsburyville, and D. M. Anderson, of Waynesburg, were also clock-makers about fifty years ago. George Jackson, of Unionville, is said to have obtained both works and cases from the Old World, and fitted them together here.

The most of these makers had their names placed on the faces of their clocks, but omitted the dates, which would now add to their value. The Yankee clocks being introduced about 1835, few of the others were made after that date. Those which now remain are becoming much sought after as relics and specimens of antique furniture.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROADS, TURNPIKES, BRIDGES, FERRIES, CANALS, RAILROADS.

THE earliest highways were the Indian trails. The government took early action for the establishment of roads. In 1678 the court at Upland

"ordered that every person should within the space of two months, as far as his land reaches, make good and passable ways from neighbor to neighbour, w'th bridges where itt needs, To the End that neigbours on occasion may come together,—those neglecting to forfeit 25 guilders."

The manner of making these roads is not prescribed in this order, but a few months later the court at New Castle made the following order:

"The highways to be cleared as followeth, viz: the way to bee made cleare of standing and lying trees, at least ten feet broad; all stumps and Shrubs to be close cutt by ye ground, The trees markt' yearly on both sydes—sufficient bridges to be made and kept ouer all marshy, swampy and difficult dirty places, and what ever else shall bee thought more necessary about ye Highwayes afores'd."

The earliest appointment of supervisors or overseers of roads was made Oct. 13, 1680. The following is the entry of their appointment in the Upland court records:

"Whereas, the Court finds itt necessary that some fitt persons bee appointed as overseers of ye highways and ronds; and as overseers and viewers of all fences throughout this county; It was therefore Resolved, and Mr. John Cock & Lasse Dalboe were this day appointed & sworn overseers & viewers of ye highwayes and roads & fences within this county for one year, or til others be appointed in their sd places."

The court, under Penn's government, continued to appoint supervisors and fence-viewers for the different precincts or townships as occasion required until the year 1692, when it was

"ordered, that every respective township within this county for the future, from time to time, shall within themselves appoint supervisors and fence viewers, and make returns of the same to the County Court from time to time."

In the early days of the province public roads were laid out by the grand jury, one-third of their number being competent for that purpose. The following returns will show the manner in which that duty was performed:

"October 25th—1687. Laid out a highway from Birmingham to Concord, being a thirty foot way, by virtue of an order of Court bearing date the 4th day of October 1687—laid out by us, Walter Marten, John Mendenhall, John Kingsman, William Cloud and Richard Thatcher, being one-third part of the present Grand Jury of the County of Chester, viz: Beginning at a white oak standing on a small branch at William Branton's, marked with five notches, thence along a line of marked trees between Alice Brunson and land late Edward Turner to Concord Corner Tree, thence down Concord lyne between the said Alice Brunson and Philip Roman to a white oak, marked with five notches—then crosse the corner of the said Philip Roman's land—then crosse William Hitchcock's land—then crosse land that was William Biase's—thence crosse John Mendenhall's land then crosse land that was Peter Louder's—thence crosse part of John Symcock's land to the foote bridge of Thomas Moore—then crosse part of Thomas Moore's land to a white oak marked with five notches.

"Upon the 9th day of the 12th month 1687, By virtue of an order from the last County Court given to us whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the Grand Jury, for to lay out a highway that should serve for Newtown, Marple, Springfield and the inhabitants that way, to the landing place att Amos Land, did upon the day above written, Begin at a Road way on the land of George Maris, which road goeth from Chester through Marple to Newtown, soe from that road through Bartholomew Coppock's land near his house, his house being on the

left hand, soe on through Robert Taylor's land, straight on through more of George Maris his land, soe bearing on a little on the right hand through George Simcock's land, so on through Jacob Simcock's land, leaving his plantation on the left hand, so on straight forward to land joining to Amos Land, so into the Kings road that comes from Darby, marking the trees as we came, so on to the landing place by the main creeks side, beyond Morton Mortenson's house."

Signed by the same members of the grand jury who laid out the last-mentioned road.

On the 3d of 12th month, 1684, Thomas Nossiter was presented by the grand jury "for falling of marked trees and blocking up the highway laid out by them by a former order of this court."

At a court held in September, 1686, it is entered on the records that,—

"The inhabitants of Bethell and Concord presented a paper to this Court, signifying their good liking of the road lately laid out by the Grand Jury to Chichester."

In 1688 the inhabitants of Upper and Nether Providence presented the inhabitants of Ridley for not cutting and mending the road from Chester to those townships:

"In 1699, the court orders that two supervisors, to wit, Thomas Fox of Darby, and Matthias Morton for Ridlye [Ridley] to make good *that new road*, from Walter Faucett's fence to Darby, sixty feet wide."

The grand jury continued to lay out roads and highways until the year 1699, when, the duty having probably become somewhat onerous, the practice was changed, and thereafter they were laid out by six persons appointed by the court upon each application. The first appointment of a jury to lay out a road was made by the court on the 12th of December, 1699. The following is the minute of the appointment:

"There was a petition exhibited by Ralph Fishborne to the Court, with many hands of the inhabitants of this county, for a convenient road way from the west side of Chester Creek, where the ferry is to be kept, for to lead to the King's road; and the Court ordered Albert Hendrixson, John Childe, James Hendrixson, James Lownes, John Hoskins and Henry Worley, for to go and lay out the said road way in the most convenient place they can for the conveniency of the inhabitants."

The first report of a jury of view, specially appointed by the court, laying out a new road, was made in December, 1700. The form of return was substantially that theretofore used by the grand jury. The jury who made this return were John Worrell, Randall Malin, William Edwards, George Smedley, Robert Pennell, and Daniel Hoopes. These surnames abound in Chester County at the present day and sound very familiar.

In 1702 the court

"ordered that all the cart roads laid out by order of Court, and allowed, shall be fifty feet broad, as the two roads laid out from Upper and Nether Providence to Darby and Caleb's mill and all others."

The "Caleb's mill" here referred to was doubtless the mill of Caleb Pusey on Chester Creek.

In 1703, upon the petition of Humphrey Ellis, Daniel Lewis, and fifty-eight others, "the principal inhabitants of y^e^ Welsh Tract," to the Council, Samuel Richardson, David Lloyd, Rowland Ellis, William Howell, William Jenkins, and Richard Thomas were appointed to view certain roads that had been laid out, and "to lay out and survey one direct road of fifty foot in breadth, as convenient in all respects as may be, both to y^e^ inhabitants and settlers of y^e^ interjacent lands & travellers, Leading from Willm. Powell's ferry, on Schuylkill & passing Haverford meeting House to y^e^ principal part of Goshen Township, and thence continued in a direct course to y^e^ *upper settlements on Brandywine.*"

Return of a road laid out 22d of 12th month, 1704–5:

"Beginning at a walnut tree by the fork of Brandywine, in Alice Vestall's land, then throw s^d^ Vestall's land into John Martin's land, then throw y^e^ s^d^ Martin's land into Richard Buffington's land and by his hous into Robert Jeffris land and so along y^e^ *old road* throw a kinsmans of William Hudson's and throw y^e^ s^d^ Hudson's land into y^e^ land of Richard Web, and by y^e^ s^d^ Web's hous to a popler tree standing in y^e^ s^d^ Web's field, and throw y^e^ s^d^ field to a Division fence in Daniel Davises field and so throw y^e^ s^d^ field to a marked tree standing in y^e^ s^d^ Davis' Land; thence into y^e^ land of William Radley, then crossing y^e^ s^d^ land [illegible] John Bennett's land into Hugh Harry's land in his cleared field, crossing s^d^ field by a perticon fence to William Brainton's fence, so down by y^e^ s^d^ fence to a poplar, marked; so crossing y^e^ s^d^ Brainton's plantation into y^e^ line between Jonathan Thatcher and John Brunsons so along y^e^ s^d^ line, heading a small spring which crosseth y^e^ s^d^ line, so along y^e^ s^d^ line again to y^e^ road from Henry Pierce's so down y^e^ s^d^ road to Burmingham road then along Concord line into Robert Pile's land so crossing y^e^ s^d^ Roberts land to a hickory tree standing in y^e^ line between y^e^ s^d^ Pile's land and Nethaniel Newlin's land, then crossing y^e^ s^d^ Newlin's land by a line of marked trees into James Chiver's land to a white oak marked with five notches standing by y^e^ road from George Harlan's to Namans creek mill before mentioned. (Signed by) Francis Chadsey, John Yearsley, George Harland, Abiah Taylor, Samuel Hollingsworth, Henry Pierce."

The first report of a jury assessing *road damages* was made to the court on the 28th of November, 1707. The following is a copy of the report, and of the action of the court thereon:

"In pursuance of an order of Court to us, dated the 26th day of August, 1707, to adjudge the value of so much of Joseph Richards manured land as is laid out for a road leading from Chester to Aston —having viewed the said road, do judge the said land contained in the said road to five pounds. Witness our hands ye 26th day of November, 1707. Thos. Martin, Daniel Williamson, Randall Malin, Joseph Baker, Thomas Powell, Randall Vernon. Allowed by the Court, and ordered to be entered on record, and the Court orders the Treasurer to pay the said Joseph Richards the said five pounds."

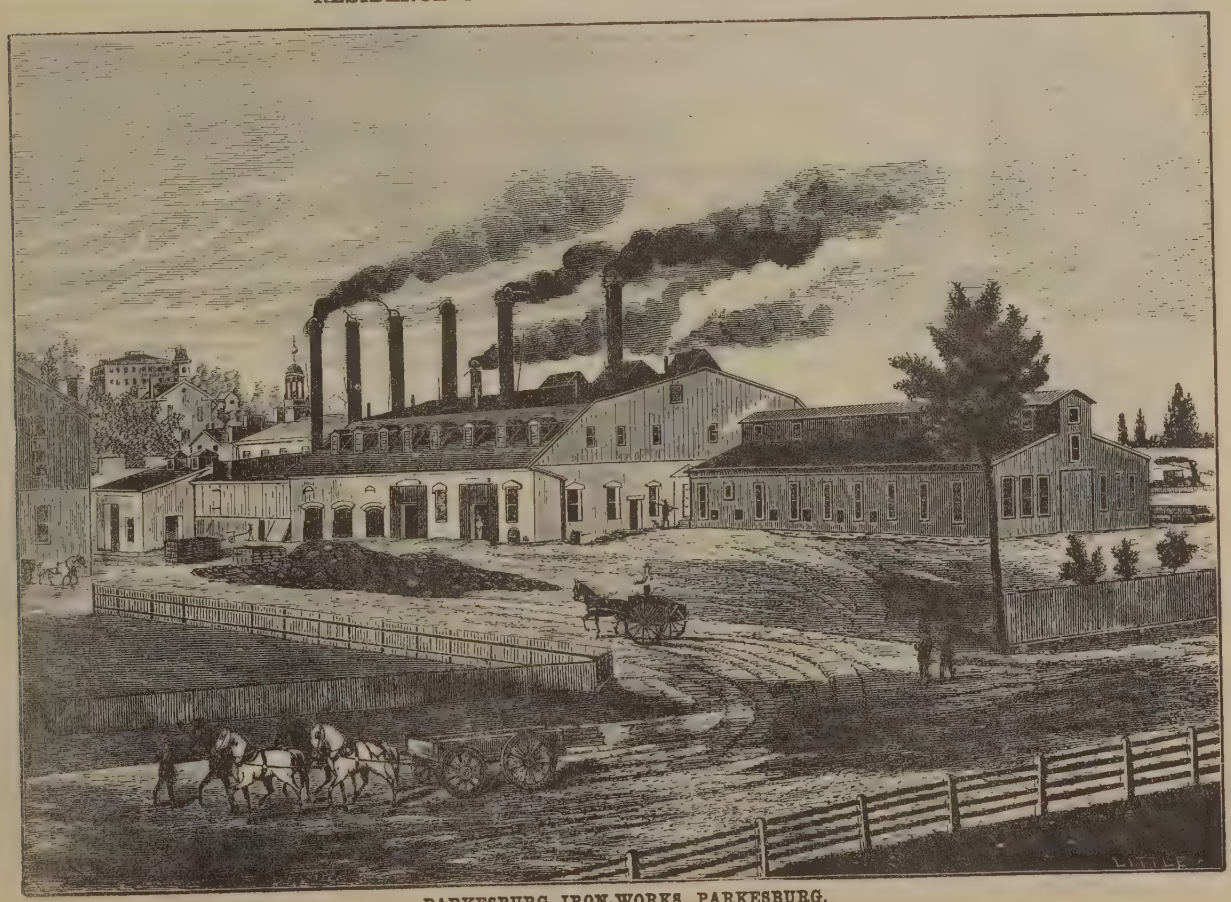
9, 27, 1716.—Petition from Caln for a road from the west side of William Fleming's land to Caln mill, and thence to William Brinton's, in Birmingham. James Gibbons, Richard Woodward, John Yearsley, Richard Thomas, Thomas James, and David Davis appointed to view.

August, 1717.—Road from Ellis Lewis' mill southeast to county line laid out.

August 14, 1717.—Road laid out from land of Griffith Owen, on King's road, from Goshen to Edgemont and Chester, S. 60 E. 80; east a little south, through Owen and George Ashbridge, 440 perches to mill; thence through Ashbridge, William Hudson (in Willistown), Thomas Garret (deceased), east and east by north, 352 to road leading from mill to Chester, and across to corner of Thomas Garrett's land and Samuel Lewis' land, 60 perches E. ½ N., between Lewis and Thomas James, and through James and Thomas Mary (deceased) 220; east somewhat southerly to road from Chester to Valley, 100 perches to end of road formerly laid out from Newtown to Philadelphia.

6, 22, 1717.—Road laid out from Joseph Pennock to west end of Marlborough Street, and along same 1120 perches, and then N. 52 E. along Thomas Wickersham's and Moses Keys' land 132 perches to road running from Henry Hayes' to Brandywine Creek.

RESIDENCE OF HORACE A. BEALE, PARKESBURG.



PARKESBURG IRON-WORKS, PARKESBURG.
HORACE A. BEALE, PROPRIETOR.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH H. BRINTON, THORNBURY.

Erected in 1806.

"IVY COTTAGE."

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF MRS. SARAH R. BULL, WEST WHITELAND.

12, 11, 1717–18.—Road laid out from John Mendenhall's, in the valley, to forks of Brandywine, by way of Edward Clayton, George Carter, Abraham Marshall, Thos. Buffington, William Buffington, William Baldwin, Jacob Taylor, etc.

A road was laid out in 1719 from Goshen to Philadelphia, commencing "at the intersection of the Goshen mill road with the Providence road." This road passed by what was formerly known as the "Old Square," in Newtown township, and a short distance beyond that point it entered "the Great road leading to Philadelphia."

June 17, 1736.—Return of a road laid out from the river Susquehanna, near the house of John Harris, in Paxtan township, and falling into Conestoga old road near Edward Kinnison's in Whiteland, laid out by Edward Nicholas, James Eldridge, Rice Price, James Armstrong, Richard Buffington, Hans Graff, John Davies, John Foster, Samuel Osborne, John Frederick, and John Mendenhall. This road passed near Uwchlan meeting-house, and was about 68½ miles in length. Confirmed March 24, 1736–37.

May 27, 1718.—A petition of several of the inhabitants of and near Conestoga, setting forth the great necessity of a road to be laid out from Conestoga to Thomas Moore's and Brandywine, was read in the Provincial Council, and the board appointed Isaac Taylor, John Taylor, John Cartledge, Ezekiel Harland, Thomas Moore, Joseph Cloud, and William Marsh to lay out said road.

In S. W. Pennypacker's "Phœnixville and Vicinity" is the following account of early roads:

"An early road entered the township at the French Creek bridge, and pursued a southeasterly course until it reached the trail.* It remained the only thoroughfare in that direction until a jury in 1735 opened a road on a line between the properties of Coates and Starr. From the active participation of Samuel Nutt in obtaining and locating this road, it received, and has since borne, his name.

"The road leading from the village of Charlestown to the Fountain inn and Starr's Ford was opened in August, 1731, and at one time was called the 'Egypt road,' because it connected two settlements, one in Chester County and the other in Philadelphia County, respectively honored with the suggestive names of Upper and Lower Egypt.

"The White Horse road, southward from the Long Ford, in the direction of Cedar Hollow, was laid out in the early days of the settlement, to accommodate the residents of the valley on their way to the Schuylkill fisheries.

"The road leading northward from Phœnixville to the Black Rock bridge was opened about the year 1730."

Pursuant to an act of Assembly for repairing highways, John Morton, John Hannum, Jonas Preston, Joseph Pennock, Jr., John Griffith, and Thomas Pim met, Feb. 25, 1762, and divided the county into 51 districts,—that is, each township to be one district as they now stand bounded on record.

In the following, taken from the *Jeffersonian*, Ziba Darlington, Esq., not only corrects some popular delusions in regard to the Street road, but furnishes some valuable historical landmarks:

"William Penn laid out a public road in Marlborough township, Chester County, and named it 'Marlborough Street.' It ran nearly, if not quite, straight its whole distance, a stretch of some five miles, beginning in the Pennsbury line, east of the present Red Lion tavern, and ending at Marlborough Friends' meeting-house premises.

"The highway from the end of Market Street, Philadelphia, was laid out in sections as settlements extended westwardly in the colony. It was not known as the Street road. Long after these old colonial times and *ways*, in 1815, the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorized a State road to be laid out from Market Street bridge, Philadelphia, to McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna River. Governor Snyder appointed John Thompson, of Delaware County, Edward Darlington, of Chester County, and Samuel Ankrim, of Lancaster County, the commissioners for such purpose. They, with their corps of target-bearer, chain-carriers, axe-men, and assistants, began the work at Market Street bridge, but made no change in the existing road thence to Marlborough Friends' meeting-house. From thence to McCall's Ferry the road laid out was pretty much a new one. Burr, a noted bridge-builder, had got the heavy timbers for the bridge at McCall's Ferry ready, and during the winter of 1815 moved them on the ice to their position. The floor was not laid when the commissioners arrived there, and the target-bearer recollects walking out on the timbers over the Susquehanna River. The commissioners would have cut off an angle in the road at the Marlborough meeting premises had it not been for an old burial-ground; so the right angle turn there yet remains.

"From Market Street bridge to McCall's Ferry the people along the route flocked to welcome the commissioners and their assistants. They invited them home, and would hear of no pay. The White Horse tavern was opened in 1815, and its owner was alike kind and generous. The party made his house their headquarters for two or three days.

"The Street road is a name now applied to the highway from Market Street bridge to McCall's Ferry, and got it from the old 'Marlborough Street' of Penn."

The above survey was made in 1815, John Thompson acting as surveyor, and Ziba Darlington, of Chester County, then a young man of twenty-seven years, as target-bearer.

Other early public roads will be briefly referred to:

At a very early period a public road, familiarly known as the "Old Lancaster" or "Provincial" road, was laid out from Philadelphia to Lancaster. It passed (in Chester County) the present Eagle Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Paoli, Admiral Warren, White Horse, Moore's Mill (Downingtown), Ship (now Dr. Eshleman's), Caln Friends' Meeting, Wagon (now Wagontown), and Mariner's Compass. A part of the bed of this road is occupied by the Lancaster turnpike, but the greater portion of it is still used as an ordinary public road. The "Swede's Ford Road" ran from a fording over the Schuylkill just below Norristown westward, and joined the Old Lancaster road in East Whiteland township, near the present residence of Joseph A. Malin. The road known as the "Boot road" ran from the ferry, at Philadelphia, by way of the "Boot tavern," in Goshen, to Moore's mill (Downingtown). The Great Chester road, running north from Chester, intersected this road at the "Boot," and is said to have been laid on an old Indian trail. A road ran from Moore's mill westward, being a continuation of the Boot road, crossing the west branch of Brandywine near Coatesville, and Buck Run at Pomeroy, and leaving the valley at the farm late of Cyrus Cooper, and running north of the valley to the "Gap." The "Strasburg road" was laid out at different times, and, as at present used, in its entirety, it

* The trail referred to extended from the Indian village, near the mouth of Pickering Creek, *via* the Corner Stores, the Morris Estate, and the Yellow Springs, to a large and permanent settlement called Indiantown. In the other direction it passed over Green Hill, and reached the Schuylkill at the old fording-place, near Perkiomen Junction. From there a trail followed the stream to Valley Forge, and continued to Philadelphia.

dates from 1794. It existed, however, as a highway, varying from its present course in places, long before that year. Part of the original road is what is now known as the "Goshen Street," forming the northern line of the borough of West Chester, uniting in its westward course with the present Strasburg road at the foot of the Black Horse Hill, in East Bradford, and passing eastwardly by the residence of William P. Marshall and Fern Hill Station on the old West Chester Railroad. That portion of this road between High Street, West Chester, and its western junction with the Strasburg road has been closed. The road from Wilmington to Reading, passing through West Chester, has existed from a very early period. A road ran from Downingtown, by way of Waynesburg, to the Conestoga settlements. The "Horseshoe turnpike" runs on the line of this last-mentioned road, and in places occupies its bed. The road from Philadelphia, by way of Concord, Chads' Ford, Hamorton, Kennet Square, and New London, to Baltimore is an early road, and was long a leading stage-route between Philadelphia and the South. A road led from Wilmington, by way of Hamorton, Unionville, Doe Run, Ercildoun, Humphreyville, and Sadsburyville, to the Pequea Valley. Another road intersected this at Humphreyville, and led past Upper Octorara church and the old Black Horse tavern northward. The "Gap and Newport road" led from the "Gap," in Lancaster County, to Newport, in the State of Delaware, and was long a leading road from Lancaster to Wilmington. Parts of this old road are still in use. A road ran from West Chester in a southwest direction, crossing the Brandywine at Jefferis' Ford, known as the "Oil-Mill road," from an oil-mill which stood on the farm now of Edwin James. This road was superseded by a State road, laid out in 1830 from New Hope, on the Delaware River, through Doylestown, Norristown, West Chester, Unionville, White Horse, and Oxford, to the Maryland line, in a direction towards Baltimore. The "Limestone road," in the western part of the county, was an old Indian trail, and is believed never to have been laid out. In 1809 a road was authorized by act of Assembly from John G. Parke's (now Parkesburg) to McCall's Ferry on the Susquehanna. This road runs along the "Great Valley," and is known as the Valley or McCall's Ferry road.

The foregoing are some of the early leading public roads, many of which are still in use. There are others, to which reference would be made, but want of space forbids.

The days of staging and post-chaises is brought to mind by the following of the date of April 18, 1776:

"The New Holland and Ephrata Post will set off, beginning Apr 24, Inst. from the house of Joseph Vandegriff, Cross Keys, 3d & Chestnut St Phila. every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and deliver Newspapers and Letters on that day

"At the Gulph Tavern, at the sign of the King of Prussia, at the Valley Forge, at the Bull Tavern, at Mr Jonathan Coates's in Charlestown Township, at Mr George Christman's in Pikeland, at Mr Robert Ralston's and at Mr. David Thomas's in Vincent Township. Letters delivered for 4 Pence each,—small errands performed for six pence each; horses taken up and down."

THE FIRST TURNPIKE IN AMERICA

was built through Chester County. The "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company" was chartered April 9, 1792. The road was immediately commenced, and was completed in 1794, at a cost of $465,000, or about $7516 per mile. It was formed of three highways between the terminal points, the King's highway, of Lancaster County, being extended thirty-two miles to join the two lower sections, which were previously laid out. It was opened to travel in 1795, and at once became a leading thoroughfare between Philadelphia and the West. The travel and transportation of merchandise upon it for many years was enormous. It was lined with public-houses, averaging, in some parts of its course through Chester County, one for every mile. At night the yards of these taverns would be filled with teams, the horses standing on each side of the tongue, on which a trough was placed. The teamsters carried their beds with them, and at night spread them on the bar-room floors, or in rooms appropriated for that purpose. Some of these public-houses were known as stage-taverns, and others as wagon-taverns, the stage-taverns being generally somewhat more pretentious than the others. It may be observed of these public-houses that they were, as a rule, remarkably well kept, and had a good class of landlords, generally the owners.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad went into operation it took the travel and transportation of merchandise from the turnpike, and as a consequence the income from tolls fell off rapidly, and the glory of the numerous hostelries waned year after year, until now the traveler, on some portions of the road, passes over many weary miles without seeing a sign inviting him to rest.

Other early turnpikes were the "Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg," popularly known as the "Horseshoe pike" (chartered March 24, 1803), the "Gap and Newport," taking largely the place of the old "Gap and Newport road" (incorporated April 7, 1807), and the "Little Conestoga" (chartered March 16, 1809), running from the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, near the Warren tavern, to a point in Berks County where the Reading road intersected the Morgantown road.

The "Philadelphia, Brandywine and New London Turnpike Company" was chartered March 24, 1808, but was never built. In 1811 a survey was made for a turnpike from the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, at or near the twenty-sixth milestone, through West Chester, to Wilmington, and laws were obtained in Pennsylvania and Delaware authorizing the work; but the Delaware people refused to make common stock of the entire road, and the Pennsylvanians abandoned the project. The Delawareans then constructed the turnpike from Wilmington to the State line, a distance of about six miles, in the direction of West Chester. The "West Chester and Wilmington Plank-Road Company" was organized in 1854, and a plank-road constructed from West Chester to Dilworthtown. In 1858 it was changed from a plank-road to a macadamized road.

BRIDGES.

On the 2d of 12th month, 1685, it was

"ordered, that upon the return of the Grand Jury, Albertus Henrickson supervisor of the highways belonging to Chester, do forthwith erect a *horse* bridge in such place as the Grand Jury have already laid it out."

It was further

"ordered, that upon the same return, Bartholomew Coppock supervisor of the Highways for Croome (Crum) Creek, do forthwith erect a bridge in the Kings' road over said Croome Creek."

In 1686 "the township of Chester was presented for not finding and making a foot-bridge over the Mill Creek, in the King's highway, hard by William Woodmanson's."

In the next year

"the Grand Inquest presented the want of three convenient *horse* bridges on the King's High road:—One over Chester Creek—one over Ridley Creek—and one over Croome Creek.

"Ordered, that forthwith bridges be erected over Ridley Creeke and Croome Creeke, and a horse bridge over Chester Creek, near Chester Mill, upon the lower side of the dam."

Previous to the year 1707 all *bridges* were erected and maintained at the expense of the townships. In that year the court made the following order, directing that certain bridges should be a charge upon the county. This is the first instance on the records of a county bridge:

"Feb. 25, 1707, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the town and county of Chester, and consented to and agreed to be allowed by the Grand Inquest of this county, representing that the bridge at Chester over the creek, and one bridge built over Ridley creek, and also a bridge to be built at Crum creek, at the Rock in the Queen's road, and that all roads leading to and from the same, shall be erected, repaired and maintained at the Publick charge of the county of Chester, and it is by the Court considered, that the same shall be and remain upon the county's charge for ever hereafter."

A chain-bridge across the Schuylkill, at Pawling, about four hundred yards below the site of an old ford, was built by an incorporated company in the last century, and was constantly used until 1819; in the winter of 1820–21 the centre of it gave way. It was replaced by an arched bridge with stone abutments, but it was subsequently destroyed by a severe storm, and was succeeded by the present structure.

We give herewith an account of the present existing bridges of the county, many of which were built before the Revolutionary war. Owing to the meagre minutes kept by the commissioners up to half a century ago, it is impossible in some cases to give the date of construction. The following are those whose date of erection is unknown:

Meconkey's, formerly Jefferis', crosses the east branch of the Brandywine, in East Bradford township, on the State road from West Chester to Unionville.

Worth's, crosses the Octorara, in Lower Oxford township, on road from Mount Vernon to Union Meeting-house.

Old Lancaster Road, over the west branch of Brandywine, on the line of West Brandywine and West Caln townships, near the Brandywine inn; rebuilt some years ago.

Kirk's, over the Octorara Creek, in West Nottingham, on road leading from Kirk's mill to Oxford.

Milford, crosses east branch of Brandywine at Milford, in Upper Uwchlan township.

Chester Springs, crosses Pickering Creek, in West Pikeland township; was rebuilt in 1861.

Pughtown, crosses French Creek at Pughtown, in South Coventry township; a stone-arch bridge.

Embreeville (formerly Hoopes'), in Newlin township, over the west branch of the Brandywine.

Baldwin's, a flood-bridge across Valley Creek, at Baldwin's factory, on road from Downingtown to the Grove.

Hatfield's, an old covered bridge over the west branch of the Brandywine, at Hatfield's rolling-mill, on road from Brandywine Manor to Wagontown.

Valley Forge (stone bridge), crosses Valley Creek at Valley Forge, on line of Montgomery County. A portion, washed away by freshet in 1865, was rebuilt; wooden superstructure.

Taylor's Run (stone), on Strasburg road, in East Bradford township, near Black Horse inn. Probably built about same time as Cope's bridge, a mile to the westward.

Rapp's, spans Pickering Creek, in East Whiteland, on road leading from Corner Stores to Valley Store.

Pocopson, across creek of same name, in Pennsbury township, near Denton's factory.

Steeleville, over the Octorara, near Steeleville, on line of Lancaster County; covered bridge.

Chads' Ford, crosses the Brandywine at Chads' Ford.

Moorehall (stone), over the Pickering Creek, at the breast of Moorehall dam, on the road from Phœnixville to Valley Forge.

Plankinton's, crosses west branch of Red Clay Creek, in Kennet township, on State road, near Plankinton's; renewed in 1867.

Stone, or *Miller's*, crosses east branch of White Clay Creek, in Londongrove township, on road from Gap and Newport turnpike to Avondale.

Richardson's, spans Big Elk Creek, on road from Lewisville to New London.

John Nevin's, over west branch of White Clay Creek, on road from Kimbleville to Nevin's quarries, in London Britain township.

Pennock's Ford, a flood-bridge over the middle branch of White Clay Creek, in Franklin township, on road from Avondale to Elk; rebuilt in 1860.

Tower's Ford, crosses the Schuylkill Canal at Michael Tower's house, in East Vincent township.

Milltown (stone), over Chester Creek, in East Goshen township, on the West Chester road; built about beginning of the present century.

Bull Road, a covered structure over French Creek, in Schuylkill township, on Bull Road.

Mount Rocky, over Little Elk Creek, in Elk township, on road from Mount Rocky to New London.

Garrett's Paper-Mill, over Ridley Creek, in Willistown township, on road from West Chester to Sugartown.

In the following list of existing bridges in Chester County, the date of erection, cost of construction, and location are given:

Downing's, built in 1741, over Downing's mill-race (now Downingtown), where the Provincial road crossed the race, in East Caln township; cost £35.

Crum Creek, in Willistown township, and repaired in 1769 for £55.

Another Crum Creek bridge was built in Willistown township in 1771; cost £245.

French Creek (Anthony Wayne, Robert Pennell, and Joshua Evans, a committee in 1770 to view this proposed bridge, reported in favor of a stone structure of two arches), erected in 1771, in Charlestown township; cost £660; repaired in 1796.

Brandywine, built in 1772, over the west branch of the Brandywine, near the sign of the "Wagon;" cost £250.

Marshall's, built in 1795, over the west branch of the Brandywine, on the road leading from Marshallton to the State road.

Keener's, in 1796, at James Keener's mill, in West Caln.

Pickering, in Charlestown township, was repaired in 1796.

Stephenson's, supposed to have been built about 1800, crosses Trout Run, on road from Valley Forge to King of Prussia, in Tredyffrin township.

Elk, built in 1802, over Big Elk Creek, in New London township, on the Nottingham road; cost $550.

Pigeon Creek (stone), built in 1803, in East Coventry township, on road from Reading to Philadelphia.

Cope's (long stone bridge of three arches), built about 1807, at cost of $26,597. It crosses the east branch of the Brandywine, on the Strasburg road, in East Bradford township.

Kelly's Mill, built in 1813, over Elk Creek, near Benjamin Kelly's mill.

Charlestown, built in 1814, over Pickering Creek, at Charlestown village, near the "Bull Inn;" cost $5000.

Andrews' (stone), erected in 1814, over Octorara Creek, in Upper Oxford township, on Lancaster and Newport road; four arches, and 439 feet in length.

Garrett's (stone), built in 1818, on West Chester and Philadelphia road, in Willistown township.

Knauertown (stone), in 1819, over French Creek, on Phœnixville and Morgantown road; 432 feet long.

Moorestown (supposed built in 1819), over east branch of the Brandywine, near Moorestown Station, in Wallace township.

Mortonville (stone), erected about 1826, over the west branch of the Brandywine, in East Fallowfield township.

M'Clenachan's, built about 1829, over Big Elk Creek, in Upper Oxford township, on road from Jennerville to Russellville.

Christman's, erected in 1834, over French Creek, at Christman's mill, in East Vincent township; cost $1828.

Seed's, in 1834, over west branch of Brandywine, on road from West Chester to Unionville; 270 feet long; cost $5000.

Wilson's, in 1835, crosses French Creek, in East Vincent township, on road leading from Pughtown to Kimberton.

Beaver Creek, about 1835, near Edge's mill, in Caln township, on road leading from Edge's mill to Harrisburg turnpike; cost $1600.

Hatfield's Upper, built about the year 1837.

Coventryville, in 1837, crosses French Creek at Coventryville, in South Coventry township; cost $1050.

Dorlan's, in 1842, over the east branch of the Brandywine, on the line between East Brandywine and Uwchlan township; cost $1245.

Richardson's, in 1843, over Big Elk Creek, on line of New London township.

Street Road, in 1845, crosses west branch of Chester Creek, on Street road, on line of Westtown township.

Pine Grove Rolling-Mill, in 1846, over Octorara Creek, on road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, on line of Lancaster County; cost $3450.

Phœnixville, in 1847, over French Creek at Main Street, in Phœnixville; stone, 362 feet long.

Cornog's, built in 1849, in Wallace township, over east branch of Brandywine, on road from Cornog's Station to Buttertown; cost $1473.50.

Lee's (formerly Carter's Ford bridge), built in 1849, crosses the Octorara Creek, in West Nottingham township, on road leading from New Texas to Rising Sun, Md., on line of Lancaster County; cost $1793.

Vandever's Mill, in 1849, crosses Buck Run Creek at Vandever's mill, in East Fallowfield township.

Elkdale, in 1850, over the east branch of Big Elk Creek, near Wilson's mill, in East Nottingham township, on road leading from Oxford to New London, on line of New London township.

Buck Run, in 1850, crosses French Creek at the mouth of Birch Run, in East Vincent township, on line of West Vincent township; cost, $1564.

Sugar's, in 1850, spans the east branch of the Brandywine at the old ford of that name, on the road between Downingtown and West Chester; cost $2080.

Hutchinson's, in 1850, crosses the west branch of Big Elk Creek, in East Nottingham township, near Hutchinson's paper-mill, on the road leading from Hilaman's inn to Elk Dale.

Bell's Ford, or Hodgson's Ford bridge, in 1850, crosses the Octorara Creek, in Upper Oxford township, on road leading from Philadelphia to McCall's Ferry, on line of Lancaster County; rebuilt by Robert Russell in 1861 for $1739.

Lawrenceville, in 1851, over the canal at Lawrenceville, in East Coventry township; cost $1234.*

Sharpless, in 1851, spans White Clay Creek near Yeatman's mill, in London Britain township, on road leading from Kimbleville to Wilmington.

Taylor's, built in 1852, spans the east branch of Red Clay Creek near Taylor's mill, in Kennet township, leading from Kennet borough to Wilmington.

Pennypacker's, in 1852, crosses Stony Run near Nathan Pennypacker's, in East Pikeland township, on road leading from Springville to Phœnixville.

Hoopes', in 1852, at Hoopes' Ford, on the line between East Caln and West Bradford.

Osmond's, crosses White Clay Creek near Osmond's factory, in London Britain township, on the road leading from Yeatman's mill to D. B. Nevin's quarries. The old bridge having been washed away, the present one was erected on the site in 1852.

* In 1874, being pronounced unsafe, King Iron Bridge Company built a new one at a cost of $3300.

Harvey's, in 1853, over the west branch of the Brandywine at Harvey's Ford, on road leading from Doe Run to Romansville, in Newlin township; contract price $1390.

Mode's, in 1853, over the west branch of the Brandywine, near Mode's mills, in East Fallowfield township, on the road leading from McWilliamstown to the Lancaster turnpike; cost $1040.

Pickering Creek, in 1853, crosses said stream near Samuel Davis', in Charlestown township, on the State road from West Chester to Phœnixville; contract price $1339.

Mackey's Mill, in 1853, spans the Big Elk at Mackey's mill, in Franklin township, on the road leading from Lewisville to Strickersville.

Charlestown, built in 1853, over Pickering Creek, on road from Charlestown to Phœnixville; blown down Nov. 6, 1880. In 1881 an iron one was built for $2200.

Reed's, built in 1854, over Indian Run, in Wallace township, on road from Moorestown to Springton Forge.

Waterloo Mills, built in 1854, in Easttown township, over Darby Creek; rebuilt in 1869.

Brinton's, in 1854, over the Brandywine, on the road leading from Kennet Square to West Chester; cost $3060.

Reiff's, in 1855, crosses the Schuylkill Canal opposite Reiff's Ford bridge, in East Vincent township; cost $1900.

McDonald's, in 1855, over Big Elk, in East Nottingham township, near Charles K. McDonald's saw-mill, on the road leading from Oxford to New London; contract price, $1028.

Tustin's, in 1855, crosses Pickering Creek near Joseph Tustin's, in West Pikeland township, on road leading from Chester Springs to Pikeland church; cost $1604.

Nivin's, in 1855, over east branch of White Clay Creek, in London Britain township, on road leading from Kimbleville to Wilmington.

Wickersham's, in 1855, over the west branch of White Clay Creek, near Wickersham's mill, in Londongrove township, on road leading from New London to New Garden.

McDowell's, in 1855, crosses Big Elk Creek at McDowell's mill, in Upper Oxford township, on road leading from Penn Station to Oxford, on line of Penn township.

Sager's (formerly called "Wistar's"), over the Brandywine, is the site of an old bridge built many years ago, and replaced by the present structure in 1856; it is on the road from West Chester to Parkerville; rebuilding cost $1900.

Kennedy's, in 1856, over French Creek, near A. Kennedy's, in East Vincent township, on road leading from Ridge road to Kimberton; cost $2149.

Pyle's Ford, in 1856, crosses the Brandywine, in Pennsbury township, on road leading from Pyle's mill to Chads' Ford, on line between Chester and Delaware Counties; cost $13,600. It has a span of 320 feet.

Huston's, in 1857, crosses the west branch of Brandywine at Huston's rolling-mill, in Valley township.

Evans' in 1857, crosses Muddy Run, in Upper Oxford township, on road leading from Lancaster to Newport, near what is known as Evans' mill; contract price $1461. A stone-arch bridge was built over the race at west end of the bridge in 1870.

Painter's, in 1857, at the ford of the same name over Brandywine, on the line of Birmingham and Pocopson townships; cost $4250.

Valley Forge Dam, in 1857, crosses East Valley Creek at the head of Valley Forge dam, on road leading from Swede's Ford road to Valley Forge, in Tredyffrin township. In 1865 it was washed away by a freshet, and the present bridge built for $1179.

Milford, in 1857, crosses March Creek, in Upper Uwchlan township, on road from Eagle to Brooklyn Station; contract price, $2050.

Ashbridge road, built in 1858, in Willistown township, over Ridley Creek, on line of Delaware County.

Roberts' Ford, built in 1858 over Crum Creek, in Willistown township, on road from White Horse to Entriken's mill. In 1859 a new superstructure, by Mosely Iron Company, was put up at cost of $977.50.

Marshall's, in 1858, over Red Clay Creek, near Marshall's mill, in Kennet township, on road leading from New Garden to Wilmington. Rebuilt in 1861; cost $1097.

Grosstown Ford, spans the canal, in North Coventry township, at Grosstown Ford; cost $1008.

Davis', in 1859, crosses a branch of East Valley Creek, near William W. Davis', in Tredyffrin township, on road leading to and not far from Worrall's mill.

Hickman's Ford, in 1859, crosses Chester Creek, on road leading from Cheyney's shops to Dilworthtown, in Thornbury township.

Jordan, in 1859, crosses Jordan Creek near Sidwell's Ford.

Stubbs', in 1860, crosses Northeast Creek at Stubbs' mill, in East Nottingham township, on road from Nottingham Station to Hilaman's inn; an iron bridge; contract price $800.

McCreary's mill, in 1860, over Irwin's Run, near McCreary's mill, in Lower Oxford township, on road leading from Hayesville to Twaddle's inn; an iron structure; price $800.

Shaw's, in 1862, over the east branch of the Brandywine, at the point formerly known as Brinton's Ford, on the road from West Chester to Unionville; cost $2130.

Mount Vernon, in 1865, over Octorara at Burton's Ford, in Lower Oxford township, on road leading from Oxford to Lancaster, on line of Lancaster County; contract price $2650.

Denny's, in 1866, spans Marsh Creek, in Upper Uwchlan township.

Snyder's, in 1866, crosses French Creek, in East Pikeland township, on road leading from Kimberton to Ridge road; cost $3595.50.

Twaddle's, in 1866, over Allen's Run, on the road leading from Twaddle's inn to Pine Grove Rolling-mill, in Lower Oxford township.

Bartram's, built in 1866, over Crum Creek, in Willistown township, on road from White Horse to Newtown Square; cost $1133.

Sinclair's, in 1867, at Sinclair's Ford on Red Clay Creek, in Kennet township, on road leading from New Garden to Kennet Square.

Cupola Station, in 1867, crosses the east branch of the Brandywine near Cupola Station, on the township line road between Honeybrook and West Nantmeal townships; wrought-iron bridge, made by the Phœnix Iron Company.

Worrall's Mill, in 1867, over East Valley Creek, in Tredyffrin township; cost $1361.

Dowlin's Ford, in 1867, crosses the east branch of Brandywine at Dowlin's Forge, in Uwchlan township, on line of East Brandywine township.

Strawbridge's, in 1868, crosses Big Elk Creek at Strawbridge's Ford, in Upper Oxford township, on road leading from Jennerville to Oxford.

Massey's Ford, in 1868, crosses the west branch of Elk Creek at Massey's Ford, in Lower Oxford township, on road leading from Oxford to Avondale.

Rock, over the west branch of the Brandywine, in Newlin township, at a point known as the Rock, on the road leading from Marshallton to Unionville; an iron structure; length, 185 feet; cost $7017.50.

Parker's, in 1869, over the west branch of Brandywine, at Parker's Ford bridge, in West Brandywine township, on the road from Wagontown to Compassville.

Kennet Borough, in 1869, spans Red Clay Creek, in Kennet borough, on State road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore; iron bridge; cost $1432.15.

Gibson's Ford, in 1870, at Gibson's Ford, on the east branch of the Brandywine.

Phœnixville, in 1870; iron, by the Phœnixville Iron Company; cost $7023.

Young's Ford, built in 1870, crosses the west branch of the Brandywine, on the road leading from Coatesville to McWilliamstown; wrought-iron arch bridge; cost $5151.

North Bend, in 1870, crosses west branch of Brandywine above Coatesville; wrought-iron bridge; length, 178 feet; cost $10,646.

Rokeby, a covered bridge over Buck Run, from Ercildoun to Doe Run, on line of West Marlborough township. In 1874, being considered unsafe, a new iron one, called Broomell's Paper-Mill bridge, was built; cost $1997.

Liggett's Mill, built in 1876, over west branch of Brandywine, on line of West Caln and West Brandywine townships; cost $2546.

Coatesville, built in 1877, on Main Street; cost $3569.

Sager's Mill, built in 1877, over east branch of Big Elk Creek, in Lower Oxford township; an iron bridge; cost $1495.

Ackland's Mill, built in 1877, in Wallace township; cost $2555.04.

Saylor's Mill, built in 1879, over Pigeon Creek, in East Coventry township. In 1880, injured by a flood, and rebuilt at a cost of $1222.

Buck Run, built in 1880, over Buck Run, in Newlin township; cost $1814.

Elk Creek, built in 1880, at Rudolph & Arthur's paper-mill, on line of New London and Elk townships; cost $2334.

Mercer's Ford, built in 1880, over Octorara Creek, on line of Lancaster County; cost $1700.

FERRIES.

The crossing of the Brandywine Creek at Chads' Ford was frequently interrupted by high water and ice, and the settlements had become so numerous west of that stream that the establishment of a ferry became necessary. Accordingly, in the year 1737, John Chads, who owned land and kept a tavern there, entered into an agreement with the county commissioners, by which, with moneys loaned him by the county, he procured the necessary boats and took charge of the ferry. He soon after applied to the court to fix rates of ferriage. His application was as follows:

"To the Honourable the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions held and kept at Chester for the County of Chester the 30th day of August, 1737. The Petition of John Chads of Brumingham Township in the s^d County Humbly Sheweth.

"That your Petitioner with your Concurrence and by order of the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County (who thought it necessary that a fferry should be Erected and Established over Brandywine Creek on the Road from Philadelphia to Nottingham) has provided a good and Sufficient fferry Boat for the Accomodation of Travellers and others passing and Repassing that way, And has agreed with the said Comissioners and Assessors to keep the said Boat in repair and such good & Sufficient hands to Attend the same as shall from time to time be needfull for the Carriage of all persons Cattle, Horses and Goods which on the Road aforesaid are to be Carried Over the said Creek And also to take such Rates and prices for ferriage as your Honours shall from time to time in Court Limitt & appoint.

"And ffor asmuch as your Petitioner has since he Erected the said Boat Carryed Sundry Travellers & others over the said Creek and for want of a settled Table of ffees has been Obliged to take such sums for his ffare as they were pleased to bestow upon him, which many Times fell short of a reasonable fferriage.

"Therefore he Humbly prays that you be pleased to settle and appoint what ffees he shall take and Receive for the Carrying of Passengers, Carriages, Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep over the said Creek at the place afores^d. And your petitioner from the Experience he has already had of the over flowing of the s^d Creek and of the fferrying people over the same has put down in the annexed Schedule the rates and Prices he Conceives may be reasonably allowed him For fferriage—which he most humbly offers to your prudent Consideration.

"JOHN CHADS."

"We whose names are Subscribed do Certify the Justices within mentioned that we having seen the within Petitioners fferry Boat are of Opinion that the same will answer the Good end thereby designed and that from our Particular knowledge of the said Creek and of the Overflowing and Rapidity of the same We Conceive that the Severall Rates or prices put down in the Schedule hereunto annexed for fferriage over the Creek afs^d are Reasonable and nearly in proportion to the ffare of the fferrys already Established in this Province. Wherefore we desire that you may approve of and Confirm the same."

The court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and in a document dated Aug. 30, 1737 (which is on file in the office of the clerk of Quarter Sessions, at West Chester), we find the rates established were:

"For
- Every horse and Rider, four pence.
- Every single person on foot, three pence, if more, two pence each.
- Every ox, cow or heifer, four pence each.
- Every sheep, one penny.
- Every Hog, three half pence.
- Every Coach, waggon or Cart, one shilling and six pence.
- Every empty waggon or Cart nine pence.
- Every steed four pence.

"To the aforesaid rates, the justices have subscribed their names.

"Richard Hayes,	Abraham Emmit,
John Crosby,	Caleb Cowpland,
Henry Hayes,	Elisha Gatchell,
Samuel Hollingsworth,	Joseph Brinton,

"John Parry."

In the minutes of the commissioners we find:

Jan. 2, 1740–1.—"It being Represented to the Commissioners and Assessors of Chester County that Forasmuch as the Ferry erected over Brandywine Creek on the road from Concord to Maryland had been of Considerable service to the Publick answerable to the good end thereby Designed, But it appearing that the want of Wharffs when the creek overflows its Banks renders Peoples landing very difficult, And as Causways and Landing places had been heretofore made and maintained at the Charge of the Publick It is therefore Humbly conceived that the said Commissioners and Assessors would be pleased to Remove that Difficulty by Causing ye necessary wharfs to be made for that purpose.

"The Commissioners and Assessors upon viewing Brandywine Creek at the said Ferry hath Requested John Taylor & Edward Brinton to take the premises into Consideration and Exhibit to them a scheme for erecting the said Wharfs or Causways which they Judge will best Accomodate Travellers and be of least Charge to the County."

Mr. Chads maintained this ferry for several years, certainly after 1743, in which year (having been deprived of his license to keep a public-house) he petitioned to be released "from the care and management of said boat and appurtenances, and some other person appointed to act therein in his stead." The court did not grant his request, but two years later gave him the coveted tavern license. He died in 1760, and possibly kept the ferry until that time. The last mention of the ferry is in the minutes of the county commissioners in 1772, when

"the consideration of rebuilding the flat for carrying persons over the Brandywine coming before the board, they agree that it should be done with all convenient speed, and appoint John Webster and Thomas Taylor to procure the same as soon as they can, at the most reasonable terms."

When the ferry ceased to be used is not known.

"People who approached Phœnixville from the north," says S. W. Pennypacker, "prior to 1859, were brought across the Schuylkill at Buckwalter's Ferry, where two men pulled a low flat-boat backward and forward by means of ropes stretched from shore to shore, but this slow and tedious contrivance was that year superseded by the Black Rock bridge."

NAVIGATION ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The Schuylkill was noted, in the days of the early settlement, for its extensive shad-fisheries, and the inhabitants along its banks were engaged almost *en masse* in fishing. Fishing-dams and "racks" were erected from shore to shore, without regard to the obstruction of navigation; and notwithstanding a bill was passed in 1724 for "demolishing and removing fishing-dams, wears, and kedles set across the river Schuylkill," and a similar act in 1730, the enactments were evaded. The archives of 1732 contain many depositions, from among which the following are taken:

"Marcus Huling Saith That as he was going down the Schuylkill with a Canoe Loaded with wheat, that striking on a fish dam, she took in a great deal of water into ye wheat, by means whereof his wheat was much damnified; . . . and that at another he *stroke* fast on a fish dam, and should have lost his whole Load of wheat if he had not leaped into ye river."

"George Boone, John Boone, Joseph Boone, James Boone, Samuel Boone Say, That they have been sundry times fast on ye fish Dams and Rock Dams, and to preserve the Loads of wheat have been forced several times to leap into ye River, and have very narrowly Escaped with their lives & Loads."

But the fishermen of Long Ford would not yield up the privileges they had enjoyed for years without a struggle. Their adversaries up the river, in 1738, organized a force of volunteers and a fleet of canoes, under command of the muscular Timothy Miller. On April 20th they proceeded to Long Ford, where they tore up the racks and set them adrift down stream. Fishermen who caught some of the loosened racks and tried to carry them away were assailed, and the racks taken from them and broken and cut into pieces. The fishermen rallied with reinforced numbers, and in canoes made an attack upon Miller's squadron; after a desperate contest they disabled Miller and all his crew, capturing the boat. Miller, with his thumb broken and companions overboard, ordered a retreat, which soon became a rout. They fled down the Schuylkill, and to escape their pursuers entered the shallow Perkiomen, where their boats got aground, the crews being compelled to seek the forests for safety. The fishermen destroyed their boats and contents, and thus ended "the only naval engagement ever fought upon the Schuylkill."

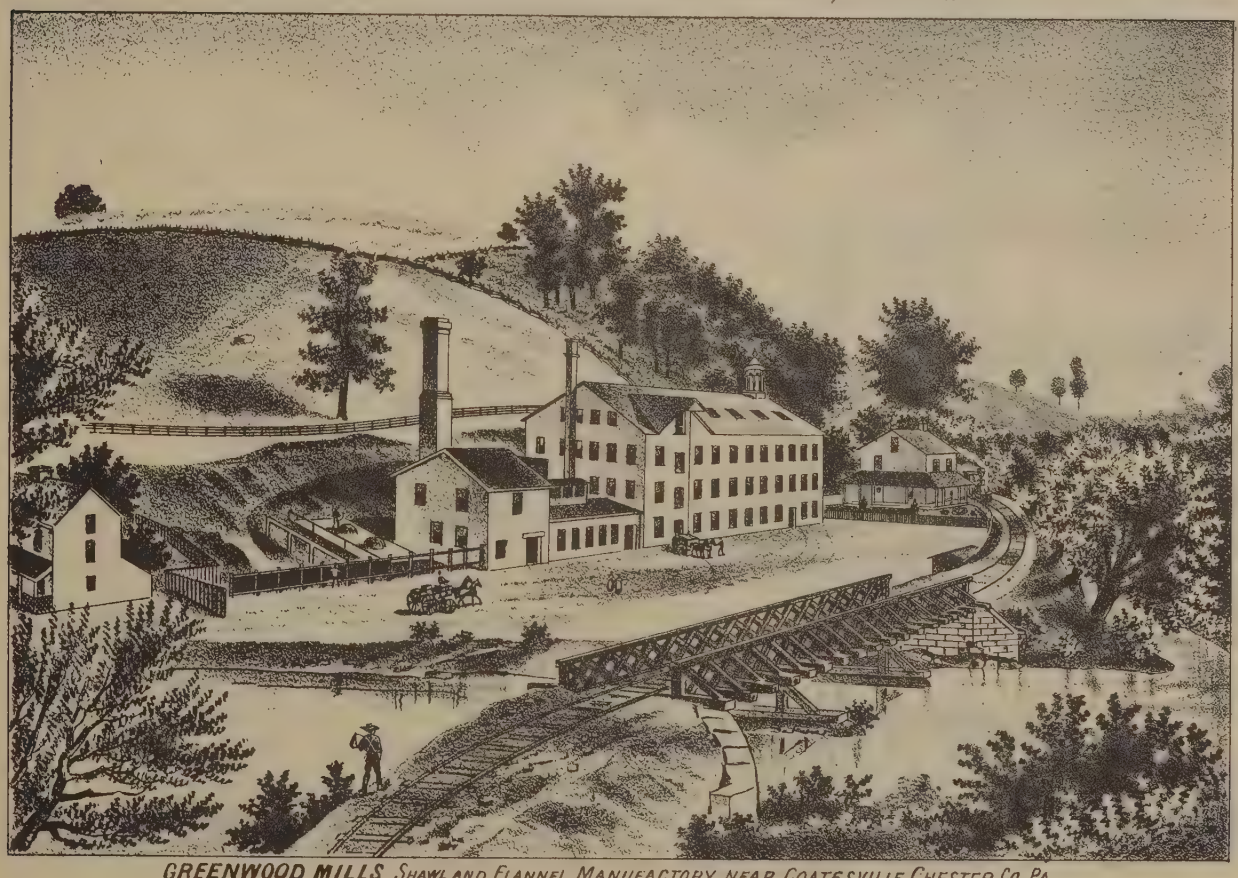
Most of the participants in this affair were Chester County men. It caused considerable agitation in the colony, and resulted in the termination of rack-fishing. Thenceforward the boatmen had free course over the waters of the Schuylkill, and its navigation soon assumed large proportions, increasing from a few small canoes to a veritable fleet of boats, capable of carrying each five hundred bushels of wheat. In 1761 the Assembly appointed a board of commissioners from among the residents along its banks for "clearing, scouring," and making the river navigable for boats, flats, rafts, canoes, etc. They made dams at various places to deepen the water and increase the volume of the current. Many of these "commissioners' dams" can still be seen, among others that at Jacob's Ford, where the Phœnixville bridge now stands. This system of improvement, though simple, was not finished until about 1793. After 1816 the Schuylkill Navigation Company, being permitted by their charter to enter the river, removed many obstructions, and much improved the channel for navigation.

CANALS.

The making of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike seems to have inspired the people along the Brandywine with the idea that an easier and cheaper mode of transportation for their produce, and for that brought along the road, to tidewater would be found in a canal-and-lock navigation by that stream. Accordingly an act was passed in 1793, concurrent with one passed by the Legislature of Delaware, authorizing a company to be incorporated, with authority to make this improvement. The navigation was to extend up each branch of the Brandywine to the point where it is intersected by the Lancaster turnpike road. It is believed that no part of this improvement was ever made.

An act "to authorize the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Lock Navigation on the River Schuylkill" was passed by the Legislature, and approved March 8, 1815. Under its provisions the "Schuylkill Navigation Company" was formed. The canal was fully opened in the year 1825, and its completion was hailed as the dawn of a

"MOUNT AIRY."
RES. OF SAMUEL GREENWOOD NEAR COATESVILLE, CHESTER CO. PA.



GREENWOOD MILLS, SHAWL AND FLANNEL MANUFACTORY NEAR COATESVILLE CHESTER CO. PA.

DORLAN'S MILLS WAYNESBURG BRANCH P.R.R. EAST BRANDYWINE.

RES. OF D. EATON SCOTT HIGHLAND TP CHESTER CO. PA.

new era in the development of the resources of this section. Much as it has since been left in the background by steam as a motor on land and water, at that time it was a gigantic stride in advance of the slow, tedious, and inconvenient modes of transportation then in vogue, of teaming over rough and muddy roads, or poling flat-boats through a rocky and crooked river. "During the progress of the work a fatal fever, engendered by damming up the stream and spreading its water over the lowlands, made terrific ravages among the inhabitants adjacent. . . . It is estimated that one-sixth of the people living within three or four miles perished."

The Chester County Canal, running from the Black Rock dam to Phœnixville, was made by the Schuylkill Navigation Company in 1828, in consequence of an agreement with George Thompson, who desired the water-power for use in his nail-works.

In 1847 a steamboat made daily trips upon the canal between Phœnixville and Norristown. It was called the "General Taylor." It ran but a short time, its use as a connecting link in the passenger travel to Philadelphia being superseded by the locomotive.

RAILROADS.

WEST CHESTER RAILROAD.

In the summer of 1830 the subject of railroads excited considerable attention throughout the country, which West Chester shared with the rest. The Pennsylvania Railroad being in process of construction, it was thought desirable to connect the borough with that line, and thus secure a route to Philadelphia. The engineer of this work, John Wilson, was consulted, and on Dec. 10, 1830, a meeting was called at the "Turk's Head," at which Judge Darlington presided, and P. Frazer Smith, Esq., acted as secretary. A committee was appointed to examine a route, and a favorable report was made at another meeting on December 24th. A bill was passed, Feb. 18, 1831, for the incorporation of a company, and in March subscription-books were opened with such success that twice the desired capital was offered. A charter was issued March 28th, and an election of directors followed, at which Dr. William Darlington, Ziba Pyle, Esq., William Williamson, Esq., Joseph Hemphill, Esq., Jonathan Jones, Elihu Chauncey, Esq., and Samuel C. Jefferis were chosen. At a subsequent meeting Dr. Darlington was elected president, William Williamson secretary, and Thomas Williamson treasurer. John P. Baily was appointed resident engineer in May, under the supervision of Mr. Wilson.

On the 5th of August, 1832, the first car was sent through from West Chester to the "Intersection," but the formal opening was delayed till September 13th. The Pennsylvania Railroad not being finished east of that point, no communication was had with Philadelphia until October 18th, when cars were run to the head of the "Inclined Plane," four miles from the city proper, whence passengers were conveyed by stage. On Christmas Day, 1833, the bridge over the Schuylkill being finished, the route was now complete, and a number of prominent citizens of the State made an excursion to West Chester from the depot on Broad Street, and returned the same day. In April, 1833, an act was passed to increase the stock of the West Chester road, and to build a branch from the neighborhood of Kirkland to the Pennsylvania Railroad, at some point east of the Brandywine. This work was completed Nov. 15, 1834, being only about three-quarters of a mile long. Its chief use was to transport marble from Thomas' quarries, in Whiteland, to build the Bank of Chester County, and that being accomplished, it was found so unprofitable that it was abandoned a year or two after. The road-bed can still be traced. It is claimed for the road from West Chester to the Intersection (now Malvern) that it was the first completed in the State. It was about nine miles in length, and cost near $80,000. The fifth annual report, of Jan. 18, 1836, showed a total business of $7381.68. Horses were the motive-power for several years, and the track was made of yellow-pine string pieces, plated with flat iron bars. Steam-power, furnished by the State, was introduced in 1845, and the heavy locomotives soon necessitated a more substantial track. Much might be written of the difficulties with which the company had to contend, how the stock became almost worthless, and complete failure threatened the enterprise. With a change of management, the use of steam, and a better roadway, success came slowly but surely. In 1850 entrance to the city was gained by way of Market Street bridge, thus avoiding the old Inclined Plane, and soon after this the Philadelphia depot was changed from Broad and Race Streets to Market Street. The company ran their cars from West Chester to the city, paying tolls to the State for the use of the main line. While the latter belonged to the State it was the tool of corrupt politicians, who managed it for the interest of party, and it failed to pay expenses. The West Chester Company was subjected to unjust and oppressive regulations, for which there seemed no redress, and which doubtless caused the formation of a company for the construction of an independent line by way of Media. After the latter was completed, in 1858, the old branch was leased and operated for some years by the Pennsylvania Company, which had bought the State works. It was next purchased by the rival company, and held until 1879, when the Pennsylvania Company bought it for about $135,000, and proceeded to put it in first-class order, building a new depot, straightening the track, and making the connection with the main line at a nearer point.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from Philadelphia 353 miles westward to Pittsburgh, grew out of the system of public improvements inaugurated by the State in 1826, in which year an act was passed providing for a canal, to be styled "The Pennsylvania Canal," to be constructed at the expense of the State. It was to be built from the river Swatara, at or near Middletown, where the Union Canal commenced, to the mouth of the Juniata, and from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas and the Allegheny River. The design appears to have been to make both the Juniata and Kiskiminetas Rivers navigable by slack-water, and to use the Union Canal as the eastern end of the line, connecting it with Philadelphia. In 1827 the Legislature authorized the canal commissioners to make examinations through the

counties of Chester and Lancaster for a railroad to connect with the canal. In 1828 these commissioners were directed to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia through Chester County, *via* Lancaster, to Columbia, and complete the same within two years if practicable. They were also, by the same act, required to examine a route for a railroad from Huntingdon to Johnstown, over the Allegheny Mountains

In 1833 the canal commissioners completed the Columbia Railroad with a double track, and the Portage with a single track, and finished the main line of the canal. In 1834 the entire line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia was opened to trade and travel. The first train of cars from Columbia to Philadelphia passed over the Columbia Railroad on Wednesday, the last day of February, 1834. The following account of the opening of the railroad is taken from the *Whig*, a newspaper published in West Chester, of the date of March 6, 1834:

"One track of this important State improvement being completed, arrangements were made by Mr. S. R. Slaymaker, of Lancaster, for passing a train of cars from that city to Philadelphia on Wednesday. The members of the Legislature from the city of Philadelphia and the counties adjacent to the line of the road, with others, arrived at Columbia on Tuesday evening, by the canal-packet from Harrisburg, and were immediately conveyed to Lancaster in a train drawn by the locomotive 'Black Hawk;' the engine performed the trip in fifty-five minutes.

"On Wednesday morning a train of cars was again attached, and left North Queen Street at eight o'clock, arrived at the Gap at ten, passed with ease the works there constructed, and arrived at the head of the Inclined Plane, near the Schuylkill, at half-past four in the afternoon, having made the trip in eight hours and a half, all stoppages for taking in water, receiving and discharging passengers, and incidental delays included. If it be borne in mind that the engine is one of very limited power, that the number of passengers was large, the weight of cars and baggage very considerable, and that the passage was made under the disadvantages inseparable from first attempts, all will concur in awarding to the engineer and those in charge of the locomotive and train of cars great praise for their skill in effecting so successful and gratifying an issue of the undertaking.

"The passengers were under special obligations to Mr. S. R. Slaymaker for his assiduous attention to their comfort on the route, and his politeness in furnishing them with refreshments at Coatesville, at which point, also, many of them enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Miller, whose house was, in the most friendly manner, opened for their accommodation.

"Throughout the whole line the progress of the train was hailed with hearty acclamations by crowds of persons collected to witness the novel spectacle. An immense concourse of citizens was also assembled at the head of the Inclined Plane to greet its arrival at that point. The locomotive was there detached, the cars passed down without obstruction or serious difficulty, and were thence conveyed to Broad Street and other points in the city."

The first locomotive put on the road was built in England, and named the "Black Hawk," after the celebrated Indian chief. In 1832 there was but one locomotive, in 1835 but three, but in 1837 there were forty, the motive-power of horses being then discarded. At first there was considerable opposition to the employment of locomotives by persons using the road or residing near it. They feared that the engines would destroy the value of their horses, and that sparks from them would set fire to their houses and barns. April 13, 1846, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature with franchises and authority to construct a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, which was completed, and on Dec. 10, 1852, cars ran through from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Aug. 1, 1857, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became the owner of the Columbia Railroad.

John J. Parker, in some reminiscences published in the *Daily Local News* of May 24, 1879, says,—

"During the time the State controlled the Columbia Railroad (now the Pennsylvania Railroad), canal commissioners, three in number, furnished the motive-power, while any individual or firm was privileged to put on passenger or other cars by paying to the State the following tolls, viz.: Road toll on car, road toll on person or freight carried, motive-power on car, motive-power on person or freight carried; so that the more passengers carried in the car the better it was for the company owning the car. Bingham & Dock, Miller & Co., and Peters, Calder & Co. were the principal companies engaged in the passenger traffic, and great competition was at times carried on. The early recollections of the writer recall the only three passenger-trains running on the Columbia Railroad, namely, the 'fast line,' as it was called, going west every morning; the 'slow line,' going west in the afternoon, followed by the 'night line' in the evening. Your readers will remember, if they have been at any of the stations on the arrival of one of these trains, the conductors of some three or four different companies soliciting passengers to take their particular car. Very little coal was used on the locomotives, wood being the principal fuel. In 1850, after the completion of the branch to West Philadelphia, avoiding the Inclined Plane, the West Chester passengers were conveyed by this route to Philadelphia. The first train of cars with passengers crossed Market Street bridge Oct. 14, 1850, with Philip P. Sharpless, of West Chester, then superintendent of the 'old road,' in charge.

"The first telegraphic connection between Philadelphia and Parkesburg was made on April 24, 1850. In 1851, Joseph Jackson ran a market-car from Parkesburg, together with William T. Fields, Abram Turner, and Uriah Rupert, father of John A. Rupert. Sept. 3, 1851, Joseph Jackson was badly hurt by being crushed between the cars in a collision near the Green Tree, in Willistown township, when the market-train was run into and several cars wrecked. Then living at Parkesburg, I was summoned to take charge of his market-car, and accordingly became a marketman, going to the city twice a week, to one of the produce and commission warehouses on Broad Street near Race, where all the market-cars then went and disposed of their produce to customers, wholesale or otherwise. The market-train then consisted exclusively of individual cars. The writer would drop his car down to William Chandler's, now Pomeroy, take on marketing, then a little father down stop at Joseph Morris's gate or crossing, and one or two other places, each time taking up his brake, until the car had reached Midway, then the station for Coatesville. Soon after the market-train would come along, and, the car being attached, we would proceed to Philadelphia. This was at a time when scarcely one train passed to one hundred that now pass over this part of the road, and when locomotives were but comparably good-sized cooking-stoves to those now in use. I remember some of their names, such as the 'William Penn,' 'Jesse Miller,' 'Bald Eagle,' 'Governor Snyder,' 'Butler,' 'Telegraph,' etc."

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

The agitation in the Schuylkill Valley, of which this road was the outgrowth, commenced about the time the Pennsylvania Railroad was projected. At that time a railroad was proposed from Sunbury to Philadelphia, and with an idea that the line between the latter city and Reading might be made a portion of the route of the contemplated road, a meeting was called at the "Bull tavern," Jan. 3, 1831, to adopt measures to insure its location on the west side of the Schuylkill. Notice having been given in all the newspapers of Chester County, the meeting was largely attended by its leading citizens. They appointed a committee to engage engineers to make a survey of the route, committee on correspondence and finance, issued an address "To the Friends of the Railroad, from Philadelphia to

Reading, proposed to be located on the west side of the River Schuylkill," and continued to hold adjourned sessions during the summer of 1831.

"The bill by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was incorporated was originally presented in the House of Representatives by Elijah F. Pennypacker, during the session of 1832–33.

"Perhaps the most difficult and expensive portion of the road in its construction was that through Schuylkill township, which required bridges over the Valley, Pickering, and French Creeks, and the Schuylkill River, and also a tunnel through solid rock 1932 feet long, and originally 19 feet in width and 17 in height." The tunnel was commenced in December, 1835, and finished in September, 1837. The road was opened for business Jan. 10, 1842.

THE PERKIOMEN RAILROAD,

connecting the Reading Railroad with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, forms a junction with the Reading at Pawling, in Schuylkill township, Chester County.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Norristown and Valley Railroad Company was incorporated by act of April 15, 1835, to construct a railroad from some point on the Philadelphia and Columbia Road, east of Brandywine Creek, to a point on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Road near Norristown; but, after expending over $850,000, were unable to complete the road within the time prescribed.

The Chester Valley Railroad Company was incorporated by act of April 22, 1850, reviving the former charter. This road is 22 miles in length from Bridgeport to Downingtown, and is operated by the Philadelpha and Reading Company.

The Cedar Hollow Lime Company have a railroad connecting their quarries with this road, in Tredyffrin township.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

This road, *via* Media, sometimes called the "direct" road, was incorporated April 11, 1848, but it was not until Nov. 11, 1858, about noon, that the first train reached West Chester over this route. It had been completed to Media several years previously, and a portion of the track near West Chester was at one time laid, and afterwards taken up to extend the other end of the line. Crossing the valleys of several streams, it was a very expensive road to build, and during its financial struggles the value of the stock was for a time almost nominal. It has recently passed into the possession of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, and still later into that of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

was incorporated March 17, 1853. The company was authorized, April 6, 1854, to form a union with a corporation chartered by the State of Maryland; so commenced to form a combination line.

Capital stock subscribed	$225,000.00
Capital stock paid in	220,606.11

Funded Debt.

1st Penna. mortgage, 7 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1879	$1,800,000.00
" in Md. " " " " Oct. 1, 1879	300,000.00
2d Pa. and Md. mortgage, due Jan. 1, 1900	400,000.00
Total amount	$2,500,000.00
1879, Oct. 31, cost of entire road	1,864,756.21
" average per mile	40,538.18
" equipment per mile	4,558.26
Total cost of road and equipment per mile	46,186.45

The length of the main line from West Chester Junction to junction near Port Deposit, with the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, is 46 miles, 36¾ being in Pennsylvania. From West Chester Junction to Lamokin is 7 miles. It is laid on stone ballast 52 miles; the balance is on dirt, which is being replaced by stone. The length of the main line and its branches in use is 46½ miles. The number of wooden bridges is 28, iron 3, trestle 5, and on Oct. 31, 1879, 10 locomotives were in use. The road was opened to Oxford in 1859, to Rising Sun, Md., 1865, and to River Junction in 1869, having been brought into use to Chads' Ford (soon after to Avondale) previously as the improvement progressed. Resting on a community chiefly agricultural for the supply of capital, without any strong claim for aid from the city, this enterprise had for years the experience common in railroad building about the same period, which resulted in the sacrifice of cash raised by sale of stock, and swelling the nominal amount of the cost by carrying forward the work mainly on a credit basis, payments being made in stock, bonds, and time-notes of the company. On the whole, this departure from cash contracts and rates doubtless added one-third, if not one-half, to the nominally high cost of the completed road. Beyond this, it encumbered the directors with heavy indorsements to prevent the work from stopping, and hastened a voluntary sale or lease to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, to escape ultimate failure and the financial ruin of self-sacrificing men, who for years had, as indorsers, commanded the means to keep the work moving forward.

In view of the circumstances under which this public improvement was secured, it seems but just to mention some few names of worthy citizens who were steadfast workers during the protracted struggle, extending from about 1853 to 1869: John Miller Dickey, with Samuel, Dr. E. V., Samuel J., and Ebenezer Dickey, Dr. Franklin Taylor (employed as the early and bold advocate of the enterprise; afterwards, for a period, its president), John M. Kelton, Esq., James R. Ramsey, Mark A. Hodgson, Isaac Watkins, John Richards, Samuel Martin, James A. Strawbridge, Job H. Jackson, Daniel Stubbs, Milton Conard, David Woelpper, and others; each, during its construction, served a time in the board of directors, sharing the labors and attendant responsibilities manfully. We also deem it due here to state that in the capacity of engineers, supervising and prompting the carrying forward the construction of the road, filling the office of secretary of the board, and performing services as financial agents, honorable mention is cheerfully accorded to the two brothers (both early deceased), Robert and George Hodgson, sons of Mark A. Hodgson.

EAST BRANDYWINE AND WAYNESBURG RAILROAD.

This road, incorporated in 1854, originally extended from Downingtown to Waynesburg (now Honeybrook), a

distance of 18 miles. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1861, and has recently been completed to New Holland, Lancaster County.

THE WILMINGTON AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On April 20, 1864, the Berks and Chester Railroad was incorporated, and on March 16, 1866, authorized to connect with the Delaware and Pennsylvania State Line Railroad. This union was effected, and the consolidated roads, extending from Birdsboro' to Wilmington, were given the name of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

This road was placed in the hands of trustees (A. Gibbons, George Brooke, and George Richardson), for its mortgage bonds, May 8, 1875, by order of the court, and by them operated, and sold Oct. 2, 1876. Jan. 1, 1877, it was handed over to the purchasers, who were a committee acting for those bondholders who joined for the purpose of reorganizing it under the present title of "Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company."

PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.

This was incorporated March 24, 1868, under the name of the Doe Run and White Clay Creek Railroad, to extend from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pomeroy to the Delaware State line, and there connect with another road running to Delaware City. The name was subsequently changed to the present title, and in 1873 the road was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which it is now operated. It connects with the Baltimore Central Railroad at Avondale, with the Wilmington and Western at Landenberg, and with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad near Newark, and extends from Pomeroy to Delaware City.

WILMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road, from Wilmington to Landenberg, passes for between two and three miles of its length through this county, and was opened Oct. 19, 1872.

PICKERING VALLEY RAILROAD,

extending from Phœnixville to Byers' Station, in Upper Uwchlan, is 11.3 miles in length, and was constructed about the year 1871. It is operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

THE OXFORD AND PEACH BOTTOM RAILROAD,

a narrow-gauge road, has been in operation several years, and forms a "feeder" to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

THE FRENCH CREEK RAILROAD,

a branch of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, was opened in March, 1880.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD

was chartered a few years ago, and some progress made in its construction. Grading was to some extent done in the neighborhood of Goshenville, when work was suspended, and a more southern route is now looked upon favorably.

In 1832 a petition was sent from Downingtown for an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Downingtown Railroad Company. George Fisher and Charles Downing were among the active movers in it.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL LISTS.

OFFICERS OF THE COLONIES ON THE DELAWARE, 1614–81.*

GOVERNORS OF NEW NETHERLANDS AND OF THE DUTCH ON THE DELAWARE.

THE names of vice-directors appear in *italics;* those of directors-general in Roman.

Capt. Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, Adrian Joriss Tienpont, 1614–23.
William Van Hulst, 1623–24.
Peter Minuit, 1624–32.
Giles Osset, Commissary, 1630–32.
Wouter Van Twiller, April, 1633, to March 28, 1638.
Arent Corssen, 1633–35.
Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam, Commissary, 1635–38.
Sir William Keift, March 28, 1638, to May 27, 1647.
Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam, 1638 to Oct. 12, 1645.
Andreas Hudde, Oct. 12, 1648, to Aug. 15, 1648.
Alexander Boyer, Acting Commissary, Aug. 15, 1648–49.
Peter Stuyvesant, May 17, 1647, to May 31, 1654.
Gerrit Bricker, Commissary, 1649–54.

[Captured by the Swedes, May 31, 1654.]

GOVERNORS OF NEW SWEDEN AND OF THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE.

Peter Minuit, April 28, 1638, to Jan. 30, 1640.
Jost de Bogardt, Acting Governor, Jan. 30, 1640, to Oct. 15, 1640.
Peter Hollandare, Oct. 15, 1640, to Feb. 15, 1643.
John Printz, Feb. 15, 1643, to Nov. 1, 1653.
Hendrick Huygen, Commissary, 1646.
John Papegoya, Acting Governor, November, 1653, to May 27, 1654.
John Claudius Rysingh, May 27, 1654, to May 31, 1654.

DIRECTOR OF THE ENGLISH OR NEW HAVEN COLONY ON SOUTH RIVER.

Thomas Lamberton, 1641–53.

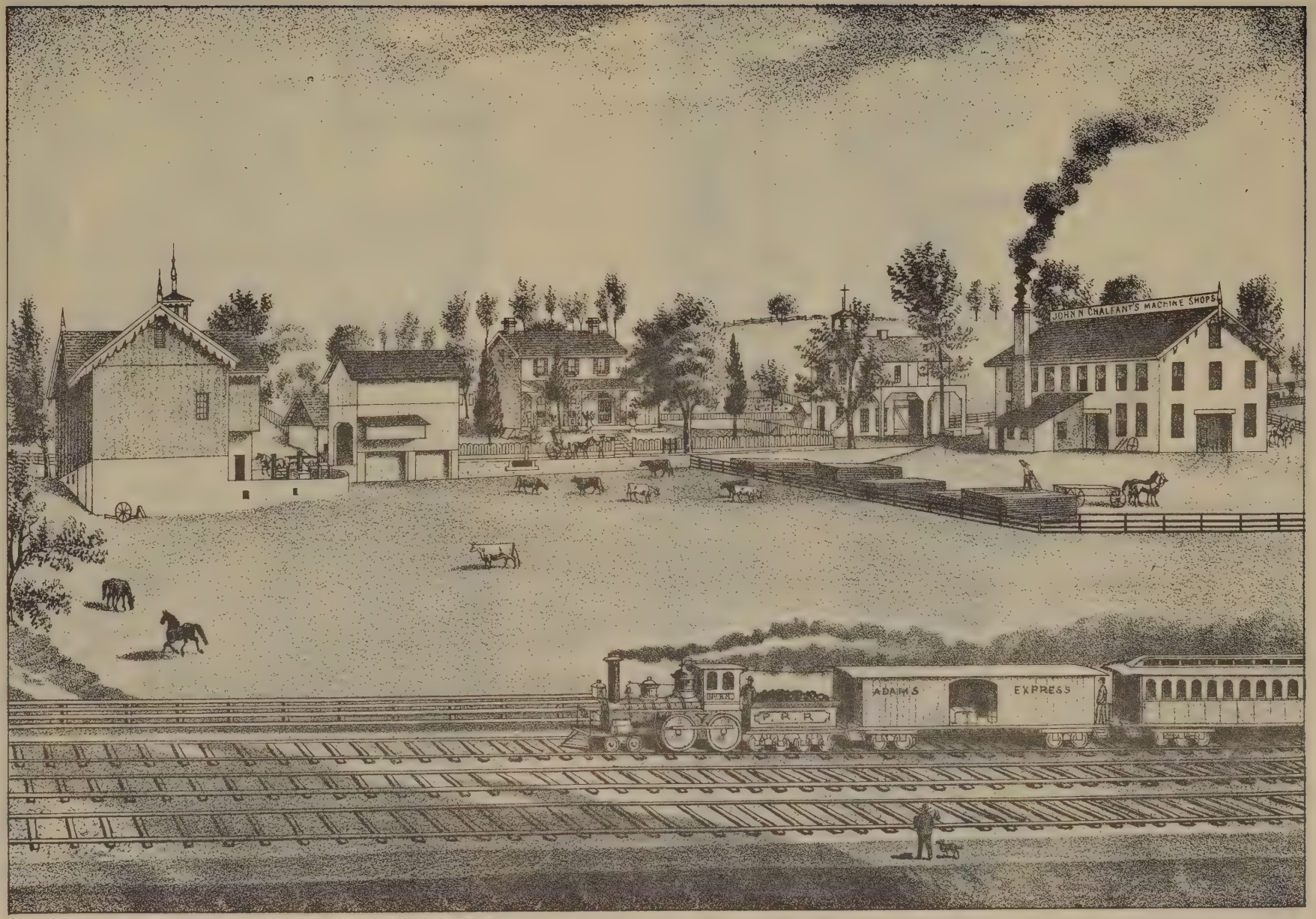
[Colony expelled by the Dutch and Swedes, 1653.]

DOMINION OF THE SWEDES.

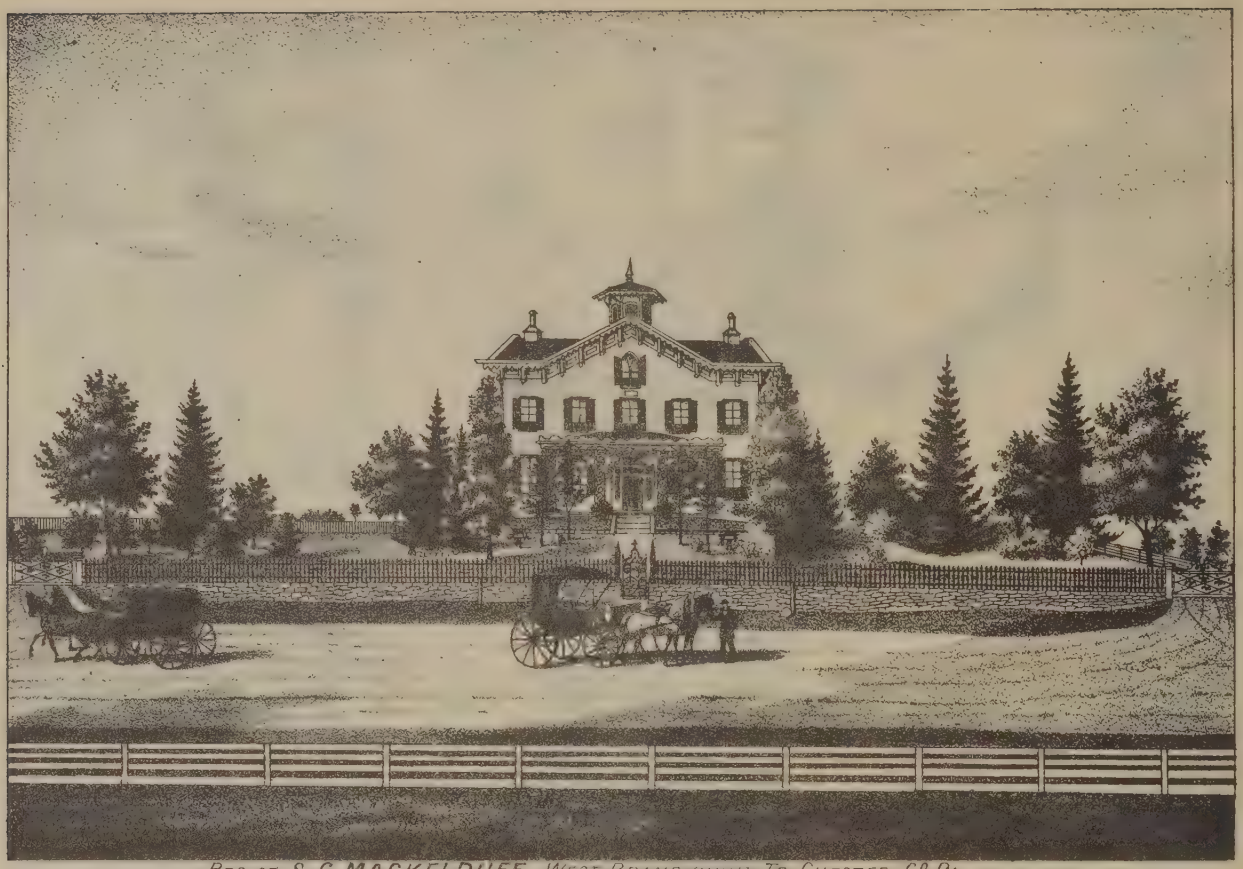
John Claudius Rysingh, Governor, May 31, 1654, to Sept. 25, 1655.
Hendrick Van Elswyck, Factor and Secretary, May 31, 1654, to Sept. 25, 1655.

[Captured by the Dutch, Sept. 25, 1655.]

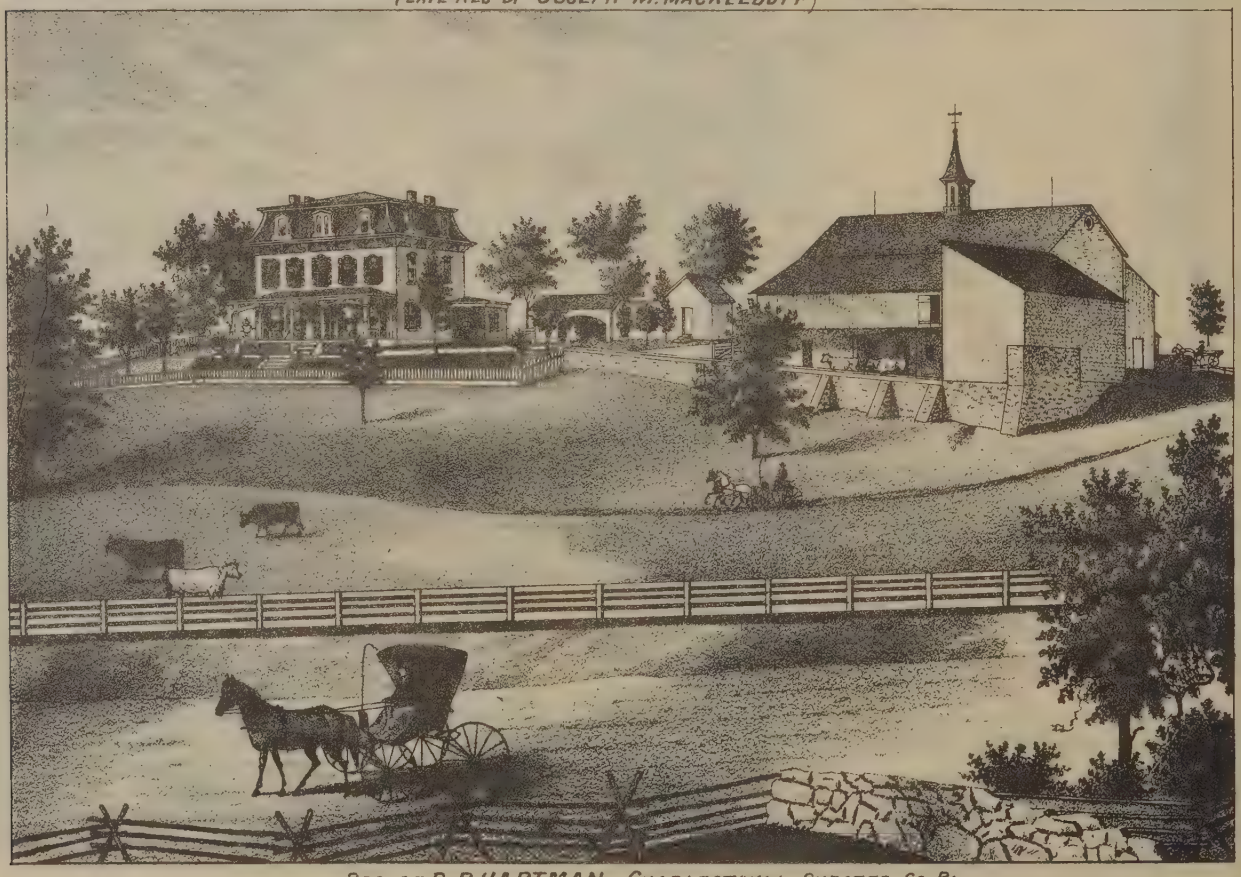
* "This list of officers of the colony and province is probably not complete, yet, for its preservation, as also reference, we present the imperfect record as it is: The dates are given as we have found them on various commission-books. These are those of appointment, assuming of office, or of commission, and in most instances extremely difficult to determine which. As to the orthography, we have been guided mostly by the records, save where the spelling could be otherwise properly authenticated."—*Editors of 2d Archives,* IX. 604.



RES. AND MACHINE SHOPS OF **JOHN N. CHALFANT** ON LINE OF P.R.R. 1½ MILES EAST OF ATGLEN CHESTER CO. PA. ___ (ESTABLISHED IN 1852).



RES OF S. C. MACKELDUFF WEST BRANDYWINE TP CHESTER CO PA.
(LATE RES OF JOSEPH M. MACKELDUFF)



RES. OF D. R. HARTMAN; CHARLESTOWN CHESTER CO. PA.

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General, Sept. 25, 1655, to Oct. 1, 1664.
John Paul Jacquet, Vice-Director, Nov. 29, 1655, to Dec. 19, 1656.
Capt. Deryck Smidt, Commissary, October, 1655, to Nov. 29, 1655.
Andreas Hudde, Commissary, Dec. 3, 1655, to Sept. 23, 1659.
Cornelius Van Ruyven, Commissary, Sept. 23, 1659.

[The colony divided into that of the city and company, 1656.]

Colony of the City.—Jacob Alricks,* Dec. 19, 1656, to Dec. 30, 1659; Alexander D'Hinayossa, Dec. 30, 1659, to Dec. 22, 1663.

Colony of the Company.—Gerrit [Goeran] Van Dyck, schout-fiscal, January, 1657, to Oct. 28, 1658; William Beekman, Vice-Governor, Oct. 28, 1658, to Dec. 22, 1663;† Alexander D'Hinayossa, Vice-Director, Dec. 22, 1663, to Oct. 1, 1664.

[Captured by the English, 1664.]

DOMINION OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Col. Richard Nicolls, Governor, Sept. 3, 1664, to May, 1667.
Sir Robert Carr, Deputy Governor, Oct. 1, 1664, to Nov. 3, 1667.
Col. Francis Lovelace, Governor, May, 1667, to July 30, 1673.
Capt. John Carr, Deputy Governor, 1668, to July 30, 1673.

[Recaptured by the Dutch, July 30, 1673.]

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

Anthony Colve, Governor-General, Aug. 12, 1673, to Nov. 10, 1674.
Peter Alricks, Deputy Governor, Sept. 19, 1673, to Nov. 10, 1674.

[Retaken by the English, Nov. 10, 1674.]

DOMINION OF THE ENGLISH.

Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, Nov. 10, 1674, to Jan. 16, 1681.
Capt. Matthias Nicolls, Deputy Governor, Nov. 10, 1674–75.
Capt. Edmund Cantwell, Deputy Governor, 1675–76.
Capt. John Collier, Deputy Governor, 1676–77.
Capt. Christopher Billop, Deputy Governor, 1677–80.
Capt. Anthony Brockholls, Governor, Jan. 16, 1681, to June 21, 1681.

[Colonial government ceases by virtue of provincial charter of March 4, 1681.]

OFFICERS OF THE DUTCH ON THE DELAWARE.

Council: 1658, Alexander D'Hinayossa, Abraham Rynvelt;‡ Oct. 28, 1658, Gerrit Van Sweringen; 1660, Cornelis Van Gezel;§ Jan. 25, 1660, John Prato. Commander on the Whorekill: January, 1660, Peter Alricks. Schepens: 1659, John Williamson, John Prato, Hendrick Kipp: March, 1660, Jacobus Backer. Sheriffs or Schouts: May 20, 1657, Gregorius Van Dyck; 1660, Gerrit Van Sweringen. Overseers of Fences: Nov. 4, 1656, Harman Jansen, John Eckhart. Inspectors of Tobacco: Dec. 12, 1656, Meenes Andriessen, William Maunts. Magistrates for the South River: 1657, Oloff Stille, Mathys Hanson, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock. Officers over the Swedes: 1658, Swen Schute (captain), Andries Dalbo (lieutenant); 1659, Jacob Swensen (ensign), Martin Krygier (captain). Commissioners to Maryland: Sept. 23, 1659, Augustine Herman, Resolved Waldron.

OFFICERS OF THE COLONY OF THE CITY.

Assistant Commissaries: June 26, 1660, Hendrick Kipp, Jacob Crabbe, Jaes Jonsten. Collector of Tolls: Sept. 9, 1663, Peter Cock. Surveyor: Feb. 20, 1661, William Rosenberry. Surgeon: April, 1660, —— Williams. Secretaries: Dec. 30, 1659, to August, 1660, Gerrit Van Gezel; John Prato, assistant; Gerrit Van Sweringen, assistant.

OFFICERS OF THE COLONY OF THE COMPANY.

Assistant Commissary: Peter Rambo, resigned March, 1661. Surgeon: Peter Tyneman, April, 1660. Sheriff: Gerritt Van Dyck, removed May, 1661.

OFFICERS FOR UPLAND AND DEPENDENCIES.

Surveyors: 1676, Walter Wharton; Dec. 15, 1679, Richard Noble. Clerks of Upland Court: 1674, William Tom; 1676, Ephraim Herman. Collector of Quit-Rent: Aug. 23, 1677, Ephraim Herman. Sheriff: November, 1676, Edmund Cantwell. Under Sheriffs: November, 1676, Jurien Hartzwelder; Sept. 11, 1677, Michael Yzard; 1679, William Warner. Constables: 1676, Albert Hendricks; Sept. 11, 1677, William Orian; June 18, 1678, Andries Homman; 1680, William Coyles, "at ye faals."

OFFICERS UNDER THE DUKE OF YORK.

Commissioners: May 5, 1664, Sir Robert Carr, Knt., George Carteret, Samuel Maverick, Esq. Counselors: May, 1667, John Carr, Haus Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, Peter Alricks. Indian Trader: Nov. 1, 1670, Peter Gronendyke (at the Whorekill). Surveyor-General West Side of Delaware: June 27, 1671, Walter Wharton. Commander in Delaware Bay and River: Sept. 23, 1676, John Collier. Commissioners to Appraise the Island of Tinicum: March 2, 1673, Peter Alricks, Edmund Cantwell, William Tom, Walter Wharton.

* Died Dec. 30, 1659.
† Colonies of the city and company united, Dec. 22, 1663.
‡ Died Oct. 28, 1658. § Removed.

OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1681–1776.

GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE.

William Penn, Proprietary, 1681–93.—William Markham, Dep. Gov., April 20, 1681, to October, 1682; William Penn, Proprietary and Gov., Oct. 27, 1682, to Sept. 18, 1684; The Council (Thomas Lloyd, President), Sept. 18, 1684, to Feb. 9, 1688; 1. Thomas Lloyd,‖ 2. Robert Turner,‖ 3. Arthur Cook,‖ 4. John Simcock,‖ 5. John Eckley,‖ Feb. 9, 1688, to Dec. 18, 1688; Capt. John Blackwell, Dep. Gov., Dec. 18, 1688, to Jan. 2, 1690; The Council (Thomas Lloyd, President), Jan. 2, 1690, to March, 1691; Thomas Lloyd, Dep. Gov. of Province, March, 1691, to April 26, 1693; William Markham, Dep. Gov. of Lower Counties.

Crown of England, 1693 to Nov. 24, 1694.—Benjamin Fletcher, Gov. of New York, Gov., April 26, 1693, to March 26, 1695; William Markham, Lieut.-Gov., April 26, 1693, to March 26, 1695.

William Penn, Proprietary, Nov. 24, 1694, to July 30, 1718.—William Markham, Gov., March 26, 1695, to Sept. 3, 1698; Samuel Carpenter, John Goodson, Deputies, Nov. 24, 1694, to Sept. 3, 1698; William Markham, Lieut.-Gov., Sept. 3, 1698, to Dec. 21, 1699; William Penn, Proprietary and Gov., Dec. 21, 1699, to Oct. 27, 1701; Andrew Hamilton, Dep. Gov., Oct. 27, 1701, to April 20, 1703; The Council (Edward Shippen, President), April 20, 1703, to Feb. 3, 1704; John Evans, Dep. Gov., Feb. 3, 1704, to Feb. 1, 1709; Charles Gookin, Dep. Gov., Feb. 1, 1709, to May 31, 1717; Sir William Keith, Dep. Gov., May 31, 1717, to July 30, 1718.

John Penn, Richard Penn, and **Thomas Penn,** Proprietaries, 1718–46.—Sir William Keith, Dep. Gov., July 30, 1718, to June 22, 1726; Patrick Gordon, Dep. Gov., June 22, 1726, to Aug. 4, 1736; The Council (James Logan, President), Aug. 4, 1736, to June 1, 1738; George Thomas, Dep Gov., June 1, 1738, to May, 1746.

Richard Penn and **Thomas Penn,** Proprietaries, 1746–71.—George Thomas, Dep. Gov., May, 1746, to May 29, 1747; The Council (Anthony Palmer, President), May 29, 1747, to Nov. 23, 1748; James Hamilton, Dep. Gov., Nov. 23, 1748, to Oct. 3, 1754; Robert Hunter Morris, Dep. Gov., Oct. 3, 1754, to Aug. 25, 1756; William Denny, Dep. Gov., Aug. 25, 1756, to Nov. 17, 1759; James Hamilton, Dep. Gov., Nov. 17, 1759, to Oct. 31, 1763; John Penn (son of Richard Penn), Dep. Gov., Oct. 31, 1763, to May 4, 1771.

Thomas Penn and **John Penn** (son of Richard), Proprietaries, 1771–76.—The Council (James Hamilton, President), May 4, 1771, to Oct. 16, 1771; Richard Penn (son of Richard Penn), Lieut.-Gov., Oct. 16, 1771, to July 19, 1773; The Council (James Hamilton, President), July 19, 1773, to Aug. 30, 1773; John Penn, Gov., Aug. 30, 1773, to Sept. 28, 1776.

[August 30, 1773, John Penn, who was confirmed Lieutenant-Governor by the king, June 30, was awarded the title of Governor by the Provincial Council.]

PROPRIETARY SECRETARIES.

1683, Philip T. Lehnman; May 28, 1685, William Markham; Oct. 27, 1701, James Logan (*vice* Robinson); June 6, 1747, Richard Peters (*vice* Logan, deceased); Jan. 2, 1762, Joseph Shippen, Jr. (*vice* Peters, resigned).

RECEIVERS-GENERAL FOR PROPRIETARIES.

Sept. 25, 1689, John Blackwell; July 15, 1690, Samuel Jennings; Nov. 1, 1690, Benjamin Chambers, Deputy; June 1, 1693, Robert Turner; Oct. 29, 1701, James Logan; Jan. 30, 1714, James Steel; March 30, 1718, James Steel, Deputy; Dec. 16, 1732, James Steel; Aug. 8, 1741, Lynford Lardner; March 28, 1753, Richard Hockley; Jan. 1, 1769, Edmund Physick.

REGISTERS-GENERAL.

May 5, 1686, Christopher Taylor (deceased April, 1686), Robert Turner, William Frampton, William Southerby, acting; Sept. 18, 1686, James Claypoole, Sr. (deceased June, 1687); June 18, 1687, John Eckley (declined); July 28, 1687, Thomas Ellis; July 25, 1689, John Blackwell; March 4, 1690, Robert Turner; Jan. 1, 1693, John Moore; March 29, 1703, William Markham;¶ 1712, Benjamin Hayne; 1713–15, Peter Evans; May 14, 1724, Thomas Graeme; Feb. 19, 1733, Peter Evans; June 19, 1745, William Plumsted; Aug. 15, 1765, Benjamin Chew.

MASTERS OF ROLLS.

Oct. 27, 1683, Thomas Lloyd; 1685, Patrick Robinson, Deputy; 1690, William Markham; Feb. 6, 1700, Thomas Story; July 11, 1702, Griffith Owen, Deputy; April 3, 1705, Morris Lisle, Deputy; 1712, Charles Brockden, Deputy; 1722, Charles Brockden; June 12, 1727, Andrew Hamilton; June 20, 1736, Thomas Hopkinson; Aug. 7, 1741, William Allen; Oct. 2, 1750, Tench Francis; Aug. 29, 1755, Benjamin Chew; Sept. 28, 1767, William Parr; June 25, 1774, Andrew Allen.

SECRETARIES OF THE LAND-OFFICE.

April 2, 1733, James Steel, John Georges; Nov. 24, 1748, Richard Peters; Nov. 1, 1760, William Peters; Jan. 1, 1769, James Tilghman.

‖ Five commissioners appointed by Wm. Penn.
¶ Benjamin Hayne, William Watson, and Thomas Hayward lately executed the office.

JUSTICES.

1657.—Magistrates for the South River: Oloff Stille, Mathys Hanson, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock.

November, 1674.—Justices for Upland: Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm, Lace Andries, Oelle Swenson.

Oct. 3, 1676.—Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm, Lace Andries, Oelle Swenson, Otto Ernest Cock.

May 28, 1680.—Commissioned by Sir Edmund Andros: Otto Ernest Cock, Israel Helm, Lasse Cock, Henry James, George Browne.

1681.—Commissioned by Governor Markham: William Clayton, William Warner, Robert Wade, William Byles, Robert Lucas, Hendrias Bankson, Thomas Fairman, James Sandelands, Swen Swenson, Andries Bankson, Otto Ernest Cock, Lassey Cock.

1682.—Commissioned by Penn: John Simcock, Thomas Brassey, William Clayton, Robert Wade, John Bezer, Otto Ernest Cock, Ralph Withers.

1684.—Christopher Taylor, William Wood, Robert Wade, John Blunston, Nicholas Newlin, George Maris, James Saunderlaine, John Harding, Thomas Usher.

April 6, 1685.—John Simcock, William Wood, Nicholas Newlin, Robert Wade, George Maris, Thomas Usher, Robert Piles, John Blunston.

1686.—Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Levis, Francis Harrison.

1687.—John Bristow, Edward Bezer.

"Jan. 25, 1688–9, Governor Blackwell issued a new commission to the Justices and Sheriffs of the several counties. Those of Chester county continued to act under their old commissions, which coming to the ears of his Excellency as he passed through Chester, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the next meeting of Council to reprimand John Simcock, John Bristow and Bartholomew Coppock, jr., who were Justices of the Court as well as Members of Council. After debating the matter 'it was thought advisable, and agreed that a General Sessions should be called,' specially for the purpose of making proclamation of the new Commissions of the Justices of Chester County. This took place on the 19th of the 1st mo. (March), 1689, when the Commissions constituting John Simcock, John Bristow, Bartholomew Coppock, jr., John Blunston, George Maris, Francis Harrison and Nicholas Newlin, Justices, and Joshua Fearn, Sheriff, were read and published in due form."

At a court held 4, 3, 1689, "William Howell's Comission for y^e^ Peace was read and Published dated y^e^ 29^th^ day of y^e^ 2^d^ moneth 1688–9, and did afterward subscribe to y^e^ solemne Declaration prepared by y^e^ 57 Chapter of y^e^ great law of this Province." (Perhaps should be 12th month.)

Jan. 2, 1689–90.—John Bristow, John Bevan, John Blunston, Nicholas Newlin, Francis Harrison, Samuel Levis, James Sandelands, William Howell, Joshua Fearne.

7, 6, 1690.—John Simcock.

10, 8, 1691.—Present at Court: William Jenkin.

May 13, 1693.—George Foreman, Jeremiah Collet, Thomas Smith, Thomas Withers.

"John Simcocke, John Bristow, George Merriss (Maris) & W^m^ Jenkins, former Justices of the peace in the Countie of Chester did give a dilatorie answer to his Excell. proposall to have them continued in that office." Jonathan Hayes, Robert Pile, and Randall Vernon refused the office. This was probably from dissatisfaction with the change of government. Jonathan Hayes served, however, in court this year. Peter Baynton sat as president of court June 13th, and after.

Sept. 11, 1694.—At Court: Jasper Yeates.

1698.—Caleb Pusey, Philip Roman.

1700.—Ralph Fishbourne.

Sept. 25, 1703.—Commissioned: John Guest, Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, Philip Roman, Jonathan Hayes, Ralph Fishbourne, Jeremiah Collett, Walter Marten, Nathaniel Newlin.

1704.—Commissioned by Governor Evans before May 30: Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, Jeremiah Collett, Philip Roman, Jonathan Hayes.

1709.—Thomas Powell, Nicholas Pyle, Henry Pierce.

Nov. 24, 1711.—Jasper Yeates, Robert Pyle, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pile, Jonathan Hayes, William Davis, Henry Nayle, Richard Webb.

Oct. 16, 1712.—"Will^m^ Davis, a Justice of peace in Chester County, for his indiscreet proceedings in marrying of W^m^ Havard & Eliz: the daughter of Capt. Roche, is ordered to be left out of Common."

May 13, 1713.—Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pile, William Davis, Henry Nayle, Richard Webb, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Blunston, Jr., Thomas Edwards.

May 30 and June 11, 1715.—Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pyle, Richard Webb, Henry Pierce, Henry Nayle, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Blunston, Jr., Richard Hayes.

Aug. 26, 1717.—Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, Richard Webb, Henry Nayle, Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, John Wright, John Wood, David Harry, John Worrall, Joseph Coelourn, Henry Hayes, Joseph Pennock.

July 4, 1718.—John Wright (to be next to Jasper Yeates), Nathaniel Newlin, Andrew Job, Elisha Gatchell, John Cartledge, Francis Worley.

Aug. 19, 1718.—Same recommissioned, with Andrew Hamilton.

Oct. 17, 1718.—"The Governor laid before the board a Representation or Greivance signed by several of the justices for the County of Chester, on account of the leaving out a certain clause in the last Commissions and the putting the Attorney Generals in the Commission. It was thought better to renew the commissions with the addition of the clause, and the Attorney Generall might, if the Governor saw fit, have a special commission and be left out of common."

Nov. 24, 1718.—Jasper Yeates, John Wright, Caleb Pusey, Richard Webb, Henry Nayle, Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Nathaniel Newland, John Wood, Joseph Coebourn, Henry Hayes, James Gibbons, Andrew Job, Elisha Gatchell, John Cartledge, Francis Worley.

Nov. 24, 1719.—Isaac Taylor.

May 22, 1722.—John Wright, Caleb Pusey, Henry Nayle, Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Nathaniel Newland, John Wood, Joseph Coebourn, Henry Hayes, James Gibbons, Andrew Job, Elisha Gatchell, Francis Worley, Isaac Taylor, James Mitchell.

Nov. 22.—Same reappointed (except Andrew Job), and James Smith, Thomas Reid.

Feb. 18, 1723.—John Wright, Caleb Pusey, Henry Nayle, Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wood, Henry Hayes, James Gibbons, Elisha Gatchell, Francis Worley, Isaac Taylor, James Mitchell, John Crosby, Thomas Reid, Abraham Emmit, Jr., James Roddy.

1724.—John Wood, Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Abraham Emmit, Jr., Thomas Reid, George Aston, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Mercer Brown, Evan Lewis, William Pyle.

May 12, 1725.—John Wright, Henry Nayle, Henry Pierce, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wood, Henry Hayes, Isaac Taylor, Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Thomas Reid, George Aston, James Roddy, Tobias Hendricks, George Stewart, Andrew Cornish, Mercer Brown.

Aug. 25, 1726.—John Wright, Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wood, Henry Hayes, Isaac Taylor, Elisha Gatchell, Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Abraham Emmit, Jr., Thomas Reid, George Aston, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Mercer Brown, Evan Lewis, William Pyle.

Oct. 10, 1727.—James James.

Aug. 25, 1729.—Richard Hayes, John Wood, Henry Hayes, Elisha Gatchell, Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Abm. Emmit, Jr., George Aston, Mercer Brown, Evan Lewis, William Pyle, James James, John Parry, James Gibbons.

Feb. 19, 1729–30.—"The Governor further acquainted the Board that it was necessary a new Commission of the Peace for Chester County should be issued, for that divers of those who are named in the last having declined to act, there is a great Want of Magistrates in some places of the County which should be immediately supplied by others, & that he had some very good Reasons for leaving out one, viz.: George Asheton, who had acted but too much; that he had advised with divers good Men of that County who had recommended a List, & It was Resolved to Commissionate those following, viz.: Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Henry Hayes, Elisha Gatchel, John Crosby, Abraham Emmit, Jun^r^, Mercer Brown, James James, John Parry, James Gibbons, Joseph Pennock, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Brinton, Nicholas Pyle, and the Chief Burgess of the Burrough of *Bristol* for the time being, of which the five last were now added."

Aug. 20, 1731.—"The Governor further represented that by several Petitions from the Inhabitants of the back parts of Chester County, now laid before the Board, it appears there is great Want of a Magistrate there; And his Honour proposing that one John Karnaughan being in those parts, of whom he said he had received a favourable Character, should be assigned a Justice of the Peace. The Board agreed thereto & Ordered that he be Commissionated accordingly."

Dec. 1, 1733.—All acting justices to be recommissioned, and Caleb Cowpland (?).

Dec. 28, 1733.—Complaints having been made (by Robert Boyd and others) of John Carnahan, the Governor ordered his name left out of the commission "this day issued for the County of Chester."*

May 25, 1734.—Joseph Haines.

Dec. 2, 1737.—John Evans.

Nov. 22, 1738.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Haines, John Evans, Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Henry Hayes, Elisha Gatchell, John Crosby, Caleb Cowpland, Abraham Emmit, James James, John Parry, Joseph Pennock, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Brinton, Joseph Haines, William Pim, Joseph Bonsall, the chief burgess of the town for the time being, Joseph Parker.

April 4, 1741.—"The Governor informed the Board that for some time past he had thought it requisite to Issue new General Commissions of the Peace, for that by the Death of some and the Misbehaviour of Others it was now become highly necessary to supply and

* See also 2d Archives, vii. 154–57.

rectify the Magistracy of the Province, and more especially as he had lately received a Letter from Mr. John Penn, whereby it appeared he had received Information that the Court at Chester had set aside a man from the Jury for declining to take the affirmation, and insisting to be qualified as a Juror by Oath; and in which Letter Mr. Penn had strongly recommended to the Governor to appoint a Majority of such Magistrates in every County as would not scruple to take or at least to Administer an Oath, that equal and impartial Justice might be done to all men; That he had consider'd and inform'd himself, the best he could, of the most proper Persons to be Justices of the Peace for the several Counties, and proposed the following Gentlemen, viz.:

"For Chester County."

Henry Pierce, Henry Hayes, Elisha Gatchell, John Crosby, Caleb Cowpland, William Moore, Abraham Emmit, Joseph Pennock, Joseph Brinton, William Pim, Joseph Bonsall, Joseph Parker, William Webb, John Mather, Ralph Pyle, John Taylor, Job Ruston, Charles Grant, the chief burgess of Chester for the time being.

"And no Objection being made to any of these Gentlemen

"Ordered, That Blank Commissions be prepared by the Secretary in order to be filled up."

Dec. 17, 1745.—John Crosby, Elisha Gatchell, Caleb Cowpland, William Moore Abraham Emmit, Joseph Pennock, Joseph Brinton, William Pim, Joseph Bohsall, William Webb, John Mather, Job Ruston, Charles Grant, Samuel Flower, Thomas Cummings, John Parry, Andrew McDowell, the chief burgess of Chester for the time being, Joseph Parker (separate Com.).

April 22, 1749.—"The Governor observ'd to the Board that the Commissions of the Peace being only of force by virtue of his Proclamation, & as it was usual for Governors to renew them at or soon after their Accession to the Government, he proposed to issue new Commissions, & desir'd the favour of the Board to recommend proper Persons to be Magistrates for the several Counties, & particularly at this time for the County of Lancaster, that Court sitting next Week," &c.

May 19, 1749.—"The Council resum'd the Consideration of the new Commissions of the Peace, & agreed to appoint the following Persons Justices for Chester County, viz:"

Caleb Cowpland, Elisha Gatchell, William Moore, Joseph Pennock, Joseph Brinton, William Pim, Joseph Bonsall, John Mather, Charles Grant, Samuel Flower, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Worth, Aaron Ashbridge, John Churchman, John Miller, Richard Richison, Isaac Davis, John Scott, William Read, the chief burgess of Chester for the time being.

Aug. 21, 1751.—"Some more Justices being wanted for the County of Chester, Joshua Pusey and Samuel Lightfoot were recommended to the Governor as Persons well qualified for that Office and two Separate Commissions of the Peace were ordered to be made for them accordingly."

May 25, 1752.—William Moore, Elisha Gatchell, Joseph Bonsall, John Mather, Charles Grant, Samuel Flower, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Worth, Aaron Ashbridge, John Churchman, John Miller, Isaac Davis, John Scott, Joshua Pusey, Samuel Lightfoot, Edward Brinton, Mordecai Moore, Mordecai James, the chief burgess of Chester for the time being.

Feb. 22, 1757.—"The Council resumed the Consideration of a new Commission of the Peace for the County of Chester, and the following Persons being unanimously recommended, their Names were inserted in the Commission, which passed the Seals, and was sent down to Chester, this being the first day of the Court, viz.: all the Members of Council,

"William Moore, John Mather, Samuel Flower, Thomas Worth, Aaron Ashbridge, John Miller, Isaac Davis, John Scott, Samuel Lightfoot, Edward Brinton, Mordecai Moore, the chief burgess of Chester, Alexander Johnston, John Morton, John Culbertson, William Clingan, John Paschall, William Parker, Timothy Kirk."

Feb. 23, 1761.—Thomas Worth, Samuel Flower, John Miller, Isaac Davis, Edward Brinton, the chief burgess of Chester, Alexander Johnston, John Morton, John Culbertson, William Clingan, William Parker, Timothy Kirk, John Hannum, John Price, Roger Hunt, John Fairlamb, George Currie, Henry Hale Graham.

The Governor issued supersedeas to Samuel Lightfoot, Edward Brinton, Thomas Worth and John Morton, to forbear the exercise of the Office of Judge of the Common Pleas for the said County of Chester, under the late Act entituled "A Supplement to the Act Entituled 'An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the province,'" which had been repealed by his late Majesty.

These persons were appointed Oct. 20, 1759, under the act of Sept. 29, 1759.

Nov. 19, 1764.—Members of Council, William Moore, Thomas Worth, Samuel Flower, John Miller, Isaac Davis, Edward Brinton, Alexander Johnston, John Culbertson, William Clingan, William Parker, John Hannum, John Price, John Fairlamb, Henry Hale Graham, William Boyd, Richard Riley, James Hunter, James Evans.

William Swaffer was a justice of the Common Pleas prior to 1770.

May 23, 1770.—Members of Council, William Moore, Thomas Worth, John Morton, Isaac Davis, Alexander Johnston, William Clingan, William Parker, John Hannum, John Price, Henry Hale Graham, Richard Riley, Charles Cruikshanks, Richard Baker, James Gibbons, James Moore, William Swaffer, Evan Evans, Thomas Hockley, Joseph Pyle, Thomas Temple, Warwick Miller.

At Court, May, 1771, and after.—Joshua Cowpland.

At Court, May 28, 1776.—Nicholas Fairlamb.

Appointed by Convention of July 15, 1776.—Alexander Johnston, William Clingan, Evan Evans, Richard Baker, John Sellers, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Jones, John Wilson, William Heslit, Israel Whelen, William Denny, Samuel Bond, Robert Mendenhall.

Whether these presumed to act as justices at home is unknown, but no courts were held between May 28, 1776, and Aug. 26, 1777.

April 4, 1777.—"A General Commission of the Peace for the County of Chester was issued this day, dated the 31st March, 1777, and the Dedimus Potestatem for the same County was also made out, dated April 10th, 1777." The justices were:

Isaac Davis, Evan Evans, James Moore, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Mackey, William Gibbons, Joshua Evans, Isaac Pearson, Daniel Griffith, Patterson Bell, John Hannum, Robert Smith, Philip Scott, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Cheyney.

After this the justices appear to have been elective, but were especially commissioned to hold courts.

July 25, 1777.—"The Council took into Consideration the returns of Justices elect from several Counties, & thereupon were commissioned accordingly."

"Agreed . . . That Thomas Levis, Thos Boyd, Robt Ralston, John Hart, and Richd Reilcy, be appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester."

Aug. 22, 1777.—"Caleb Davis, Esqr., appeared in Council, & took the affirmation required by the Constitution of this State to Qualify him to act as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Chester."

This was by virtue of his office of Prothonotary, and a resolution of Council of June 11, 1777, that prothonotaries should sit as judges of the Common Pleas.

July 30, 1778.—"The Council taking into Consideration the necessity of appointing a Justice of the Peace in the neighbourhood of Vincent Township, in the County of Chester,

"*Ordered*, That William Evans be appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, & Commissioned accordingly."

About this time the county seems to have been divided into districts for the election of justices.

April 27, 1779.—"A return of an Election for chusing Justices of the Peace for the District of West Fallowfield, Sadsbury & West Caln in the County of Chester, was read; by which it appears that William Clingan, Esq'r, & Joseph Parke, were chosen; thereupon,

"*Ordered*, That Will'm Clingan, Esq'r, be appointed & Commissioned to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Chester."

The following letter will explain itself:

"Chester County, 28th May, 1779.

"Dear Sir,—I received a letter from the Honourable George Bryan, Esq., Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Common Wealth requesting me to Transmit an Account To you of the Justices in this County &c. The following therefore is a list of the names of all the persons mentioned In the several Commissions of the peace Issued since the Revolution with such distinction as his Honour requested to be made, viz.:

"First. Isaac Davis, Sworn into Office & since Deceased.
2nd. Evan Evans, Sworn.
3d. James Moore, Ditto.
4th. Benjamin Bartholomew, Ditto.
5. John Mackey, a Member of Council.
6. William Gibbons, not Qualified & out of County.
7. Joshua Evans, refused to Qualify.
8. Isaac Pearson, Ditto.
9. Dan Griffith, Sworn.
10. Patterson Bell, Ditto.
11. John Hannum, Affirmed.
12. Robert Smith, Ditto.
13. Phillip Scot, Sworn.
14. Thomas Taylor, Affirmed.

15. Thomas Cheyney, Ditto.
16. Thomas Levis, Ditto.
17. Thomas Boyd, Sworn into Office & since Deceased.
18. Robert Ralston, refused to Qualify.
19. John Hart, never Qualified & out of County.
20. Richard Reyley, refused to Qualify.
21. William Evans, Sworn.
22. William Clingan, Ditto.

"Elections have been held in every District but there is no Justices in the three following Districts, To wit, first, Chester, Upper and Lower Chichester, Aston, Bethel, & Middletown; 2d, Darby, Radnor, & Haverford; 3d, Newtown, East Town, Willistown, & Goshen.

"I am, Dear Sir,
"Your most obt Servt,
"CALEB DAVIS.

(Directed)
"Timothy Matlack, Esq., Secret'y of Council, Philadelphia."*

June 4, 1779.—Alexander Johnston, New London.
Sept. 15, 1779.—David Mackey, *vice* Johnson, declined.
March 21, 1780.—John Pearson, Darby.

Evan Evans and David McKinney resigned Nov. 3, 1780, on account of being elected to the Assembly, according to the Colonial Records, but the name of McKinney (Mackey?) does not appear in Assembly.

Nov. 18, 1780.—William Clingan, appointed presiding justice of the courts.
Nov. 17, 1781.—James Moore's resignation received, he having been elected to Assembly.
Dec. 7, 1781.—William Haslet.
March 8, 1782.—Capt. Joseph Luckey, Maj. Isaac Taylor.
March 9, 1782.—David Mackey.
June 26, 1782.—John Beaton, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court.
Nov. 6, 1782.—James Moore, resigned Oct. 31, 1785; elected to Assembly.
July 31, 1783.—John Bartholomew.
June 5, 1784.—George Pierce, Aston; Dan Griffith, East Nantmeal, Common Pleas, June 25.
Sept. 24, 1784.—Thomas Levis; also Common Pleas.
Oct. 1, 1784.—John Ralston.
Oct. 9, 1784.—Thomas Cheyney, Thornbury.
Oct. 13, 1784.—Same commissioned justice of Common Pleas.
Jan. 21, 1785.—Philip Scott, Court of Common Pleas.
Oct. 31, 1785.—James Moore, Common Pleas.
June 16, 1786.—Persifor Frazer, Court of Common Pleas.
June 22, 1786.—"William Clingan was also appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district of West Caln, Sadsbury and West Fallowfield townships, and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, upon a return made agreeable to law."

"NOTE.—That Mr. Clingan preside in the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Court of the said county."

Oct. 9, 1786.—Adam Grubb and Richard Hill Morris commissioned justices of the Peace and of Common Pleas.
Dec. 22, 1787.—John Pearson, Common Pleas.
Sept. 16, 1788.—"Charles Dilworth and John Hannum, Esquires, were appointed and commissionated Justices of the Peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Chester, upon a return made according to law, for the district of the town of West Chester."
Feb. 16, 1789.—William Haslet, Common Pleas.
April 11, 1789.—John Worth, Common Pleas.
June 5, 1789.—David Mackey, Common Pleas.
June 16, 1789.—Walter Finney.
Oct. 28, 1789.—Robert Cooper, Common Pleas.
Aug. 28, 1790.—John Bartholomew, Common Pleas.

In colonial days, when a general commission was issued for justices, the first named was understood as the presiding judge of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, and Orphans' Court, and on the records the names are mostly given in the same order as in the commission. Their attendance varied at different times, and sessions of Orphans' Court were often held at private houses or taverns, in different parts of the county. In 1772 the number of justices at Quarter Sessions was six in February, twelve in May, fifteen in August, and six in November. The "bench" on some occasions would certainly need to be a long one, but there were probably three or more of them. One, which has survived to the present day, now finds a resting-place in the commissioners' office, and is one of the few relics which have been preserved of the old court-house. Doubtless upon it have sat John Morton and many others whom posterity will delight to honor. After the constitution of 1790 went into effect, it would seat all the judges, and perhaps this is why it alone was preserved. A picture of it is here given. The justices sat upon the bench for the last time in August, 1791.

OLD JUDGES' BENCH.

From 1791 to 1839 justices of the peace were appointed by the Governor for the different districts in the county, and held the office during life or good behavior, if still residing within the district.

The following are the dates of commissions during the period:

Philip Scott, Aug. 26, 1791, Oxford, E. and W. Nottingham; sworn Sept. 1, 1791.
John Ralston, Aug. 26, 1791, Vincent, Pikeland, and Coventry; sworn Sept. 1, 1791.
Thomas Cheyney, Aug. 26, 1791, Birmingham, Thornbury, and Westtown; affirmed Sept. 21, 1791.
Ezekiel Leonard, Aug. 26, 1791, East Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Newlin, and Pennsbury; affirmed Sept. 1, 1791.
Aaron Musgrave, Aug. 26, 1791, Easttown, Willistown, and Goshen; affirmed Sept. 1, 1791.
Robert Smith, Aug. 26, 1791, Oxford, E. and W. Nottingham; aff. Sept. 2, 1791.
Joseph Parke, Aug. 26, 1791, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury, and West Caln; sworn Sept. 2, 1791.
Stephen Moylan, Aug. 26, 1791, Easttown, Willistown, and Goshen; sworn Sept. 11, 1791.
Richard Humpton, Aug. 26, 1791, East Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Newlin, and Pennsbury; sworn Sept. 19, 1791.
Samuel Cunningham, Aug. 26, 1791, West Nantmeal, East Caln, Honeybrook, and Brandywine; sworn Sept. 28, 1791.
Robert Cooper, Aug. 26, 1791, Kennet, East and West Marlborough; affirmed Sept. 12, 1791.
Dennis Wheelen, Aug 26, 1791, Uwchlan and E. Nantmeal; aff. Sept. 31, 1791.
James Hannum, Aug. 26, 1791, East and West Marlborough and Kennet; affirmed Sept. 31, 1791.
Jonathan Pugh, Aug. 26, 1791, Vincent, Pikeland, and Coventry; affirmed Nov. 4, 1791.
William Worthington, Jr., July 3, 1792, Easttown, Willistown, and Goshen; affirmed Aug. 2, 1792.
William Clingan, Sept. 4, 1792, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury, and West Caln; sworn Sept. 3, 1792.
Robert Smith, Dec. 21, 1792, Uwchlan and E. Nantmeal; sworn Jan. 3, 1793.
Isaac Taylor, April 10, 1793, East Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Newlin, and Pennsbury; affirmed April 15, 1793.
Thomas Henderson, Jan. 25, 1793, Londonderry and New London; sworn May 22, 1793.
Thos. Downing, Dec. 29, 1792, Uwchlan and East Nantmeal; aff. May 24, 1793.
John Longstreth, June 10, 1793, Tredyffrin, Charlestown, East and West Whiteland; affirmed Sept. 21, 1793.
Benjamin Brown, Jan. 17, 1794, London Britain, Newgarden, and Londongrove; affirmed Jan. 22, 1794.
John Hannum, Feb. 4, 1794, Goshen, Willistown, and Easttown; affirmed Feb. 8, 1794.
Caleb Way, Feb. 6, 1794, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury, and West Caln; affirmed Aug. 20, 1794.
John Graves, April 18, 1795, Easttown, Willistown, and Goshen; sworn April 20, 1795.
Joseph Millard, March 27, 1795, East Caln, West Nantmeal, Honeybrook, and Brandywine; affirmed May 19, 1795.
Moses Marshall, April 6, 1796, East Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Newlin, and Pennsbury; affirmed April 14, 1796.
Charles Willing, April 2, 1796, Easttown, Willistown, and Goshen; affirmed May 9, 1796.
Thos. Church, Aug. 2, 1796, Coventry and E. Nantmeal; sworn Aug. 3, 1796.
Jacob Lautis, Aug. 18, 1796, Coventry, Birmingham, Vincent, and Pikeland; affirmed Aug. 29, 1796.
James M. Gibbons, Aug. 29, 1797, East Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Newlin, and Pennsbury; affirmed Sept. 2, 1797.
Hazael Thomas, March 28, 1798, Vincent, Pikeland, Coventry; aff. May 21, 1798.
Matthew Stanley, May 7, 1798, Brandywine, Honeybrook, East Caln, and West Nantmeal; sworn June 19, 1798.
Samuel Sinclair, Dec. 11, 1798, Kennet, East and West Marlborough; affirmed Dec. 26, 1798.
David Jones, Dec. 11, 1798, Honeybrook, West Nantmeal, East Caln, and Brandywine; sworn Dec. 14, 1798.
Jesse Roberts, Jan. 18, 1799, Coventry, Vincent, Pikeland; aff. Jan. 28, 1799.
Robert Miller, Feb. 8, 1799, East Caln, West Nantmeal, Honeybrook, and Brandywine; affirmed Feb. 18, 1799.
John Smith, Feb. 26, 1799, W. Fallowfield, Sadsbury, W. Caln; sworn March 6, 1799.
Edward Hicks, Jan. 25, 1799, Willistown, Goshen, and Easton; aff. March 15, 1799.

* Archives, vii. 444.

Nathan Scofield, April 5, 1799, E. and W. Bradford, E. Fallowfield, Newlin, and Pennsbury; affirmed April 22, 1799.
James Battin, May 3, 1799, Brandywine, W. Nantmeal, E. Caln, Honeybrook; affirmed May 14, 1799.
Isaac Anderson, Sept. 27, 1799, Charlestown; affirmed Nov. 13, 1799.
Isaac Haines, Dec. 3, 1799, Goshen, Easton, and Willistown; aff. Dec. 11, 1799.
William Davis, Dec. 3, 1799, Tredyffrin, Charlestown, E. and W. Whiteland; aff. Dec. 18, 1799.
James McClellan, Dec. 3, 1799, W. Caln, Sadsbury, and W. Fallowfield; sworn Dec. 24, 1799.
Enoch Yarnall, Dec. 3, 1799, Willistown, Easttown, and Goshen; affirmed Dec. 24, 1799.
Rees John, Dec. 3, 1799, Pikeland, Vincent, Coventry; affirmed Dec. 30, 1799.
Francis Lee, May 20, 1800, Tredyffrin, Charlestown, E. and W. Whiteland; sworn May 22, 1800.
Charles Kenny, May 21, 1800, Birmingham, Thornbury, and Westtown; sworn June 14, 1800.
Jesse Laverty, May 21, 1800, E. Fallowfield, E. and W. Bradford, Newlin, and Pennsbury; sworn July 5, 1800.
Whitehead Weatherby, May 21, 1800, Willistown, Easttown, and Goshen; sworn Aug. 1, 1800.
John Whitting, July 23, 1800, London Britain, New Garden, and Londongrove; sworn Aug. 22, 1800.
Daniel Evans, Aug. 10, 1800, Uwchlan and E. Nantmeal; affirmed August 28th.
James Smith, Sept. 25, 1800, E. and W. Marlborough and Kennet; aff. Oct. 18, 1800.
Samuel Townsend, Oct. 1, 1801, Vincent, Pikeland, and Coventry; aff. Jan. 1, 1802.
Thomas Bodley, April 2, 1802, Tredyffrin, Charlestown, E. and W. Whiteland; affirmed May 6, 1802.
Charles Kenny, July 29, 1802, Willistown, Easton, Goshen (recorded Aug. 5th).
John Crosby, Jan. 8, 1803, Londonderry and New London; sworn March 25, 1803.

An act of Assembly of April 4, 1803, for dividing counties into districts for justices of the peace, directed that Chester County should be divided into 16 districts, which was afterwards done in this manner:

Dist.
1. West Chester, Goshen, West Whiteland.
2. East and West Bradford.
3. Westtown, Pennsbury, Thornbury, and Birmingham.
4. Kennet and East Marlborough.
5. East Fallowfield, West Marlborough, Newlin.
6. New Garden, Londongrove.
7. London Britain, New London, Londonderry.
8. East and West Nottingham and Lower Oxford.
9. Upper Oxford, West Fallowfield, and Sadsbury.
10. East Caln, West Caln.
11. Uwchlan, Brandywine.
12. Honeybrook and West Nantmeal.
13. Coventry and East Nantmeal.
14. Vincent and Pikeland.
15. Charlestown, Tredyffrin.
16. East Whiteland, Willistown, and Easttown.

COMMISSIONS BY DISTRICTS.

Dist.
12. **Alexander Lockhart, Jan. 2, 1804; sworn Feb. 10, 1804.**
10. **Hugh Thompson, Jan. 2, 1804; sworn February 10th.**
7. **William Price, Jan. 2, 1804; sworn May 22d.**
13. **George Evans, Jan. 2, 1804; sworn May 30th.**
12. **George Evans, Feb. 25, 1805.**
13. **John Heister, Jr., April 1, 1805; sworn April 20th.**
8. **William Thompson, M.D., Jan. 9, 1806; sworn January 24th.**
13. **Thomas Church, Jan. 29, 1806; sworn February 3d.**
2. **Joshua Gibbons, Jan. 1, 1806; affirmed March 19, 1806.**
13. **Michael Lynch, April 1, 1806; sworn April 8th.**
9. **Thomas Love, April 1, 1806; sworn April 30th.**
7. **John Finney, Feb. 1, 1806; sworn May 20th.**
3. **Abraham Darlington, April 1, 1806; affirmed July 16, 1806.**
9. **Joseph Cloud, Jan. 1, 1807; affirmed January 20th (or 26th).**
8. **John McCulloch, April 22, 1807; sworn May 21st.**
3. **Peter Harvey, Sept. 17, 1807; affirmed October 16th.**
11. **Methuselah Davis, Jan. 7, 1808; sworn Feb. 2, 1808.**
4. **James Wollaston, Nov. 8, 1808; affirmed December 16th.**
13. **Thomas Leighton, Nov. 8, 1808 (recorded Jan. 17, 1809).**
12. **William Mendenhall (no day), 1809; affirmed (recorded Feb. 21, 1809).**
13. **Jonathan Wynn, Feb. 10, 1809; affirmed March 21st.**
1. **Henry Fleming, April 18, 1809; affirmed May 3d.**
4. **John Craig* (the elder), April 18, 1809; affirmed May 12th.**
5. **Daniel Kent,* Feb. 19, 1810; affirmed March 13th.**
10. **Alexander Maitland, June 8, 1810; sworn July 10, 1810.**
9. **Thomas Hope, Aug. 24, 1810; affirmed September 13th.**
7. **John Reed, Jan. 5, 1811; sworn February 1st.**
11. **James McFarlan,* March 23, 1811; affirmed May 2d.**

* Still in office, May 23, 1837.

Dist.
6. **Jacob Jones, Feb. 24, 1812; affirmed February 28.**
8. **James Wilson,* February 25, 1812; sworn March 14th.**
7. **Robert M. Waugh,* March 16, 1812; sworn March 24th.**
1. **William Everhart,* March 30, 1812; affirmed April 3d.**
9. **David Crosby, July 6, 1812; sworn August 14th.**
1. **William Newlin,* March 12, 1813; affirmed March 29th.**
15. **William Brown, Oct. 1, 1813; affirmed November 1st.**
2. **Townsend Lamborn,* Nov. 11, 1813; affirmed Dec. 10, 1813.**
15. **Abram Phillips,* Feb. 14, 1814; affirmed February 25th.**
12. **Richard Walker,* June 1, 1814; sworn June 24th.**
12. **Benjamin Talbot,* Feb. 8, 1815; affirmed February 23d.**
5. **Joseph Baker, Feb. 15, 1815; affirmed February 25th.**
11. **Samuel Culbertson,* March 7, 1815; sworn May 1st.**
16. **Daniel Abrahams, April 27, 1815; affirmed May 24th.**
16. **Joseph Pearce, Sept. 7, 1815; sworn November 7th.**
10. **Charles Mowry, April 17, 1816; sworn April 27th.**
9. **Samuel Wilson, April 12, 1816; sworn May 7th.**
4. **Joshua Taylor, May 14, 1816; affirmed July 4th.**
7. **John Finney, Jr., May 24, 1816; sworn July 8th.**
13. **Evan Evans,* Nov. 26, 1816; affirmed December 10th.**
14. **Nathaniel Brooke, Nov. 15, 1816; sworn December 17th.**
13. **Hugh Strickland, Nov. 26, 1816; sworn December 18th.**
15. **John Morgan, May 23, 1817; sworn June 14th.**
13. **Edward Anderson, June 19, 1817; sworn August 4th.**
16. **Benjamin Wetherby,* Aug. 30, 1817; sworn October 6th.**
13. **Jonathan Hudson,* March 7, 1818; affirmed April 7th.**
15. **Joshua Jones,* May 25, 1818; affirmed July 11, 1818.**
8. **William McCullough,* July 7, 1818; sworn July 28, 1818.**
14. **John Beerbower,* Sept. 5, 1818; sworn September 21st.**
14. **George Neiler, Oct. 2, 1818; sworn October 20th.**
16. **John Hoskins, Sept. 28, 1818; affirmed October 22d.**
16. **Thomas Jones,* March 27, 1819; sworn April 9th.**
8. **James Hutchinson,* March 22, 1819; sworn April 10th.**
10. **James Wilson Brown, Jan. 15, 1820; sworn January 28th.**
9. **David Trueman, Aug. 28, 1820; affirmed September 15th.**
11. **Josiah Philips, Oct. 14, 1820; affirmed October 31st.**
4. **Robert Buffington, Dec. 14, 1820; affirmed January 11th. James McClellan, Dec. 3, 1799. W. Fallowfield, Sadsbury, and W. Caln. Supersedeas March 8, 1821 (by an address from both houses of the General Assembly).**
9. **Joel C. Baily, March 28, 1821; affirmed April 16th.**
5. **James Walton, March 28, 1821; affirmed April 20th.**
2. **Abraham Baily, March 27, 1821; affirmed April 20th.**
10. **Samuel Miller,* March 27, 1821; affirmed May 2d.**
12. **Jesse James,* June 1, 1821; affirmed August 22d.**
6. **John W. Thomas,* Oct. 19, 1821; affirmed October 30th.**
12. **Jonathan Jones,* March 26, 1822; sworn April 19th.**
8. **Elisha Haines, March 23, 1822; affirmed April 29th.**
3. **Walker Yarnall, March 23, 1822; affirmed May 6.**
6. **John Kelton,* March 26, 1822; sworn May 9th.**
10. **John Baldwin,* March 31, 1823; affirmed April 23d.**
9. **William H. Van Amringe,* March 24, 1823; sworn June 17th.**
15. **Wesley Anderson, Sept. 22, 1823; affirmed October 9th.**
1. **Jesse McCall,* Dec. 4, 1823; affirmed December 16th.**
16. **Walter Kerr, Dec. 4, 1823; sworn December 29th.**
16. **Thomas Davis, Dec. 12, 1823; sworn Jan. 6, 1824.**
9. **James Monaghan,* Dec. 4, 1823; sworn Jan. 8, 1824.**
11. **Ezekiel Evans, Jr.,* Dec. 4, 1823; affirmed Jan. 12, 1824.**
14. **Major McVeagh, Dec. 4, 1823; sworn January 27th, 1824.**
8. **Amos Bye,* Dec. 4, 1823; affirmed Feb. 2, 1824.**
13. **Matthew Davis,* Dec. 12, 1823; sworn Feb. 3, 1824. James Wollaston, Nov. 8, 1808. Supersedeas March 25, 1824 (recommended by both houses of General Assembly).**
16. **James Dilworth, May 5, 1824; affirmed May 26th.**
14. **Alexander Marshall,* June 4, 1824; sworn June 16th.**
4. **Jacob Lamborn,* July 11, 1825; affirmed July 23d.**
7. **Davis Whitting,* Sept. 12, 1825; affirmed September 28th.**
13. **John Bingaman, Sept. 12, 1825; sworn October 3d.**
14. **John Chrisman, Nov. 16, 1825; sworn Dec. 5, 1825.**
15. **Daniel McCurdy,* March 14, 1826; affirmed April 1st.**
1. **George Meredith,* May 5, 1826; affirmed May 20th.**
16. **Joseph Mason,* May 5, 1826; sworn May 26th.**
13. **George Lloyd,* March 6, 1827; affirmed March 27, 1827.**
13. **John Davis,* March 6, 1827; sworn April 30th.**
9. **James Haslett,* Aug. 3, 1827; affirmed September 1st.**
9. **John Gillies,* Aug. 3, 1827; sworn September 12th.**
3. **John Crosgrove,* Aug. 3, 1827; affirmed September 10th.**
16. **Elijah Lewis,* Aug. 3, 1827; affirmed September 5th.**
12. **Robert Morton,* Nov. 5, 1827; affirmed December 11th.**
2. **John Worth,* March 11, 1828; affirmed May 12th.**
9. **George W. Parke,* April 3, 1828; sworn June 9th.**
4. **James McFadgen,* May 12, 1828; affirmed May 26th.**
1. **James M. Gibbons,* Feb. 6, 1829; affirmed February 12th.**
5. **Joel J. Baily,* March 28, 1829; affirmed April 8th.**
10. **Christopher Wigton,* March 28, 1829; affirmed May 20th.**
12. **James Wilson Brown,* May 29, 1829; affirmed July 6th.**
11. **John Templeton,* May 29, 1829; affirmed August 5th.**

Dist.
15. Peter Suplee,* July 2, 1829; affirmed August 6th.
11. John M. Mullin,* Nov. 10, 1829; affirmed December 5th.
15. John Beaver,* Nov. 4, 1829; sworn December 14th.
2. Thomas Clayton,* Nov. 23, 1829; sworn December 1st.
12. William Allen,* Nov. 23, 1829; sworn December 14th.
7. William Michener, March 3, 1830; affirmed March 16th.
3. Abner Miller,* March 3, 1830; affirmed March 18th.
3. Thomas Bennett,* April 5, 1830; affirmed April 13th.
1. George Boyer, April 17, 1830; sworn April 24th.
14. Sampson Davis,* Aug. 5, 1830; sworn September 14th.
16. David C. Lee,* Feb. 23, 1831; sworn March 29th.
9. John Warner,* April 18, 1831; affirmed May 9th.
10. Thomas S. Valentine,* Feb. 17, 1832; affirmed April 9th.
10. Joseph Hughes,* March 26, 1832; affirmed May 1st.
11. Jonathan Worrall,* May 17, 1832; affirmed July 30.
4 John Taggart,* June 20, 1832; affirmed Aug. 6th.
7. Joseph Jefferis,* Dec. 3, 1832; affirmed Jan. 24, 1833.
1. John T. Denny,* Feb. 9, 1833; affirmed February 20th.
8. Jesse Coulson,* Feb. 9, 1833; affirmed March 13th.
5. Robert Wilson,* March 12, 1833; affirmed March 23d.
16. Thomas R. Trimble,* April 29, 1833; affirmed May 6th.
2. Matthias Pennypacker,* Dec. 17, 1833; affirmed Jan. 25, 1834.
15. Abraham Olwine,* Jan. 14, 1834; sworn February 6th.
13. Samuel Willauer,* March 7, 1834; affirmed March 26th.
12. Beynard Way,* April 9, 1834; affirmed April 24th.
14. Edward S. Davis,* May 27, 1834; affirmed August 5th.
9. Andrew McNeil,* May 27, 1834; affirmed June 13th.
1. Jacob Boyer,* June 6, 1835; affirmed June 20th.
11. Isaac Finch,* Oct. 26, 1835; affirmed November 6th.
14. George Strickland, Nov. 14, 1835; sworn December 14th.
15. Major McVeagh, Nov. 18, 1835; sworn Jan. 7, 1836.
9. Rudolph Huzzard,* Dec. 9, 1835; affirmed December 18th.
13. John Stem,* March 31, 1836; affirmed April 11th.
4. Samuel Jacobs,* March 30, 1836; affirmed May 2d.
15. Edward Garrigues, Jr., July 3, 1837; affirmed July 7th.
16. Nathan Y. Hunt, Dec. 12, 1837; affirmed December 18th.
1. Henry Fleming, Dec. 23, 1837; affirmed December 26th.
5. Enoch Harlan, Jan. 11, 1838; affirmed February 14th.
7. Mark A. Hodgson, Feb. 9, 1838; sworn February 20th.
15. Jacob Rogers, March 7, 1838; affirmed February 20th (recorded March 20th).
14. Samuel Jones, Aug. 24, 1838; affirmed September 21st.
9. Arthur Andrews, Aug. 24, 1838; sworn October 6th.
12. David H. Hackett, March 9, 1839; affirmed March 25th.

Under the constitution of 1838 justices of the peace became elective in each township.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

The constitution of 1790 provided that, until otherwise directed by law, the State should be divided into circuits or districts, including not less than three nor more than six counties; that a president judge should be appointed by the Governor in each district, and that associate judges should be appointed in each county, not fewer than three nor more than four.

In the division of the States into districts, the First District was composed of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware, and the Second District of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin.

The first president judge of the Second District was William Augustus Atlee, who was appointed by Governor Mifflin, and presided over the courts of Chester County from November, 1791, to August, 1793. He resided at Lancaster.

He was succeeded by John Joseph Henry, also appointed by Governor Mifflin, who presided from February, 1794, to May, 1800, both terms inclusive.

John D. Coxe, appointed by Governor McKean, succeeded in May, 1800, and presided to the end of May term, 1805, though from May, 1803, to 1805 he was often absent, and the courts were held by the associates.

William Tilghman presided at August term, 1805, and February term, 1806.

By an act of Assembly passed Feb. 24, 1806, the State was redistricted. Philadelphia was constituted the First District, and the counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks the Seventh District. Soon after the passage of this act Bird Wilson was appointed by Governor McKean president judge of the Seventh District, and presided from February, 1806, to November, 1817, when he laid aside the ermine and became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Judge Wilson was a man of talent, learning, and remarkable mildness of manner and amiability of character, united with inflexible firmness and decision. He was distinguished for the soundness of his decisions, and it is said that only one was ever reversed in a superior court. He was held in high respect and esteem for his virtues as a man, and his integrity, uprightness, and ability as a presiding officer in the judiciary department. He is still remembered by many of the older citizens of Chester County. In 1813 he edited an edition of Bacon's "Abridgment of the Law," a standard English work. When he presided over the courts of this county he resided at Norristown.

After he left the bench he was pastor of the Episcopal Church in Norristown until 1821, when he was appointed a professor in the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, in the city of New York. In this position he continued until June 25, 1850, a period of twenty-nine years, when he resigned. As a token of respect, the trustees of the seminary appointed him Emeritus Professor in his department. He died in New York, April 14, 1859, at the age of eighty-two years.

John Ross was appointed by Governor Findley in 1818. He presided over the courts of the four counties composing the district from February, 1818, to May, 1821. The district was then divided, and a new district formed, called the Fifteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware. Judge Ross remained the president judge of the Seventh District, composed, after the division, of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, and ceased to act in Chester and Delaware Counties. He resided, while presiding over the courts of this county, at Easton.

Isaac Darlington was appointed by Governor Heister, president judge of the new judicial district, composed of Chester and Delaware Counties, May 22, 1821, and held the office until his death, April 27, 1839.

Judge Darlington was a man of remarkably strong intellect, and of excellent attainments in the law. He was eminently prompt and sagacious in perceiving the strong points of the causes before him, and his adjudications were ever highly respected by the supreme tribunal of the State. With the people, his opinions were treated with profound respect, and so implicit was their confidence in his judgment that it was enough that Judge Darlington decided a matter: they never dissented from or doubted the correctness of the decision.

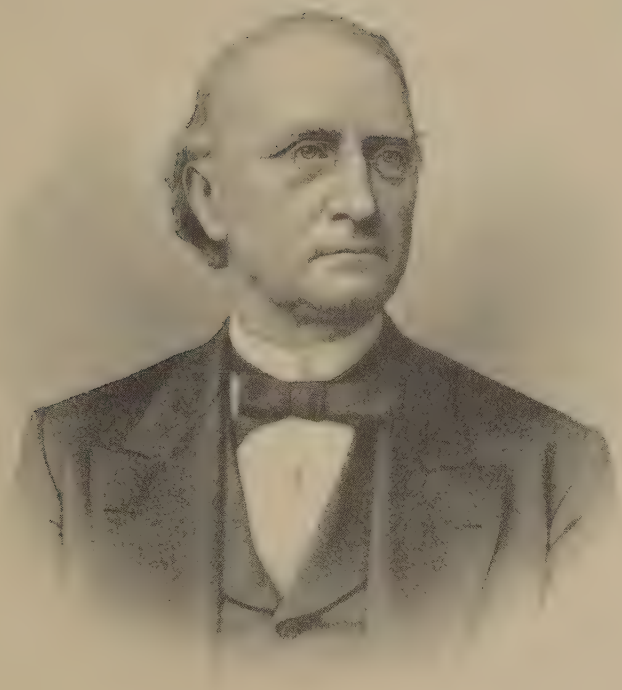
On the death of Judge Darlington, Governor Porter appointed Thomas S. Bell his successor. He was commissioned May 16, 1839, and presided over the courts of the district from that time until his appointment by Governor Shunk to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, Nov. 18, 1846.

The vacancy created by the translation of Judge Bell to the bench of the Supreme Court was filled by Governor Shunk by the appointment of John M. Forster, of Harrisburg. Judge Forster presided from December, 1846, until March, 1847, about three months, when his nomination was rejected by the Senate. He was a very courteous gentleman, but did not seem suited to the wants of so important a district. When his nomination was first made to the Senate it was confirmed, but afterwards reconsidered and rejected.

On the rejection of Judge Forster, James Nill, of Chambersburg, was appointed, and presided over the courts from March 23, 1847, until March 18, 1848, when his nomination was also rejected by the Senate.

Judge Nill possessed a fair knowledge of the law, and was especially well read in Pennsylvania decisions, and much interest and a good deal of feeling were excited when his nomination was before the Senate. The bar was divided, some maintaining that he was not suited in all respects to fill the position satisfactorily, and that a more acceptable nomination should be made; and others that he would in time make a good judge, and that those who were against his confirmation were captious and hard to please. Those opposed to him, however, succeeded in procuring his rejection by a *tie vote* in the Senate.

Governor Shunk then, at the solicitation of members of the bar of the district, appointed his son-in-law, Henry Chapman, of Doylestown, who was forthwith unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Judge Chapman presided over the courts of the district with great acceptance, and to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the people, until the expiration of his term of office under the provisions of the amendments to the constitution, which made the office elective. His presidency extended from March 18, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1851. He was solicited by members of both political parties to become a candidate for the office under the elective system, with the assurance that it was not likely any candidate would be placed in the field against him; but he



J. Smith Futhey

declined, it not being convenient for him to reside in the district, agreeably to the requirements of the amended constitution.

Townsend Haines was elected president judge at the general election in October, 1851,—the opposing candidate being Hon. Thomas S. Bell,—commissioned by Governor Johnston, Nov. 6, 1851, and presided during the constitutional term of ten years, from the first Monday of December, 1851, to the first Monday of December, 1861.

He was succeeded by William Butler, who was elected at the general election, Oct. 8, 1861, the opposing candidate being Joseph Hemphill. Judge Butler was commissioned by Governor Curtin, Nov. 20, 1861, entered upon his duties Dec. 2, 1861, and in 1871 was re-elected for another term. He continued to preside with marked ability and dispatch over the increasing business of the courts until Feb. 24, 1879, when, owing to his appointment as United States district judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, he resigned his former position.

J. Smith Futhey was appointed by Governor Hoyt, Feb. 27, 1879, to act until the first Monday in January, 1880, and in November, 1879, was elected by the people for a full term, there being no opposing candidate.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

The constitution of 1790 provided that the Governor should appoint associate judges in the various counties, not less than three nor more than four in each, to hold their offices during good behavior.

The first associate judges in Chester County were Joseph Shippen, of Westtown; Walter Finney, of New London; and James Moore, of West Nantmeal. They were appointed by Governor Mifflin, Aug. 17, 1791. Benjamin Jacobs, of West Whiteland, was appointed July 3, 1792, thus filling up the full number allowed to each county.

Judge Shippen owned and probably resided at first on the farm now of Francis J. Darlington, in Westtown. He also owned and in 1794 was living on the farm now of George Rhoads, in the same township. He belonged to a prominent Philadelphia family, and did not remain in our county. He held the judgeship until Dec. 28, 1792, when he resigned, and on Jan. 5, 1793, Samuel Evans was appointed first associate judge in his stead. Samuel Evans only held the office until June 29, 1793, when he resigned, having removed to Lancaster County. He was succeeded by James Boyd, of (now) Penn township, who was appointed by Governor Mifflin on Nov. 1, 1793, to take rank according to the date of his commission. These four—Finney, Moore, Jacobs, and Boyd—were associates together until 1802, when Judge Moore died, and John Ralston, of Vincent, was appointed, April 7, 1802, by Governor McKean in his stead. On the 31st of March, 1803, the commission of Judge Jacobs was vacated, and on the same day Governor McKean filled the vacancy thus created by the appointment of John Davis, of Tredyffrin.

Judge Jacobs was a well-educated man, had studied law, and was a practical surveyor and conveyancer. He was a son of John Jacobs, who was long a leading man in the county, and who was elected some fifteen years in succession (from 1762 to 1776) a member of Assembly, and was during one session Speaker of that body.

Judges Finney, Boyd, Ralston, and Davis were associates together until the death of Judge Finney, in September, 1820.

The Legislature in 1803 passed an act providing that when a vacancy should thereafter happen in any county, by the death, resignation, or removal from office of any associate judge, that the Governor should not supply the same until the number of associates should be thereby reduced to less than three, and that then he should commission so many as would complete that number in each county and no more. The object of the law was to reduce the number of associates in each county to three. In 1806 an act was passed reducing the number, in a similar manner, to two. Accordingly, on the death of Judge Finney, in 1820, no appointment was made to fill the vacancy.

Judge Boyd died Aug. 10, 1821, thus reducing the number to two, Judges Ralston and Davis.

Judge Ralston died Sept. 1, 1825, in the eighty-first year of his age, and Cromwell Pearce, of East Whiteland, was appointed by Governor Shulze, by commission dated Sept. 5, 1825, to succeed him. Judge Davis died in 1827, and Governor Shulze appointed Jesse Sharp, of New Garden, in his place. His commission is dated Jan. 26, 1827.

It will be observed that Judge Finney occupied the bench twenty-nine years; Boyd, twenty-eight years; Ralston, twenty-three years; and Davis, twenty-four years. They all attained to a good old age, and during the latter years of their lives some of them were not able to render much service.

Judges Pearce and Sharp were associates together until the resignation of Judge Pearce, in 1839, on account of defective hearing, when Governor Porter appointed Thomas Jones, of East Whiteland, for the term of five years, under the provisions of the amended constitution of 1838.

Judge Sharp's term expired, under the provisions of the amended constitution, on Feb. 27, 1841, when he was reappointed by Governor Porter for the constitutional term of five years. On the expiration of this term, in February, 1846, he was reappointed for another term by Governor Shunk. He resigned in December, 1847, on account of the infirmities of increasing years, having occupied the bench a period of nearly twenty-one years.

Judge Sharp was a man of excellent character, and during the long period of his services was a general favorite with the members of the bar, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the citizens of the county generally. At a meeting of the members of the bar, held Dec. 17, 1847, on the occasion of his resignation, the following paper was adopted:

"The members of the bar of Chester County having learned that the Hon. Jesse Sharp, for twenty years an associate judge of the courts of said county, has resigned his commission and is about to retire from the bench, they deem it due, as well to him as to their feelings, to offer some testimonials of their regard for his services, and their sentiments of esteem for himself; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That during the long period of his public services Judge Sharp has performed his official duties with integrity and impartiality, and with a due regard to the public interests, while on all occasions he has manifested courtesy and kindness to the members of the bar.

"*Resolved*, That in parting with a long-tried, faithful, and meritorious officer they would do injustice to their feelings were they to withhold the expression of their gratitude for his services, regret at his retirement, and their kind wishes for his future health and happiness."

On the resignation of Judge Sharp, Nimrod Strickland, of West Chester, was appointed by Governor Shunk to succeed him, by commission dated Jan. 31, 1848.

Judge Jones' term of five years expired Feb. 19, 1844, when he was reappointed by Governor Porter. At the expiration of his second term, in February, 1849, he retired from the bench, and Governor Johnston appointed Samuel Shafer, of South Coventry, to succeed him.

Judges Strickland and Shafer occupied the bench until the expiration of their term of office, on the 1st of December, 1851, under the provisions of the amendments to the constitution, making the office elective.

At the general election in 1851 Samuel Shafer and Joseph Hodgson were elected for five years, commissioned by Governor Johnston, and took their seats on the first Monday of December following. The opposing candidate to Joseph Hodgson was Judge Strickland. Judge Shafer received the united votes of both political parties, no candidate being run in opposition to him,—an evidence of his extreme popularity both in his private and official capacity, a compliment very rarely bestowed, and as deserved as it was generous. He held the office until his death, April 26, 1856, at the age of sixty-six years and one month.

Robert Parke, of Sadsbury township, was commissioned by Governor Pollock, May 9, 1856, for the remainder of the term for which Judge Shafer had been elected.

Judge Hodgson was a resident of Penn township, and a grandson of Judge Boyd, already noticed. At the expiration of his official term of five years he declined a re-election.

At the general election in 1856 Nimrod Strickland and William Wollerton were elected, and commissioned by Governor Pollock for the term of five years from the first Monday of December following, when the terms of Judges Hodgson and Parke expired. The opposing candidates were Robert Parke and John P. Baily.

Judge Strickland was elected canal commissioner in October, 1857, and on assuming the duties of that office, in January, 1858, resigned the judgeship, when Governor Packer, by commission dated Jan. 21, 1858, appointed John P. Baily, Esq., of West Chester, a member of the bar, to fill the vacancy until the first Monday of December then next.

In October, 1858, Robert Parke was elected in opposition to Judge Baily, commissioned by Governor Packer, and took his seat again on the bench Dec. 6, 1858.

In October, 1861, John P. Baily was elected to succeed Judge Wollerton, who declined a re-election, and commissioned by Governor Curtin for the term of five years from the first Monday of December.

Andrew Buchanan ran in opposition to him. In 1866 he was re-elected over Cheyney Nields for another term of five years.

In 1863, Benjamin J. Passmore, of West Chester, formerly of East Nottingham, was elected to succeed Judge Parke, over Hibberd Evans, of Willistown, and commissioned by Governor Curtin for the term of five years from the first Monday in December; was re-elected in 1868 over Eber W. Sharp, of New Garden, and commissioned for another term of five years by Governor Geary, and elected for a third term in 1873, over Lewis Baker, of Londonderry, and commissioned by Governor Hartranft. He died March 4, 1875, having served one year and three months of his third term.

In 1871, Joel Hawley, of Uwchlan, was elected to succeed Judge Baily, over John Ralston, of Honeybrook, and commissioned by Governor Geary, and held the office until the expiration of his term of five years, on Dec. 4, 1876.

On the death of Judge Passmore no successor was elected, the new constitution having abolished the office on the death, resignation, or expiration of term of any of the incumbents, and Judge Hawley was the only associate from the death of Judge Passmore until the expiration of his own term of office.

Judges Hodgson, Parke, Wollerton, and Hawley are still living.

In the early days of the judges they were always escorted from their lodgings to the court-house and back again, at each session of court, by two tipstaves, one going before and the other behind, carrying their insignia of office, the long pole; the one in advance, if the passage was obstructed, calling, in a loud voice, "Clear the way for the Honorable Court!" This practice, derived from England, was abandoned in the early part of the present century as not suited to the genius of our people.

The following persons have been criers of the courts. The list probably embraces nearly all who have acted in that capacity since the courts have been held in West Chester:

1, John Taylor; 2, Thomas Evans; 3, Cyrus Carpenter; 4, Job Wickersham; 5, George Callanan; 6, Gustavus Macartney; 7, Benjamin S. Bates; 8, George Ehrenzeller; 9, James Sweney.

For many years the tipstaves were detailed by the judges at each term of court from the constables of the county, taking them in rotation until all had served. Those selected were permitted to substitute persons acceptable to the court in their stead, if they did not wish to serve themselves. As a general rule, the constables whose duty it was to serve substituted persons residing in West Chester, who eagerly sought the position. Sometimes persons desirous of acting as substitutes would ascertain from the clerk of courts the names of constables whose turn it was to act, and meet them on the morning of court before they reached the town, for the purpose of securing appointments. About 1845 this system of selecting tipstaves was abolished, and since then they have been annually appointed by the court.

PROVINCIAL COURT.

Prior to 1790 the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of the higher crimes and appeal, was held by the justices of the Provincial or Supreme Court, who made a circuit of the counties at stated times. With few exceptions the records of this court have not been met with, but from the colonial records some information has been gleaned.

A sitting of this court was held at Chester, 8th mo. 3, 1698, before Joseph Growdon and Cornelius Empson, to hear an appeal in a suit between Thomas Thomas and Morgan James. Another session was held Oct. 2, 1705, before John Guest and Jasper Yeates, when the Governor's commission to John Guest, Joseph Growdon, Jasper Yeates, Samuel Finney, and William Trent, or any two of them, was read. David Lloyd, attorney for the defendant on that occasion, showed the justice's commission to be defective, and they could do nothing.

The following appear to have been the judges of this court:

May 29, 1684.—Nicholas More, William Welch,* William Wood, Robert Turner, John Eckley.
Sept. 14, 1685.—James Harrison, James Claypoole, Arthur Cook. These declined to serve, and the Council heard the appeals.
March 31, 1686.—Arthur Cook, William Clark, John Cann.
Sept. 26, 1686.—Arthur Cook, John Simcock, James Harrison.
April 2, 1687.—Same recommissioned.
April 2, 1690.—Arthur Cook, William Clark, Joseph Growdon.
Sept. 5, 1690.—Arthur Cook, John Simcock, Joseph Growdon, Peter Alrichs, Thomas Wynne.
Nov. 21, 1690.—John Simcock, William Clark, Arthur Cook, Griffith Jones, Edward Blake.
May 29, 1693.—Andrew Robeson, C.J., William Salway, John Cann, Edward Blake.
Aug. 10, 1694.—Anthony Morris (*vice* Cann, deceased).
Oct. 3, 1698 (in office).—Joseph Growdon, Cornelius Empson.
April 18, 1699.—Edward Shippen, Cornelius Empson, and William Biles held court at Chester.
Aug. 20, 1701.—John Guest, William Clark, Joseph Growdon (declined), Edward Shippen, Robert French (declined?), Caleb Pusey, Thomas Masters.
1702.—John Guest, William Clark, Edward Shippen, Thomas Masters, Samuel Finney.
1703.—William Clark, Edward Shippen, Thomas Masters, Samuel Finney.
April 10, 1704.—William Clark, John Guest, Jasper Yeates, Samuel Finney, William Trent.
1705.—John Guest, Joseph Growdon, Jasper Yeates, Samuel Finney, William Trent.
April 17, 1706.—Roger Mompesson, Joseph Growdon, Jasper Yeates, Samuel Finney, William Trent.
Nov. 20, 1707.—Joseph Growdon, C.J.
Dec. 2, 1707.—Jasper Yeates.
April 8, 1708.—Samuel Finney.
March 16, 1711.—Joseph Growdon, Samuel Finney, Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson.
June 10, 1715.—Joseph Growdon, William Trent, Jonathan Dickinson, George Roche.†
Feb. 15, 1717.—David Lloyd, Jasper Yeates, Richard Hill, William Trent.
Sept. 23, 1717.—David Lloyd, Jasper Yeates, Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson.
Feb. 15, 1718.—David Lloyd, Jasper Yeates, Richard Hill, William Trent.
June 2, 1722.—David Lloyd, Richard Hill, Robert Assheton.
Sept. 20, 1726.—David Lloyd, Richard Hill, Jeremiah Langborne.
April 9, 1731.—Isaac Norris, Jeremiah Langhorne, Dr. Thomas Graeme.
Aug. 20, 1731.—James Logan, in place of Isaac Norris, declined.
April 9, 1733.—James Logan, Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Graeme.
Aug. 13, 1739.—Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Graeme, Thomas Griffitts.
April 5, 1743.—John Kinsey, Thomas Graeme, William Till.
Sept. 20, 1750.—William Allen, Lawrence Growdon, Caleb Cowpland.
April 8, 1758.—William Allen, Lawrence Growdon, William Coleman.
April 8, 1760.—Same recommissioned.
March 20, 1761.—Same recommissioned.
March 21, 1764.—Alexander Stedman, in stead of Lawrence Growdon.
Sept. 14, 1767.—William Allen, William Coleman, John Lawrence, Thomas Willing.
April 29, 1774.—Benjamin Chew, John Lawrence, Thomas Willing, John Morton.
July 28, 1777.—Thomas McKean.
Aug. 17, 1777.—William Augustus Atlee, John Evans.
April 3, 1780.—George Bryan.
Feb. 26, 1784.—Jacob Rush.
Jan. 31, 1791.—Edward Shippen.
March 21, 1791.—Jasper Yeates.
Dec. 18, 1799.—Edward Shippen.

Of the foregoing chief justices, Simcock and Lloyd were citizens and McKean a native of this county. Among the *puisne* or associate judges, Simcock, Pusey, and Cowpland were citizens and John Morton and John Evans born in the county.

"Chester, May 31, 1750.

"Sir,—Please to pay to James Mather the sum of seven Pounds seventeen shillings and Five Pence in full of his Account of Expences of the Judges, the Attorney General, Clerk of the Crown and a servant, during the Court of Oyer & Terminer and General Goal Delivery held at Chester the 28th 29th and 30th of this Instant.

"Theo: Graeme.

"To the Treasurer of
the County of Chester."

May 26, 1752.—A similar order was given by Will: Allen Law[illegible] Growdon and Caleb Cowpland.

Nov. 29, 1752.—The bill was for £6 7*s.* 3*d.* At this term James Rice, *alias* Dillon, was tried for murder, and the bill of costs in his case amounted to £8 0*s.* 9*d.*, including £1 16*s.*, the attorney-general's fee. In Thomas Kelly's case the costs amounted to £6.

COMFORT BILLS PAID BY THE COUNTY FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF COURTS AND OTHER PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

In 1745 the following bill was allowed and paid by the proper authorities:

For commissioners, assessors, justices, and grand jury:

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Wine	0	2	8	Nimbo	0	2	8
Punch	0	3	0	One *bole* broke	0	2	0
More wine	0	5	4		–	—	–
Punch	0	3	0	Total	0	18	8

* William Welch died before 7, 10, 1684, and William Clark was appointed in his room.

† Roche being absent from the country, Robert Assheton was appointed in his stead, June 12, 1716.

The following is a bill of "Justices Expenses at the Court of *Oier* and Terminer, November 1752":

	£	s.	d.
Punch	0	1	6
Sling	0	0	6
Three dinners	0	4	6
8 half peck of oats	0	4	0
Bowll of punch	0	1	6
Bowll of punch	0	1	6
Oats	0	0	6
Bowll of punch	0	1	6
Bowll of punch	0	1	6
Wine	0	2	6
Suppers	0	6	0
Punch	0	1	6
Liquor	0	0	6
8 half peck oats	0	4	0
Bitters	0	0	3
Cordiall	0	1	0
Punch	0	3	0
Punch	0	3	0
Wine & bitters	0	1	6
8 breakfasts	0	8	0
Quart wine & bitters	0	3	0
Punch	0	3	0
7 dinners	0	10	6
Punch	0	3	0
8 half peck of oats	0	4	0
6 Suppers	0	6	0
Cordiall	0	1	0
To wine	0	1	0
Two nights hay for 8 horses	0	16	0
	5	2	0

James Mather kept the leading tavern at Chester, the county-seat in 1755, and the following was his bill against the judges, etc.:

	£	s.	d.
To Quart Wine	0	3	0
Bowle punch	0	3	0
First wine	0	1	6
Bowle punch	0	1	6
Quart Wine	0	3	0
Bowle punch	0	1	6
Bowle punch for three men	0	1	6
Bowle punch	0	1	6
11 Dinners	1	7	6
6 quarts beer cider	0	3	0
Bottle claret	0	4	0
5 mens dinners	0	5	0
Bowle punch	0	1	6
Punch for Constables	0	5	0
First Wine	0	1	6
Tea	0	4	0
2 quarts cider	0	1	0
1 bottle claret	0	4	0
1 Quart Wine	0	3	0
1 Bowle punch	0	3	0
6 suppers & clubs	1	1	0
Ye mens suppers & bowle punch	0	6	0
To 3 breakfasts	0	3	0
Ye mens breakfast	0	1	6
Quart beer for ye men	0	0	6
Bowle punch	0	3	0
Bowle punch for ye men	0	1	6
6 dinners & clubs	0	18	0
Quart punch	0	1	6
Ye mens dinners, bowle punch, quart beer	0	6	8
Tea	0	5	0
Bowle punch for men	0	1	6
Bowle punch, 2 quarts beer & 1st Wine	0	3	0
6 suppers & clubs	1	5	0
Ye mens suppers & bowle punch	0	5	6
4 breakfasts	0	4	0
ye mens breakfasts	0	1	6
56 quarts oats & hay	0	15	0
	10	2	2

"Pay to James Mather the sum of ten pounds two shillings and two pence for the entertainment of the Judge & Clerk of the Crown at a Court of Oyer & Terminer held at Chester for the County of Chester the 25th day of August, after laying the within account before the Commissioners of the County for their Allowance.

"27th August 1755.

"WILL ALLEN
"LAWE GROWDON
"CALEB COWPLAND

"TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF CHESTER."

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL FOR THE PROVINCE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

From the establishment of the colonial government, in 1683, to the year 1793, a period of one hundred and ten years, the criminal business of Chester County was conducted on the part of the prosecutions by the attorney-general in person. In the latter year the first deputy attorney-general was appointed, and from thence to the year 1850 the pleas of the Commonwealth were prosecuted by deputies appointed by the attorneys-general, with the exception of a brief period, which will be noticed hereafter. In 1850 an act of Assembly was passed creating the office of district attorney, and since then officers elected in pursuance of the provisions of this act have conducted the prosecutions.

The attorneys-general of the province prior to 1790 were commissioned as follows:

Oct. 25, 1683, John White; Jan. 16, 1685, Samuel Hersent (commission revoked); Nov. 17, 1686, John White (special); April 24, 1686, David Lloyd; May 19, 1698, John Moore; 1700, William Assheton; 1701, Par. Parmyter; April 5, 1705, George Lowther; June 24, 1708, Thomas Clarke;* 1710, Robert Quarry; March 5, 1717, Henry Wilson; Sept. 24, 1717-24, Andrew Hamilton; Sept. 26, 1728-38, Joseph Growdon, Jr. (died 1738); July 6, 1738-41, John Kinsey; 1741-54, Tench Francis; 1754-69, Benjamin Chew; Nov. 4, 1769-[1776], Andrew Allen; July 28, 1777, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant; Aug. 31, 1777, John Morris, *pro tem.*; Aug. 21, 1778, Joseph Reed; Nov. 23, 1780, William Bradford, Jr.

Andrew Hamilton, appointed in 1717, was one of the most extraordinary men who lived during the early provincial history of Pennsylvania. He was probably the greatest lawyer of his time in this country, and a man of irrepressible energy and character. Besides being attorney-general, he became president of the Executive Council, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and filled several other stations with integrity and ability. "Bush Hill," where he resided, he received, with other lands, for his services to the Penn family. His son, James Hamilton, was repeatedly Governor of Pennsylvania between the years 1748 and 1771.

Joseph Growdon, Jr., attorney-general from 1726 to 1738, was also a judge of the Supreme Court from 1705 to 1715, and chief justice from 1715 to 1718, and was a man of some legal and literary distinction. He involved himself in a conflict with the provincial government by publishing comments upon the character of William Penn. The Growdons came to the province at a very early date, and for nearly a century seem to have been connected in different ways with its courts and bar. William Rawle is said to have been a descendant.

John Kinsey, attorney-general from 1738 to 1741, became chief justice in 1743, prior to which he had been in extensive practice. He was undoubtedly an educated lawyer, as well as a man of fine natural parts.

Tench Francis, attorney-general from 1741 to 1755, was one of the most eminent lawyers of the province. He was a relative of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," and was the maternal grandfather of Chief Justice William Tilghman.

Benjamin Chew, the ninth attorney-general, received his professional education at the Temple, in London. He was attorney-general from 1755 to 1769, and was president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In 1774 he was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania, but, being opposed to the Revolution, he retired from the bench in 1776, the last chief justice of the crown. In 1790 he became president of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Pennsylvania, and continued in that relation until the abolition of that court, in 1806. He was for a long time at the head of his profession, and died in 1810, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Andrew Allen was the last attorney-general under the king. He had also been a member of Congress, and of the Committee of Safety. On the breaking out of the Revolution—to which he was opposed—he put himself under the protection of Gen. Howe, at Trenton. He was faithful to his master, and his estates were confiscated by the new government, to whose sovereignty he refused to submit. He went to England, where he died in 1825, at the age of eighty-five years. He is said to have been a very accomplished man. He was a grandson of Andrew Hamilton, already noticed.

In 1777 the bills of indictment on file in the clerk's office are signed by "John Morris, Jr.," as attorney for the Commonwealth.

From 1778 to 1793 the attorneys-general who signed the bills of indictment were Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, from 1778 to 1780; William Bradford, Jr., from 1780 to 1791; and Jared Ingersoll, from August, 1791, to February, 1793.

At May sessions, 1793, the first deputy attorney-general officiated in our courts. The following is a list of the deputies of the attorneys-general from the latter year to the year 1850, with the names of the attorneys-general by whom they were respectively appointed:

Robert Frazer, from May, 1793, to February, 1800; appointed by Jared Ingersoll.

John Sergeant, from May, 1800, to May, 1803; appointed by Joseph B. McKean.

Thomas Sergeant, at August sessions, 1803; appointed by the same attorney-general.

William Hemphill, from November, 1803, to November, 1808; appointed by the same attorney-general.

John Duer, Jr., from February, 1809, to April, 1816; appointed successively by Walter Franklin, Richard Rush, and Jared Ingersoll.

Robert Frazer, at July and November sessions, 1816; appointed by Jared Ingersoll.

Isaac D. Barnard, from January, 1817, to November, 1820; appointed successively by Amos Ellmaker and Thomas Sergeant.

Isaac Darlington, at January and April sessions, 1821; appointed by Thomas Elder. While holding the office of deputy attorney-general, Mr. Darlington was appointed president judge of the new judicial district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, and was succeeded by

William H. Dillingham, from July, 1821, to November, 1823; appointed by Thomas Elder.

Thomas S. Bell, from January, 1824, to May, 1828; appointed by Frederick Smith.

* At a court of Quarter Sessions held May 25, 1708, "Thomas Clark appeared in open court and was qualified attorney-general for the county of Chester, according to law."

Henry H. Van Amringe, from August, 1828, to August, 1829; appointed by Amos Ellmaker.

Philip S. Markley was attorney-general of the State from August, 1829, to February, 1830. He appointed no deputy in Chester County, but prosecuted the pleas of the Commonwealth here in person. He resided at Norristown.

Henry H. Van Amringe, from May, 1830, to February, 1835; appointed successively by Samuel Douglass, Ellis Lewis, and George Mifflin Dallas

Joseph J. Lewis, at May, August, and November sessions, 1835; appointed by George M. Dallas.

William Darlington, during the years 1836, 1837, and 1838; appointed successively by James Todd and William B. Reed.

Joseph Hemphill, from 1839 to 1844, both inclusive, six years; appointed by Ovid F. Johnston.

John Hickman, during the year 1845, and January and April sessions, 1846; appointed by John K. Kane.

Joseph J. Lewis, at July and October sessions, 1846; appointed by John M. Read.

John Hickman, at January sessions, 1847; appointed by Benjamin Champneys. Mr. Hickman resigned.

John H. Brinton, from April, 1847, to July, 1848; appointed by Mr. Champneys.

Washington Townsend, at October sessions, 1848, appointed by James Cooper; and at January session, 1849, appointed by Cornelius Darragh.

J. Smith Futhey, from April sessions, 1849, to November sessions, 1850, both inclusive; appointed by Cornelius Darragh. Mr. Futhey was the last of the deputies of the attorneys-general who prosecuted in this county.

These deputies held their office at the pleasure of the attorney-general, and a new appointment had therefore to be made on the accession of each attorney-general, either of the old deputy or a new one.

In 1850 an act of Assembly was passed creating the office of district attorney, and making the officer elective by the people. The following are the members of the bar who have filled this office:

Paschall Woodward, from November, 1850, to September, 1853, when he resigned and removed to the West.

J. Smith Futhey, at October sessions, 1853,—the remaining session of Mr. Woodward's term; appointed by the Court.

J. Smith Futhey, by election, from November, 1853, to Nov., 1856.

William Butler, from November, 1856, to November, 1859.

Wayne McVeagh, from November, 1859, to November, 1862.

Henry M. McIntire, elected in October, 1862; died in January, 1863, from wounds received in the service.

James J. Creigh, appointed his successor by the court in January, 1863, to hold until the next election.

James J. Creigh, by election, from November, 1863, to Nov., 1866.

Francis C. Hooton, from November, 1866, to November, 1869.

George F. Smith, from November, 1869, to November, 1872.

Abraham Wanger, from November, 1872, to January, 1876.

James H. Bull, from January, 1876, to January, 1879.

Thomas W. Pierce, from January, 1879, to the present.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

While Pennsylvania was a province the various offices now usually known as the county offices—prothonotary, register of wills, recorder of deeds, clerk of the Orphans' Court, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—were filled by appointments made by the proprietary government. Under the constitution of 1776 the incumbents received their appointments from the Supreme Executive Council and General Assembly, and under the constitution of 1790 from the Governor. They became elective by virtue of the provisions of the constitution of 1838.

From 1777 to 1821 the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the Orphans' Court, and of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, were filled by the same persons, by virtue of distinct commissions. From 1821 to 1824 one person held the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and one person the offices of clerk of the Orphans' Court and of the Court of Quarter Sessions. From 1777 to 1824 the offices of register of wills and recorder of deeds were held by the same persons.

From 1824 to 1836 the same persons held the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. From 1824 to 1828 the offices of clerk of the Orphans' Court and register of wills were united in the same person. From 1828 to 1836 the office of clerk of the Orphans' Court was not connected with any other office, but held by a separate officer.

From 1824 to the present time the office of recorder of deeds has been held separate from the other offices, and since 1828 the office of register of wills has been held in like manner.

From 1836 to the present time the office of prothonotary has been held distinct from the others, and the offices of clerk of the Orphans' Court and of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer have been filled by the same officer.

PROTHONOTARY.

Prior to 1777 this office was generally, if not always, filled by the clerk of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, etc. In the 2d Archives, ix., 674–75, we find that Robert Assheton was commissioned prothonotary in 1712; Joseph Parker, as clerk of peace and prothonotary, Feb. 16, 1733–34; and Henry Hale Graham, as prothonotary, clerk of courts, and recorder, in 1770. Since 1777 the office has been held by

Benjamin Jacobs, appointed March 22, 1777, and April 4, 1777.
Caleb Davis (*vice* Benjamin Jacobs, declined), appointed June 20, 1777.
William Gibbons, appointed by Governor Mifflin in 1791.
Daniel Hiester, appointed by Governor McKean, Jan. 6, 1800.
Jesse John, appointed by Governor Snyder, Feb. 1, 1809.
John G. Wersler, appointed by Governor Findlay, March 25, 1818.
Thomas Davis, appointed by Governor Hiester, Feb. 29, 1821.
William Williamson, appointed by Governor Shulze, Jan. 17, 1824.
David Townsend, appointed by Gov. Shulze, Aug. 3, 1827.
Dr. William Darlington, appointed by Governor Shulze, Aug. 17, 1827.
John W. Cunningham, appointed by Governor Wolf, Feb. 15, 1830.
Benjamin I. Miller, appointed by Governor Ritner, Jan. 26, 1836.
Samuel Pinkerton, appointed by Governor Porter, Feb. 2, 1839; elected under constitution of 1838, and recommissioned Nov. 14, 1839.
Abner M. Chamberlain, commissioned Nov. 12, 1842.
James Davis, commissioned Nov. 17, 1845.
Samuel B. Thomas, commissioned Nov. 25, 1848.
William Wollerton, commissioned Nov. 22, 1851.
James Bayard Jefferis, commissioned Nov. 10, 1854.
Jacob Gilbough, commissioned Nov. 10, 1857.
Enimor B. Lamborn, commissioned Nov. 19, 1860.
Franklin Haines, commissioned Nov. 16, 1863.
Alfred Rupert, commissioned Nov. 16, 1866.
Seneca G. Willauer, commissioned Nov. 20, 1869.
John A. Rupert, commissioned Nov. 19, 1872.
Hannum Baldwin, commissioned Dec. 28, 1875.
James Lynch, commissioned Dec. 28, 1878.

It will be observed that David Townsend was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer on Aug. 3, 1827, and that Dr. William Darlington was commissioned his successor on Aug. 17, 1827, only two weeks thereafter. The explanation is that William Williamson, who had been prothonotary and clerk from January, 1824, resigned, and David Townsend, who was then cashier of the Bank of Chester County, deeming the salary which he received inadequate, accepted an appointment as the successor of William Williamson, and resigned as cashier. The directors of the bank, however, finding they could not well dispense with his services, induced him to give up those offices, and to remain as cashier, with increased compensation, and Dr. Darlington was appointed prothonotary and clerk of courts in his stead.

It will also be observed that Daniel Hiester was prothonotary from 1800 to 1809, under Governor McKean, and register and recorder from 1821 to 1824, under Governor Hiester. This latter appointment he received in consequence of his relationship to the Governor.

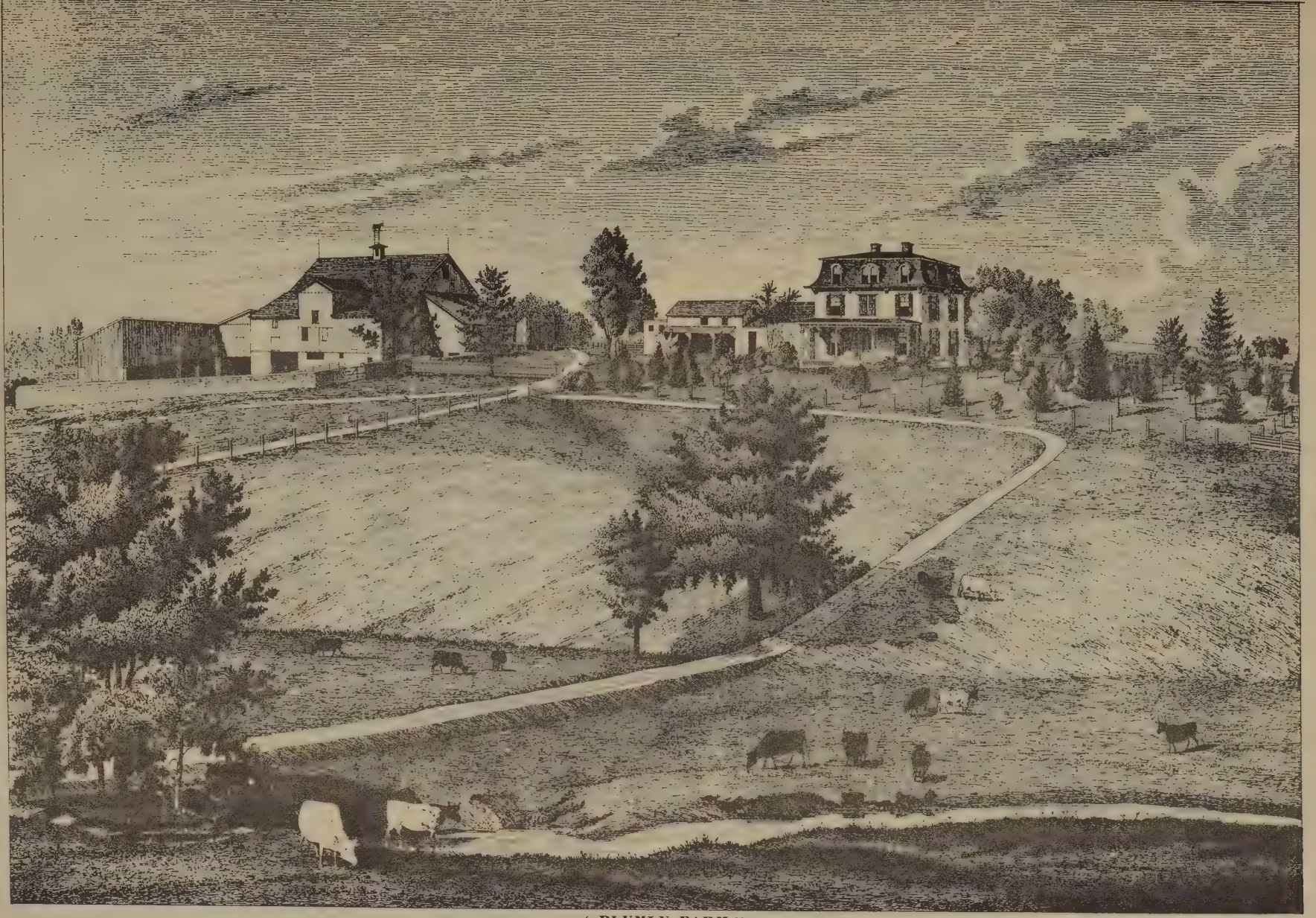
REGISTERS OF WILLS.

Prior to 1714 all Chester County wills were taken to the register-general in Philadelphia and filed there. An act passed in 1712 directed the appointment of deputies in the different counties; but even after such appointment many wills, and especially from the north-eastern parts of the county, were taken to Philadelphia up to near the time of the Revolution. The first will on record here is that of Edward Beeson, of Nottingham, proven March 9, 1713–4.

In the absence of any record of commissions before the Revolution, the dates of service of the deputy registers for Chester County are taken from the administration books, as follows:

John Simcock, from 1714 to May, 1716.
Joseph Parker, from Aug. 14, 1716, to Jan. 12, 1759.
Henry Hale Graham, from March 5, 1759, to Feb. 13, 1777.

The following are the dates of commissions from 1777 to 1878. Caleb Davis acted as deputy for Thomas Taylor from March 27 to June 9, 1778.



"PLUMLY FARM."

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE RHOADS,

WESTTOWN.

RES. AND MILLS OF **J. C. SAYLOR** EAST COVENTRY, CHESTER CO. PA.

March 25, 1777, Thomas Taylor.
April 6, 1782, John Beaton.
April 8, 1786, Persifor Frazer.
April 7, 1792, Stephen Moylan.
Dec. 13, 1793, John Hannum.
Dec. 6, 1798, Richard M. Hannum.
Jan. 6, 1800, John Christie.
Feb. 22, 1804, James Bones.
Jan. 12, 1806, John Smith.
Jan. 12, 1809, Charles Kenny.
March 25, 1818, Jesse Sharp.
Feb. 28, 1821, Daniel Hiester.
Jan. 17, 1824, Joseph Pearce.
April 23, 1828, Eber Worthington.
Feb. 15, 1830, Robert Ralston.
April 29, 1833, Nimrod Strickland.
Jan. 26, 1836, James Walker.
Feb. 2, 1839, Jesse Coulson.*
Nov. 12, 1842, George W. Parke.
Nov. 17, 1845, Henry Buckwalter.
Nov. 25, 1848, William Baker.
Nov. 22, 1851, Alexander Leslie.
Nov. 10, 1854, Hickman James.
Nov. 10, 1857, Amariah Strickland.
Nov. 19, 1860, Dr. Charles L. Seal.
Nov. 17, 1863, George C. M. Eicholtz.
Nov. 14, 1866, Hampton S. Thomas.
Nov. 20, 1869, Levi G. McCauley.
Nov. 19, 1872, Lewis H. Evans.
Dec. 23, 1875, George H. Paxton.
Dec. 30, 1878, William S. Underwood.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

At a court held Aug. 22, 1683, "John Bezer offered two Deeds to bee Recorded, one from Jn° Harding & another from Will^m Hewes, but y^e Records of Land being not there it was deferred."

The first deed recorded in Chester County appears to have been the grant from Urin Keen, for a lot on which Chester meeting-house was built, dated 1st month 1st, 1688, and *Inrooled* the 10th day of the same month. The next was from Charles Pickering to David Loyd, for 197 acres at Chester, Inrooled 4th month 3d, 1688.

At the top of the second page of Book A is a deed from Governor Markham to Peter Erickson, dated the last day of November, 1681, which is indorsed: "Inrooled the 30th day of the fourth month, 1688, per me, John Bristow, Deputy Mr. Rools for the County of Chester."

But few documents were put on record prior to the 1st of 5th month (July), 1688, after which the recorder seems to have been pretty busy for a time.

RECORDERS (OR DEPUTY MASTERS OF THE ROLLS).

John Bristow, in office 1, 10, 1688.
Joshua ffearne, 1, 25, 1691.
Robert Eyre (?), 1, 26, 1693.
John Childe, 11, 3, 1695.
Henry Hollingsworth, 10, 10, 1700.
Peter Evans, commission from Thomas Story, 2, 17, 1706.
John Simcock, " " " 11, 28, 1707.

Feb. 24, 1707–8, "John Simcock's Commission for holding the office of Inrollment was publickly read in open Court."

An act passed in the session of 1714–15 makes the prothonotary or county clerk of Chester County to be recorder of deeds until removed by the justices of the Quarter Sessions, bond to be £200.

John Simcock was acting in 1714, and probably continued to be recorder until 1716, when perhaps George Yeates succeeded him, as he was clerk of courts in 1717. Richard Marsden was clerk or deputy 1719–23, but was employed about the office as early as 1716. Joseph Parker became clerk in 1724, and continued in office till about the time of his death, in 1766, though Henry Hale Graham was associated with him for some years previously. Under Joseph Parker, Robert Parke was a clerk for some time, and his record of deeds from May, 1731, to January, 1736, is about the neatest specimen of writing in the office. Henry Hale Graham wrote a peculiarly bold and even hand, which is well known to those who frequent the county offices. He held the office until 1777, since which time the following persons have been recorders, and the dates of their commissions are given:

March 25, 1777, Thomas Taylor.
April 6, 1782, John Beaton.
April 8, 1786, Persifor Frazer.
April 7, 1792, Stephen Moylan.
Dec. 13, 1793, John Hannum.
Dec. 6, 1798, Richard M. Hannum.
Jan. 6, 1800, John Christie.
Feb. 22, 1804, James Bones.
Jan. 12, 1806, John Smith.
Jan. 12, 1809, Charles Kenny.
March 25, 1818, Jesse Sharp
Feb. 28, 1821, Daniel Hiester.
Jan. 17, 1834, Stephen Marshall.
Feb. 15, 1830, Nimrod Strickland.
April 29, 1833, Robert Ralston.
Jan. 26, 1836, Edward Bartholomew.
Feb. 2, 1839, George Hartman.†
Nov. 12, 1842, Abner Williams.
Nov. 17, 1845, William McCullough.
Nov. 25, 1848, Edward H. Hibbard.
Nov. 22, 1851, Thomas Walter.
Nov. 10, 1854, Robert F. Hoopes.
Nov. 10, 1857, Thomas S. Taylor.
Nov. 19, 1860, Jonas G. Bossert.
Nov. 17, 1863, David Andrews.
Nov. 14, 1866, Dilwyn Parker.
Nov. 20, 1869, John A. Groff.
Nov. 19, 1872, C. Burleigh Hambleton.
Dec. 22, 1875, Edwin Bateman.‡
Dec. 18, 1877, Franklin P. Ash.
Dec. 13, 1880, Harry Sloyer.

* Elected under constitution of 1838, and recommissioned Nov. 14, 1839.
† Elected under the constitution of 1838, and recommissioned Nov. 14, 1839.
‡ Mr. Bateman died Aug. 28, 1876, and the office was filled by his deputy, Sharpless M. Paxson, till January, 1878.

In 1830, Governor Wolf appointed Nimrod Strickland recorder of deeds, and Robert Ralston register of wills. In 1833, on his re-election as Governor, he reversed the order, and appointed Mr. Strickland register of wills and Mr. Ralston recorder of deeds. This was probably done to equalize the offices in value to the incumbents, that of register being most valuable, and Mr. Strickland having been an applicant for it in the first instance.

Richard M. Hannum, who succeeded John Hannum as register and recorder in 1798, was his son, and was appointed on the death of his father.

Previous to the coming of William Penn, and for more than twenty years after, deeds were acknowledged in "open court," and a minute made thereof by the clerk, both on the deed and on the court record. In 1705 an act was passed for the acknowledgment of deeds before a justice of the court in presence of the recorder.

CLERK OF COURTS.

At the first sitting of the Upland court of which we have any record, held Nov. 14, 1676, "The Co^rt ordered that M^r. William Tom, the former Clarke, should deliver unto the p^rsent Clarke, Eph: Herman, the Records and other publicq bookes and wrytings belonging to this Court."

Since the date of the charter for Pennsylvania, March 4, 1681, the following have been clerks of courts:

Thomas Revell, Sept. 13, 1681, to Aug. 22, 1683.
Robert Eyre, Oct. 17, 1683, to December, 1689.
Joshua Fearne, September, 1690, to April 18, 1693.
John Childe, June 13, 1693, to March, 1699–1700.
Henry Hollingsworth, June 11, 1700, to Feb. 22, 1708–9.
John Simcock, May 24, 1709, to 1716 (?).
Richard Marsden, deputy, 1713 to November, 1716 (?).
George Yeates, clerk, 1717.
Richard Marsden, clerk or deputy, 1719 to 1723.
Joseph Parker, 1724 to 1766 (?).
Henry Hale Graham, 1766 to 1777.

From this time we have the dates of commission of those holding the office, viz.:

Caleb Davis (clerk of all the courts), July 1, 1777.
William Gibbons (clerk of all the courts), 1791.
Daniel Hiester (clerk of all the courts), Jan. 6, 1800.
Jesse John (clerk of all the courts), Feb. 1, 1809.
John G. Wersler (clerk of all the courts), March 25, 1818.
Thomas Davis (clerk of Oyer and Terminer), Feb. 28, 1821.
Henry Fleming (clerk of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions), Feb. 28, 1821.
William Williamson (Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer), Jan. 17, 1824.
Joseph Pearce (Orphans' Court), Jan. 17, 1824.
Joseph Pearce (Orphans' Court), Dec. 21, 1826.
David Townsend (Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer), Aug. 3, 1827.
Dr. Wm. Darlington (Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer), Aug. 17, 1827.
Simeon Siegfried (Orphans' Court), April 23, 1828.
John W. Cuningham (Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer), Feb. 15, 1830.
George Fisher (Orphans' Court), Feb. 15, 1830.
John W. Cuningham (Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer), April 29, 1833.
George Fisher (Orphans' Court), April 29, 1833.
P. Fraser Smith (Orphans' Court), May 2, 1835.
Horatio G. Worrall (clerk of all the courts), Jan. 26, 1836.
James M. Kinnard (clerk of all the courts), Feb. 2, 1839.
James M. Kinnard (elected), recommissioned Nov. 14, 1839.
Cheyney Nields, commissioned Nov. 12, 1842.
Alexander Marshall, commissioned Nov. 17, 1845.
Thomas P. Williams, commissioned Nov. 25, 1848.
James Sweney, commissioned Nov. 22, 1851.
Thomas W. Parker, commissioned Nov. 10, 1854.
Addis M. Ayars, commissioned Nov. 10, 1857.
Thomas P. Evans, commissioned Nov. 19, 1860.
Thomas H. Windle, commissioned Nov. 17, 1863.
James E. McFarlan, commissioned Nov. 16, 1866.
William H. Gule, commissioned Nov. 20, 1869.
James H. Wynn, commissioned Nov. 19, 1872; died Oct. 31, 1874. William W. Scott appointed, Feb. 17, 1875, by Governor Hartranft to fill vacancy.
William W. Scott, elected in November, 1875, for the regular term, and commissioned Dec. 22, 1875.
Pierce Hoopes, Jr., commissioned Dec. 30, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

During the jurisdiction of the Dutch on the Delaware, an officer called a schout performed duties somewhat similar to those of sheriff, and the office was continued for some time under the English. Thus, on Feb. 28, 1669, a commission was granted by Governor Lovelace to Hermans Frederickson to be schout at the Hoare-Kill, and although at a council held at Fort James (New York) May 17, 1672, it was

agreed upon for "the office of Schout to be Converted into a Sherriff for the Corporation and River, and that he be annually Chosen," yet we find the following:

"Upon the return of a double number from the Inhabitants at the Whorekill in Delaware Bay for Schout & Cõmissary, I do approve of Hermans Frederick Wiltbank to be Schout, & of Ottho Wolgast, William Claessen & Isaac Savo to be Cõmissarys for y^e^ space of one year ensuing, after w^ch^ time they are to make a new return.

"Given under my hand at Fort James in New York August y^e^ first 1672."

"Francis Lovelace, Esq^r^ &c.

"Whereas Capt. Edmond Cantwell is one of the two persons whose names are returned unto me, out of w^ch^ to make choice of one to be High Sheriff in Delaware River, having conceived a good Opinion of the Fitness and Capacity of the s^d^ Edmond Cantwell to officiate in that Imployment; I have therefore Nominated and Appointed, and by these presents do hereby Nominate and Appoint him the said Edmond Cantwell in the place of Schout to be High Sheriff in New Castle and Delaware River, for the Year ensuing of the w^ch^ all persons concerned are to take Cognizance, and to give him that respect and obedience as is due to his Office: And the s^d^ High Sheriff is to Enjoy in his s^d^ Imployment all the Perquisite & Priviledges of a Schout: In all other Matters he is to be regulated by the Laws of this Governm^t^ & such Orders and Direcõns as from time to time he shall receive from me.

"Given under my Hand and Seal at Fort James in New York the 2^nd^ day of August in the 24^th^ Year of his Majesties Reign, Annoq Dõmi 1672."

William Tom had been commissioned receiver of quit-rents on Delaware River Aug. 10, 1669, but, having since resigned, Capt. Cantwell was authorized Aug. 7, 1672, to receive the arrears of rents, for which purpose he was to have an "Authentick List out of the records." In 1673 the Dutch resumed control, and Peter Alrichs was appointed schout, but this lasted little more than a year, and the English were again the rulers. Capt. Cantwell was sheriff from 1676 until the arrival of Gov. Markham, in 1681, when John Test succeeded him, and served as sheriff of Upland till the arrival of Penn. Upon the division of the province into three counties, his residence falling into Philadelphia County, he was continued in that office there, and Thomas Usher appointed the first sheriff of the new county of Chester.

Under the "Charter of Privileges," granted by Penn in 1701, the inhabitants of each county were authorized to choose two persons to present to the proprietary for the office of sheriff, one of whom should be commissioned by him to serve for three years. The sheriffs were appointed under this charter until the adoption of the constitution of 1776. That constitution provided that two persons should be elected annually in each county, one of whom should be commissioned by the president of the State. The constitution of 1790 contained a similar provision, except that the term of service was three years, and the commission was issued by the Governor. The amended constitution of 1838 provided that but one person should be elected.

The following is a sample minute of Provincial Council, Oct. 4, 1736, in regard to elections:

"For the County of Chester, John Owen & Benjamin Davis being returned for Sheriffs, and John Wharton & Robert Parke for Coroner, John Owen is appointed Sherif, and John Wharton Coroner."

The following is a list, believed to approximate very nearly to completeness, of those who have filled the office from the year 1676 to the present time, a period of over two hundred years. From 1786, when West Chester became the seat of justice of the county, the residences of the sheriffs at the time of their election are given:

Capt. Edmund Cantwell, 1676–81.
John Test, Sept. 1681–82.
Thomas Usher, Nov. (?) 1682–83.
Thomas Withers, Dec. 1683–84.
Jeremy Collett, Jan. 1684–85.
Thos. Usher, June, 1686, April, 1687.
Joshua Fearne, June, 1687, June, 1689.
George Foreman, Aug. 1689, March, 1691–2.
Caleb Pusey, June, 1692, April, 1693.
Joseph Wood, April 28, 1693–97.
Andrew Job, Dec. 1697–1701.
John Hoskins, June, 1701–8.
John Simcock, 1708.
John Hoskins, 1709.
Henry Worley, 1715.
Nicholas Fairlamb, Oct. 3, 1717–19.
John Crosby, Oct. 4, 1720.
John Taylor, Oct. 4, 1721–28.
John Owen, Oct. 4, 1729–31.
John Parry, Oct. 3, 1732–34.
John Owen, Oct. 3, 1735–37.
John Parry, Oct. 4, 1738–39.
Benjamin Davis, Oct. 3, 1740–42.
John Owen, Oct. 4, 1743–45.
Benjamin Davis, Oct. 4, 1746–48.
John Owen, Oct. 3, 1749–51.
Isaac Pearson, Oct. 4, 1752–54.
John Fairlamb, Oct. 4, 1755–58.
Benjamin Davis, Oct. 4, 1759–61.
John Fairlamb, Oct. 4, 1762–63.
Philip Ford, Oct. 4, 1764–66.
John Morton (*vice* Ford, dec'd) Oct. 28, 1766–68.
Jesse Maris, Oct. 5, 1769–71.
Henry Hayes, Oct. 5, 1772–73.
Nathaniel Vernon, Oct. 5, 1774–75.
Robert Smith, March 29, 1777.
Charles Dilworth, Oct. 17, 1778.
Robert Smith, Nov. 21, 1778.
David Mackey, Oct. 16, 1779.
John Gardner, Oct. 19, 1780.
William Gibbons, Birmingham, Oct. 20, 1783.
Ezekiel Leonard, West Bradford, Oct. 13, 1786.
Charles Dilworth, Birmingham, Oct. 17, 1789.
Col. Joseph McClellan, West Chester, Oct. 13, 1792.
Ezekiel Leonard, West Bradford, Oct. 17, 1795.
William Worthington, West Goshen, Oct. 13, 1798.
James Bones, West Chester, April 17, 1801.
James Kelton, Londongrove, Oct. 21, 1801.
Jesse John, Vincent, Oct. 16, 1804.
Titus Taylor, Westtown, Oct. 22, 1807.
George Hartman, West Pikeland, Oct. 25, 1810.
Jesse Good, Londonderry, Oct. 22, 1813.
Cromwell Pearce, East Whiteland, Oct. 19, 1816.
Samson Babb, West Chester, Oct. 21, 1819.
Jesse Sharp, New Garden, Oct. 15, 1822.
Jonathan Jones, Willistown, Oct. 29, 1825.
Oliver Alison, Londongrove, Oct. 30, 1828.
Peter Osborne, Pennsbury, Oct. 28, 1831.
Robert Irwin, West Fallowfield, Oct. 25, 1834.
Joseph Taylor, East Marlborough, Oct. 24, 1837.
William Rogers, East Vincent, Nov. 9, 1840.
Nathan Frame, West Chester, Nov. 1, 1843.
Clinton Frame, West Chester (appt'd 13th), March 20, 1844.
James Bayard Wood, Londongrove, Nov. 7, 1844.
Brinton Darlington, Pennsbury, Oct. 21, 1847.
Davis Bishop, Willistown, Oct. 30, 1850.
Lewis Heffelfinger, West Vincent, Nov. 4, 1853.
David McNutt, Newlin, Oct. 29, 1856.
Jacob Heffelfinger, West Vincent, Nov. 8, 1859.
Rees Welsh, Honeybrook, Nov. 7, 1862.
Pusey J. Nichols, Oxford, Nov. 3, 1865.
De Witt Clinton Lewis, West Chester, Nov. 2, 1868.
Davis Gill, Willistown, Nov. 1, 1871.
William B. Morrison, West Brandywine, Jan. 2, 1875.
James E. McFarlan, West Chester, Dec. 31, 1877.
George R. Hoopes, West Chester, Dec. 13, 1880.

It will have been observed that from the early organization of the province to the year 1838 the voters were directed to choose two persons for the office, although only one of them could be commissioned. The idea originated with the proprietary, and was designed to give him a choice in making the appointment. The ordinary course was for each elector to vote for one candidate; the two highest thus voted for were returned to the Governor, and he usually commissioned the one having the greatest number of votes.

In 1807, however, at a time of high party excitement, Governor McKean exercised his right to select either of these returned, and commissioned the one having the lowest vote. George Hartman and Titus Taylor were returned, and Titus Taylor, the lowest in vote, being in political sympathy with the Governor, received the commission. In order to prevent a repetition, and to compel the Governor to commission a member of the dominant party, the course was thereafter adopted of each elector voting for two candidates. Those returned being by this course usually both of the political party in the majority, the Governor had no motive to select the one rather than the other, and the highest in vote was always thereafter commissioned. The people of this county whose memories extend back to the adoption of the constitution of 1838 will remember that the tickets they voted for sheriff always contained the names of two persons.

William Gibbons was sheriff when the county-seat was removed to West Chester, in 1786. Charles Dilworth was the last sheriff elected previous to the division of the county, and Joseph McClellan the first after the county was reduced to its present limits, in 1789. Ezekiel Leonard was twice elected,—once, in 1786, by the old county, and again, in 1795, after the division of the county. Of those who have filled the office since 1783, two were simply appointed to fill vacancies,—James Bones, appointed in 1801, to fill the unexpired term of William Worthington, who resigned in April, 1801, in consequence, it is said, of some difficulties with the commissioners; and Clinton Frame, who was appointed in March, 1844, in place of his father, Nathan Frame, who had been elected in 1843, and died after filling the office about four months.

Since the year 1777 (and probably generally before that period) all the sheriffs have been natives of the county except three,—James Bones, who emigrated from Ireland; William Worthington, who came from Bucks County; and James Bayard Wood, who was born in the State of Delaware.

In 1781, John Gardner was unanimously elected sheriff, not a solitary vote being cast for any other person.

The practice of advertising by candidates for the office was introduced into Chester County, so far as can be ascertained, about the

year 1770. The following, taken from Dr. Smith's "History of Delaware County," is a specimen advertisement of that date:

"*To the Freeholders and others, electors of the Borough and County of Chester.*

"GENTLEMEN,—When I reflect on the honour done, and confidence placed in me, by the freemen of this county for a number of years past, it affords me a matter of joy, and emboldens me at this time to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office, for which purpose I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which kindness, gentlemen, shall be greatfully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by your assured friend.

"RICHARD BAKER."

The "humble request," however, did not induce a majority of the electors to cast their votes for the candidate, as Jesse Maris, who did not advertise at all, was elected.

This was the only office in former days for which candidates sought the suffrages of the people.

The practice of electioneering, now so universal, was never resorted to by candidates in the olden time. It has, in a great measure, grown up within the last thirty years.

CORONERS.

At a court held 6, 5, 1684, the sheriff and clerk complain of the non-payment of their fees, and it was ordered that execution be granted to levy the same. 8, 7, 1684, "James Kenela, Coroner, made returne of an Execution granted against John Johnson att this Cort, held the 5th day of the 6th month, 1684, att the Complaint of Thomas Wither, Shreife."

At a court held at Chester "y^e^ 1st 3d day in the 1st weeke of y^e^ 7th mo^th^ 1685," "Vpon y^e^ Petition of James Kenela, Crowner, it was ordered that forthwith Execution be granted against Henry Renolds for y^e^ Crowner's fees, Charge of Inquest and taking up y^e^ dead Body of y^e^ said Renold's maide, with all other Charges whatsoever, thereunto belonging."

8, 6, 1685.—"Jeremy Collett made returne of an Execution granted y^e^ last Court against Henry Renolds for Crowner's fees and Constaples Charges, &c., dated y^e^ 4^th^, 7^th^ moneth 1685, which he levied on an Oxe, Apraised at 4^l^: 10^s^."

"Henry Renolds came into Court and made full satisfaction for the said Oxe, Whereupon the Court Ordered him his Oxe againe."

Jacob Simcock, coroner, made return of several inquests to the court held 8, 4, 1698. Joseph Holt and Isaac Warner were drowned in the river near Tinicum, by the upsetting of the boat by wind; the inquest being held 8, 3, 1698. Sarah, child of W^m^. Vestal, was drowned 3, 3, 1696, in Birmingham, in a small pond of water. Joane, daughter of Edward Pritchet, was drowned at Ridley Creek 3, 2, 1696. Nathaniel Duckett came to his end 2, 1, 1697, in one of the fitts that he was formerly subject to. Alexander Fulton, of the ship "Charles," of London, was drowned by falling out of a cannow on the 27th of September, 1697. Robert Stevenson was drowned by a sudden gust upsetting his boat 7, 23, 1698. John Barnskill, going from Chester to Philadelphia in a ferry-boat, it was upset by a sudden gust of wind and he was drowned, 7, 23, 1698.

On the 12^th^ of 1^st^ mo^nth^, 1700, Jacob Simcock reported the deaths of Alexander Minrow, Ann Cruett, Samuel Sallaway, and Sarah Baker. Respecting the last, "wee can find noe other but that it pleased Almighty God to visit her with death by the force of Thunder."

Comparatively few of the coroners' returns are to be found. At a court held 6, 26, 1707, Henry Hollingsworth, coroner, was ordered to take with him twelve men and inquire into the death of a certain child which was brought dead to John Rentrow's house (now Londongrove).

The following have been coroners of this county, and the dates of commission are given from 1717 to 1838:

James Kennerly, in office 1684.
Jacob Simcock, in office 1696.
Henry Hollingsworth, in office 1707.
Henry Worley, in office 1710.
Jonas Sandelands, Oct. 3, 1717–20.
Robert Barber, Oct. 4, 1721.
John Mendenhall, Oct. 4, 1726–27.
Robert Parke, Oct. 3, 1728.
Abraham Darlington, Oct. 4, 1729.
John Wharton, Oct. 3, 1730–31.
Anthony Shaw, Oct. 3, 1732–33.
John Wharton, Oct. 4, 1734–36.
Stephen Hoskins, Oct. 4, 1737.
Aubrey Bevan, Oct. 4, 1738–42.
Thomas Morgan, Oct. 4, 1743–45.
Isaac Lea, Oct. 4, 1746–50.
Joshua Thomson, Oct. 3, 1751.
John Kerlin, Oct. 4, 1752.
Joshua Thomson, Oct. 3, 1753–60.
Philip Ford (*vice* Thomson, deceased), May 22, 1761–62.
Davis Bevan, Oct. 4, 1763–64.
Abel Janney, Oct. 4, 1765.
John Trapnall (*vice* Janney, resigned), May 27, 1766.
Joseph Gibbons, Jr., Oct. 4, 1768–70.
John Crosby, Jr., Oct. 5, 1771–72.
John Bryan, Oct. 4, 1773–76.
David Denny, Nov. 21, 1778.
Allen Cuningham, Oct. 19, 1780.
Benjamin Eue, Oct. 12, 1782.
John Harper, Oct. 20, 1783.
Isaac Thomas, Oct. 14, 1785.
John Harper, Oct. 13, 1786.
John Underwood, Oct. 15, 1787.
Nathan Scholfield, Oct. 17, 1789.
James Bones, Dec. 19, 1794.
Joshua Weaver, July 16, 1798.
Jacob Eighter, Nov. 4, 1800.
Robert Miller, Oct. 27, 1803.
Ephraim Buffington, Oct. 31, 1805.
Jacob Righter, Dec. 8, 1808.
Joseph Pearce, Dec. 2, 1811.
Jesse McCall, Dec. 15, 1814.
Joel C. Bailey, Oct. 23, 1817.
Emmor Bradley, Nov. 9, 1820.
Same, Nov. 25, 1823.
Anthony W. Olwine, 1826.
Davis Brooke, Nov. 5, 1829.
Benjamin J. Passmore, Nov. 3, 1832.
Thomas Ervin, Nov. 6, 1835.
William Taggart, Oct 30, 1838.
Hezekiah Jackson, 1841.
Daniel Nields, 1844.
Thomas Walker, 1847.
David Williams, 1850.
Hashabiah Clemons, 1853.
Robert McNeely, 1856.
Benj. Franklin Smith, 1859.
Joseph W. Barnard (appointed), 1862.
Same (elected), 1863.
Same, 1866.
William H. Turner, 1869.
Joseph B. Smith, 1872.
William V. Rambo, 1875.
Barclay Lear, 1878.

As with the sheriff, so with regard to the coroner in early times,—two being elected and the Governor making choice between them.

Maj. John Harper was coroner when the county-seat was removed from Chester to West Chester, in 1786. He was a Revolutionary officer who had then recently commenced keeping a tavern in Chester, and of course was opposed to the removal. Tradition says he had command of the belligerent forces which in 1785 came to West Chester—then known as "The Turk"—to demolish the unfinished county buildings. He afterwards came to reside in West Chester, and was for some time landlord of the famous Turk's Head tavern.

Nathan Scholfield was the last coroner elected in Chester County previous to the division, and also the first elected after the county was reduced to its present limits.

In 1862, William Ferry was elected to the office, but did not take out his commission, and Joseph W. Barnard, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election. Mr. Barnard was subsequently elected for two successive terms of three years, and thus held the office altogether a period of seven years.

Before the incumbency of Mr. Barnard inquisitions were usually held by justices of the peace when the office of the coroner was more than ten miles distant from where the death occurred. He procured the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the appointment of deputies at suitable points in the county, and restricting the performance of the duties of the office to the coroner and his deputies thus appointed, unless the death occurs more than ten miles from the residence of the coroner or any of his deputies. Mr. Barnard adopted suitable rules and regulations, and since then the duties of the office have been much more satisfactorily performed than heretofore.

COMMISSIONERS.

The office of county commissioner was created not long prior to 1720, their duties having been at first performed by the justices and grand jury, and afterwards by the grand jury and assessors. It is inferred that at first four commissioners were elected, to serve one year. In Assembly, 11, 19, 1721–2, when a supplementary tax-bill was under consideration, it was

"ordered, that an amendment be made, for the three eldest Commissioners ... Philadelphia County, the two eldest or first named Commissioners in Chester County, and the first named Commissioner in Bucks County, be discharged of that office on the 30th Day of September next; and that then, the First of October following, one Commissioner be elected in the Room of them in each County yearly, to take Place after the two other then remaining."

A petition from Chester County was read, 12, 28, 1721–2, "praying the County Levy Act may be repealed, or that three Commissioners may be elected yearly." The next day (March 1st) petitions from the other counties were read, as also the bill for the third time,

"and the Question was put, that the said Amendment, for displacing some Commissioners, and electing others in their Stead, shall stand as now inserted in the Bill? Passed in the Negative. Then the Question was put, that the Commissioners, for the future, shall be three in Number, and yearly elected on the first Day of October? Passed in the affirmative."

This act was finally passed May 12, 1722, with the further amendment that one commissioner should be elected annually.

The following document will show the manner of certifying the result of elections in those days to the justices at the Quarter Sessions:

"THIS INDENTURE made the first day of October Ano. Dom., 1722, Between John Taylor, Sheriff of the County of Chester, in the Province of Pensilvania, of the one part And William Brinton, Richard Woodward, Phillip Taylor, Samuel Painter, Junr, Joseph Brinton and Richd Jones. freeholders and Inhabitants of the County aforesd, of the other part, WITNESSETH, That by vertue and In pursu-

ance of a Law or Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled a supplementary Act to the Act for the more Effectual Raising of County rates & Levies, The free men and Inhabitants of the Burrough of Chester & County of Chester aforesd, on the first day of October aforesd, met Together at the Court-house in the Burrough of Chester aforesd, And then and there by a free Poll Did Choose Robert Pyle to be a Commissioner in the Room and stead of the two Commissioners who are Removed by the sd Act. In Witness whereof, as well the sd Sheriff, as the aforesd William Brinton, Richard Woodward, Philip Taylor, Saml Painter, Junr, Joseph Brinton and Richd Jones, have Interchangeably set their hands and Seals hereunto the day and year first above Written.

"John Taylor, Sh: [seal.]

"Samuel Painter, Junr. [seal.] William Brinton. [seal.]
"Joseph Brinton. [seal.] Rich. Woodward. [seal.]
"Richd Jones. [seal.] Philip Taylor. [seal.]"

By an act passed March 20, 1724, it was prescribed that the newly-elected commissioner and the assessors should take the following qualification:

"Thou shalt well and truly cause the County Debts to be speedily adjusted and the Rates and Sums of Money by virtue of this Act imposed, to be duly and equally assessed and laid according to the best of thy Skill and Knowledge; and herein thou shalt spare no person for Favour nor Affection, nor grieve any for Hatred or Ill-will."

Qualifications of this form, signed by the officers, are on file for 1727, 1729, and at later dates. By this last act the commissioners were to issue precepts to the constables, requiring them to make return to the assessors of the names and estates of the inhabitants, and the assessors were to lay the rates thereon.

The following is a list of commissioners since 1721, with the dates of their appointment or election:

1721, David Lloyd, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, Henry Miller (in office); 1722, Robert Pyle; 1723, Nathaniel Newlin; 1724, Samuel Hollingsworth; 1725, Robert Pyle; 1726, Isaac Taylor; 1727, William Webb; 1728, Henry Miller, Evan Lewis, elected by commissioners and assessors in August, *vice* Isaac Taylor, dec'd; 1729, Samuel Nutt; 1730, Evan Lewis; 1731, Jacob Howell; 1732, Samuel Lewis; 1733, George Aston; 1734, John Davis; 1735, Richard Jones; 1736, Samuel Lightfoot; 1737, John Parry, Jr.; 1738, William Jefferis; 1739, John Davis; 1740, John Parry, Jr.; 1741, John Yarnall; 1742, John Davis; 1743, Jacob Howell; 1744, Joseph Mendenhall; 1745, John Davis; 1746, Thomas Pennell; 1747, Joshua Thompson; 1748, Isaac Davis; 1749, Thomas Pennell; 1750, Edward Brinton, Samuel Bunting, *vice* Thomas Pennell, deceased; 1751, William Lewis; 1752, John Fairlamb; 1753, Robert Miller; 1754, Thomas Pearson; 1755, Joseph Ashbridge; 1756, Joseph Davis; 1757, Joseph James; 1758, John Hannum; 1759, Jonas Preston; 1760, Joseph Pennock; 1761, John Griffith; 1762, Lewis Davis; 1763, John Price; 1764, Benjamin Bartholomew; 1765, Richard Baker; 1766, John Davis; 1767, Robert Pennell; 1768, John Webster; 1769, John Evans; 1770, Jesse Bonsall; 1771, Robert Mendenhall; 1772, John Fleming; 1773, Thomas Levis; 1774, Thomas Taylor; 1775, William Evans; 1776, Sketchley Morton; 1777, David Cloyd; 1778, Andrew Boyd; 1779, Benjamin Brannan; 1780, John Bartholomew; 1781, Joseph Strawbridge; 1782, Caleb James; 1783, John Davis; 1784, Joseph McClellan; 1785, Caleb James; 1786, Caleb North; 1787, John Worth; 1788, Joseph Gibbons; 1789, James Moore; 1790, Elijah McClenachan; 1791, John Mecham; 1792, William Trimble, Jr.; 1793, Samuel Cochran; 1794, George Davis; 1795, George Miller; 1796, James Kelton; 1797, William Rogers; 1798, Evan Evans; 1799, John Menough; 1800, Titus Taylor; 1801, John Rinehart; 1802, John Ramsey; 1803, Thomas Taylor; 1804, James Lockhart; 1805, John G. Parke; 1806, Joshua Gibbons; 1807, David Denny; 1808, Jesse Good; 1809, William Evans; 1810, David Wilson; 1811, James Ramsey; 1812, Eber Worthington; 1813, David Townsend; 1814, Alexander Chandler; 1815, Jesse Mercer; 1816, Samuel Baldwin; 1817, Maris Taylor; 1818, Joshua Weaver; 1819, Benjamin Thomas; 1820, Jesse Pugh; 1821, Isaac Trimble; 1822, James Davis; 1823, Abisha Clark; 1824, Ezra Cope; 1825, Joseph Hughes; 1826, Benjamin Parker; 1827, Isaac Thomas; 1828, Melchi Happersett; 1829, James Alexander; 1830, George Gregg (died in January, 1833); 1831, Evan Evans; 1832, Joseph Wood; 1833, Walker Yarnall (Eber Worthington appointed, *vice* Gregg, dec'd); 1834, John Malin; 1835, Alexander Correy; 1836, Elijah Lewis (J. W. Passmore, two years, *vice* Yarnall); 1837, John Beidler; 1838, John W. Passmore; 1839, Hibbard Evans; 1840, John Templeton; 1841, Hatton Mercer; 1842, John Worth; 1843, Mordecai Lee; 1844, Enos Pennock; 1845, Smith Sharpless; 1846, David Byerly; 1847, Daniel Thompson; 1848, John Hannum; 1849, Rees Welsh; 1850, Joel Thompson; 1851, Thomas Vandever; 1852, Jacob Kulp; 1853, Newton I. Nichols; 1854, Albert Way; 1855, William G. Martland; 1856, Joseph Russell; 1857, Titus W. Gheen; 1858, Benjamin Hartman; 1859, Caleb Windle; 1860, Thomas Bateman; 1861, Joseph G. King; 1862, Andrew Mitchell (died May 12, 1865); 1863, Lorenzo Beck; 1864, Levi H. Crouse; 1865, Thomas M. Charlton (by appointment of September 13, 1865, to fill vacancy by Mitchell's death until his successor was elected); 1865, Thomas M. Charlton (elected for three years); 1866, Joseph F. Hill; 1867, Joseph Doan; 1868, Washington Haggerty; 1869, C. Marshall Ingram; 1870, Nathan G. Grimm; 1871, Alfred Wood; 1872, Matthew Barker; 1873, John Irey; 1874, David Ramsey; 1875, David Ramsey, John Irey, John McWilliams; 1878, Jacob M. Zook, William M. Elliott, Edwin Otley.

Up to 1855 the newly-elected commissioner took his seat with the board immediately after the election; from that time to the constitution of 1873 he went into office the last Monday in January succeeding his election; since then, on the first Monday of January. Under the present constitution, which, so far as relates to county commissioners, went into effect in 1875, a full board is elected every three years, and each elector being allowed to vote for but two persons, this secures representation of the political party in the minority.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

By act of Assembly passed in 1696 it was provided that at the time of election of members of Assembly six persons should be chosen for assessors in each county. Some opposition was manifested to this law, as will appear by the following presentment of the grand jury:

"Wee of the Grand Inquest doe desier that wee may have this Grivence remedied, is that the six Assessors That was appointed to Assess the County may be laid aside And that the Grand Jury, which are the body of the County may have the order of such things as formerly. Wee are credably informed that the Grand Inquest att Philadelphia have Petitioned against the same things and the Governour and Court have Granted their desier And we Presume we have the same Priviledge; not that wee doe any way mistrust the majestrates in Place, but knowing how subject Goverments are to Chainge doe desier that wee may not be made a pray uppon If unresonable men come in place.

"Ye 9th of the first month, 1698.

"George Pearce, *foreman*."

What reception this met with from the justices to whom it was presented is not recorded. At a special session held 4, 26, 1700, at Henry Hollingsworth's house, it was

"Agreed that the Justices with four or more of the substantial free houlders and the Treasurer meet at the house of Henry Hollingsworth the 30th of the 5th month next, and Henry Hollingsworth is ordered to give notice thereof to Walter Marten to bring in his duplicates and warrants with him."

The persons nominated for assessors by the justices were John Hood, Nathaniel Lamplew, Joseph Baker, and Nathaniel Newland. The justices and assessors accordingly met, as appointed, and ordered that forthwith warrants be issued to the constables that they bring in certificates in writing of the names of every person residing within their presincts and of the substance or valew of every of their estates, etc.

At Quarter Sessions, 6, 25, 1702, the grand jury and assessors report that the treasurer is not ready to present his accounts.

Aug. 29, 1704, the sheriff is ordered to "Sumons all ye assessors to meet ye Justices at Chester on ye 25th day of next month, whose names are as followeth:

"Bartholomew Coppock,	Thomas Worth,
Daniel Williamson,	John Worrall,
Thomas Powell,	Francis Chadsey."

At Quarter Sessions, Sept. 23, 1704, the justices and grand jury,

"having calculated ye county's debts do order that there shall forthwith a Levey be raised of all ye Inhabitants of ye sd County at ye rate of one peny half peny ℔ pound, and four shillings ℔ head on all free men that are 16 years old and upwards and have not charges to mentain."

The assessors are frequently referred to about this time, without giving their names; but it appears that the grand jury still claimed a joint labor in laying the taxes. Whether the office was abolished by special act or by the constitution of 1790 has not been ascertained. The earliest return of the election of assessors remaining on file is for 1720, and simply contains their names "Given undr ye hands and seales" of six lawful freeholders. Afterwards the returns are identical with those for commissioners, as shown elsewhere.

At the end of the tax-rate for 1725 is this statement:

"This Book, Containing 44 Assessmts, In which we whose names are hereunto subscribed, the Assessors for the County of Chester, have laid the Rates of four pence per pound upon Land and stock & Twelve shilling a head upon freemen, the sixth day of January Anno Dom. 1724–5."

August, 1743, the grand jury having examined the accounts, find that the assessors received four shillings per day for their services, which is thought to exceed the allowance by act of Assembly.

The following is perhaps as complete a list of the assessors as can be gleaned from the records:

1700.—John Hood, Nathaniel Lamplew, Joseph Baker, Nathaniel Newland.
1708.—John Bezer, Lewis Lewis, John Bennit, Adam Roads, John Worrall, Robert Wharton.
1710.—Aaron James, Richard Webb, David Harry, John Blunston, Jr., John Bezer, Joseph Cobourn.

1720.—Robert Carter, Edmund Cartlidge, Thomas Edwards, Joseph Jervis, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Hollingsworth.
1721-22.—John Musgrove, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Harvey, Philip Taylor, William Webb.
1723.—Record wanting.
1724.—Ja: Mitchell, Tho. Edwards, Rich[d] Parker, Meser Brown, John Bezer, W[m]. Levis.
1725.—James Mitchell, Tho. Edwards, Sam[l]. Lewis, Jam[s] Lindley, Rich[d] Evanson, Rob[t] Barber.
1726.—James Mitchell, Tho[s]. Edwards, Sam[l]. Lewis, Caleb Copeland, Joseph Brinton.
1727.—William Paschall, Stephen Evans, Sam[l]. Lewis, Caleb Copeland, Joseph Brinton, David Jones.
1728.—Jeremiah Starr, Stephen Evans, Sam[l]. Lewis, John Dutton, Joseph Brinton, David Jones.
1729.—William Paschall, John Davis, William Lewis, Jeremiah Starr, Joseph Brinton, John Dutton.
1730.—John Davis, W[m] Paschall, James Starr, Charles Crosley, Philip Taylor, Jeremiah Starr.
1731.—John Davis, W[m] Paschall, Thomas Marshall, Charles Crosley, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Starr.
1732.—John Parry, Benj[a] ffred, Edward Brinton, Charles Crosley, James Jefferis, Joshua Thomson.
1733.—James Jefferis, Benj[a] Fredd, John Parry, Edward Brinton, William Jefferis, Joshua Thomson.
1734-35.—John Parry, Benj[a] ffred, Edward Brinton, W[m] Jefferis, James Jefferis, Jos: Hayes.
1736.—Joseph Hayes, James Jefferis, John Parry, Edward Brinton, Joshua Thomson.
1737.—David Stephens, James Jefferis, William Jefferis, Edward Brinton, Joshua Thomson, Benjamin Fredd.
1738.—David Stephens, James Jefferis, William Jefferis, John Allen, Daniel Walker, John Yarnall.
1739.—John Allen, John Yarnall, Daniel Walker, Thomas Morgan, James Jefferis, David Stephens.
1740.—John Allen, Daniel Walker, Tho: Morgan, John Yarnall, James Jefferis, Robert Miller.
1741.—John Allen, Daniel Walker, Robert Miller, Thomas Morgan, Joshua Thomson, Joseph Gibbons.
1742.—Daniel Walker, Joseph Gibbons, John Allen, Robert Miller, Thomas Morgan, Joshua Thomson.
1743.—Thomas Hughes, Aubrey Robert, Joshua Pusey, Joseph Mendenhall, Samuel Bunting, Thomas Pennell.
1744.—Thomas Pennell, Samuel Bunting, Thomas Hughes, Isaac Davis, Joshua Pusey, Joseph Gilpin.
1745.—Thomas Pennell, Isaac Davis, John Churchman, Thomas Parke, Aaron Ashbridge.
1746.—Record wanting.
1747.—Elisha Gatchell, Jur., Tho[s] Parke, Isaac Davis, Aaron Ashbridge, Isa: Pearson, John Jackson.
1748.—Record wanting.
1749.—Elisha Gatchell, Junr., John Pusey, Jo[s] Bartholomew, Jn[o] Fairlamb, Phineas Lewis, Tho[s] Pearson.
1750.—Randal Malin, Ja[s] Miller, Jeremiah Brown, junr., Jn[o] Fairlamb, Phineas Lewis, Tho[s] Pearson.
1751.—Thomas Pearson, Phineas Lewis, Randal Malin, James Miller, Jeremiah Brown, John Fairlamb.
1752.—Thomas Pearson, Phineas Lewis, Randal Malin, James Miller, Jeremiah Brown, Joseph Ashbridge.
1753.—Jere: Brown, Jr., Joseph Ashbridge, James Miller, Phineas Lewis, Randal Malin, William Parker.
1754.—Jo[s] Ashbridge, William Parker, Jn[o] Meredith, Timothy Kirk, Sam[l] Miller, Tho[s] Pim.
1755.—Timothy Kirk, John Meredith, Thomas Pim, William Parker, Robert Pennell, Samuel Miller.
1756.—John Griffith, Rob[t]. Pennell, Thomas Hope, Timothy Kirk, W[m] Buchanan, W[m] Kerr.
1757-59.—Thomas Harlan, John Griffith, William Allen, Lewis Davis, Davis Humphreys, Nathaniel White.
1760.—Thomas Harlan, John Griffith, William Allen, Jesse Maris, Davis Humphreys, Nathaniel White.
1761.—Thomas Harlan, Humphry Marshall, William Allen, Jesse Maris, Thomas Evans, Mercer Brown.
1762-63.—Elisha Hughes, William Moore, Richard Baker, Jesse Maris, Thomas Evans, James Marshall.
1764.—William Allen, Rich[d] Riley, John Davis, Rich[d] Baker, William Moore.
1765.—Michael Cypher, John Webster, John Davis, Joshua Evans, William Moore, Caleb Pusey.
1766.—John Webster, Michael Cypher, Jas. Gibbons, Caleb Parry, Joshua Evans.
1767.—John Webster, Michael Cypher, James Gibbons, John Fleming, Jesse Bonsall.
1768.—Joshua Evans, Michael Cypher, Thomas Taylor, John Fleming, Jesse Bonsall, Levis Pennock.
1769.—Anthony Wayne, Michael Cypher, Thomas Taylor, John Fleming, Jesse Bonsall, Samuel Miller.
1770.—Anthony Wayne, Michael Cypher, Thomas Taylor, John Fleming, Thomas Levis, Samuel Miller.

1771.—Anthony Wayne, Jonathan Coates, John Crawford, John Fleming, Thomas Levis, Samuel Miller.
1772.—John Crawford, Thomas Levis, William Evans, Jacob Beery, Thomas Tucker, Joshua Pusey.
1773.—John Crawford, William Montgomery, William Evans, Jacob Beery, Thomas Tucker, Caleb Davis.
1774.—William Evans, William Montgomery, Caleb Davis, John Jones, Rich[d] Thomas, David Cloyd.
1775-76.—Nicholas Fairlamb, William Montgomery, Caleb Davis, John Jones, Rich[d] Thomas, David Cloyd.
1777.—Mark Wilcox, Andrew Boyd, Sr., John Ralston, Andrew Boyd, Jr., Benjamin Brannan, David Cloyd.
1778.—Samuel Denny, Andrew Boyd, Sr., John Ralston, Andrew Boyd, Jr., Harvey Lewis, John Bartholomew.
1779.—Gideon Irwin, William Henry, James Hannum, Thomas Haslip, Harvey Lewis, John Bartholomew.
1780.—Gideon Irwin, Joseph Strawbridge, John Lindsey, Joseph McCall, Samuel Denny, John Bartholomew.
1781.—Gideon Irwin, Joseph Strawbridge, John Lindsey, Joseph McCall, James Hannum.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Dec. 14, 1697, the accounts of Walter Marten, county treasurer, being made up in open court, showed that he had received £82 1*s.*, and disbursed £77 17*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance of £4 3*s.* 7*d.* In September, 1698, his accounts stood thus: Received £106 13*s.* 5*d.*; disbursed £104 3*s.*; balance, £2 10*s.* 5*d.*

Dec. 13, 1698.—"The Grand Jury Presents the necessity of a book for the Treasurer to keep the Countyes accounts in, that they may be seen from time to time."

The first petition for this office which has been observed was from John Taylor, of Thornbury, formerly sheriff for several years, and it is as follows:

"To the Commiss[rs] and Assessors of the County of Chester.

"Gentlemen:

"Whereas I am informed that the ꝑsent Treasurer of this County (according to his own proposal or agreement with your Predecessors) is to relinquish his office of Treasurer, and you are to appoint some other person to act in his stead for the Ensuing Year.

"Therefore, in consideration of the former Regards that the ffreemen of this County have shewen unto me, I am willing to do the Business of the County in that Office for the small allowance of two and a half ꝑ cent.

"I am, Gent[n]., your Assured ffrd,

"Jno. Taylor.

"Chester, 9[br] 29[th], 1737."

John Taylor presented another petition, Feb. 28, 1737-8, intimating that some have doubted his honesty in making the former offer, and

"that unless the money was put into my hands without security being taken for the same (let my design be ever so bad), I could not enhance my estate therewith on the terms proposed,"

which security he is ready to give. Another petition from him is dated 9[br] 29[th], 1738. Again, Jan. 4, 1739-40, he says,—

"It is obvious that the terms on which I sundry times proposed to serve as Treasurer of this County, must be more to oblige some of my ffriends than from any private motive or consideration whatsoever."

Not discouraged with his want of success, he came forward a year later with another petition, with these arguments:

"It being notorious some years ago that most of those who had any Concern in Publick Business in this County were forming of schemes and accounts, which if conceded to would have sunk the Industrious and Laborious part of the good People of this County in a debt which, Considering that their Land is upon the declining hand not yielding any thing near so plentiful harvests as it has heretofore done, in a debt which many of them could not have well discharged. Therefore, in regard to the repeated favors which the freemen of this County have shewn to me, I Considered myself obliged to such an acknowledgment to them as to be always ready to serve them, and thereupon I proposed expedients, which, being carried into Execution, diverted some of these projected schemes, and is obvious to have saved the Publick several Hundred Pounds," etc.

He now offered to perform the duties of treasurer without bringing any charge against the county.

Joseph Brinton and Joshua Thomson also offered to serve gratis in this year (1741). The commissioners appointed Joshua Thomson, but Joseph Brinton, the late treasurer, complaining that he still had unsettled business in the office, Thomson relinquished the office in his favor.

The petition of Humphry Marshall to the commissioners and assessors, 1, 9, 1761, sheweth

"That the Priviledge of any office held in this Government which is Profitable and advantageous to Particulars your Petitioner conceives, ought, in Justice, to Circulate and be of General advantage to Divers persons in the same, supposing them to be Capable and Equally Qualified for such offices of profit; and as your petitioner conceives that the Profit arising to the Treasurer of the King's Tax in this County is Something Considerable, and that profit having been Enjoyed for a considerable time by one individual, That your petitioner being willing to serve the County in that Station," etc.

John Griffith, with an envious eye, refers to Humphry Marshall's petition

"for being Provincial Treasurer, and in asmuch that he hath no great Charge of Children, &c., and may Hor'd up all he Can gather to be a great Mountain of Riches, That office may also Contribute something towards the s[d] Great End,"

and hopes they will consider his own case.

Owing to the unfortunate want of care in the preservation of many of the commissioners' minutes and papers, it seems impossible to make out a complete list of the county treasurers. From some data it would seem that about the time of the Revolution there were two treasurers in the same year. About 1790 the custom arose of appointing the retiring commissioner to the office, and this was continued until the constitution of 1838, after which the office was elective.

TREASURERS.

1685, Jeremiah Collett; 1697–1702, Walter Marten; 1704, Caleb Pusey; 1706–9, Walter Marten; 1720–23, Henry Pierce; 1724–26, Philip Taylor; 1740–46, Joseph Brinton; 1756–60, Robert Miller; 1761–64, Humphry Marshall; 1765, Jesse Maris, Jr.; 1766–69, Lewis Davis; 1770–76, James Gibbons; 1770–72 (?), Richard Thomas; 1775, Philip Taylor; 1775–77, John Brinton; 1778, Thomas Levis; 1779, William Evans; 1780, Persifor Frazer (March 22d); 1781, David Cloyd; 1782–84, no record; 1785, Andrew Boyd and David Cloyd; 1786–87, William Evans; 1788, Andrew Boyd; 1786–90, William Haslett; 1791–92, John Hannum (August 20th); 1793, Elijah McClenachan; 1794, John Mechen; 1795, William Trimble; 1796, Samuel Cochran; 1797, George Davis; 1798, Robert Miller; 1799–1800, James Kelton; 1801, Evan Evans; 1802, John Menough; 1803, Titus Taylor; 1804–5, William Worthington; 1806, John Rinehart; 1807, James Lockart; 1808, John G. Parke; 1809, Joshua Gibbons; 1810, David Denny; 1811, Jesse Good; 1812, William Evans; 1813, David Wilson; 1814, James Ramsey; 1815, Eber Worthington; 1816, David Townsend; 1817, Alexander Chandler; 1818, Jesse Mercer; 1819, Samuel Baldwin; 1820, Maris Taylor; 1821, Joshua Weaver; 1822, Benjamin Thomas; 1823, Jesse Pugh; 1824, Robert Miller; 1826 (term now began in January), James Davis; 1827, Abisha Clark; 1828, Ezra Cope; 1829, Joseph Hughes; 1830, Benjamin Parker; 1831, Isaac Thomas; 1832, Melchi Happersett; 1833, James Alexander; 1834, Abraham Darlington, Jr.; 1835, Joseph B. Jacobs; 1837, William Embree; 1840, Samuel M. Painter; 1842, S. C. Jefferis; 1843, Samuel M. Painter (appointed *vice* Jefferis, deceased); 1844, Morgan Reese; 1846, James M. Hughes; 1848, Samuel Davis; 1850, George W. Pearce; 1852, Henry Beidler; 1854, Samuel Wickersham; 1856, Townsend Walter; 1858, Charles Fairlamb; 1860, Joseph I. Tustin; 1862, Reuben Bernard; 1864, C. H. Kinnard; 1866, John T. Potts; 1868, Philip Price; 1870, Edwin Baker; 1872, Frank Shellady; 1874, Jesse E. Phillips; 1875, John G. Moses; 1878, John H. Buckwalter.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The frame of government prepared by Penn before leaving England provided for the election of an Assembly of not less than 200 nor more than 500 persons, who were to meet yearly on the 20th of the second month (April).

Soon after the arrival of William Penn in the province he issued writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties for the election of members of Assembly. The first Assembly convened at Chester, Dec. 4, 1682. There is no list of the members extant, so far as is known, and the names of all the members from this county cannot therefore be given. The names of four of them appear incidentally in the minutes. This is the only meeting of the Assembly ever held within the limits of Chester County.

The next Assembly convened at Philadelphia, March 12, 1683, and consisted of nine members from each county.

In the writ calling for this Assembly, Penn directed the election of 12 as members of Council, "and that thou there declare to the said freemen that they may all personally appear at an assembly at the place aforesaid, according to the contents of my charter of liberties."

Each county, however, sent 12 persons, and requested that they might answer,—three for Council and nine for Assembly. A new frame of government was prepared, according to which the Assembly should consist of not less than 36 persons, 6 from each county, nor more than 200, and to meet on the 10th of the 3d month (May) annually. The time of meeting was changed in after-years.

From 1683 to 1703 the number of members from this county varied from 3 to 6; from 1703 until the adoption of the constitution of 1776 the number was generally 8. That constitution provided that for the years 1776, 1777, and 1778 the number of members from each county should be 6, and thereafter, as directed by the Assembly, according to population. In 1779 the number, in accordance with this provision, was increased to 8, and so remained until 1786, when it was again reduced to 6. In 1789, on the erection of Delaware County, Chester County was given 4 members, and Delaware 2 members.

The constitution of 1790 provided for an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and an apportionment of the members of the two houses created by that constitution among the counties according to the number of taxables, and a similar enumeration and apportionment was directed to be made every seven years thereafter. It further provided that until such apportionment could be made, each county should be entitled to the number of members it then had by existing laws.

The number of members from this county accordingly continued to be 4 until the year 1795, when, at the first apportionment under the new constitution, the number was increased to 5. It so continued until 1822, when it was again reduced to 4. In 1843 the number was reduced to 3, and at the apportionment in 1871 to 2. In 1874 the number was increased to 4.

The qualification of a member of Assembly in early times is here given:

"Wee whose names are hereunto Subscribed, Elected Representatives by y[e] freemen of y[e] Respective Counties in this Province of Pennsylvania & y[e] City of Philadelphia in pursuance of y[e] Proprietaries Charter to serve in Assembly Doe Each of us for himself solemnly promise & Declare that we will be true & faithfull to Queen Anne of England &c. And we doe solemnly Promise & Declare that we doe from our hearts abhorr Detest & Renounce as Impious & heritical that Damnable Doctrine & Position that Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by y[e] Pope or any other Authority of y[e] see of Rome May be Deposed or Murthered by their subjects or any other whatsoever And we Doe Declare that no fforreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Power Jurisdiction Superiority Pre-eminence or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within y[e] Realm of England and Dominions thereunto belonging.

"And we and Each of us doe Solemnly & Sincerely profess Testifie & Declare that we doe believe that in y[e] Sacrament of y[e] Lo[r]ds supper there is not any Transubstantiation of y[e] Elements of Bread & Wine into y[e] Body & Blood of Christ at or after y[e] Consecration thereof by any Person whatsoever & that the Invocation or adoration of y[e] Virgin Mary or any other saint & y[e] sacrifice of y[e] Mass as they are now used in y[e] Church of Rome are Superstitious & Idolatrous.

"And we and Each of us for himself Doe solemnly Profess, Testifie & Declare that we doe make this Declaration and Every Part thereof in y[e] Plain & Ordinary Sense of y[e] Words Read unto Us as they are Commonly understood by English Protestants without any Evasion, Equivocation or mental Reservation whatsoever and without any Dispensation already granted for this Purpose by y[e] Pope or any other authority or Person whatsoever or without any hope of any such Dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever or without thinking that we are or can be acquitted before God or Man or absolved of this Declaration or any part thereof Altho' y[e] Pope or any other Person or Persons or Power Whatsoever should Dispense with or annul y[e] same or Declare that it was Null & Void from y[e] beginning.

"And we the said Subscribing Representatives & Each of us for himself Doe Solemnly & Sincerely profess Faith in God y[e] ffather and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son the true God & in y[e] holy Spirit one God Blessed forevermore And we doe acknowledge y[e] holy Scriptures to be Given by Divine Inspiration.

		Rowland Ellis
"Nicholas Pyle	W[m] Biles	Nicholas Waln
John Bennett	Jos: Growdon	Sam[l] Richardson
Andrew Job	Tobias Dymocke	Isaac Norris
David Lewis	Richard Hough	Da[d] Lloyd
Nathaniel Newlin	William Paxson	Antho: Morris
Joseph Baker	Jer: Langhorne	Samuel Cart
Robert Carter	Joshua Hoopes	Griffith Jones
Jos: Wood	Tho: Stevenson	Joseph Willcox
		Cha: Read

"Subscribed after the
Rasure of the three last
Lines at the Council Board
the 15[th] of the 8[th] mo[th] 1703

"JAMES LOGAN, *Secy*

Jer Langhorne 16[th]
Jos. Growdon } 18 "
Rowl[d] Ellis

Dec. 4, 1682.—John Simcock, Thomas Brassey, Ralph Withers, Thomas Usher.
March 12, 1682–3.—John Hastings, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston,

Dennis Rochford, Thomas Brassey, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps.

May 10, 1684.—Joshua Hastings, Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Thomas Usher, Henry Maddock.

May 11, 1685.—John Blunston, George Maris, John Harding, Thomas Usher, Francis Stanfield, Josiah Fearn.

May 10, 1686.—Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Pusey.

May 10, 1687.—John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Caleb Pusey, Edward Bezer, Randall Vernon.

May 10, 1688.—John Blunston, James Sandelands, George Maris, Robert Pyle, Edward Carter, Thomas Coeburn.

May 10, 1689.—James Sandelands, Samuel Levis, John Bartram, Robert Pyle, Michael Blunston, Jonathan Hayes.

May 10, 1690.—John Bristow, William Jenkin, Robert Pyle, Joshua Fearne, George Maris, Caleb Pusey.

Record for 1691 wanting.

May 10, 1692.—Philip Roman, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Robert Pyle, Caleb Pusey, Thomas Withers.

May 10, 1693.—John Simcock, George Maris, David Lloyd.

April 10, 1694.—David Lloyd, Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis.

Sept. 9, 1695.—John Blunston, Bartholomew Coppock, William Jenkin, Robert Pyle, Walter Forest (Faucet?), Philip Roman.

Oct. 26, 1696.—John Simcock (Speaker), John Blunston, Caleb Pusey.

May 10, 1697.—John Blunston (Speaker), Bartholomew Coppock, Thomas Worth, Jonathan Hayes.

May 10, 1698.—Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Robert Carter.

May 10, 1699.—John Blunston (Speaker), Robert Pyle, John Worrilow, Robert Carter.

May 10, 1700.—John Blunston (Speaker), Robert Pyle, Richard Ormes, John Hood, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis.

Oct. 14, 1700.—Joseph Baker, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pile.

Sept. 15, 1701.—John Blunston, Robert Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, Andrew Job.

1702.—Record wanting.

Oct. 15, 1703.—Nicholas Pyle, John Bennett, Andrew Job, David Lewis, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Robert Carter, Joseph Wood.

Oct. 14, 1704.—Nicholas Pyle, John Bennett, Nicholas Fairlamb, Joseph Coeburn, John Hood, Richard Hayes, Joseph Wood, Isaac Taylor.

Oct. 15, 1705.—Robert Pyle, Richard Webb, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Bennett, Isaac Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Coeburn.

Oct. 14, 1706.—Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, Francis Chadds, Joseph Baker, Evan Lewis, John Hood, George Pearce, William Garrett.

Oct. 14, 1707.—Francis Chads, William Smith, Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, John Hood, William Garrett, John Bethell, Evan Lewis.

Oct. 14, 1708.—Daniel Williamson, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis, Richard Hayes, John Hood, Thomas Pearson, William Bartram, Daniel Hoopes.

Oct. 14, 1709.—Samuel Levis, John Maris, John Hood, Henry Lewis, Daniel Williamson, Daniel Hoopes, Richard Hayes, William Smith.

Oct. 14, 1710.—Nicholas Pyle, Joseph Baker, William Lewis, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, Ephraim Jackson, Caleb Pusey, Isaac Taylor.

Oct. 15, 1711.—Francis Yarnall, John Bezer, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Nicholas Fairlamb, David Llewellin.

Oct. 14, 1712.—Caleb Pusey, David Lloyd, William Davis, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Wood, George Harlan, Isaac Taylor, John Maris.

Oct. 14, 1713.—David Lloyd, William Davis, Joseph Baker, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Fairlamb, Richard Hayes, William Brinton, John Blunston, Jr.

Oct. 14, 1714.—David Lloyd (Speaker), Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pyle, Evan Lewis, John Miller,* Benjamin Mendenhall, Samuel Garrett, Richard Maris.

Oct. 14, 1715.—David Lloyd, Samuel Garrett, Henry Lewis, Henry Hayes, William Pyle, Edward Bezer, Philip Taylor, David Lewis.

Oct. 15, 1716.—David Lloyd, John Blunston, Jr.,† Henry Hayes, Joseph Pennock, David Harry, John Maris, John Worrall, Henry Oborn.

Oct. 14, 1717.—David Lloyd, Nathaniel Newlin, Richard Hayes, Samuel Garrett, James Gibbons, John Wood, George Maris, Henry Miller.

Oct. 14, 1718.—David Lloyd, Richard Hayes, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wright, James Gibbons, Henry Lewis, William Lewis, Henry Oborn.

Oct. 14, 1719.—Isaac Taylor, Joseph Pennock, Moses Key, John Bezer, Nathaniel Newlin, John Maris, James Gibbons, Evan Lewis.

Oct. 14, 1720.—Joseph Pennock, Samuel Levis, Jr., Isaac Taylor, Israel Taylor, John Maris, Ralph Pyle, Daniel Williamson, David Lewis.

Oct. 14, 1721.—Samuel Levis, Jr., William Pyle, Daniel Williamson, Isaac Taylor, David Lewis, Henry Oborn, Nathaniel Newlin, Israel Taylor.

Oct. 15, 1722.—Samuel Levis, Jr., Joseph Pennock, David Lewis, William Pyle, Daniel Williamson, Israel Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Isaac Taylor,

Oct. 14, 1723.—Thomas Chandler, Samuel Levis, Jr., Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Moses Key, William Webb, Joseph Pennock, David Lloyd (Speaker).

Oct. 14, 1724.—Moses Key, Joseph Pennock, William Webb, William Pyle, Thomas Chandler, Elisha Gatchell, John Parry, John Crosby.

Oct. 14, 1725.—Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd (Speaker), William Webb, John Wright, Samuel Hollingsworth, William Pusey, George Ashton, William Paschall.

Oct. 14, 1726.—David Lloyd (Speaker), Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, John Wright, Richard Hayes, Joseph Pennock, Thomas Chandler, William Pusey.

Oct. 14, 1727.—John Parry, Samuel Hollingsworth, David Lloyd (Speaker), Thomas Chandler, John Carter, Daniel Williamson,‡ Simon Meredith, William Webb.

Oct. 14, 1728.—Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd (Speaker), Samuel Hollingsworth, John Parry, William Webb, Philip Taylor, John Carter, Henry Hayes.

Oct. 14, 1729.—Caleb Cowpland, Richard Hayes, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Chandler, William Webb, Samuel Gilpin, James James, Joseph Pennock.

Oct. 14, 1730.—Henry Pierce, John Taylor, Samuel Lewis, John Parry, Thomas Chandler, Samuel Gilpin, William Webb, Henry Hayes.

Oct. 14, 1731.—Joseph Harvey, John Parry, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Cowpland, John Taylor, Joseph Brinton, Henry Pierce, Evan Lewis.

Oct. 14, 1732.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Thomas, William Webb, Joseph Pennock, John Davis, William Hewes.

Oct. 15, 1733.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, John Davis, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Pennock, John Owen, William Moore.

Oct. 14, 1734.—Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, William Webb, William Moore, John Owen, Joseph Pennock.

Oct. 14, 1735.—Joseph Harvey, William Moore, Joseph Pennock, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, John Parry, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Cummings.

Oct. 14, 1736.—Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, John Evans, Caleb Cowpland, William Webb, William Moore, Thomas Chandler, John Parry.

Oct. 14, 1737.—Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, John Evans, Thomas Cummings, William Moore, James Gibbons, William Hughes, Richard Hayes.

Oct. 14, 1738.—William Moore, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, John Owen, Thomas Tatnall, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr.

Oct. 15, 1739.—James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr, William Moore, Samuel Levis, John Owen.

Oct. 14, 1740.—Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, James Gibbons, William Hughes, Samuel Levis, John Owen, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Tatnall.

Oct. 14, 1741.—Joseph Harvey, Thomas Chandler, James Gibbons, John Owen, Thomas Tatnall, Samuel Levis, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr.

Oct. 14, 1742.—James Gibbons, John Owen, Samuel Levis, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Thomas Tatnall.

Oct. 14, 1743.—Jeremiah Starr, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Joseph Pennock, George Ashbridge, Jr., Francis Yarnall.

Oct. 15, 1744.—George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, Joseph Pennock, Samuel Levis, James Gibbons, Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Chandler.

Oct. 14, 1745.—Joseph Pennock, Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Robert Lewis, Thomas Chandler.

Oct. 14, 1746.—Francis Yarnall, George Ashbridge, Robert Lewis, Thomas Worth, Samuel Levis, Peter Dicks, Thomas Chandler, John Owen.

Oct. 14, 1747.—Samuel Levis, Francis Yarnall, George Ashbridge, Thomas Worth, Peter Dicks, John Owen, John Davis, Thomas Chandler.

Oct. 14, 1748.—Thomas Worth, George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, John Davis, John Owen, Joseph James, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Gibbons.

Oct. 14, 1749.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler, Nathaniel Grubb, Nathaniel Pennock, Roger Hunt, Thomas Cummings.

Oct. 15, 1750.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Thomas Cummings, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler, Nathaniel Grubb, Nathaniel Pennock, Peter Dicks.

Oct. 14, 1751.—Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, Nathaniel Pennock, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler.

Oct. 14, 1752.—Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, Peter Dicks, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Jacob Howell.

Oct. 15, 1753.—Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, William Peters, Joseph James.

Oct. 14, 1754.—George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Peter Dicks, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb, Joseph James, William Peters.

Oct. 14, 1755.—Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joseph James, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters,§ Peter Dicks.

Oct. 14, 1756.—Joseph Gibbons, Peter Dicks,‖ John Morton, Roger Hunt, George Ashbridge, Hugh Trimble, Nathaniel Pennock,‖ Nathaniel Grubb.

Oct. 14, 1757.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Isaac Wayne, Nathaniel Grubb, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash.

Oct. 14, 1758.—Joseph Gibbons, John Morton, George Ashbridge, Roger Hunt, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash, Nathaniel Grubb, Isaac Wayne.

Oct. 15, 1759.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Hugh Trimble, Roger Hunt, Peter Dicks, Isaac Wayne.

Oct. 14, 1760.—George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Pennock, Isaac Wayne, William Boyd.

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* John Miller died before the Assembly met, and Gayen Miller, elected in his room, took his seat 11, 11, 1714-15.

† John Blunston, Jr., died 8, 3, 1716, and a writ for electing one in his room was issued 8, 10, 1716, but no return made up to 11, 1, 1716-17. William Pyle served thirteen days, doubtless as his successor.

‡ Daniel Williamson died prior to March 8, 1727-28, and Philip Taylor, as successor, took his seat May 14, 1728.

§ William Peters resigned June 4, 1756, and John Morton, elected as his successor, took his seat June 29th.

‖ Peter Dicks and Nathaniel Pennock resigned Oct. 16, 1756, and Isaac Wayne and Ralph Pyle were elected to succeed them in the same month. Wayne took his seat Nov. 2, and Pyle Nov. 23, 1756.

Oct. 14, 1761.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Isaac Pearson, Roger Hunt.
Oct. 14, 1762.—Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Joseph Gibbons, John Jacobs.
Oct. 14, 1763.—George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Isaac Wayne, Charles Humphreys.
Oct. 15, 1764.—George Ashbridge, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Jacobs, John Fairlamb.
Oct. 14, 1765.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, John Fairlamb,* Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash.
Oct. 14, 1766.—John Morton,† George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash, John Minshall.
Oct. 14, 1767.—Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, George Ashbridge, John Minshall, Jonas Preston, John Jacobs, John Sellers, Nathaniel Pennock.
1768.—John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, John Sellers, John Minshall, Isaac Pearson, John Crosby.
1769.—George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Sellers, John Jacobs, John Minshall, John Crosby, John Morton.
1770.—Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pierson, John Minshall, John Morton, John Jacobs, John Crosby, George Ashbridge, John Sellers.
1771.—John Morton, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Jacobs, John Sellers, John Minshall, George Ashbridge, John Crosby.
1772.—Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, John Jacobs, John Minshall, James Hockley, George Ashbridge, Benjamin Bartholomew.
1773.—Isaac Pierson, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, James Gibbs, John Minshall, Joseph Pennock.
1774.—Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Joseph Pennock, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, Anthony Wayne.
1775.—John Morton (Speaker), Benjamin Bartholomew, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, Joseph Pennock, Joseph Pyle.
1776.‡—John Jacobs, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Sellers.
1777.—Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Culbertson, Lewis Gronow, Stephen Cochran.
1778.—Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, John Culbertson, Stephen Cochran, John Fleming, Patrick Anderson.
1779.—John Fulton, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, Joseph Park, William Harris, Sketchley Morton.
1780.—David Thomas, Henry Hayes, Joseph Park, William Harris, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, Evan Evans.
1781.—John Culbertson, Evan Evans, James Moore, Persifor Frazer, Thomas Maffat, Patrick Anderson, John Hannum, John Lindsay.
1782.—Persifor Frazer, James Boyd, Evan Evans, Thomas Strawbridge, Benjamin Brannan, David Thomas, John Lindsay, Thomas Maffat.
1783.—David Thomas, Evan Evans, John Hannum, Joseph Park, Richard Willing, Thomas Potts, Thomas Bull, Edward Jones.
1784.—Richard Willing, Anthony Wayne, Edward Jones, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thomas Potts, Persifor Frazer, Joseph Strawbridge, Charles Humphreys.
1785.—Anthony Wayne, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thomas Bull, John Hannum, Robert Smith (Oxford), Samuel Evans, Jonathan Morris.
1786.—Robert Ralston, Richard Willing, James Moore, Samuel Evans, Richard Thomas, Townsend Whelen.
1787.—Same members re-elected.
1788.—Richard Thomas, James Moore, Mark Wilcox, John McDowell, Caleb James, Richard Downing, Jr.
1789.—Richard Thomas (2927 votes), John McDowell (2306), Jaleb James (2773), Richard Downing, Jr. (2682).

This completes the list of members of Assembly until the adoption of the constitution of 1790. Up to this period the Assembly had consisted of but one house. The new constitution provided that the legislative power should thereafter be vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and that these bodies should be composed of such numbers as the General Assembly should determine at each septennial apportionment, the number of senators not to be less than one-fourth nor more than one-third of the number of representatives.

The first House of Representatives under this constitution was composed of 72 members. In 1794 the number was increased to 80, in 1801 to 86, in 1808 to 95, in 1815 to 97, and in 1822 to 100. An amendment to the constitution, adopted in 1857, provided that thereafter the House should consist of 100 members.

* John Fairlamb died prior to Feb. 8, 1766, and John Minshall, his successor, took his seat May 6, 1766.

† Jonas Preston, elected March 23, 1767, in room of John Morton, who had accepted the office of sheriff.

‡ A marked change is apparent in the character of the members of the Assembly from this county on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Up to that period they were largely of the Society of Friends. During the war, and for several years thereafter, scarcely the name of a Friend appears in the list, their places being filled chiefly by persons of Scotch-Irish and Welsh extraction. The members of that society being conscientiously opposed to war, doubtless largely withdrew from political affairs.

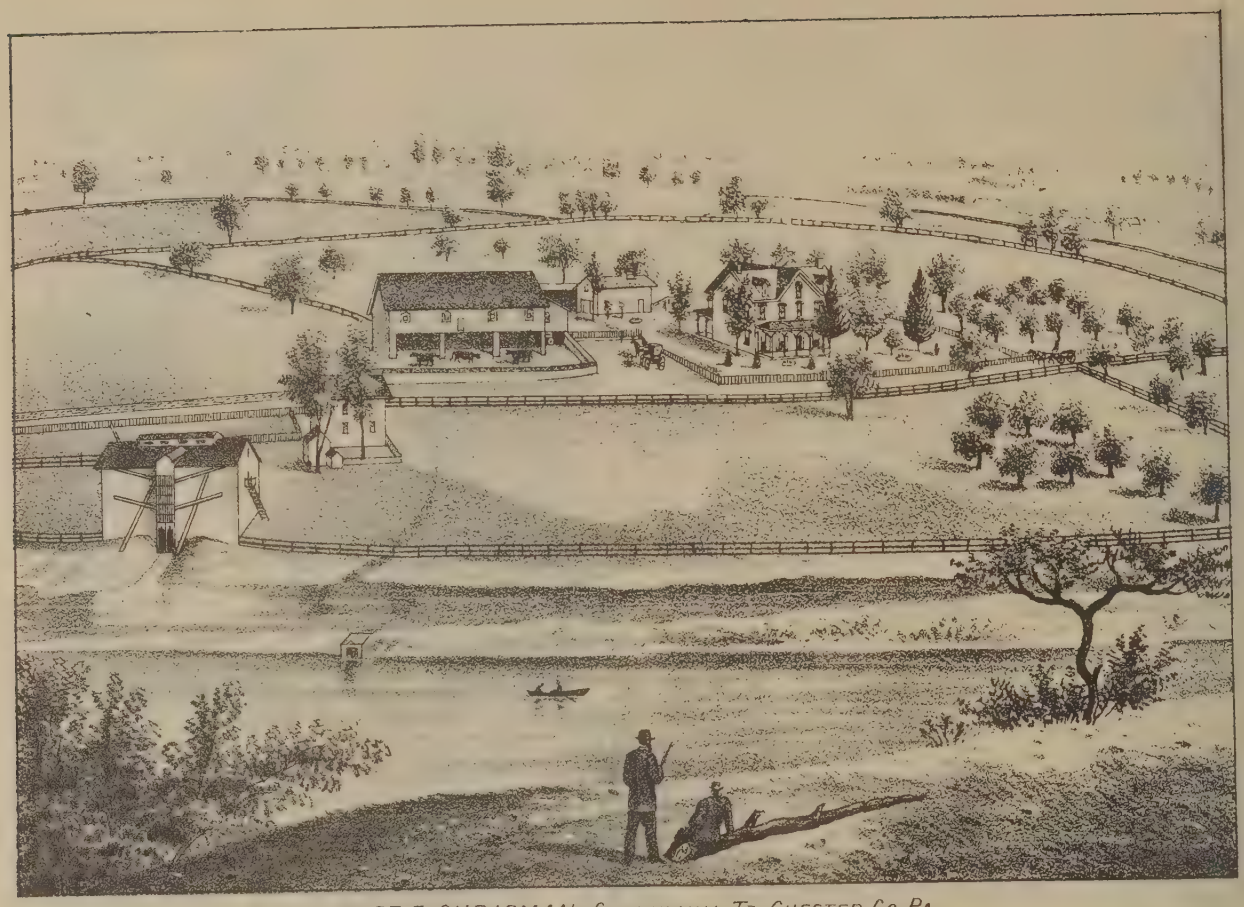
Under the constitution of 1873 the number is increased to 200, and the members are elected for two years.

1790.—Richard Downing (1103 votes), Caleb James (953), John McDowell (917), James Boyd (859).
1791.—Richard Downing (2032), Caleb James (1941), James Boyd (1630), Samuel Evans (876).
1792.—Dennis Whelen (2883), Charles Dilworth (2362), John Hannum (1864), Samuel Sharp (1713).
1793.—Dennis Whelen, Thomas Bull, John Ross, Joseph Pierce.
1794.—Thomas Bull, John Ross, Robert Frazer, Roger Kirk.
1795.—Thomas Bull, Robert Frazer, Roger Kirk, Joseph Pierce, Abiah Taylor.
1796.—Thomas Bull, Robert Frazer, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, James Hannum.
1797.—Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, James Hannum, Joseph Hemphill.
1798.—Same members re-elected.
1799.—Same members re-elected.
1800.—Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk, Abiah Taylor, Isaac Wayne.
1801.—Thomas Bull, John McDowell, Abiah Taylor,§ Isaac Wayne, William Gibbons.
1802.—Joseph Park, James Fulton, Edward Darlington, Thomas Taylor, Methuselah Davis.
1803.—James Fulton, Edward Darlington, Methuselah Davis, John Boyd, Hezekiah Davis.
1804.—Same members re-elected.
1805.—John Boyd, Methuselah Davis, James Kelton, Francis Gardner, John G. Bull.
1806.—Same members re-elected.
1807.—Joseph Park, James Kelton, William Worthington, Isaac Darlington, George Evans.
1808.—James Kelton, John G. Bull, Isaac Darlington, George Evans, Abraham Baily.
1809.—James Steele, John W. Cunningham, John Ramsay, Jacob Clemmons, Roger Davis.
1810.—James Steele, John W. Cunningham, John Ramsay, Jacob Clemmons, William Harris.
1811.—Edward Darlington, Jacob Clemmons, William Harris, John Reed, James Brooke.
1812.—John G. Bull, Abraham Baily, John Menough, Nathan Pennypacker, Lea Pusey.
1813.—Edward Darlington, John Harris, John Reed, James Brooke, James Hindman.
1814.—Nathan Pennypacker, John Menough, Lea Pusey, Jacob Humphrey, James Roberts.
1815.—John Menough, Jacob Humphrey, James Roberts, Joseph Sharp, John Jones.‖
1816.—John Menough, Thomas Ashbridge, Evan Evans, Joseph Sharp, Samuel Cochran.
1817.—Same members re-elected.
1818.—Thomas Ashbridge, Wallace Boyd, John G. Parke, Joseph Sharp, Joshua Hunt.
1819.—James Kelton, Thomas Ashbridge, Joshua Hunt, Abraham Baily, Thomas Baird.
1820.—James Kelton, Joshua Hunt, Thomas Baird, Stephen Webb, Joshua Evans.
1821.—Wallace Boyd, Timothy Kirk, Jonathan Jones, Elijah Lewis, Stephen Webb.
1822.—Wallace Boyd, Timothy Kirk, Elijah Lewis, Jonathan Jones.
1823.—Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt, Davis Potts, Jr., John Chandler.
1824.—Joshua Hunt, David Potts, Jr., John Chandler, William Thompson.
1825.—Same members re-elected.
1826.—William Thompson, Townsend Haines, Robert Miller, Matthias Pennypacker.
1827.—Same members re-elected.
1828.—Robert Miller, John Morgan, Isaac Trimble, Dr. Samuel McCleane.
1829.—Joshua McMinn, Jesse James, Jesse Pugh, Gen. Matthew Stanley.
1830.—Thomas Ashbridge, Matthias Pennypacker, Arthur Andrews, Dr. Benjamin Griffith.
1831.—Thomas Ashbridge, Arthur Andrews, Dr. Benjamin Griffith, Elijah F. Pennypacker.
1832.—Same members re-elected.
1833.—Oliver Alison, Dr. Samuel McCleane, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Dr. Thomas L. Smith.
1834.—Elijah F. Pennypacker, Charles Brooke, John Hutchinson, John Parker.
1835.—Same members re-elected.
1836.—John Parker, Abraham R. McIlvaine, Maurice Richardson, Isaac Downing.
1837.—Abraham R. McIlvaine, Maurice Richardson, William H. Dillingham, Benjamin J. Passmore.
1838.—Maurice Richardson, Richard M. Barnard, William K. Correy, Beynard Way.
1839.—Joseph Baily, Joshua Hartshorne, John Morgan, Joel Swayne.

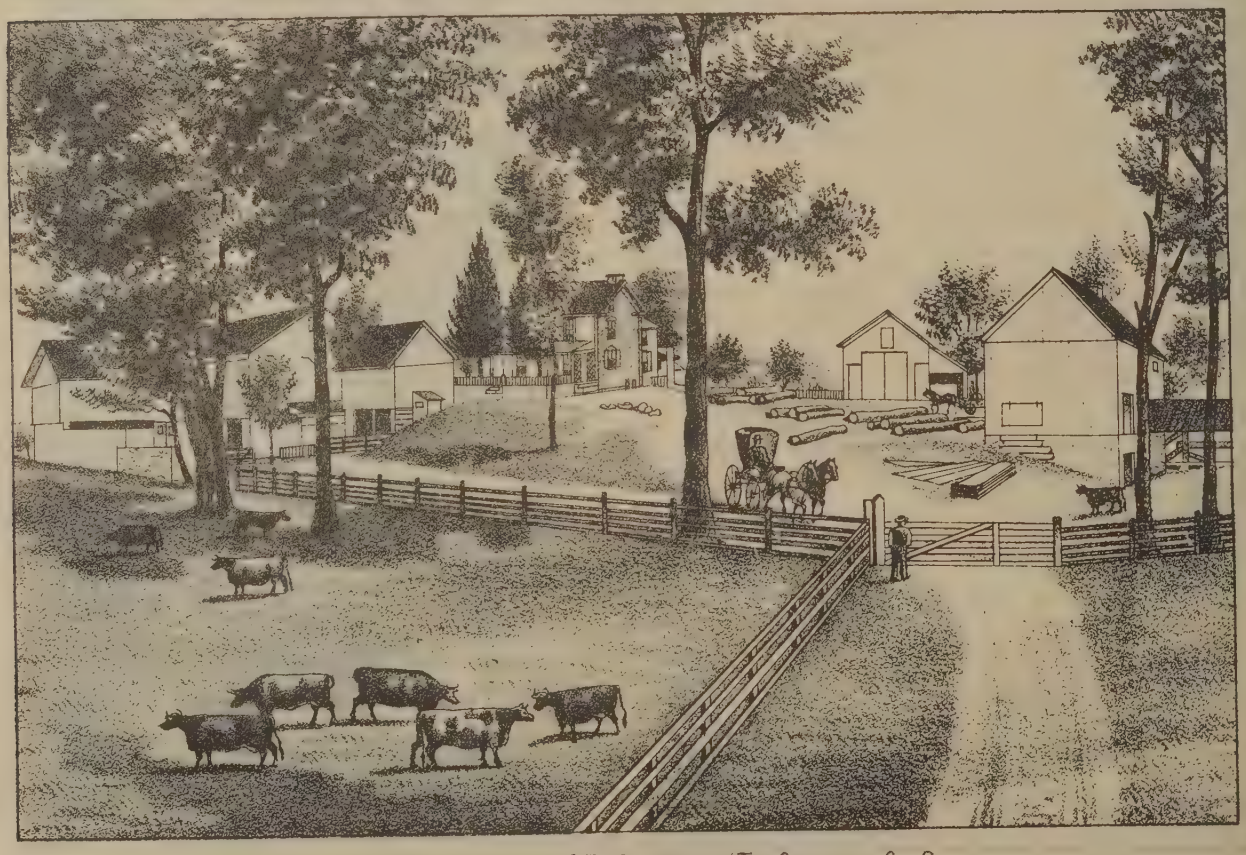
§ Abiah Taylor died Dec. 3, 1801, and Isaac Anderson was elected in his stead, and took his seat Dec. 29, 1801.

‖ John Jones died, and Isaac Darlington was elected, Feb. 27, 1816, to fill the vacancy.

RES. OF H. GRAHAM. COATESVILLE CHESTER CO. PA.



RES. OF ROBT F. CHRISMAN, SCHUYLKILL TP. CHESTER CO. PA.



RES. OF SUSAN W. LARGE, SADSBURY TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

1840.—John D. Steele, Robert Futhey, William K. Correy, Dr. John B. Chrisman.
1841.—William K. Correy, Robert Futhey, Emmor Elton, Robert Laverty.
1842.—Emmor Elton, Robert Parke, Jesse C. Dickey, John Beidler.
1843.—Robert Parke, Jesse C. Dickey, Joseph Whitaker.
1844.—Robert Parke, Jesse C. Dickey, William Price.
1845.—William Price, Philip D. Thomas, Geo. Ladley.
1846-47.—George Ladley, Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull.
1848.—Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull, David J. Bent.
1849.—David J. Bent, John S. Bowen, John Acker.
1850.—David J. Bent, John S. Bowen, James M. Dorlan.
1851.—John Acker, William Chandler, Jesse James.
1852.—William Chandler, Jesse James, Dr. Joseph Hickman.
1853.—Robert E. Monaghan, Henry T. Evans, William Wheeler.
1854.—Dr. Matthias J. Pennypacker, Mark A. Hodgson, William R. Downing.
1855.—Andrew Buchanan, Joseph Dowdall, Robert Irvin.
1856.—Dr. Ebenezer V. Dickey, James Penrose, Paxson Vickers.
1857.—John Hodgson, Eber W. Sharpe, Morton Garrett.
1858-59-60.—Isaac Acker, William T. Shafer, Caleb Pierce.
1861-62-63.—P. Frazer Smith, William Windle, Robert L. McClellan.
1864-65-66.—William B. Waddell, Nathan J. Sharpless, Dr. Nathan A. Pennypacker.
1867.—John Hickman, James M. Phillips, Dr. Stephen M. Meredith.
1868.—James M. Phillips, Dr. Stephen M. Meredith, Archimedes Robb.
1869.—James C. Roberts, Joseph C. Keech, Abel Darlington.
1870.—Joseph C. Keech, Levi Prizer, Samuel H. Hoopes.
1871.—Joseph C. Keech, Levi Prizer.
1872-73.—Levi Prizer, Dr. E. W. Baily.
1874.—E. W. Baily, Peter G. Carey, John P. Edge, George F. Smith.
1876.—Samuel Butler, William T. Fulton, Jesse Matlack, John P. Edge.
1878.—Samuel Butler, William T. Fulton, Jesse Matlack, John A. Reynolds.
1880.—John A. Reynolds, Theodore K. Stubbs, John T. Potts, William Wayne.

It will be noted that the years given in the foregoing lists are those in which the members were elected.

The member who served the longest term was George Ashbridge, who filled the office from 1743 to 1772, inclusive, a period of thirty consecutive years. John Morton was a member seventeen years. He also subsequently represented the county in the Continental Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Joseph Gibbons and Nathaniel Pennock each were members sixteen years; David Lloyd and John Blunston—both of whom were Speakers of the Assembly—were each members eleven years, and Caleb Pusey and Nathaniel Grubb each ten years. These all were members prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1790. Since then the members who have served the longest periods were Thomas Bull, who filled the office from 1793 to 1801, inclusive, nine years, and Roger Kirk, from 1794 to 1800, inclusive, seven years.

Since 1790 no member from Chester County, so far as we are aware, has filled the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives. This has been doubtless owing, in some measure, to the proverbial modesty of our people, who are not wont to unduly magnify their own importance, or to push their way into positions of prominence. It has certainly not been owing to any lack of members qualified for the office, as a glance at the foregoing lists will show that this county has frequently been represented by men who would have graced any position which they might have been selected to occupy.

It will be observed that during the same period—from 1790 to the present time—but nine lawyers have been elected from this county to the House of Representatives. These, with their terms of service, were Robert Frazer, three years; Joseph Hemphill (afterwards Judge Hemphill), three years; Isaac Darlington, three years; Townsend Haines, two years; William H. Dillingham, one year; John S. Bowen, two years; Robert E. Monaghan, one year; P. Frazer Smith, three years; William B. Waddell, three years; and John Hickman, one year. It cannot be claimed that the members of the bar have had representative honors unduly conferred upon them.

Of those who were members prior to 1841, forty years ago, but three are now living,—Elijah F. Pennypacker, Joshua Hartshorne, and Joseph Baily.

COUNCILORS, 1681–1789.

Governor Markham, upon his arrival at the Delaware, July 1, 1681, proceeded to call a Council, consisting of nine persons, who met and were qualified on the 3d of August.

According to the first "frame of government," prepared by William Penn, and signed May 5, 1682, it was to consist of a Governor, Provincial Council, and General Assembly. It was directed that on the 20th of the 12th month in that year the freemen should elect seventy-two persons as councilors,—one-third for three years, one-third for two years, and one-third for one year next ensuing,—and that on the 20th of 12th month yearly thereafter twenty-four persons should be so chosen.

Writs were issued by Penn in the 11th month (January), 1682, for the election of twelve persons in each of the six counties on the 20th of the next month, who were to meet in Council on the 10th of March. On the latter date the Council met, and the sheriffs made return of the writs, together with petitions from the inhabitants, of which Thomas Usher presented the following from Chester County:

"To William Penn, proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereof:

"The petition of the freeholders of the County of Chester respectfully showeth That in obedience to the writ sent to our sheriff we have chosen twelve persons for our delegates to serve in the provincial council, but considering that the numbers of the people are yet small, and that we have few fit or acquainted with such public business, and also that we are unable to support the charge of greater elections and Assemblies, after our humble acknowledgment of the favor intended us therein, we take leave humbly to request that three of the twelve we have chosen may serve as provincial councilors, and the other nine for the Assembly, which provincial councilors are John Symcock, for three years, Ralph Withers, for two years, and William Clayton, for one year, leaving it to thee to increase the number, as occasion shall serve hereafter."*

This arrangement was agreed to, and by a new frame of government the number of councilors was reduced to three from each county. This number was subject to future changes by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, but was never to exceed the limitations of the charter.

In 1693 the government of the province being placed by the crown under the care of Governor Fletcher, of New York, the latter chose his own Council of twelve persons, who served for that and the following year. In 1695, under Governor Markham, the former plan of election was resumed, and of those chosen this year a committee was selected to prepare a new frame of government, as the old was not satisfactory to the people. Nothing was accomplished at once in that direction, and the next year the Governor, instead of ordering an election, selected his own Council. A frame of government was now completed, under which councilors were elected for one year only, two from each county. In 1700 three members were again elected, but their service was short, as the old charter was surrendered in the 3d month (May), and a new one granted, under which councilors ceased to be elective, being appointed by the proprietary or his lieutenant. At a council, 7, 17, 1701,—

"Capt. Sam[l] ffinney being Called to the Board by the Gov[r] to assist in Council, was admitted and took and subscribed the following attestation," etc.:

April 21, 1702.—"The Governor Informed the Board That he had been given to understand that the Propr[y], before his departure, had proposed and Intended John ffinney, eldest son of Capt. Sam[ll] ffinney, now Resident of the County of Chester, to be admitted a member of Council of this Government upon which it was proposed to the Council and thereupon Order'd that the s[d] John ffinney should be forthwith admitted, and accordingly

"The said John ffinney was admitted and took the several Oaths Injoined to be taken by officers in Government, and the attestation of a member of Council, and thereupon took a Chair at the Board."

From this time until the Revolution but few councilors were from Chester County. The report of Governor Gordon to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in 1731 says,—

"There is a Council, not limited to any number, consisting of about twelve, ... w[th] whom the Governor advises in all matters Laid before him by the House, or of any importance."

The Revolutionary convention of January, 1775, appointed a "Council of Safety," and the convention of 1776,† usurping the whole government, appointed a Council of Safety, and formed a constitution which went into immediate effect without a vote of the people. The legislative power was now vested in a General Assembly of one House, elected annually, and the supreme executive power in a Council of

* Hazard's Annals, p. 603.

† The names of the members of the convention from Chester County were Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Thomas Strawbridge, Robert Smith, Samuel Cunningham, John Hart, John Mackey, and John Fleming. This convention had its origin in an assembly called the "Provincial Conference," which was convened in pursuance of a resolution of Congress recommending a change in the form of State governments. It met at Philadelphia on the 18th of June. The members from Chester County were Col. Richard Thomas, Maj. William Evans, Col. Thomas Hockley, Maj. Caleb Davis, Elisha Price, Esq., Mr. Samuel Fairlamb, Col. William Montgomery, Col. Hugh Lloyd, Richard Riley, Esq., Col. Evan Evans, Col. Lewis Gronow, Maj. Sketchley Morton, and Capt. Thomas Levis.

twelve persons, elected in classes for a term of three years, with a president elected annually by a joint ballot of the Assembly and Council. This constitution continued in force till 1790.

The minutes and proceedings of the Council under the proprietary government, of the Council of Safety, and of the Supreme Executive Council, covering the period from 1683 to the year 1790, were published by the State several years since in sixteen volumes, which contain a vast amount of historical matter.

The following is believed to be a pretty complete list of the members of Council from Chester County:

1681.—Robert Wade, James Sandelands, William Woodmansey, Chester; William Clayton, Chichester.
1683.—William Clayton, for one year; Ralph Withers, for two years (died 1683–84), Chichester (?); John Simcock, for three years, Ridley.
1684.—William Clayton, for one year (died 1689); William Wood,* *vice* Withers, Darby (died 1685); Christopher Taylor, probably elected from Bucks County, now residing at Tinicum.
1685.—Nicholas Newlin, Concord.
1686.—John Simcock, re-elected; Francis Harrison, *vice* Wood (?), Chichester.
1687.—John Bristow, Chester.
1688.—Bartholomew Coppock, Springfield (died 1720).
1689.—John Simcock, re-elected.
1690.—John Blunston, declined, Darby; William Howell, *vice* Blunston (also desired to be excused), Haverford.
1691.—John Bristow, probably re-elected.
1692.—Samuel Levis, Springfield; John Simcock.
1693-94.—George Foreman, Chichester.
1695.—George Maris, for one year, Springfield; Caleb Pusey, for two years; David Lloyd, for three years, Chester; John Simcock also signs the qualification September 10th of this year.
1696.—Jasper Yates, only member from county, Chester.
1697.—John Simcock and Caleb Pusey.
1698.—John Simcock and David Lloyd.
1699.—Caleb Pusey and David Lloyd.
1700.—David Lloyd, elected for three years; Caleb Pusey, for two years; John Simcock, for one year.

AFTER SURRENDER OF CHARTER.

1700.—Caleb Pusey, continued till 1715.
1702.—John Finney.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

1775, June 30th.—Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartholomew, Francis Johnston, Richard Riley.
1775, October.—Same, with Nicholas Fairlamb added.
1776.—Council of Safety, Benjamin Bartholomew.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1777.—John Evans (March 4th).
1777.—John Mackey, Esq. (November 21st).
1779.—Dr. Joseph Gardner.
1782.—Dr. John McDowell.
1785.—Evan Evans, Esq.
1788.—Col. Richard Willing, of Haverford.

For some reason—perhaps owing to the division of our county, which left it without representation—an election was held in 1789, and Dr. Thomas Ruston elected by 1586 votes. His claim to a seat in Council was rejected, Oct. 29, 1789.

CONGRESS.

The first American Congress convened in the city of New York on the first Tuesday of October, 1765, and was composed of delegates from nine of the colonies. It originated in a call issued by the Legislature of Massachusetts, inviting all the colonies to send delegates to a congress, to consider the oppressive measures enacted by the British Parliament. This Congress drew up a declaration of rights, a memorial to Parliament, and a petition to the king, in which they claimed the right of being taxed only by their own representatives. The colonial Assemblies approved the proceedings of the Congress, and thus, for the first time in their history, a federal union was formed among the American colonies.

Chester County had the honor of having a representative in this first Congress in the person of John Morton, who resided in that part of the county now constituting Delaware County.

The next Congress of the colonies, composed of delegates elected by the Assemblies and in conventions, assembled in Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. The whole number of deputies was fifty-five, representing all the colonies except Georgia; of these, eight were from Pennsylvania, two of whom, John Morton and Charles Humphreys, resided in Chester County.

This Congress—usually known in history as the "First Continental Congress," although in reality the Second Congress of the colonies—was perhaps not excelled by any collection of men for talents, firmness, and judgment. They were possessed of the purest minds and the most disinterested patriotism. The cause of the selection of such suitable men was to be found in the then purity of the elections, the absence of any selfish and private aims, and the patriotism of the people. Instinctively the people had turned to their best men for counsel and action in the trying situation in which they were placed by the action of the mother-country. They sat with closed doors, and continued in session about eight weeks.

The next Continental Congress, usually known as the Second, convened on the 10th of May, 1775. It had been hoped and believed that there would be no necessity for the assembling of this body; that the representations made to the home government would induce them to reconsider their action and bring the desired relief. In this, however, they were mistaken; the Parliament persisted in the insane attempt to force their obnoxious measures upon the people, and there appeared to be no remedy but a resort to arms.

John Morton and Charles Humphreys, who, as already observed, had been members of the First Congress, were members of this Second Congress, and were also members of the Congress of 1776. When the vote was taken on the Declaration of Independence, on July 4, 1776, John Morton voted for the Declaration and Charles Humphreys against it.

From 1777 to 1779 Chester County was represented in Congress by William Clingan, of West Caln township. He was a member at the time of the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, under which the country was governed from 1778 to 1789.

Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Chester County, was a member of the Continental Congress in 1784 and 1785. He resided near Sadsburyville, and practiced his profession. He was an active man among the Revolutionary patriots of the county, was three years a member of the Assembly, and was chosen councilor in 1779. His descendants rank among the most respectable and worthy citizens of our ancient county.

Prior to and under the Articles of Confederation the members of Congress were chosen annually by the Legislatures of the several States.

Under the Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1788, members of the House of Representatives are chosen every second year by the people, in such manner as the Legislatures of the several States shall from time to time determine, the number of members to which each State is entitled being fixed every ten years by act of Congress.

The election for delegates to the First Congress was by general ticket, the following being the candidates and number of votes received by each in Chester County:

Henry Wynkoop	904	Peter Muhlenberg	211
Thomas Hartley	903	Daniel Heister	209
Frederick A. Muhlenberg	901	William Finley	205
Thomas Fitzsimmons	900	Charles Pettit	204
John Allison	896	William Montgomery	199
Thomas Scott	895	Robert Whitehill	199
George Clymer	890	William Irwin	198
Stephen Chambers	890	Blair McClenegan	198

By act of March 16, 1791, the State was divided into eight districts for the election of representatives in Congress; of which Chester and Montgomery Counties formed the Third District, the judges to meet at the house of Casper Fahnestock, in East Whiteland. Under this act an election was held in October, and Israel Jacobs, of Montgomery County, chosen, his opponent being John Hannum.

An act was passed April 7, 1792, providing for election again by general ticket, but on April 22, 1794, another act divided the State into twelve districts, of which Chester and Delaware Counties formed the Third. This division continued until 1802. In that year, and

* The following is a copy of the return made by the sheriff of the election held by him for Chester County in 1684, with the omission of the recital of his warrant, etc.:

"I have accordingly made my Summons of the freeholders who hath made Choise of those persons following for the service afores[d] by which I thus make my return

for the provencial Concel
william wade [Wood] in y[e] room of Ralph withers
william Claiton for one year

for Assembly John Blunston georg maries Joshua Hasting, Robert wade Henry matukes Thomas usher

"I Heare Declare that they was Lafully Chosen and may freely Appear to make up an Assembly according to Charter in witness whereunto I sett my hand and seale the 10th 3[mo] 1684.

"Th. Withers."

every tenth year thereafter, the State has been districted according to the number of members to which it was entitled under the decennial enumerations of the inhabitants of the United States.

These districts, so far as they included Chester County, have been as follows:

1788.—Election by general ticket.
1701.—Chester and Montgomery, Second District, one member.
1792.—Election by general ticket.
1794.—Chester and Delaware, Third District, one member.
1802.—Chester, Berks, and Lancaster, Third District, three members.
1812.—Chester and Montgomery, Second District, two members.
1822.—Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster, Fourth District, three members.
1832.—Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster, Fourth District, three members.
1842.—Chester, Seventh District, one member.
1852.—Chester and Delaware, Sixth District, one member.
1862.—Chester and Delaware, Seventh District, one member.
1872.—The same.

In 1792 the following were the candidates on the general ticket and the votes received by them in this county:

Frederick A. Muhlenberg	2034	James Armstrong	1654
William Irvine	2011	William Bingham	1285
Daniel Heister	2009	Peter Muhlenberg	950
William Findley	2003	Israel Jacobs	729
John Wilkes Kittera	1999	Jonathan D. Sergeant	697
Thomas Hartley	1973	Charles Thomson	519
Thomas Fitzsimmons	1843	Andrew Gregg	321
Henry Wynkoop	1801	William Montgomery	262
Thomas Scott	1787	John Smilie	261
Samuel Sitgreaves	1721	John Barclay	104

The first member of Congress from Chester County under the constitution of 1788 was Richard Thomas, of West Whiteland township. He was elected to the Fourth Congress in October, 1794, and served until the end of the Sixth Congress, on March 4, 1801.

The following is a list of the members from Chester County, with the years in which they were elected, the number of the Congress, and their term of service:

1794.—IV., Richard Thomas, West Whiteland.
1796.—V. " " " "
1798.—VI. " " " "
1800.—VII., Joseph Hemphill, West Chester.
1802.—VIII., Isaac Anderson, Charlestown (now Schuylkill).
1804.—IX. " " " "
1806.—X., John Heister, Coventry.
1808.—XI., Daniel Heister, West Chester.
1810.—XII., Dr. Roger Davis, Charlestown.
1812.—XIII. " " "
1814.—XIV., Dr. Wm. Darlington, West Chester.
1816.—XV., Isaac Darlington, West Chester.
1818.—XVI., Dr. Wm. Darlington, West Chester.
1820.—XVII. " " " "
1822.—XVIII., Col. Isaac Wayne, Easttown.
1824.—XIX., Charles Miner, West Chester.
1826.—XX. " " " "
1828.—XXI., Joshua Evans, Tredyffrin.
1830.—XXII. " " "
1830.—XXII., David Potts, Jr., East Nantmeal (now Warwick).
1832.—XXIII. " " " " "
1834.—XXIV. " " " " "
1836.—XXV. " " " " "
1838.—XXVI., Francis James, West Chester.
1840.—XXVII. " " " " "
1843.—XXVIII., Abraham R. McIlvaine, West Nantmeal (now Wallace).
1844.—XXIX. " " " " " "
1846.—XXX. " " " " " " "
1848.—XXXI., Jesse C. Dickey, New London.
1850.—XXXII., Dr. John A. Morrison, West Fallowfield.
1852.—XXXIII., William Everhart, West Chester.
1854.—XXXIV., John Hickman, West Chester.
1856.—XXXV. " " " "
1858.—XXXVI. " " " "
1860.—XXXVII. " " " "
1862.—XXXVIII., John M. Broomall, Delaware County.
1864.—XXXIX. " " " "
1866.—XL. " " " "
1868.—XLI., Washington Townsend, West Chester.
1870.—XLII. " " " "
1872.—XLIII. " " " "
1874.—XLIV. " " " "
1876.—XLV., William Ward, Chester.
1878.—XLVI. " " "
1880.—XLVII. " " "

It will be observed that Chester County had two members in the Twenty-second Congress, elected in 1830,—Joshua Evans and David Potts, Jr. This was occasioned by the defeat of the candidates nominated in Delaware County, in the triple district, whereby a candidate of each political party was elected from Chester County.

It will also be noted that the first election of Abraham R. McIlvaine was in 1843 instead of 1842, the regular year for the election. This was owing to the fact that the Legislature failed to pass an apportionment bill in 1842, and no election was held until the next year.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

The Constitution of 1790 provided that the Legislative power of the Commonwealth should be vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, the number of senators not to be less than one-fourth nor more than one-third of the number of representatives.

The Senate on its organization was composed of 18 members. In 1801 the number was increased to 25, in 1808 to 31, and in 1822 to 33, of which latter number it consisted until 1874, when it was again increased to 50.

In the first division of the State into districts for the election of senators, Chester County was constituted a district, and was allotted one member. In the apportionment made in 1808, Chester and Delaware Counties were united in one district and allotted two members. These counties continued to form one district with two members until 1836, when Montgomery County was added, and the three counties allowed three members. In 1843 Chester and Delaware were again constituted one district, but with only one member. In 1864 Montgomery County was again added, and the three counties allowed two members. In 1871 Chester and Delaware were again constituted a district, with one member.

It will thus be seen that this senatorial district was composed of Chester County alone from 1790 to 1808; of Chester and Delaware from 1808 to 1836; of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery from 1836 to 1843; of Chester and Delaware from 1843 to 1864; of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery from 1864 to 1871; and again of Chester and Delaware from 1871 to 1874, since which Chester County alone forms a district.

The term of service under the constitution of 1790 was four years, under the constitution adopted in 1838 three years, and by that of 1873 four years.

The following is a list of those who have represented this district in the Senate, with the years in which they were elected and the number of years they served:

FROM CHESTER COUNTY.

1790. Richard Thomas, four years.
1794. Dennis Whelen, three years.
1797. Joseph McClellan, one year.
1798. Dennis Whelen, four years.
1802. John Heister, four years.
1806. Isaac Wayne, four years.
1810. Isaac Wayne (re-elected), one year.
1811. John Gemmill (in place of Isaac Wayne, resigned), three years.
1814. Abraham Baily, four years.
1818. Samuel Cochran, four years.
1820. Isaac D. Barnard, four years.
1822. James Kelton, four years.
1826. Joshua Hunt, four years.
1830. William Jackson, four years.
1834. Francis James, four years.
1838. Nathaniel Brooke, four years.
1842. Joseph Baily, three years.
1845. William Williamson, three years.
1851. Henry S. Evans, three years.
1857. Thomas S. Bell, three years.
1863. Dr. Wilmer Worthington, three years.
1866. Dr. Wilmer Worthington (re-elected), three years.
1870. Henry S. Evans, until his death, February, 1872.
1872. William B. Waddell (at special election), for balance of term.
1874. Robert L. McClellan, two years.
1876. James B. Everhart, four years.
1880. James B. Everhart, re-elected.

FROM DELAWARE COUNTY WHILE FORMING A DISTRICT WITH CHESTER, OR WITH CHESTER AND MONTGOMERY.

1808. Jonas Preston, four years.
1812. John Newbold, four years.
1816. Maskel Ewing, four years.
1824. John Kerlin, four years.
1828. John Kerlin (re-elected), four years.
1832. Dr. George Smith, four years.
1836. Henry Myers, four years.
1839. Dr. John T. Huddleson, three years.
1848. H. Jones Brooke, three years.
1854. James J. Lewis, three years.
1860. Jacob S. Serrill, three years.
1869. H. Jones Brooke, three years.

FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY, WHILE FORMING A DISTRICT WITH CHESTER AND DELAWARE.

1839. John B. Sterigere, one year.
1840. Abraham Brower, three years.
1864. Horace Royer, three years.
1867. Charles H. Stinson, three years.
1873. Thomas V. Cooper, three years.

While Chester and Delaware formed a district, from 1808 to 1836, with two members, each county furnished a member, except that in 1820, when it was the turn of Delaware County to have the candidate,

Isaac D. Barnard, of Chester County, was elected, and thus this county had two members for four years.

When Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery were united in a district, in 1836, Dr. James Paul represented Montgomery County, having been elected in 1835. At the expiration of his term, in 1839, John B. Sterigere was elected by the new district. The constitution of 1838, which fixed the term of the senators thereafter elected at three years, provided that the senators elected in 1839 should be divided by the Senate, at the first session after the election, into three classes, their terms of service to expire respectively at the end of one, two, and three years. Under the allotment made in pursuance of this provision, Mr. Sterigere served but one year, and at the election in 1840 Abraham Brower was chosen his successor.

From 1843 to 1864, while Chester and Delaware Counties constituted a district with one member, the two counties alternately furnished the member.

Of the senators in the foregoing list from Chester County, Isaac D. Barnard, Francis James, William Williamson, Thomas S. Bell, William B. Waddell, and James B. Everhart were members of the bar. William Williamson and Dr. Wilmer Worthington were Speakers of the Senate.

The present constitution provided that one-half the members elected in 1874 should serve two years and the other half for four, and it fell to the lot of this county to begin with the short term.

In 1790 the vote for Richard Thomas was 644, and for his opponent, Thomas Ross, 497.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

As all are aware, the people do not vote directly for President and Vice-President of the United States, but for *electors*, each State being authorized by the Constitution of the United States to appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the number of senators and representatives the State may be entitled to in Congress.

The electors meet in their respective States, and vote directly for President and Vice-President, and the persons having the highest number of electoral votes—if such number be a majority of the whole—are declared elected. In the event of a failure to elect by this mode, the election of the President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the Vice-President upon the Senate, who conduct the election in the manner directed by the Constitution.

The electors may be either selected by the Legislatures or elected by the people. In Pennsylvania the electors who voted for Gen. Washington on his first election were appointed by the Legislature; since then, by act of Assembly, they have always been elected by the people.

The following is a complete list of those who have filled the office of Presidential electors from Chester County, with two from Delaware County, representing the congressional district:

1792, Washington's second election, Thomas Bull.
1796, Adams' election, James Boyd.
1804, Jefferson's second election, James Boyd.
1808, Madison's first election, George Hartman.
1812, Madison's second election, James Fulton.
1816, Monroe's first election, Isaac Anderson.
1820, Monroe's second election, William Clingan.
1824, J. Q. Adams' election, Cromwell Pearce.
1828, Jackson's first election, John W. Cuningham.
1832, Jackson's second election, Oliver Alison.
1836, Van Buren's election, Oliver Alison.
1840, Harrison's election, A. R. McIlvaine.
1844, Polk's election, Jesse Sharp.
1848, Taylor's election, John D. Steele.
1852, Pierce's election, N. Strickland.
1856, Buchanan's election, John H. Brinton.
1860, Lincoln's first election, J. M. Broomall.
1864, Lincoln's second election, Robert Parke.
1868, Grant's first election, Francis C. Hooton.
1872, Grant's second election, John M. Broomall.
1876, Hayes' election, Joseph W. Barnard.
1880, Garfield's election, David F. Houston.

No electors are given for 1789 and 1800, owing to the fact that in those years none of the electors resided in Chester County.

The above-named electors did not always vote for the successful candidate. In 1796, when John Adams was elected, Jefferson received all the votes of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania except one, which was cast for Adams. In 1824 the whole electoral vote of the State was cast for Jackson, although John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives, on whom the election devolved, in consequence of neither candidate having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes.

With these exceptions, Pennsylvania has always voted for the successful candidate, so that it has come to be a common saying in Presidential contests, "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union."

ATTORNEYS.

In the early days of the province attorneys do not seem to have been generally employed in the Common Pleas, the parties interested being allowed to make their representations in person or by a friend. Of those who do appear on the records prior to 1750, few if any resided within the county. In the Upland court, June, 1677, it was ordered,

"That all declarations must boe Entered att Least the day before the Co^{rt}, as when the Clarke is to attend att Upplands.

"That no p^{r}son bee admitted to plead for any other p^{r}son as an attorney In Co^{rt} wthout he first have his admittance of the Co^{rt} or have a warrant of attorney for his so doeing from his Clyant."

Subsequently, however, there was entered on the record the following order of the Governor and Council, dated at "Forte James y^{e} 19th of May, 1677":

"*Resolved*, and ordered that pleading attorneys bee no Longer allowed to practize in y^{e} governmn^{t} but for y^{e} depending Causes."

In the petition of Francis Daniel Pastorius, read in Council March 1, 1708–9, relating to a suit of ejectment brought against the Frankford Company in the court of Philadelphia County, he complains that his antagonist had "fee'd or retain'd the four known lawyers of this Province," and that himself was poor and unable to fetch lawyers from New York or remoter places. In another representation Pastorius says that when the case came up in court all the lawyers had been feed except Thomas Clark, "who, rising as if he would speak something to the matter, was taken by the sleeve and whispered in the ear [by David Lloyd], 'Be quiet; you shall have forty shillings;'" or, as John Jawert states it, "Thom, hold thy tongue; thou shalt have forty shillings."

In former times attorneys presented their petitions for admission, some of which are on file, and the following is a specimen:

"To the Worshipfull, the Justices of the County Court of Comon Pleas at Chester.

"The humble Petition of John Ross, Gent, sheweth—

"That Your Petit^{r} has serv'd as an apprentice to an attorney at Law in this province of Pennsylvania for the space of Five Years last past.

"Therefore Your Petit^{r} prays to be admitted as an attorney of this Court.

"And he shall ever pray, &c.

"JOHN ROSS.

"CHESTER, Aug^{t} 27th, 1735."

Many persons not "learned in the law" appeared in behalf of and as attorneys for others, but the following lawyers are known to have practiced, or to have been admitted, as early as the dates given:

1683.—John White, Abraham Man.
1698.—John Moore, David Loyd.
1726.—Ralph Assheton, John Kinsey, Peter Evans, Francis Sherrard, Joseph Growdon, Jr.
1730.—Alexander Keith (admitted February 23d).
1734.—William Rawle.
1735.—John Ross (admitted August 27th), James Hamilton, John Robinson, Thomas Hopkinson.
1736.—Alexander Piercey (admitted December 1st), James Keating, Andrew Hamilton.
1738.—William Assheton (admitted November 28th).
1739.—William Peters.
1740.—John Webb.
1741.—Tench Francis, Edmund Acworth (admitted February 23d), Neil Harris.
1742.—Robert Hartshorne, Richard Peters, John Mather, James Read (admitted September 1st).
1743.—John Molañd, Townsend White.
1744.—David Edwards.
1745.—Benjamin Price.
1747.—John Lawrence.
1748.—Edward Shippen, Jr.
1749.—Joseph Galloway, John Evans.

There may have been others, whose names a patient search among the records would reveal. Many of the above were noted attorneys, and rose to prominent positions in the province.

"Sunday last Messrs. Francis Sherrard and Alexander Piercey, Attorneys at Law, both of this city, were drowned in attempting to ford Brandywine Creek."*

The following list embraces all the members of the bar of Chester County admitted between the years 1750 and 1800. Many of them resided in Philadelphia and other counties, and occasionally practiced here. In the last century a good deal of the law business of this county was transacted by lawyers residing in Philadelphia. After the declaration of independence, in 1776, those who had been already admitted to the bar and desired to continue in practice were required to take the test oath. None could practice but those who supported the new order of things growing out of the Revolution, hence several of the names in this list are repeated.

ADMITTED BEFORE JULY 4, 1776.

February, 1752, David Finney.
May, 1753, Thomas Otway.
August, 1753, John Price.
" " William Morris, Jr.
November, 1754, Benjamin Chew.
February, 1755, Samuel Johnson.
May, " Thomas McKean.
August, " David Henderson.
November, " William Whitebred.
November, 1756, George Ross.
" " John Armond.
August, 1760, John Morris.
February, 1763, Nicholas Waln.
August, " James Tilghman.
February, 1764, Hugh Hughes.
May, " John Currie.
" " Elisha Price.
November, " Lindsay Coates.
February, 1765, Andrew Allen.
May, " Alexander Porter.
" " Nicholas Vandyke.
" " Alexander Wilcocks.
August, " Joshua Yeates.
" " Stephen Porter.
" " Richard Peters, Jr.
" " James Biddle.
" " James Allen.
" " Henry Elwes.
" " James Loyre.
August, 1766, Isaac Hunt.
" " David Thompson.
August, 1766, James Vandyke.
November, 1767, William Hicks.
" " James Wilson.
February, 1769, Jacob Rush.
August, " Miers Fisher.
" " Daniel Clymer.
" " John Ruley.
November, " Stephen Watts.
May, 1770, Abel Evans.
August, 1770, Thomas Good.
" " James Lukens.
August, 1771, Joseph Read.
" " George Noarth.
" " Jacob Bankson.
" " Francis Johnson.
" " Asheton Humphreys.
February, 1772, Richard Tilghman.
August, " John Lawrence.
" " Peter Zachary Lloyd.
February, 1773, Christian Hook.
May, " William L. Blair.
" " Phineas Bond.
August, " John Stedman.
" " John McPherson.
November, " William Lewis.
May, 1774, Edward Tilghman.
November, 1774, Gunning Bedford.
February, 1775, Andrew Robeson.
May, " John Vannost.
February, 1776, William Prince Gibbs.
May, 1776, Collinson Read.

ADMITTED AFTER JULY 4, 1776.

August, 1777, John Morris.
" " Andrew Robeson.
" " William Lewis.
" " William L. Blair.
" " John Kaley.
August, 1778, George Ross.
" " Jonathan D. Sergeant.
" " Jacob Rush.
" " Elisha Price.
" " Alexander Wilcocks.
" " Gunning Bedford.
" " John Pancoast.
February, 1779, Edward Burd.
" " Francis Johnston.
May, " Henry Osborne.
August, " George Campbell.
" " Jacob Bankson.
November, " Jared Ingersoll.
" " William Bradford, Jr.
November, 1780, Moses Levy.
February, 1781, Nicholas Vandyke.
" " John Coxe.
August, " William Moore Smith.
" " John Lawrence.
November, " Nathaniel Potts.
February, 1782, Joseph Reed.
May, " John F. Mifflin.
August, " Daniel Clymer.
" " John Vining.
May, 1783, John Wilkes Kittera.
November, 1783, Henry H. Graham.
" " William Rawle.
November, 1784, William Ewing.
May, 1785, Peter Zachary Lloyd.
" " Jacob R. Howell.
May, 1785, Thomas Ross.
" " James Hanna.
August, 1785, Joseph B. McKean.
November, 1785, John Todd.
May, 1786, Robert Hodson.
" " Charles Smith.
" " John Young.
August, 1786, Benjamin Chew, Jr.
" " B. R. Morgan, Jr.
" " Richard Wharton.
" " Thomas Memminger.
February, 1787, David Smith.
" " James Wade.
" " John Joseph Henry.
" " William R. Atlee.
August, " W. Montgomery.
" " Sampson Levy.
" " James Hopkins.
" " Samuel Roberts.
November, " Samuel Bayard.
" " Matthias Baldwin.
" " James A. Bayard.
February, 1788, Thomas Armstrong.
May, " Peter S. Duponceau.
August, " Jasper Yeates.
" " Peter Hoofnagle.
" " Joseph Hubley.
November, " William Graham.
February, 1789, John Hallowell.
May, " Joseph Thomas.
" " Robert Porter.
" " Charles Healty.
" " Anthony Morris.
August, " John Craig Wells.
" " John Cadwallader.
August, 1789, John Moore.
February, 1790, Thomas B. Dick.
" " Abraham Chapman.
May, " John Thompson.
August, " Marks John Biddle.
" " David Moore.
November, " Isaac Telfair.
May, 1791, Robert Henry Durkin.
August, 1791, Seth Chapman.
February, 1792, Miles Merion.
August, " Robert Frazer.
November, " John Price.
August, 1793, Thomas W. Tallman.
" " John H. Brinton.
" " Evan Rice Evans.
" " Joseph Hemphill.
" " Michael Kepple.
November, 1793, John Shippen.
" " Henry Kelmuth.
" " A. W. Foster.
February, 1794, Jacob Richards.
May, " Joseph B. Hopkinson.
November, " William Martin.
February, 1795, J. Harvey Hurst.
May, " James Hunter, Jr.
" " James Milner.
August, " James Lattimer, Jr.
" " John Cloyd.
" " Joseph Reid.
" " Isaac Wayne.
February, 1797, W. Lee Hannum.
November, 1798, C. Chaunc y, Jr.
May, 1799, Jonathan T. Haight.
" " John Taylor.
" " William Hemphill.

This list embraces the names of many who rose to distinction. Benjamin Chew became attorney-general of the province in 1755; was president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; afterwards chief justice of the Provincial Supreme Court from 1774 to 1776, and from 1790 to 1806 president of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. This last court was abolished in the latter year on the reorganization of the judiciary department.

Thomas McKean, a native of Chester County, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; became chief justice of the Supreme Court, and afterwards Governor of the State. James Wilson—great as a lawyer, but greater as an orator—was a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was the father of Hon. Bird Wilson, at one time president judge of the courts of Chester County. Jacob Rush (a brother of Dr. Benjamin Rush) was president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and also of the Supreme Court, and of the Court of Errors and Appeals. John Lawrence and John Coxe were judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Moses Levy was president of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (father of John Sergeant) was a member of the Provincial Congress, and from 1777 to 1780 attorney-general of the State. William Bradford succeeded Jonathan D. Sergeant as attorney-general in 1780, and was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State from 1791 to 1794. In the latter year he became attorney-general of the United States by appointment from President Washington. Bradford County was named for him, in recognition of his services to the State in the settlement of the controversy with Connecticut with reference to the Wyoming lands.

Jared Ingersoll was twice attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was president judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. Joseph B. McKean, a son of Governor McKean, succeeded Jared Ingersoll as attorney-general. He was also president judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Jasper Yeates became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and Seth Chapman of the judicial district composed of Northumberland and other counties.

There are many other names in the foregoing list of lawyers who never filled office but were eminent in professional life. Such names as William Lewis, Robert Frazer, Peter S. Duponceau, Charles Chauncey, William Hemphill, Thomas Ross, and William Rawle are familiar to the profession; others, less known to fame, the dockets of our courts show to have been actively engaged in their profession.

The following is a list of members of the bar of Chester County admitted during the present century. The records of the admission of attorneys from 1800 to about 1818 appears to be somewhat imperfect, and there may be some omissions. Many of the names in this list are those of attorneys residing in other counties, who never practiced here to any extent:

About 1800, Jonathan W. Condy.
May 19, 1800, John Sergeant.
Aug. 20, 1800, T. Barton Zantzinger.
" " William Dewees.
Nov. 3, 1801, Isaac Darlington.
Aug. 15, 1803, James D. Bernard.
" " Thomas Sergeant.
About 1803, Samuel Jacobs.
" " John Ewing Porter.
About 1804, John Duer.
About 1806, John Edwards.
" " Charles W. Humphrey.
Nov. 14, 1807, Reuben Eachus.
About 1808, Ziba Pyle.
Aug. 1, 1809, Jefferis Moore.
Oct. 31, 1809, Matthias Morris.
Nov. 3, 1809, Daniel Addis.
Jan. 31, 1810, Blathwaite J. Shober.
About 1810, Archibald T. Dick.
July 31, 1811, Philip S. Markley.
Nov. 4, 1811, Michael W. Ash.
Nov. 4, 1813, Benjamin Tilghman.
" " Thomas Breintnall.
Jan. 31, 1814, James Madison Porter.

* Penn. Gazette, from Jan. 27 to Feb. 3, 1736-37; No. 423.

Jan. 31, 1814, William B. Smith.
Aug. 2, 1814, Clement B. Buckley.
" " Henry Shippen.
" " John Kerlin.
Oct. 31, 1814, Benjamin Evans.
Nov. 1, 1815, George B. Porter.
About 1815, Samuel Edwards.
April 29, 1816, George C. Willing.
May 7, 1816, William H. Dillingham.
" " Isaac D. Bernard.
Aug. 2, 1816, Thomas Kittera.
November, 1816, Thomas A. Maybin.
Feb. 3, 1818, Townsend Haines.
Aug. 2, 1819, Jesse Conard.
July 31, 1820, William Williamson.
Jan. 31, 1821, William S. Haines.
" " David Paul Brown.
May 1, 1821, Thomas S. Bell.
" " Edward Darlington.
About 1821, Henry H. Van Amringe.
Aug. 9, 1821, John Freedley.
" " Samuel Parke.
July 31, 1822, Abraham Marshall.
Aug. 3, 1824, Daniel Buckwalter.
Nov. 1, 1824, John D. Pettit.
Jan. 31, 1825, Matthias Pennypacker.
May 2, 1825, Francis James.
" " Joseph J. Lewis.
" " Lewis G. Pearce.
Aug. 1, 1825, Owen Stover.
Jan. 31, 1826, Benj. Bartholomew.
" " William Darlington.
May 1, 1826, James M. Kinnard.
" " Davis H. Hoopes.
July 30, 1827, John K. Zeilin.
Aug. 2, 1827, Levi B. Smith.
May 5, 1828, William McK. Ball.
June 9, 1828, John H. Bradley.
Aug. 4, 1828, Robert B. Dodson.
Nov. 4, 1828, James A. Hemphill.
Dec. 9, 1828, James S. Tongue.
Feb. 13, 1829, Mark Denny.
Aug. 3, 1829, Joseph Hemphill.
Nov. 2, 1829, Richard Bailey.
Nov. 3, 1829, P. Frazer Smith.
March 9, 1830, Lea Bennett.
Nov. 2, 1830, John Rutter.
Nov. 1, 1831, Volney Lee Maxwell.
Dec. 13, 1831, Uriah V. Pennypacker.
Oct. 6, 1832, John H. Brinton.
April 9, 1833, John Hickman.
Aug. 4, 1834, Horatio G. Worrall.
Sept. 15, 1835, Addison May.
March 16, 1836, William Wheeler.
May 11, 1839, Ferdinand E. Hayes.
Feb. 4, 1840, William Penn Miner.
Sept. 15, 1840, James H. Bull.
Nov. 3, 1840, B. Franklin Pyle.
March 15, 1842, John S. Bowen.
Aug. 2, 1842, George W. Pearce.
Nov. 8, 1842, George W. Miles.
Nov. 10, 1842, Matthew A. Stanley.
Feb. 7, 1843, J. Smith Futhey.
March 16, 1843, James Davis.
May 13, 1843, Joseph B. Townsend.
June 12, 1843, William M. Bull.
Nov. 7, 1843, Howard Darlington.
Feb. 20, 1844, John M. Broomall.
March 12, 1844, Isaac D. Pyle.
May 7, 1844, Washington Townsend.
May 8, 1844, John P. Baily.
" " Edward H. Williamson.
June 11, 1844, Samuel B. Thomas.
Aug. 5, 1844, Thomas H. Speakman.
Feb. 4, 1845, James B. Everhart.
June 10, 1845, Joseph P. Wilson.
" " James A. Gilmore.
July 29, 1845, William G. Smith.
Nov. 4, 1845, William Parker Foulke.
Dec. 8, 1845, William Butler.
Jan. 30, 1846, William E. Barber.
April 30, 1846, William Nicholson.
May 6, 1846, Thomas P. Potts.
April 28, 1846, W. Ross Cunningham.
July 27, 1846, Henry C. Townsend.
Aug. 5, 1847, James P. Fleming.
Nov. 4, 1847, Paschall Woodward.
April 20, 1848, Robert E. Monaghan.
June 12, 1848, Joseph R. Morris.
June 14, 1848, Samuel Rush.
Aug. 7, 1848, Robert Frazer.
Sept. 13, 1848, James M. Meredith.
Dec. 12, 1848, James L. Jones.
April 30, 1849, Ezra Levis.
June 29, 1849, Edward Shippen.
Sept. 10, 1849, Jesse Landis.
Nov. 12, 1849, John F. Roberts.
" " Charles H. Garber.
Jan. 31, 1850, Franklin Pennington.
Oct. 30, 1850, Clinton Auge.
Dec. 8, 1851, Francis Darlington.
" " A. Herr Smith.
March 8, 1852, William Bell Waddell.
June 14, 1852, William L. Marshall.
Sept. 13, 1852, Jesse Bishop.
Sept. 15, 1852, Levi Kimes.
Jan. 31, 1853, Edward J. Lewis.
Feb. 1, 1853, Charles D. Manley.
July 1, 1853, William H. Darlington.
April 25, 1854, B. Markley Boyer.
Oct. 30, 1854, James Merrill Linn.
Feb. 2, 1855, W. Arthur Jackson.
April 28, 1856, Wayne MacVeagh.
March 9, 1857, James J. Creigh.
April 27, 1857, Egbert K. Nichols.
July 28, 1857, George W. Conarroe.
Aug. 10, 1857, Samuel M. Du Bois.
Oct. 30, 1857, Francis C. Hooton.
Jan. 8, 1858, George M. Roberts.
March 11, 1858, Cheyney W. Nields.
Sept. 15, 1858, Henry M. McIntire.
April 4, 1859, Thomas S. Bell, Jr.
Oct. 20, 1859, George M. Rupert.
Jan. 30, 1860, William T. Haines.
" " Henry W. Carruthers.
Feb. 1, 1860, John J. Pinkerton.
April 30, 1860, W. M. Hinkson.
June 12, 1860, Gardner Furness.
" " George W. Wollaston.
" " J. C. Price.
May 13, 1861, William T. Fulton.
Sept. 13, 1861, Robert Ingram.
" " John M. Arundel.
Oct. 28, 1861, A. Lewis Smith.
June 9, 1862, Jonathan Wright.
Aug. 11, 1862, Oliver Sidwell.
Aug. 18, 1862, Henry C. Bergstresser.
Jan. 26, 1863, John J. Pyle.
March 16, 1863, Abraham Wanger.
Aug. 10, 1863, Elbridge Meconkey.
Dec. 15, 1863, David Ruth.
Feb. 8, 1864, J. Alexander Simpson.
June 3, 1864, Rees Davis.
Oct. 31, 1864, Joseph Hemphill, Jr.
" " George F. Smith.
Nov. 19, 1864, William M. Hayes.
Dec. 12, 1864, John A. McCaughey.
Aug. 15, 1865, Joseph Beale.
Aug. 26, 1865, William J. Gibson.
Oct. 30, 1865, William H. Whitehead.
Nov. 2, 1865, James Allen Morris.
Jan. 29, 1866, Augustus J. Feather.
Feb. 12, 1866, George E. Darlington.
" " Wm. B. Broomall.
June 11, 1866, Nimrod Strickland, Jr.
Aug. 14, 1866, Alfred P. Reid.
Dec. 10, 1866, Robert T. Cornwell.
Jan. 28, 1867, Alfred L. Carey.
May 13, 1867, William T. McPhail.
Aug. 13, 1867, Joseph W. Barnard.
Oct. 27, 1868, Stephen J. Towson.
Aug. 9, 1869, S. W. Pennypacker.
" " C. H. Pennypacker.
Feb. 19, 1870, Joseph F. Perdue.
Aug. 28, 1870, D. Smith Talbot.
Feb. 14, 1871, Abner Pyle.
March 13, 1871, Thomas W. Pierce.
April 24, 1871, Samuel D. Ramsey.
Sept. 11, 1871, William S. Windle.
March 11, 1872, Andrew C. Fulton.
May 6, 1872, William B. Reid.
Sept. 9, 1872, Henry H. Gilkyson.
Oct. 28, 1872, Charles Wesley Talbot.
" " Francis Windle.
Dec. 31, 1872, B. F. McAtee.
March 12, 1873, George L. Maris.
July 3, 1873, Robert J. Monaghan.
" " Isaac Newton Wynn.
Aug. 11, 1873, Frederick S. Dickson.
Dec. 9, 1873, John B. Kinnard.
June 15, 1874, William E. Dingee.
Oct. 16, 1874, Curtis H. Hannum.
Feb. 1, 1875, Theodore K. Stubbs.
Aug. 9, 1875, Thomas B. Taylor.
Feb. 7, 1876, Ezra Evans.
June 5, 1876, John A. Groff.
Dec. 12, 1876, William T. Barber.
Jan. 29, 1877, Thomas S. Butler.
June 18, 1877, Archibald D. Thomas.
" " H. T. Fairlamb.
Jan. 28, 1878, John Jay Gheen.
March 12, 1878, J. Newton Huston.
Nov. 4, 1878, Edward D. Bingham.
March 11, 1879, James Monaghan.
Dec. 22, 1879, William N. Needles, Jr.
March 29, 1880, Samuel H. Holding.
June 18, 1880, George B. Johnson.
Dec. 15, 1880, Wilmer W. McElree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY.

At the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1813–14 an act was passed authorizing the establishment of forty-one new banks in the State, including one for Chester County.

The commissioners for taking the stock, named in the act, for the "Bank of Chester" were Dr. William Darlington, John W. Cunningham, Jesse John, James Kelton, Joseph Taylor, Henry Chrisman, Matthew Stanley, and Joshua Evans, Jr. Henry Chrisman declined to serve, and the court appointed Joseph Pearce in his stead. Books for the subscription of stock were opened June 8, 1814, at West Chester, Downingtown, Paoli, New London, and Cochranville, some of the commissioners attending at each place. The necessary amount of capital, 4500 shares at $50 each, was promptly taken. The charter was obtained Aug. 2, 1814, and a meeting of the stockholders held at the court-house on Sept. 8, 1814, when the following persons were chosen as the first board of directors: Jesse Mercer, Jesse John, Joseph Taylor, Charles Rogers, Daniel Hiester, Joseph McClellan, James Kelton, Dr. William Darlington, John W. Townsend, Jesse Good, Isaac Darlington, Joshua Weaver, and James Jefferis. On the next day the board organized, and appointed Joseph McClellan president and Daniel Hiester cashier of the bank. The rooms over the county offices, at the northwest corner of High and Market Streets, were obtained and fitted up for banking purposes, and on Nov. 11, 1814, the bank opened for the transaction of business. The second board of directors was

elected Nov. 21, 1814, and consisted of Joseph McClellan, Jesse Mercer, Jesse John, Dr. William Darlington, Charles Rogers, David Dickey, Isaac Darlington, Jesse Good, Thomas Hoopes, Joseph Taylor, John W. Townsend, Thomas Worth, and David Townsend.

At that time West Chester was a town of limited proportions and but little known, and the directors thought it better to state on the face of the circulating notes that the bank was "between Philadelphia and Lancaster," printing these names in large type, so that holders might know, without special inquiry, in what part of the State the institution was located. West Chester has grown in size and importance since then, and the modern "Cestrians" consider it of advantage to Philadelphia that it is in proximity to West Chester.

The following is the form of note first issued:

5 THE BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, 5

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER,

Promises to pay to bearer on demand

FIVE DOLLARS.

FIVE. PENNSYLVANIA.

WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

DANIEL HIESTER, *Cashier.* JOSEPH MCCLELLAN, *President.*

The vignette represented the old academy building on Gay Street.

The bank in its early days, during a suspension of specie payments, also issued notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, in the following form:

10 TEN CENTS. 10

This note for

TEN CENTS

Will be received on deposit, or in payment of debts, at the

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY.

TEN CENTS. TEN CENTS.

WEST CHESTER, PA., August 21, 1815.

For the Cashier,

JOSHUA GIBBONS.

These small notes were in size about two and a half by four inches.

In January, 1818, the directors resolved to erect a banking-house on a lot of ground immediately north of the present bank building on High Street, which they contracted to purchase from William Townsend, but the project was not carried out. In March of the same year they purchased from Nathan H. Sharples the building wherein the cashier now resides, which was fitted up for a banking-house, and also for the residence of the cashier, and the bank was removed there in the autumn of that year.

This building, from the rapid advance of the business of the bank, becoming in a few years too contracted, the directors purchased the property belonging to the estate of William Hemphill, deceased, adjoining their banking-house on the north, and in the summer of 1835 commenced the erection of the present substantial and commodious banking-house, which was completed in March, 1837. The edifice has a noble Doric portico of Chester County marble, procured at the quarries of John R. Thomas, now Dr. George Thomas, in the Chester Valley, near Oakland. The architect was Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia. The entire cost of the building was about $30,000, and was entirely paid for from the profits of the institution. The business of the bank was transferred thereto in May, 1837, since which time the former banking-house has been used as the residence of the cashier. The committee of the directors under whose supervision the new building was erected were Nathan H. Sharples, John James, Walker Yarnall, William Williamson, and John W. Townsend.

The capital stock of the bank had been increased from time to time until it amounted to $360,000, which was divided into 9000 shares of the par value of $40. In consequence of unprofitable investments and losses sustained by the bank it became desirable to reduce the capital stock, and on May 30, 1843, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Assembly authorizing it, the capital was reduced to $225,000, and the par value of the shares to $25. The bank had made large loans to the Union Canal Company, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal Company, and these institutions failing to pay their indebtedness, the reduction of the stock became desirable, and was accordingly made, as above stated. The bank, however, subsequently realized considerable on these investments, which were divided among the stockholders.

On Dec. 23, 1847, Dr. Darlington, the president, while in the railroad depot in Philadelphia, on his way home after making the exchanges of the bank, was robbed of his trunk, containing $51,000 of the circulating notes of the bank. A reward of $5000 was at once offered. The robbers were subsequently arrested and convicted, and the greater portion of the stolen money recovered.

In 1874 the interior of the bank was entirely remodeled and made more convenient, and new vaults erected, and fire- and burglar-proof safes placed therein, the whole at a cost of $10,000.

The period for which the bank was originally chartered in 1814 was eleven years. The charter was renewed and extended by acts of Assembly in 1825 for twelve years, in 1837 for fifteen years, and in 1852 for the same period. Before the expiration of the last charter it was surrendered to the State, and the bank organized, under the laws of the United States, as "The National Bank of Chester County." The date of the new organization was Oct. 25, 1864, and the first board of directors under it were

John Marshall, Thomas S. Cox, William Darlington, Brinton Darlington, Joseph Dowdall, Marshall B. Hickman, Walter Hibbard, Samuel H. Hoopes, Eusebius H. Townsend, Dr. Isaac Thomas, Dr. George Thomas, Philip P. Sharples, and William B. Waddell.

The following persons have filled the office of president of the bank:

Col. Joseph McClellan, from Sept. 9, 1814, to Nov. 25, 1816, and again from Nov. 24, 1817, to Nov. 22, 1819; James M. Gibbons, from Nov. 25, 1816, to Nov. 24, 1817; Richard Thomas, Jr., from Nov. 22, 1819, until his death, in February, 1830; Dr. William Darlington, from Feb. 23, 1830, until his death, April 23, 1863; John Marshall, from May 1, 1863, until his death, June 22, 1873;

Walter Hibbard, from June 27, 1873, until his death, July 31, 1879; and Washington Townsend, from Aug. 5, 1879, until the present time.

In 1863 a bust of Dr. Darlington was executed in marble by William Marshall Swayne, late a book-keeper in the bank, and an artist of rare taste and skill, and placed in an appropriate position in the bank.

The following persons have been cashiers in the bank:

Daniel Hiester, from Sept. 9, 1814, to Oct. 1, 1817; David Townsend, from Oct. 1, 1817, to April 10, 1849; Washington Townsend, from April 10, 1849, to Oct. 30, 1857; and William W. Jefferis, from the latter date until the present time.

On the resignations respectively of David Townsend and Washington Townsend, appropriate testimonials were presented to them by the bank for their faithful and valuable services.

The present board of directors are

Washington Townsend, Lorenzo Beck, Joseph Dowdall, Thomas S. Cox, William B. Waddell, Eusebius H. Townsend, Samuel H. Hoopes, Marshall B. Hickman, Charles Fairlamb, Edwin James, Henry P. Sharples, J. Preston Thomas, and Samuel K. Chambers.

It is worthy of note that Dr. William Darlington, who was president of the bank over thirty-three years, and David Townsend, who was cashier thirty-two years, were men of extensive scientific attainments, especially in the field of botany, and that William W. Jefferis, who has been cashier since 1857, has devoted his leisure to the study of mineralogy, and has one of the finest and most extensive and valuable collection of minerals to be found in the country.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTER VALLEY.

The Bank of Chester Valley, located at Coatesville, was incorporated by act of Assembly of April 27, 1857, and went into operation in the autumn of that year, with Abraham Gibbons as president, and Francis F. Davis as cashier, and the following board of directors: Abraham Gibbons, Nathan Rambo, Enoch S. McCaughey, William Dripps, Henry G. Thomas, Caleb Pierce, Lewis Maxton, Hugh E. Steele, Isaac Hayes, Charles Downing, John W. Wagoner, Samuel Slokom, and James King Grier.

On Nov. 17, 1864, the bank became a national institution, under the title of "The National Bank of Chester Valley," with Abraham Gibbons, Samuel Slokom, James Penrose, Hugh W. Robinson, Alexander Moore, Jr., Joseph Davis, Levis Pennock, Jr., James King Grier, and Dr. Charles Huston as the first board of directors.

The capital was originally $150,000, which was increased in 1865 to $200,000. The president and cashier who organized the bank in 1857 are still at their posts.

NATIONAL BANK OF OXFORD.

The Octorara Bank, at Oxford, was chartered by the Legislature in 1857, and organized in July, 1858, with a capital of $100,000, and with the following board of directors: Samuel Dickey, John M. Kelton, J. P. Harlan, Dr. D. W. Hutchison, J. C. Taylor, G. W. Lefevre, A. F. Eves, David Hayes, and Daniel Stubbs.

On Feb. 19, 1865, the State charter was surrendered, and the bank organized as a national institution, under the name of "The National Bank of Oxford," and with the following directors: Samuel Dickey, John M. Kelton, J. C. Taylor, R. H. Kirk, A. F. Eves, Alexander Turner, D. W. Hutchison, Newton I. Nichols, P. W. Housekeeper, James R. Ramsey, James A. Strawbridge, William R. Bingham, and Daniel Stubbs. The capital was increased to $125,000.

Dr. Ebenezer V. Dickey was the first president of the Octorara Bank. He died soon after his election, and was succeeded by Samuel Dickey, the present incumbent. Dr. James H. Cuningham was the cashier of the Octorara Bank, and of the National Bank of Oxford, until May 5, 1866. He was succeeded by John Janvier, who held the position until his death in July, 1878, when J. E. Ramsey, the present cashier, was appointed.

NATIONAL BANK OF PHŒNIXVILLE.

The act to incorporate the Bank of Phœnixville became a law Oct. 9, 1857, and banking operations were commenced March 3, 1859, with the following board of directors: Samuel Buckwalter, John Morgan, Nathan T. McVeagh, William M. Stephens, Nicholas Bean, Isaac Chrisman, Daniel Bucher, Joseph J. Tustin, William W. Taylor, Daniel Latshaw, Levi B. Kaler, N. M. Ellis, and Benjamin Prizer.

On Dec. 30, 1864, it organized as "The National Bank of Phœnixville," with the following directors: Samuel Buckwalter, John Morgan, Samuel Kreamer, Samuel Moses, Jacob B. Landis, Henry Fink, Casper S. Francis, Joel Fink, Levi Prizer, and C. B. Heebner.

Jacob B. Morgan has been cashier of the institution since its organization. The first president was Samuel Buckwalter, who held the position until his death. His successor was Henry Loucks, who was elected March 18, 1869, and still holds the office.

The original capital was $100,000, but it has been increased from time to time, and is now $200,000. The bank, at its organization, occupied a dwelling-house, but a commodious banking-house has since been erected, with all the modern appliances to secure the safety of the funds intrusted to its care and management.

The present directors are

Henry Loucks, Levi B. Kaler, Samuel Kreamer, Alexander Kennedy, Joseph Fitzwater, Reuben Winter, Peter G. Carey, John King, and D. Hearn Casselberry.

DOWNINGTOWN NATIONAL BANK.

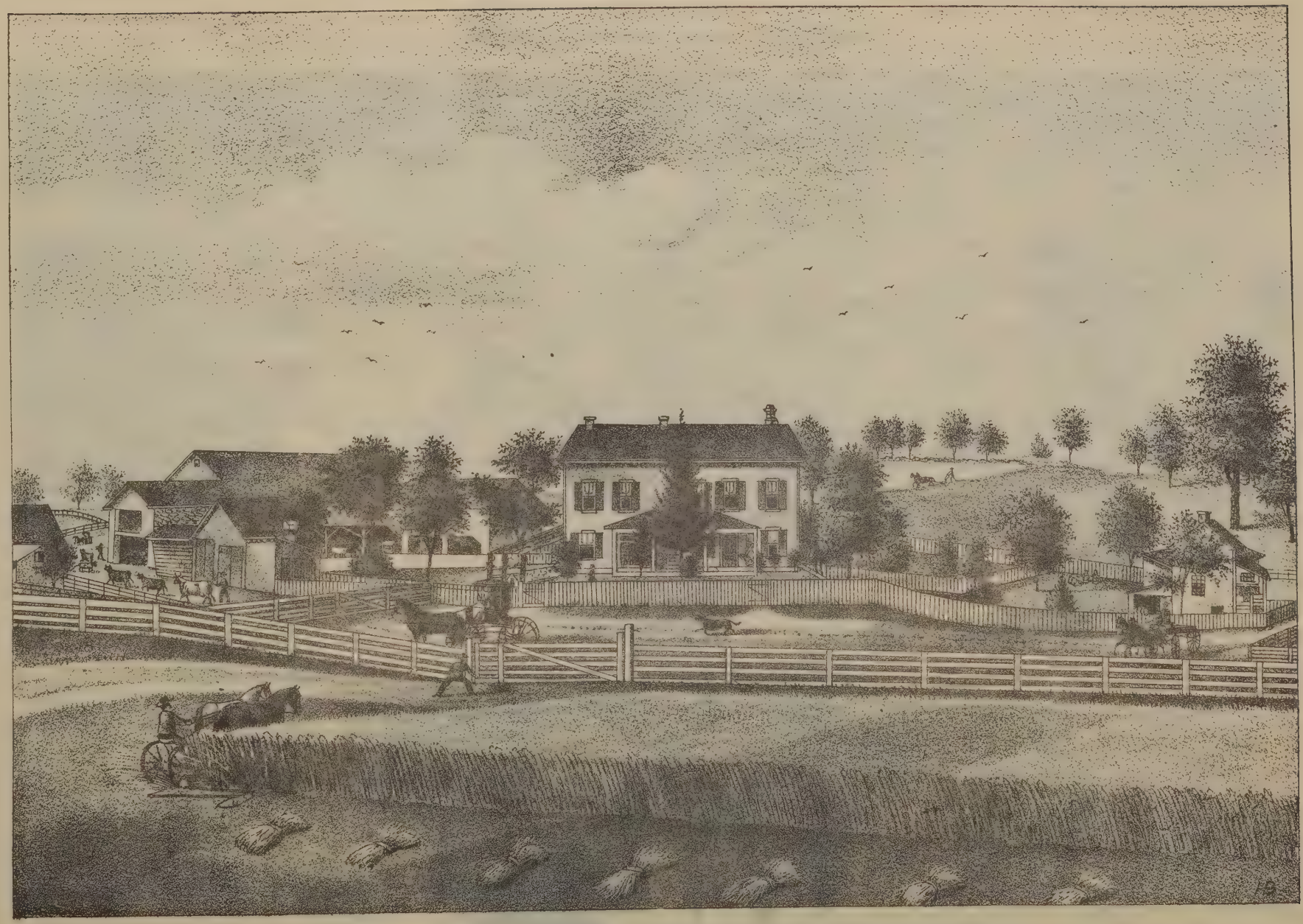
The Downingtown Bank was organized, under the banking laws of Pennsylvania, Sept. 3, 1860, and went into operation May 16, 1861, with a capital of $50,000, which in 1863 was increased to $100,000. On Dec. 30, 1864, it became a national bank, under the title of "The Downingtown National Bank of Pennsylvania." It has had five presidents. Charles Downing, from Nov. 23, 1860, until his death, May 3, 1863; David Shelmire, from June 1, 1863, to Nov. 9, 1863; William Trimble, from Nov. 23, 1863, to his death, Dec. 18, 1863; William Edge, from Dec. 28, 1863, to May 29, 1865; and Jacob Edge, from the latter date to the present time. Mordecai T. Ruth was the first cashier, and he was succeeded, Dec. 1, 1863, by Joseph R. Downing, the present incumbent.

NEW GARDEN FRIEND'S MEETING HOUSE BUILT IN 1743 VIEW AS IN 1850.

"GLENAIRY."

RESIDENCE OF ELLWOOD MICHENER,

NEW GARDEN.



RES. AND FARM OF **NEWTON EVANS** UPPER UWCHLAN CHESTER CO. PA.

The first board of directors, at its organization in 1860, were Charles Downing, Abram V. Ashbridge, John P. Baugh, Jonathan C. Baldwin, Dr. John K. Eshleman, William Rogers, David Shelmire, Samuel Ringwalt, Allen W. Wills, Jacob Edge, and Richard D. Wells. At its organization as a national bank in 1864 the directors were

William Edge, Jona. C. Baldwin, Saml. Ringwalt, Peter Dampman, David Shelmire, Dr. John P. Edge, Leonard F. Roberts, William Rogers, Jacob Edge, Samuel P. Miller, and Jonathan P. Butler.

The present board (1881) are

Caleb Baldwin, Peter Dampman, Joseph R. Downing, Jacob Edge, William Edge, Eber Garrett, Samuel N. McClure, William Penrose Moore, and William T. Smedley.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WEST CHESTER.

The First National Bank of West Chester was organized in December, 1863, and commenced the transaction of business Jan. 2, 1864, with a capital of $100,000, which in the same year was increased to $200,000. The first directors were George Brinton, William Wollerton, David Woelpper, Joseph Hemphill, Wellington Hickman, William Chalfant, Andrew Mitchell, Robert Parke, and J. Smith Futhey.

The business of the bank was for a time transacted in the house belonging to David Meconkey, immediately north of the Bank of Chester County, but in the same year a lot was purchased from James D. McClellan, on High Street, and a banking-house erected thereon, into which the bank was removed March 15, 1865.

George Brinton was the first president, and held the position until Jan. 15, 1869, when he declined a further election, and was succeeded by William Wollerton. The cashiers have been as follows: William S. Kirk, from the organization until April 16, 1867; James G. McCollin, from April 16, 1867, until Feb. 14, 1868; Thomas W. Marshall, from Feb. 14, 1868, until Dec. 17, 1872; and Enos E. Thatcher, from the latter date to the present time.

The present directors are

William Wollerton, Wellington Hickman, William Chalfant, Edwin Brosius, Bennett S. Walton, Evan T. Pennock, George W. Jacobs, Caleb Windle, Henry Buckwalter, Septimus E. Nevin, and John J. Pinkerton.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HONEYBROOK.

The First National Bank of Downingtown was organized in March, 1864, and went into liquidation in February, 1868. Its circulation was redeemed in full.

The First National Bank of Honeybrook organized Jan. 1, 1868, with the following board of directors: Joshua Kames, E. D. White, R. W. Morton, Thomas Millard, William Corbit, Joseph C. Davis, Samuel Lemmon, James C. Roberts, and Thomas S. Ingram, and with Joshua Kames as president, Richard D. Wells cashier, and John E. Finger clerk. It opened for business at Honeybrook, Feb. 8, 1868. On April 9, 1868, Joshua Kames and Richard D. Wells resigned as president and cashier respectively, and E. D. White became president, R. W. Morton cashier, and John E. Finger assistant cashier. On Jan. 11, 1877, Samuel Lemmon became president. The capital is $100,000. The present board of directors are

Samuel Lemmon, Joseph C. Davis, Thomas Millard, Jacob Hertzler, Jacob Kurtz, Jacob Wanner, Jr., John S. Galt, Thomas S. Ingram, and R. W. Morton.

PARKESBURG NATIONAL BANK.

The Parkesburg Bank, a private banking institution, doing business under the firm-name of Parke, Smith & Co., went into operation April 14, 1869, with a capital of $50,000, and a board of directors composed of Robert Parke, Robert Baldwin, Robert Fairlamb, John N. Chalfant, John A. Parke, and Ezekiel R. Young, and with Robert Parke as president, and Samuel R. Parke as cashier. On April 22, 1873, Robert Parke resigned the presidency, and Samuel R. Parke became president, and Robert Agnew Futhey cashier. On March 30, 1880, the institution became a national bank, under the name of "The Parkesburg National Bank," with the same president and cashier, and the following directors:

Samuel R. Parke, Robert Parke, Robert Baldwin, Robert Fairlamb, John A. Morrison, M.D., John Y. Latta, and James B. Kennedy.

THE OXFORD BANKING COMPANY

was incorporated March 11, 1872. The president is James Wood, and the cashier, David M. Taylor. This institution is about to become a national bank.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SPRING CITY

was organized July 23, 1872, with the following directors: Casper S. Francis, Charles Peters, Benjamin Prizer, Jacob Christman, John Stauffer, Benjamin Rambo, A. D. Hunsicker, John N. Miller, and Charles Tyson. Casper S. Francis has been president and John T. Eaches cashier of the bank since its organization. The original capital was $100,000, which in 1873 was increased to $150,000. The present board of directors is composed of

Casper S. Francis, Charles Peters, Benjamin Prizer, Jacob Christman, A. D. Hunsicker, A. P. Fritz, Charles Frick, Henry Funk, and Daniel Latshaw.

THE BANK OF BRANDYWINE

was a State bank, incorporated March 15, 1871. Its business was conducted in the building at the southwest corner of High and Market Streets, West Chester. It failed Dec. 22, 1875, and made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to William W. Jefferis, by whom its affairs were settled.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PHŒNIXVILLE

was incorporated Feb. 5, 1872, with a capital of $50,000, which in 1873 and 1874 was increased to $150,000.

The first president was Elias Oberholtzer, who died Dec. 17, 1876. He was succeeded by John Kennedy, who died Sept. 4, 1877. Aaron H. Stover has held the office since the death of Mr. Kennedy. The first cashier was J. Newton Evans, who held the position until July 1, 1875, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, J. Theodore F. Hunter.

The first directors were Elias Oberholtzer, Nathan A. Pennypacker, Newton Evans, Aaron H. Stover, A. Crater, J. Gable, A. Tyson, J. D. Wismer, A. Thomas, and M. C. Pennypacker. The present directors are

Aaron H. Stover, M. B. Hunsberger, Abel Thomas, John Griffith, John Oberholtzer, John Detwiler, W. A. Schultz, L. E. Filman, and John B. Roberts.

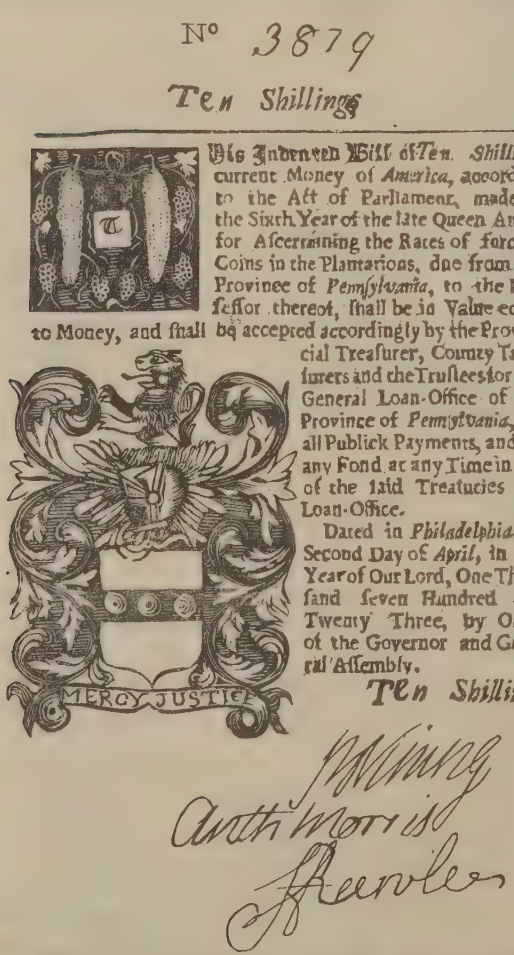
THE NATIONAL BANK OF KENNET SQUARE

was authorized to commence the business of banking by certificate dated May 16, 1881. The president is John Marshall; cashier, D. Duer Philips, and the board of directors is composed of

John Marshall, Thomas Marshall, George B. Sharpe, J. Mitchell Baker, Ellwood Michener, Thomas J. Webb, Ezra L. Baily, and William Press.

CURRENCY.

Owing to the diverse nationalities of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, a varied monetary medium existed for many years after William Penn's arrival. Styvers, guilders, pistoles, moidores, pieces of eight, and many other


N° 3879
Ten Shillings
This Indented Bill of Ten Shillings current Money of America, according to the Act of Parliament, made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen Anne, for Ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in the Plantations, due from the Province of Pennsylvania, to the Poſſeſſor thereof, ſhall be in Value equal to Money, and ſhall be accepted accordingly by the Provincial Treaſurer, County Treaſurers and the Truſtees for the General Loan-Office of the Province of Pennsylvania, in all Publick Payments, and for any Fond at any Time in any of the ſaid Treaſuries and Loan-Office.
Dated in Philadelphia the Second Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Twenty Three, by Order of the Governor and General Aſſembly.
Ten Shillings
MERCY JUSTICE
John Wining
Auth Morris
Jno Reynolds

A SPECIMEN OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY IN PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 2, 1723.

terms are met with in early records. Wampum or beads made from shells were used as currency in dealing with the Indians, but with all there was such a scarcity that in 1683 it was enacted that all merchantable wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, pork, beef, and tobacco should pass as money at market price.

The first issue of paper money by the province of Pennsylvania was made by act of Assembly of March 2, 1722–3, when the sum of £15,000 in "bills of credit" was authorized to be struck off, and Charles Read, Benjamin Vining, Francis Rawle, and Anthony Morris, or the major part of them, were appointed to sign the bills. Two pieces of this money were discovered a few years ago among the old records of our County Court by one of the editors, and a *fac-simile* of one of them is here shown. It is needless to inform collectors that such pieces are exceedingly rare.

The act providing for the issue of this paper money established what was styled "The General Loan-Office," with trustees, whose business it was to loan the bills of credit on real estate or other security, and keep accurate accounts thereof. The first trustees were Samuel Carpenter, Jeremiah Langhorne, William Fishbourn, Philip Taylor, and Nathaniel Newlin, of whom Taylor and Newlin were of Chester County.

On Dec. 12, 1723, a further issue of £30,000 was authorized, and between that time and the Revolution more than twenty similar acts were passed. During the French and Indian war, 1756–60, when large amounts of money were needed at once, it was raised in this way, there being three issues of £100,000 each, and others of smaller amounts.*

With the increase in volume of the currency there was a corresponding depreciation in value. Elizabeth Webb, of Birmingham, writing from Newport, R. I. (6, 24, 1724), to Joseph Brinton, of Thornbury, says,—

"Our paper money will not do [here], and if thou get some changed it should be for whole pieces of gold, for that which is cutt will not pass but at £6 an ounce, but the Pistole goes for £1 8*s.* 0*d.*, and a Moidore at £2 4*s.*, and a half Pistole for 14*s.*"

A large number of farms in this county were at different times mortgaged to the Loan-Office. The following were the persons who represented the county in the board of trustees, with the date of appointment:

1723, Philip Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin; 1729, Richard Hayes; 1738, Caleb Cowpland; 1745, Thomas Chandler; 1758, Nathaniel Grubb; 1762, Francis Yarnall; 1764, John Morton; 1769, Isaac Pearson; 1771, Charles Humphreys and Isaac Pearson; 1773, Humphry Marshall.

Each of the colonies issued its paper money, which circulated to some extent in those adjoining. Under the general depression of finances at the close of the Revolution, much of this money had sunk in value until it was practically worthless. Many of the holders laid it away with a faint hope that it might some day be redeemed, but in this they were disappointed. Within the past twenty-five or thirty years a great deal of it has been destroyed, until now the little that remains is being eagerly sought after by collectors of such relics, and high prices are paid

* Persons desirous of investigating this subject are referred to an essay on "Pennsylvania Finances," by Benjamin M. Nead, Esq., of Harrisburg, recently published.

for scarce specimens. There seems to be a large proportion of Maryland money in this county.

No. 14826
Thirty Dollars.
THE Bearer is entitled to receive Thirty Spanish milled DOLLARS, or an equal Sum in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS of the 14th January, 1779.
30 Dollars.
SI RECTE FACIES.
The United States

SPECIMEN OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.

There was a variety in the style of notes, and the specimen shown on the preceding page differed considerably from subsequent issues. The term "Continental money" is familiar to most persons, but it is customary to confound it with colonial currency. The Continental money, of which a specimen is above given, was the money of the United States, and, like the other, suffered from depreciation until it was almost worthless.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHESTER COUNTY

was chartered by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 21, 1840. The managers named in the act to organize the company are Richard Barnard, Thomas W. Boyd, Enoch Harlan, John P. Phipps, John A. Love, Hayes Clark, Andrew Mitchell, George Fleming, John D. Steele, Amos Fredd, Joseph M. Thompson, Henry Long, and Joshua Jackson. They proceeded on May 16, 1840, to organize the company by the election of Joseph M. Thompson as president, Enoch Harlan as secretary, and Amos Fredd as treasurer. The company soon after commenced to issue policies, which were to run five years, and to be assessed to meet losses occurring.

On the expiration of the first or five-year policies, the success of the company being assured, perpetual policies were substituted for first or five-year ones, and have been continued since, subject to assessment, as aforesaid, and also to any proper modification of amounts of insurance or rate to be charged for the same. The office of the company was established at Doe Run, which was by the by-laws to be the centre of a circle of thirty miles' radius, within which property would be insured, excepting all incorporated towns outside of Chester County.

The membership steadily increased (each insurer being a member) until it reached in 1870 9000, with over $30,000,000 of insurance. In 1861 the office was removed from Doe Run and established at Coatesville, where a building had been erected for its accommodation.*

* Owing to the early location of the office at Doe Run, the company was for many years popularly known as the Doe Run Company.

The active men of the company were among its first managers, and residing near Doe Run. The presidents have been Joseph M. Thompson, Morris Cope, Solomon Lukens, Charles Downing, Smedley Darlington, Jacob Edge, William W. Eachus, Archimedes Robb, Levis Pennock, and Abraham Gibbons. Enoch Harlan was secretary for twenty-three years, and was succeeded by Caleb H. Bradley. The present secretary is Isaac Spackman, appointed in 1880.

To furnish insurance at the lowest possible cost has been the aim of the company, and its success in that direction is perhaps without a parallel in the history of fire insurance. That it has been a benefit to the community is shown by its having paid near $1,000,000 to its members who have had property destroyed by fire.

The insurance has mainly been confined to the county of Chester; a few members, however, are accepted from the bordering counties. Shrinkage in value of property for a few years past has caused a reduction in the aggregate of insurance, which does not now exceed $25,000,000, the membership being about 8500.

THE PENN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHESTER COUNTY

was incorporated Aug. 14, 1867. The office of the company is located at West Chester. The first policy was issued Jan. 1, 1868. Its territory is restricted by charter within a radius of forty miles from West Chester, and its principal field of operations is the county of Chester. The company has grown steadily and rapidly from its organization to the present time. The amount of insurance in force therein at the end of the year 1880 was about $7,000,000.

The first board of directors was composed of William P. Townsend, William Darlington, Washington Townsend, Elijah F. Pennypacker, Isaac Hayes, William Windle, Levi H. Crouse, John D. Worth, R. Haines Passmore, Jonathan Roberts, Pennock E. Marshall, and George C. M. Eicholtz. This board organized by electing the following officers, viz.: William P. Townsend, President; Elijah F. Pennypacker, Vice-President; Enoch Harlan, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Townsend served as president until January, 1870, when he declined re-election. William Windle was thereupon elected to that office, and continued therein until January, 1877, when he also declined re-election. J. Smith Futhey, Esq., was then chosen president, and served in that capacity until after his appointment as president judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, in February, 1879. He was succeeded by Elijah F. Pennypacker, who is still president of the company.

Enoch Harlan continued to be secretary and treasurer until his death, in the summer of 1872. He was followed by his son, Thos. W. Harlan, who resigned in July, 1873, and was succeeded by George M. Rupert, Esq., who still holds the position.

The present board of directors, elected in January, 1881, is as follows, viz.: Elijah F. Pennypacker, William Windle, Thomas Millard, William Welch, Marshall H. Matlack, Isaac A. Cleaver, Charles M. Griffith, Davis W. Entrikin, Edwin James, John F. Ingram, Isaac S. Cochran, and John D. McHenry.

THE PHŒNIXVILLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated Nov. 8, 1875, and has its office in Phœnixville. The president is W. W. Waitneight, and the secretary, George M. Bishop.

THE NEW LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized in 1880, and on Jan. 3, 1881, an election was held at New London, by which the following were chosen directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Jesse Spencer, S. W. Dougherty, J. B. Mackey, George B. Titus, William H. Way, Job S. Pugh, Darlington Cope, Lewis Passmore, and Thomas Mercer. The new board organized by the selection of Thomas Mercer, President; David Mercer, Secretary; and Lewis Passmore, Treasurer.

UNION LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company held its annual meeting at Kennet Square, in December, 1880. From the treasurer's report it appears that there is an insurance upon horses of $57,677, and upon cows, $16,238. To be paid out on account of the loss of cattle is the sum of $374.25, and upon horses $168.75. In the previous year the losses on horses were $1079.25, and on cattle, $447.84. The officers are: president, Thomas Sharpless; secretary, W. W. Parker; corresponding secretary and treasurer, James G. Parker.

THE MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHESTER COUNTY

was incorporated May 1, 1866, and transacted business until the year 1874, when it ceased operations. Enoch Harlan was secretary from its organization until his death, May 27, 1872, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas W. Harlan.

THE WESTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated April 17, 1841. It effected insurances on buildings in the western and southwestern sections of the county, but soon suspended.

THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

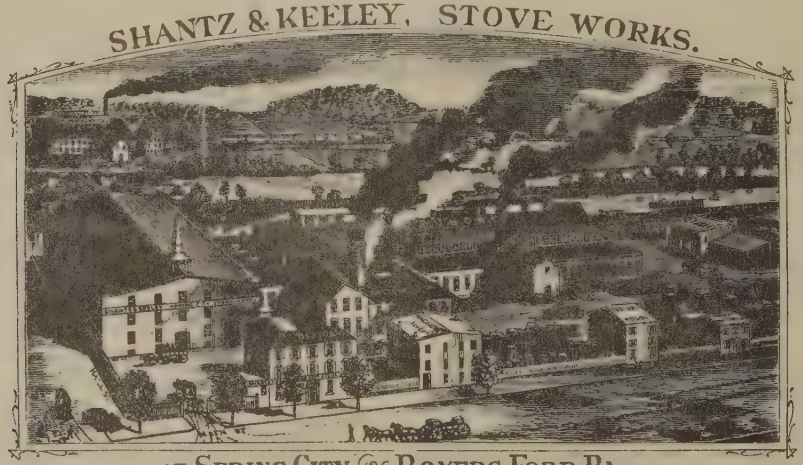
is the oldest fire insurance company in the county. It was incorporated July 11, 1842, but has been in operation since about 1838, and therefore antedates the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester County about two years. Its field embraces seven townships—Pennsbury, Kennet, New Garden, Londongrove, East Marlborough, Newlin, and Pocopson—and the borough of Kennet Square. It is purely mutual, keeping no funds on hand, and making assessments on the members as losses occur. It has always been well and successfully managed. Its officers are William Pyle, President, and Mark J. Cox, Secretary, and it has a board of managers.

THE OXFORD FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY

was incorporated April 10, 1867, and was in operation for some years as a fire insurance company, but has ceased to do business.

SPRING CITY STOVE-WORKS.

As far back as 1850 stoves were made at Springville, now Spring City, by James Rogers, who had a small foundry, in which he was engaged in making a few old-fashioned nine-plate wood-stoves, making a cast about once a week, and employing one, two, and sometimes three hands; this foundry was destroyed by fire in 1856 or 1857, and it was thought for a time the manufacturing of stoves in Springville would be entirely abandoned. It was not until the spring of 1859 that it was revived, when Samuel Smith, a practical foundryman from the East, who was visiting some friends at Springville, proposed to put his experience against capital and start a stove-works. This proposal resulted in Casper Francis (now president of the National Bank of Spring City) and David G. Wells forming a partnership with Mr. Smith, under the firm-name of Smith, Francis &



THE COVENTRY MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated Feb. 9, 1861, and has since been in successful operation.

THE CHESTER COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated April 1, 1836, and did business for some years, but finally suspended about 1842. It was located in West Chester.

Wells, for the purpose of manufacturing stoves. Suitable buildings were erected, and the firm took possession in the spring of 1860, under a lease of ten years. They employed some six moulders at the start, making as their leading goods the famous "Combination Cook-Stove," which has continued to be a great favorite with the trade to the present time, with a sale of over 40,000.

During the early part of their history these stove-works experienced many changes of ownership. The firm of Smith, Francis & Wells was changed in 1862 to Smith & Wells; by the admission of Joseph Johnson, in 1865, to Smith, Wells & Co.; in 1867, by the purchase of D. G. Wells' interest by E. S. Shantz, to Smith, Johnson & Co.; and in 1869 to Shantz & Johnson; and by the purchase of Joseph Johnson's interest, in 1870, by Oliver B. Keeley, to Shantz & Keeley. Thus the close of the ten years' lease found these stove-works in the hands of two young men just past their majority, and employing 20 moulders, or in all about 40 men. The firm was continued, and with increased business. In September, 1880, the senior partner, E. S. Shantz, died with consumption (which had taken all his family to an early grave), the firm was dissolved, and the business was carried on by the remaining partner, Oliver B. Keeley. The business begun by them in 1870 with 40 men has grown in 1881 to one employing over 225 men, and turning out 25,000 stoves, heaters, and ranges annually,* supplying the trade from Maine to Texas, and not a few crossing the water to foreign countries.

CHESTER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.†

The Chester County Medical Society was founded in 1828. On the 5th of February in that year a number of the physicians of the county met in West Chester, at the house of Ann Mason. Dr. Isaac Thomas was called to the chair, and Dr. Wilmer Worthington chosen secretary. A committee composed of Drs. Samuel McCleane, Jacob Sharpless, Isaac L. Coffman, Bartholomew Fussell, and Isaac Pennington presented resolutions setting forth the need for the proposed organization. The following were named as a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws: Drs. William Darlington, George A. Fairlamb, William Harris, Samuel McCleane, Ezra Michener, Joseph Griffith, and John Kennedy. In addition to those above named, Drs. Charles W. Parish and John B. Brinton are known to have participated in the organization of the society.

On the 2d of the following June a second meeting was held. Dr. George A. Fairlamb presided, Drs. Thomas Seal and Samuel McCleane acted as secretaries. The committee on the subject reported a constitution and by-laws, introduced by this preamble: "A number of the physicians of Chester County, convinced of the importance of associated efforts in promoting every species of improvement, and being desirous to advance the best interest of the sciences to which they are devoted, have agreed to form themselves into an association." The constitution established the offices of president, two vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretaries, and treasurer, each with the duties commonly allotted to it. The officers were elected yearly, the meetings came quarterly.

The by-laws declared it "the duty of members to report to the society all remarkable cases of disease within their cognizance." They also directed that at each June meeting an orator should be elected to deliver a suitable address one year later.

Permanent organization was completed by electing Dr. William Darlington the first president, Drs. George A. Fairlamb and William Harris vice-presidents, John Kennedy and Wilmer Worthington secretaries, Thomas Seal treasurer, and Samuel McCleane orator.

The constitution and by-laws, with the proceedings of these two meetings, were, by direction of the society, published in the county papers. The effort did not, however, attract many more to it, for in the next three years the only new members were Drs. Enoch P. Hoopes and Gideon G. Palmer, and the average attendance during this time was but six members present at each meeting. The lack of interest on the part of the mass of medical practitioners led, in June, 1831, to a suspension of the meetings. At that time the society adjourned indefinitely, to meet at the call of the president, or any three members. This suspension was not to be wondered at when it was remembered that this was the only medical society in Pennsylvania drawing its members from country practice, and that more than fifteen years elapsed before similar organizations were attempted in any of the adjoining counties.

During 1828 the place of meeting continued to be the house of Ann Mason, but after that it was changed to the hall of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences, where the society continued to meet during the next thirty years. The exercises of these early meetings were mainly medical papers and discussions. At one resolutions were adopted pledging the members "to use every endeavor to overcome the existing prejudices against post-mortem examinations, and to embrace every opportunity for making such an acquaintance with morbid anatomy." At another "the preliminary education and mental qualifications of medical pupils" was discussed. During this period an attempt was made to establish a library, and the society subscribed for one copy of the *Medical Recorder* (later the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*). The subscription to the *Recorder* ceased in 1831, and although additions have from time to time been made to the library, it has never become very valuable or important to the society.

From 1831 no meetings were held until, in response to the call of the president, six members and thirteen other physicians ready to join the society met in the hall of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences, on the 8th of June, 1847, and effected a reorganization. At the meeting in December following the society adopted the code of medical ethics which had received the sanction of the American Medical Association at its first annual meeting in May of that year; also a fee-bill, which, it was hoped, would "be found to approach as near as may be to the views and practices of the physicians of the county, and furnish no just ground for complaint to patients."

At this same meeting resolutions were introduced by Dr.

* On July 5, 1881, after the above article was written, a disastrous fire occurred at Spring City, in which these works were almost wholly destroyed.

† By Edward Jackson, M.D., West Chester.

Worthington and adopted by the society looking to the formation of a State medical society, and directing the corresponding secretary to invite the co-operation of the different medical schools and associations in the State. The result of this call was the formation of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which held its first meeting at Lancaster in April, 1848. From that time until the present the county society has regularly sent its delegates to both the State society and the national association. In 1849 the stated meetings of the society were made semi-annual, and the plan adopted of holding an "adjourned" about a month after each "stated" meeting, and in some other part of the county. This was continued until 1854, when the stated meetings were made quarterly and the others discontinued. During this time such adjourned meetings were held at Chatham, Coatesville, Downingtown, Kennet Square, New London Cross-Roads, Paoli, and Phœnixville. In 1850 there were over 40 members, after the withdrawal of some from Delaware County on the formation of its medical society in May of that year. In 1852, Drs. William Darlington, Charles W. Parish, and Wilmer Worthington were appointed to prepare and report biographies of deceased physicians of the county. This duty they from time to time performed until near the death of Dr. Worthington, among the biographies so prepared being those of both Drs. Darlington and Parish. These biographies were published, when written, in the *Medical Reporter*, and the transactions of the State society. It was in the fall of this year the movement was started which resulted in the publication of the *Medical Reporter*, "a quarterly journal, published under the direction of the Chester and Delaware County Medical Societies," the first number of which appeared in July, 1853. This journal was in charge of five editors, three—Drs. W. Worthington, Isaac Thomas, and Jacob Price—from Chester and two—Drs. J. T. Huddleson and George Martin—from Delaware County. This journal continued to be published for three years. Its contents were the proceedings of the two county societies, and of the State and national associations, addresses delivered and papers read before the county societies, reports of cases observed by their members, biographies of deceased members, quotations, items, and short editorial comments on matters of interest to the profession. Before the time of the *Medical Reporter*, the constitution, by-laws, code of ethics, and fee-bill had been printed in pamphlet form in 1848, and again in 1852, also the address of the retiring president, Dr. William Darlington, in 1852.

All publications authorized by the society and not mentioned above have been made through the transactions of the State Medical Society.

Among the papers so published those of most general interest are an account of the topography and geology of the county, illustrated by a map and diagrams, in the transactions for 1857, and the meteorological records in 1857, '58, and '67.

In 1857 the annual meeting of the State Medical Society was held at the court-house at West Chester. At the close of its session the delegates present were escorted along the Brandywine Creek, and over the scene of the Revolutionary battle, and afterwards entertained at the Cabinet Hall by the county society. From 1860 there is not much to record of the Chester County Medical Society. The civil war drew from it some of the most active members, and engrossed the interest of all.

This interest found very practical expression at the meeting of April, 1861, in a unanimous resolution offering medical attendance without charge to the families of United States volunteers so long as they should remain in the field. After the close of the war the society remained for some time in a depressed condition. In 1869 the membership was but 13. The next year a reorganization was attempted. The immediate result was not very marked, but from that time both membership and interest steadily increased. In 1880 the membership numbered 30. After 1858 the stated meetings were held semi-annually in various rooms in West Chester, sometimes the office of some member, until 1871, since which time they have been held in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian church. Within the last year meetings have been held at Coatesville and Oxford, and the times of meeting changed to the second Wednesdays of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

The great mass of the proceedings of the society has been of a strictly professional character, yet many subjects of more general interest have claimed its attention, notably the enforcement of public sanitary measures, vaccination, etc., the registration of births and deaths, the registration of practitioners of medicine and their alleged qualifications, the establishment of a State board of health, the raising of the standard of medical education, which have all received due consideration and vigorous support.

As a specimen of a physician's bill in the past century we present the following:

"Chester Co. to Dr. Branson Van Leer, *Dr.*

1769.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 25.	Bleeding Ann Gregory	0	2	6
" "	A vomit	0	1	6
" 26.	Pleuritic Drops	0	4	2
" "	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 27.	Ditto	0	4	6
" "	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" "	Pleuritic Drops	0	4	2
" 28.	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	2 Blistering Plaisters	0	5	0
" "	Plaister	0	1	6
" 29.	Six Pleuritic Drops	0	3	0
" "	A Purging Bolus	0	1	6
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 30.	Purging Ingredients	0	2	0
" "	Plaister	0	1	6
" "	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" 31.	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
Feb. 1.	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	Pleuritic Drops	0	4	0
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	3	0
" 2.	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 4.	A Febrifuge Julep	0	4	6
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" "	Plaister	0	1	6
" 5.	Purging Bolus	0	1	6
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" 8.	Ditto	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 10.	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
		£5	8	6

History fails to disclose whether the aforesaid Ann, with all these juleps, cordials, pectorals, boluses, etc., survived or not.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

The following is a list of Masonic lodges chartered in Chester County. Those marked * are now at work under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

No. 11. Newtown, Bucks County.—Granted Aug. 17, 1768; surrendered Dec. 24, 1781. New warrant granted to branch of No. —, and held at a place called the Half-way House, Londongrove township, in Chester County, on Feb. 16, 1782; surrendered, and renewed March 7, 1791.

No. 50. Sign of the "White Horse," East Whiteland, Chester Co.—Granted Dec. 6, 1790; moved to the borough of West Chester Jan. 5, 1807; warrant resigned June 18, 1838.

No. 75.* Pughtown, Coventry township (now Phœnixville), Chester Co.—Granted March 5, 1798.

No. 80. Unity Lodge, to be held at the United States Arms inn, in Sadsbury township, Chester Co.—Granted June 3, 1799; Sept. 1, 1800, moved to sign of the "Rising Sun," Salisbury township, Lancaster Co.; April 7, 1801, moved to sign of the "Plough," Sadsbury township, Chester Co. Vacated Oct. 3, 1808, for unmasonic conduct.

No. 132. Brandywine Lodge, at the sign of the "Olive Branch," on the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike-road, in the county of Chester.—Granted Sept. 2, 1811; removed to West Nantmeal township, 1822; removed to Honeybrook township.

No. 142. Village Lodge, Sadsbury, Chester Co.—Granted Nov. 20, 1815.

No. 162. Fidelity Lodge, New London Cross-Roads, New London township, Chester Co.—December, 1818.

No. 174. Downingtown Lodge, Downingtown, Chester Co.—May 1, 1820.

No. 183. Farmers' Lodge, at "General Jackson" inn, Tredyffrin township, Chester Co., Sept. 12, 1822.

No. 309.* Williamson Lodge, Downingtown, Chester Co.—Constituted Nov. 27, 1857.

No. 322.* West Chester Lodge, West Chester, Chester Co.—March 1, 1858.

No. 340.* Thomson Lodge, Garrett's Sideling, Chester Co.—June 4, 1860. Now at Green Tree, on Pennsylvania Railroad, in Chester County.

No. 343.* Skerrett Lodge, Cochranville, Chester Co.—June 16, 1862.

No. 353.* Oxford Lodge, Oxford, Chester Co.—Dec. 27, 1864.

No. 383.* Goddard Lodge, Coatesville, Chester Co.—March 5, 1867.

No. 405.* Howell Lodge, Waynesburg (now Brookville), Chester Co.—Dec. 27, 1867.

No. 446.* Mount Pickering Lodge, Upper Uwchlan, Chester Co.—June 3, 1869.

No. 475.* Konnet Lodge, Kennet Square, Chester Co.—June 1, 1870.

No. 545.* New London Lodge, New London, Chester Co.—March 1, 1876.

No. 553.* Spring City Lodge, Spring City, Chester Co.—Dec. 27, 1877.

We give a brief history of some of the lodges mentioned in the foregoing list.

LODGE No. 50.

Being unable to find any of the papers or books of this lodge, with the exception of two ledgers and a book of its minutes from Aug. 12, 1826, to July 11, 1835, its history must necessarily be incomplete; but from its returns made to the Grand Lodge, the minute-book above referred to, and other reliable sources, we have gathered information which, we trust, will interest the reader, be he Mason or not.

This was the first Masonic lodge originally chartered in Chester County. (See Nos. 11 and 50 in "List of Lodges.") At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1790, a petition was read from a number of brethren, Master Masons, praying for a warrant to hold a lodge at the sign of the "White Horse," in East Whiteland, in the county of Chester, or at any other place within five miles of it. The prayer was granted, and the Grand Secretary directed to make out a warrant in the name of Bro. John Smith, Master; John Bartholomew, Senior Warden; and John Christie, Junior Warden, of No. 50. Jan. 5, 1807, permission was sought and obtained of the Grand Lodge to remove said lodge to the borough of West Chester.

The following lists show the names and time of service of the Masters, and the names of the members:

John Smith, Dec. 1790, to June, 1800; John G. Bull, June, 1800, to Dec. 1801; Marmaduke Pearce, Dec. 1801, to Dec. 1802; John Rowland, Dec. 1802, to June, 1803; Cromwell Pearce, June, 1803, to Dec. 1803; John G. Bull, Dec. 1803, to Dec. 1804; John Lindsay, Dec. 1804, to Dec. 1805; Joseph Pearce, Dec. 1805, to June, 1806; Isaac Darlington, June, 1806, to Dec. 1806; John E. Porter, Dec. 1806, to June, 1807; Samuel Osborne, June, 1807, to Dec. 1807; Ephraim Buffington, Dec. 1807, to June, 1808; John Duer, Jr., June, 1808, to Dec. 1808; Isaac Darlington, Dec. 1808, to Dec. 1810; Caleb Bradley, Dec. 1810, to Dec. 1811; Isaac Darlington, Dec. 1811, to Dec. 1812; Isaac Tussey, Jr., Dec. 1812, to Dec. 1813; William Darlington, Dec. 1813, to Dec. 1815; Samson Babb, Dec. 1817, to Dec. 1818; Joel C. Bailey, Dec. 1818, to Dec. 1819; Thomas Darlington, Dec. 1819, to Dec. 1820; John Hall, Dec. 1820, to Dec. 1821; John Jefferis, Dec. 1821, to Dec. 1822; Horatio T. Jefferis, Dec. 1822, to Dec. 1823; S. C. Jefferis, Dec. 1823, to Dec. 1824; Samson Babb, Dec. 1825, to Dec. 1827; Jesse Conard, Dec. 1827, to Dec. 1829; Samson Babb, Dec. 1829, to Dec. 1831; George W. Hall, Dec. 1831, to Dec. 1832; Wilmer Worthington, Dec. 1832, to Dec. 1834; James B. Jefferis, Dec. 1834.

*List of Members.**—John Bartholomew, John Christie, Thomas Cummins, John Davis, John Davis (2d), Persifor Frazer, Ezekiel Howell, Joseph McClellan, Cromwell Pearce, Arthur Rice, Thomas Ross, John Smith, David S. Andrews, James Adie, Jacob D. Atkinson, William Atkins, Robert Allison, Richard Budder, James Bones, Stephen Bowers, James D. Bernard, Joshua Baldwin, Elhana W. Benner, Jeremiah Baily, W. H. Brown, Nathan H. Baker, W. W. Baker, Gilpin Bennet, Joseph Brinton, John Battin, Richard Barnard, Levi Baldwin, Samuel Bellarjeau, Marshall Battin, John Burns, Daniel Buckwalter, Nathan S. Burnett, John H. Coates, Daniel Crouse, John D. Curran, Richard Cox, Joshua H. Cox, Whitson Cooper, David Carr, Emmor Carter, Jos. Carter, David Chandler, Chas. Dilworth, Samuel Davis, John Dowling, Wm. Davis, William Davis (2d), Samuel Downing, David Dickey, William H. Dillingham, Joseph Dowdall, Plum^r. Edwards, Jesse Evans, Robert Frazer, Henry Fleming, Jos. F. Fleming, G. A. Fairlamb, Jonathan Gause, Jacob Humphreys, Joseph Hemphill, Washington Hannum, Wills Hemphill, Daniel Heister, George Hartman, James Hollis, William Harris, Nathan Hayes, Samuel Hall (or Hale), Townsend Haines, Jabez Hoopes, Benjamin Hickman, Caleb Harlan, Elisha Ingram, Lewis Iddings, Joseph Jackson, Joseph Jones, Thomas H. B. Jacobs, Levi Jackson, Abijah Jackson, Hiram Jones, Philip John, Benjamin Jefferis, John Keylor, Thomas Lindsey, J. M. Lewis, Daniel Masey, Jno. McFarland, David Moody, Abner Miller, Vincent C. Marshall, Moses McCloskey, Major MacVeagh, Jesse K. Marshall, George Mills, Samuel Mullen, Rufus T. Martin, John Morris, Joseph Marshall, Abraham Marshall, Jr., Charles Miner, Jesse McCall, David Marshall, Jacob Minster, William McWilliams, Eli McElhaney, Jacob Neiler, Thomas Nields, George Norman, Joseph Osborne, Anthony W. Olwine, Evan Pugh, Edward Pearce, Evan Phillips, Ziba Pyle, Lea Pusey, Charles W. Parish, Cromwell Pearce, Jr., Thos. Parke, John Quinn, J. H. Quinn, Jesse Roberts, Rich. Robinson, John Robinson, Jacob Righter, John Ross, John Smith, John Shippen, Conrad Sherer, Edward Siter, Thomas Seal, Thomas Sweeney, Caleb Strode, Olof Stromberg, Abel Thomas, Thomas Taylor, John Taylor, John Trimble, Nathan W. Townsend, John Taylor, Jr., Isaac Trimble, Oreb Taylor, Isaac Taylor, Maris Taylor, Isaac Tussey, William Taylor, Joseph Vernon, Dennis Whelen, Charles Willing, John Worthington, William Worthing-

* The first twelve names of this list were the *charter* members.

ton, Emmor T. Weaver, William Williamson, Jos. Wilkinson, Thomas Wise, Job Wickersham, Taylor Winterbottom, David Yearsley.

The lodge met for many years (perhaps always after 1807) in a room over the prothonotary's office, in a building erected in 1791, on the southeast corner of the present court-house yard, and removed in 1847. Aug. 12, 1826, is the first meeting of which there is any minute. At that date a resolution was passed to purchase the lot of Jesse Conard, on the corner of High and South Streets, for $700, the said Jesse Conard to subscribe $50 towards the building of a hall. Jan. 13, 1827, a deed of trust for the lot was made to Isaac Trimble, Thomas Darlington, and Horatio T. Jefferis, trustees, etc., and plans prepared for a hall, but they did not erect it, and in the spring of 1829 the lot was sold by direction of the lodge, probably owing to the fast-decreasing membership and consequently depleted treasury. In January, 1835, the treasurer was directed to dispose of the railroad stock belonging to the lodge, which he did; and in May he was directed to pay to the treasurer of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences the sum of $200, to be applied towards the purchase of a set of chemical and philosophical apparatus. Sept. 20, 1835, the lodge suspended for two years, and June 18, 1838, surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge. Its return to the grand body in 1835 showed 14 members, all in good standing, viz.:

T. H. B. Jacobs, West Whiteland; J. B. Jefferis, Thornbury; Isaac Trimble, Samson Babb, John Battin, Joseph Dowdall, West Bradford; John Hall, H. T. Jefferis, Thomas Sweeney, Jesse Conard, Wilmer Worthington, M.D., West Chester; Abijah Jackson, Kennet; Geo. W. Hall, East Goshen; and Isaac Tussey, residence not given.

The life of Lodge No. 50 was well spent, and the good done will long outlive its remembrance. A perusal of the names of its members will be interesting to many of our older citizens, as it will bring to mind many prominent characters of their acquaintance a half-century ago. For the history of Masonry up to this point we are indebted to C. H. Hannum, Esq.

PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 75.

This lodge was instituted in 1798. The warrant was made out March 5th, in the name of John Church, Master; John Worthington, Senior Warden; and Jesse Roberts, Junior Warden. March 12th the first officers were installed, being those named in the warrant and Issacher Pugh, Treasurer, and John Smith, Secretary. The lodge-room was situated over Samuel Townsend's store, in Pughtown, and its owner, S. Townsend, was the first Mason made in the lodge, the early meetings of which were regular, interesting, and well attended. It continued to work in harmony and increase of membership until 1811, when the approaching conflict of arms absorbed much of the interest of the community, and the meetings became less frequent, and a general apathy prevailed in the lodge. In November, 1814, the place of meeting was changed from Pughtown to the "General Pike Hotel," in Charlestown township, one mile west of Phœnixville, at which place the first officers installed were the following: Lewis Wernwag, W. M.; Lewis Townsend, S. W.; Hugh Strickland, J. W.; John Morgan, Treas.; Charles Mowrey, Sec.

The lodge increased in numbers and efficiency until 1832. April 30, 1836, the lodge resolved to surrender its charter. The warrants, books, papers, etc., of the lodge remained in possession of the Grand Lodge until Feb. 1, 1847. In January, 1847, Major MacVeagh, George C. Nichols, John Vanderslice, and others sent a petition to the R. W. G. M., praying to have the warrant restored. February 1st the lodge was opened, in Major MacVeagh's hotel, "mine host" Mr. MacVeagh being installed Worshipful Master. Phœnix Lodge again set to work, and entered upon a long career of usefulness in the community. In the winter of 1866–67 were inaugurated efforts to form a Masonic association and to build a hall. The hall was completed, the lodge-room elaborately furnished, and dedicated Nov. 1, 1869.

From March 12, 1798, to Dec. 27, 1880, there joined this lodge 50 by card and 431 by initiation,—total, 481. During the same time the lodge lost in membership, by withdrawal, etc., 166, and by death 163, leaving at the last-named date 152 members in good standing.

The names of the successive Masters, with the dates of the commencement of their terms of office, are as follows:

Capt. Thos. Church, March 12, 1798; John Worthington, July 21, 1798; Jesse Roberts, Dec. 15, 1798; Capt. Thos. Church, June 15, 1799; Samuel Townsend, July 19, 1800; Hugh Strickland, May 15, 1802; Patrick McCandridge, Dec. 18, 1802; Emmor Bradley, June 18, 1803; George Hoffman, Sept. 17, 1803; Robert Britt, Dec. 17, 1803; Caleb Townsend, June 6, 1804; George Strickland, Dec. 15, 1804; Thomas Evans, June 15, 1805; Caleb Jones, June 21, 1806; Lewis Wernwag, Dec. 14, 1814; Nathan H. Smith, June 8, 1816; John Morgan, Nov. 30, 1816; Joseph P. Shannon, Dec. 20, 1817.*

Samuel P. Norton, 1818; Maj. MacVeagh, 1819; Matthias Pennypacker, 1820; Saml. P. Norton, 1821; Jonathan Thomas, 1824; John Morgan, 1825; Ellis Lewis, 1826; Samuel Shearer, 1827; *Isaac Z. Coffman, 1828; James White, 1829; Isaac Z. Coffman, 1830; Maj. MacVeagh, 1847; Geo. C. Nichols, 1848; Samuel A. Whitaker, 1849; Nathan T. MacVeagh, 1850; John J. Rush, 1851; *John Vanderslice, 1852; *George Walters, 1853; *John R. Dobson, 1854; Samuel Hunsicker, 1855; *Nathan B. Broomall, 1856; *John D. Jenkins, 1857; Lavington Quick, 1858; *Addison S. Vanderslice, 1859; *Ernest Knapp, 1860; *Levi B. Kaler, 1861; *Levi Oberholtzer, 1862; *Isaac Clegg, 1863; Geo. W. Fronefield, 1864; *John R. Caswell, 1865; *Joseph Dobson, 1866; *James Brownback [Jan.], 1868; *Samuel Diemer, 1868; *Joseph Morgan, Jr., 1869; *Reuben Franklin, 1870; *Robert Macadam, 1871; *William H. Clegg, 1872; *Vosburg N. Shaffer, 1873; *Jeremiah Binder, 1874; *Wm. Marshall, 1875; *John S. Shearer, 1876; *Peter G. Carey, 1878; *John Robb, 1879; *Charles Hollman, 1880.

Of the 59 Masters above given, 26 (those marked by an asterisk) are living. The principal officers of the lodge at the present time, elected Dec. 28, 1880, are:

Charles Hollman, Master; Reinhard S. Keelor, Senior Warden; Samuel R. March, Junior Warden; John Vanderslice, Treasurer; Joseph Dobson, Secretary.

To the last-named gentleman we are indebted for the facts contained in this sketch of Lodge No. 75.

* Semi-annual elections prevailed in the early days, but after 1816 they were holden annually, which custom continues. As they have been held, with one exception, in the month of December, we omit from this point onward naming the month, simply giving the year.

WILLIAMSON LODGE, No. 309.

In 1820 a lodge of the order of Ancient York Masons was instituted in Downingtown, and under its ownership was built the substantial house now the rectory of St. James' Church. Here the mysterious rites were performed for some years, but under the overwhelming anti-Masonic excitement of 1827–30 the society ceased to exist, and the property, though known afterwards for many years as "Masonic Hall," had passed into other hands and uses.

Nov. 27, 1857, "Williamson Lodge, No. 309, A. Y. M.," was instituted. The charter members were Horace A. Beale, Rev. P. Brown Morrison, R. D. Wells, Dr. W. D. Downing, Samuel Black, J. Bruner Evans, Isaac McClure, Jesse C. Jones.

There have been admitted into membership since organization 184, of which number there have withdrawn or deceased 94, leaving a present membership (1876) of 98.

The Masonic Hall, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, was built 1869–70, and dedicated June 24, 1870.

WEST CHESTER LODGE, No. 322.

This was the first lodge chartered in the jurisdiction of Lodge No. 50, after the dissolution of the last-named body. Its charter—made out in the names of John P. Jefferis, W. M.; Abraham Baily, S. W.; and Joseph Dowdall, J. W.—bears date of March 1, 1858. Its charter members were those already named, with Thomas H. B. Jacobs, Amos Speakman, Benjamin Hickman, Alexander Holton, and Isaac Trimble. Of these, Brothers Dowdall, Jacobs, Hickman, and Trimble were members of No. 50. The Past Masters of this lodge are shown in the following list, the dates being that of their election as Master:

John P. Jefferis, July 20, 1858, re-elected Nov. 29, 1858; John J. Pinkerton, 1859; James Givin, 1860; William D. Hartman, 1861; Joseph S. Evans, 1862–64; Walter Hibbard, Jr., 1865; William T. Haines, 1866; Nimrod Strickland, Jr., 1867; Charles Fairlamb, 1868; Charles P. Hewes, 1869; D. Todd Jones, 1870; William M. Hayes, 1871; George F. Smith, 1872; William B. Brinton, 1873; William H. Morgan, 1874; Frank Graff, 1875; William W. Heed, 1876; Norris T. Smith, 1877; Henry C. Baldwin, 1878; A. M. Kinnard, 1879; James H. Naylor, 1880.

The principal officers for the current year, elected Dec. 13, 1880, are

James H. Naylor, W. M.; Abraham Wanger, S. W.; Alexander A. Parker, J. W.; Paul F. Whitehead, Treas.; Jacob H. Darlington, Sec.; Henry C. Baldwin, Charles Fairlamb, R. J. Monaghan, Trustees.

The lodge first met in the third story of David Fuld's building, on Gay Street, between High and Church, but early in 1860 removed to new quarters on Church Street, over the *Record* office. In 1868 they took possession of their present apartments over the post-office. The regalias of the late Judge Isaac Darlington, Thomas Sweeney, and Olof Stromberg, members of No. 50, and that of Gen. I. D. Barnard, were some time since presented to Lodge No. 322, and framed. Beyond the relationship existing between No. 322 and No. 50 (despite a lapse of twenty years), her past life contains but few incidents of historical importance. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and among her 89 members we find enrolled many of our influential citizens.

THOMSON LODGE, No. 340.

This lodge was constituted June 4, 1860. The charter members were

Frank Rieser, M.D., William H. Gunkle, M.D., Archimedes Robb, Francis S. Fiss, Elijah G. Hipple, Jesse M. Hipple, and Richard R. Darlington. The officers appointed and installed at the organization were Frank Rieser, M.D., W. M.; William H. Gunkle, M.D., S. W.; Archimedes Robb, J. W.

The lodge was organized at Garrett's Siding, now Frazer Station, in East Whiteland township, in a hall the property of Francis S. Fiss.

Feb. 12, 1877, the lodge purchased of the administrator of the estate of John D. Phillips a property on the Lancaster pike, in Willistown township, near Green Tree, for the sum of $4000. The building was altered and remodeled at an expense of $1800, which new hall was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the R. W. and the G. officers, Oct. 17, 1877, Robert Clark, Esq., Grand Master.

The lodge at this date (A. L. 5881) has 112 members. The present officers are Barclay Lear, W. M.; Robert B. Carey, M.D., S. W.; Thomas Bowker, J. W.; Norris Hibberd, Treas.; J. Frank Gunkle, Sec. The Past Masters of the lodge are as follows:

Frank Rieser, M.D., William H. Gunkle, M.D. (deceased), Archimedes Robb (deceased), Francis S. Fiss, G. Washington Gunkle, I. Heston Todd, J. Morton Davis, John Kimes, J. Frank Gunkle, Emmor G. Griffith, John G. Thomas, M.D., Joseph F. Hill, Phineas Garrett, H. Morgan Ruth, John R. Hoskins, M.D., George R. Hoopes, Samuel Fetters, Michael M. Gunkle, Marshall H. Matlack, Charles G. Webb.

SKERRETT LODGE, No. 343.

This lodge is located in Cochranville, and meets in the Cochranville Hall, on Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. It was constituted by the Grand Master, Dr. David C. Skerrett, and the other grand officers in their several stations and places, July 10, 1862, in Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, by virtue of a warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, June 16, 1862. The petitioners for the warrant were Robert L. McClellan, John Gilfillan, John C. Morgan, Joseph Jefferis, John Henniss, William A. Patrick, Amos Speakman, Dr. James P. Andrews, Henry M. Rawlins, and Maris T. Jefferis. Upon its constitution the following persons were installed as its first officers: Robert L. McClellan, W. M.; John Gilfillan, S. W.; John C. Morgan, J. W.; John Henniss, Treas.; and Joseph Jefferis, Sec. Its officers for 1881 are John R. Watkins, W. M.; George Y. Wilson, S. W.; John D. Andrews, J. W.; David H. Cochran, Treas.; and Dr. Robert L. McClellan, Sec. Its Past Masters are

Dr. Robert L. McClellan, John Gilfillan, Samuel H. Dillin, Joseph Jefferis, Rev. J. T. Umstead, Dr. William C. Morrison, Frederick S. Albright, David Y. Wilson, Robert H. Henniss, Dr. J. Willis Houston, J. Agnew Irwin, Lewis M. Reynolds, Jesse C. Dickey, G. M. D. Hunter, Tho. P. Hambleton, John Hershberger, and Charles H. Hartshorne.

The lodge has 111 members. Since its organization it has dispensed a considerable amount in charity, and now has $3000 invested and in its treasury.

KENNET LODGE, No. 475.

Kennet Lodge was constituted July 7, 1870, under a warrant issued June 1, 1870. Number of charter mem-

bers, 17; number of present members, 84. The Past Masters of the lodge are

Samuel Hershberger (deceased), from constitution to January, 1872; J. Kilgore, 1872; George B. Sharp, 1873; J. M. Phillips, 1874; Jesse Hurford (deceased), 1875; Joseph H. Baily, 1876; Chalkley V. Steward (deceased), 1877; Thompson Richards, 1878; George W. Miller, 1879; David B. Pyle, 1880.

The present officers are Nathan M. Garrett, W. M.; James G. Parker, S. W.; Francis Windle, J. W.; William H. Miles, Treas.; Thomas T. Worrall, Sec.; J. Milton Smith, J. M. Phillips, Thompson Richards, Trustees.

The lodge meets in the upper story of the Borough Hall, Kennet Square, Thursday evenings on or before the full moon of each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

WEST CHESTER LODGE, No. 42,

was opened by Grand Master Skinner. The charter was dated Sept. 26, 1831. The lodge on the 28th March, 1832, purchased from Samson Babb a lot on Church Street, between Market and Gay, and erected thereon a building now occupied by the *Village Record* office, Kervey's drug-store, and Hill's jewelry-store. The building committee were Abraham Marshall, Robert Ferguson, John T. Haines, Lewis W. Williams, and William Adle. The enterprise was not prosperous, and the property was sold by the sheriff in 1834, and soon thereafter the lodge dissolved.

A few years later the order began to revive in Chester County, and during subsequent years a number of lodges were instituted. Of these twenty-one still survive, and are mostly in a prosperous condition. The following is a brief mention of the several existant organizations:

STAR OF HOPE LODGE, No. 199,

meets in Coatesville; was instituted Nov. 11, 1846, in the "Peggy Bann" tavern, in the village of Youngsburg. The first officers were John Turner, Noble Grand; William Rudolph, Vice Grand; Thomas Martin, Sec.; James Jackson, Asst. Sec.; John Marsh, Treas. At the meeting of institution 14 persons joined the lodge, and since then over 500 have been added to the list of members. Among those who have taken an active part in the affairs of the lodge are Thomas Martin, John Marsh, Richard Hampton, Dr. R. L. McClellan, J. D. Vallentine, J. B. Smithson, John A. Maitland, Samuel Greenwood, M. C. Walker, Robert Fairlamb, John Dyson, William J. Kauffman, and Hugh Kenworthy. The lodge has a present membership of 102, and $5500 invested. The present officers are E. Plumer Gilfillan, N. G.; Benjamin F. Yeoman, V. G.; John T. Gay, Sec.; Thomas Peace, Asst. Sec.; Hugh Kenworthy, Treas.; Samuel Greenwood, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 212,

meets at Phœnixville; charter granted Dec. 21, 1846, and lodge instituted Jan. 27, 1847, with following officers: Nathan B. Broomall, N. G.; Samuel Kreamer, V. G.; Aquilla Robinson, Sec.; and Nathan T. MacVeagh, Treas. Has a membership of 145, and $5300 invested. The present officers are James Murray, N. G.; William Boyd, V. G.; Samuel Elder, A. S.; John R. Dobson, Sec.; D. W. Brown, Treas.; and John W. Batt, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

PAOLI LODGE, No. 290,

located at Howeltown, Chester Valley, meets over Beitler's store. Has a membership of 70, and an invested fund of $1850. The present officers are John F. Roberts, N. G.; C. Elwood Gill, V. G.; Sylvester Tyson, A. S.; Eugene Rapp, Sec.; George Jacobs, Jr., Treas.; and Edward Pavitt, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

POCAHONTAS LODGE, No. 316,

located at West Chester, was instituted June 19, 1848, with the following officers: Dr. Ellwood P. Worrall, N. G.; Henry P. McClellan, V. G.; John Hodgson, Sec.; Frederick Walters, A. S.; and George F. Worrall, Treas. In 1871 the lodge purchased Cabinet Hall, on Church Street, and remodeled the building, in the third story of which the lodge meets weekly on Thursday evenings. April 21, 1872, the lodge-room was dedicated by the Grand Lodge officers. Since its organization 425 persons have joined the lodge, which has a present membership of 129. The officers of the lodge now are James Stark, N. G.; Henry C. Reagan, V. G.; William W. Heed, Sec.; Horace G. Branson, A. S.; and A. Wanger, Treas. and Rep. to Grand Lodge.

FAIRVIEW LODGE, No. 324,

is located at Oxford; was instituted July 31, 1848, at Mount Vernon. The first officers were Thomas S. Dickey, N. G.; John McClurg, V. G.; Milton Wickersham, Sec.; George G. Wilson, A. S.; and Samuel N. Turner, Treas. Has a membership of 54. The present officers are James W. Brown, N. G.; William K. Rumsey, V. G.; John M. Moore, Sec.; Charles Pickering, Treas.; and D. L. McDonald, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

BANNER LODGE, No. 359,

meets in New London village; was instituted April 16, 1849. The first officers were Joshua S. Gatchell, N. G.; Horatio A. Hesson, V. G.; William C. Henderson, Sec.; Wallace A. Null, A. S.; David R. Thomas, Treas. The lodge erected a story over the Methodist church in the village of New London, and under a lease are the owners of that part of the building. Has a present membership of 164, and $2000 invested as a relief fund. The present officers are William V. Walker, N. G.; Amos G. Scott, V. G.; William W. Miller, Sec.; Asa S. White, A. Sec.; Amos Williamson, Treas.; and Thomas N. Lissett, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

PUGHTOWN LODGE, No. 363,

is located in the village of Pughtown; was instituted May 28, 1849. The first officers were David Gow, N. G.; George Rea, V. G.; George W. Brown, Sec.; John Reagan, A. S.; Henry Diffendarfer, Treas. The charter members were David Gow, George Rea, John Reagan, Henry Diffendarfer, Isaiah Guest, David Stubblebine, and Jacob Bertolett.

The present membership is 59; funds invested, $800. The present officers are Herman B. Hughes, N. G.; Samuel B. Small, V. G.; William H. Murray, Sec.; Isaiah Guest, Treas.; and Morgan Thomas, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

OCTORARA LODGE, No. 370,

is located in the borough of Atglen. It was instituted Aug. 20, 1849. The first officers were James Reese, N. G.; William Welch, V. G.; John Morgan, Sec.; Robert A. Johnson, A. S.; and Charles S. Valentine, Treas.

The present membership is 77; has invested $6400. The present officers are J. P. Knight, N. G.; B. F. Johnson, V. G.; Charles Reese, Sec.; George Ferree, A. S.; I. T. Wilde, Treas.; and A. F. Wilkinson, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

There also meets in the Odd-Fellows' lodge-room at Atglen "William Pitt Encampment, No. 104," which was instituted Jan. 13, 1851. The first officers were Caleb H. Kinnard, C. P.; A. M. Rambo, H. P.; Joshua L. Pyle, S. W.; Joseph Arthurs, J. W.; Marshall Altemus, Sec.; G. Y. Wilson, Treas.; David Bechtel, Guard.

CHATHAM LODGE, No. 384,

located in Chatham village, was instituted Jan. 21, 1850. The first officers were George L. Collins, N. G.; George Y. Wilson, V. G.; Marshall Altemus, Sec.; David Bechtel, Asst. Sec.; George W. Iliff, Treas. Has a present membership of 40, and an invested fund of $3300. The present officers are C. C. Speakman, N. G.; H. W. Kinsey, V. G.; Saml. W. Speakman, Sec.; Jesse K. Reynolds, Asst. Sec.; and J. C. Pontzler, Treas. and Rep. to Grand Lodge.

BRANDYWINE LODGE, No. 388,

is located at Downingtown. The present officers are James McClintock, N. G.; John W. Daller, V. G.; William McClintock, Sec.; Samuel Black, Treas.; and J. T. Carpenter, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

This lodge has a present membership of 80, and funds invested to the amount of $2500.

PATTERSON LODGE, No. 394,

is located in the village of Sadsburyville; it was instituted Feb. 9, 1850. There were 20 charter members, of whom 4 still hold membership in the lodge. The present membership is 50; has invested $1200. The present officers are James A. Orr, N. G.; John Root, V. G.; Wilson E. Toland, Sec.; William Armstrong, A. S.; Eli Toland, Treas.; and William Armstrong, Rep.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 402,

located in the village of Unionville, was instituted May 7, 1850. The first officers were William S. Collier, N. G.; Dr. Charles L. Seal, V. G.; James Smith, Sec.; C. Marshall Ingram, Asst. Sec.; and Richard A. Marshall, Treas. The lodge has a present membership of 85, and funds invested for relief of its members, $2500. The present officers are William Wickersham, N. G.; Thomas C. Gawthrop, V. G.; George W. Love, Sec.; I. Milton Smith, Asst. Sec.; James Smith, Treas.; and William Wickersham, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

SOCIAL FRIENDS' LODGE, No. 404,

located in the village of Honeybrook, was instituted April 9, 1850. First officers: William Wilson, N. G.; William J. Gault, V. G.; Albert Evans, Sec.; Ezra Coates, Asst. Sec.; Madison Irwin, Treas. Has a present membership of 75, and fund invested, $2500. The present officers are James McElhaney, N. G.; Ezra Coates, Sec.; William Lewis, Asst. Sec.; and John Keppel, Treas.

IVANHOE LODGE, No. 432,

located in the village of Sugartown, was instituted June 7, 1851, with the following officers: Nathan Garrett, N. G.; Archimedes Robb, V. G.; Sharpless Worrall, Sec.; Davis B. Cochran, Asst. Sec.; George Kirk, Treas. Has a present membership of 67, and an invested fund of $3000. The officers now are I. E. Dutton, N. G.; Matthew Rambo, V. G.; K. W. Rogers, Sec.; John G. Steele, Asst. Sec.; Sharpless Worrall, Treas.

HEBRON LODGE, No. 437,

is located in Cochranville, and meets every Saturday evening in the Cochranville Hall. It was constituted July 8, 1851. The petitioners for the charter were William Rhoades, Henry Burt, John Henniss, Joseph Gilmer, Past Grand Robert L. McClellan, Samuel Frecland, David F. Welch, Past Grand Andrew J. Gibson, James M. Reece, William Welch, James B. Gibson, David Bicking, Edward Bicking, John Allen, John Gilfillan, George W. Iliff, James A. Kendall, Jeremiah Walton, Past Grand H. A. Hesson, B. W. Horton, William H. McBride, John B. Snead, and William Stone. June 10, 1851, the charter was granted. The following were the first officers, viz.: Henry Burt, N. G.; John Gilfillan, V. G.; Joseph Gilmar, Sec.; P. G. Robert L. McClellan, Asst. Sec.; and H. A. Hesson, Treas. The present officers are Edwin D. Robinson, N. G.; Benjamin H. Holton, V. G.; Thomas Martin, Sec.; John S. Pennock, Asst. Sec.; and Robert L. McClellan, Treas. It reports 87 members, and $7584.48 as invested and in its treasury.

PILGRIM'S LODGE, No. 455,

located in the village of Lionville, was instituted Sept. 11, 1851, with the following officers: Thomas L. Savin, N. G.; Jacob Acker, V. G.; Charles F. Brown, Sec.; George C. Stiteler, Asst. Sec.; Oliver D. Brownback, Treas. It has a present membership of 72, and fund invested, $5000. The present officers are H. S. Lightfoot, N. G.; Daniel Keeley, V. G.; Joseph J. Morris, Sec.; John W. Temple, Treas.

VALLEY FORGE LODGE, No. 459,

located in the village of Valley Forge, was instituted May 13, 1875, with the following officers: M. W. Thomas, N. G.; J. Walker Williams, V. G.; Isaac W. Smith, Sec.; Jones V. Bean, Asst. Sec.; B. Frank Williams, Treas. It has a present membership of 39, and funds invested of $500. The present officers are Alexander Laughlin, N. G.; John L. Hartenstine, V. G.; J. C. Raudenbush, Asst. Sec.; B. R. Thomas, Sec.; J. W. Smith, Treas.; and Isaac J. Nichols, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

ACADEMY LODGE, No. 502,

located at Frazer, was instituted on Feb. 20, 1854, by D. D. G. M. Dr. William D. Hartman, with the following officers: Crumwell Pearce, N. G.; Francis S. Fiss, V. G.; Joseph H. Black, Sec.; Jesse M. Hippel, Asst. Sec.; and John Pearce, Treas. The present membership is 47, and funds invested, $2000. The present officers are J. B. Wolf, N. G.;

Hugh Dean, V. G.; W. C. Thompson, Sec.; Edward Hoppy, Asst. Sec.; Francis S. Fiss, Treas.

VINCENT LODGE, No. 762,

located in the village of Spring City, was instituted April 21, 1871, with the following officers: A. Taney, N. G.; Lewis Roberts, V. G.; and John E. Lewis, Sec. The present officers are William Seaser, N. G.; John Gilbert, V. G.; F. William Goshow, Sec.; E. B. Emery, Asst. Sec.; Samuel Dismer, Treas.; and H. S. Stoll, Rep. to Grand Lodge. Present membership, 32.

MIZPAH LODGE, No. 764,

located in the village of Glenmore, was instituted May 1, 1871, with the following officers: Samuel Evans, N. G.; Joseph E. Grubb, V. G.; William H. H. Yocum, Sec.; James L. Johnson, Asst. Sec.; John Wilson, Treas. It has a present membership of 32. The present officers are William Yost, N. G.; Daniel G. Hughes, V. G.; George W. Crow, Sec.; Cyrus F. Krauser, M.D., Asst. Sec.; Samuel Evans, Treas.

UPPER BIRMINGHAM LODGE, No. 940,

located at Dilworthtown, has a present membership of 58, and funds invested to the amount of $800. The present officers are Joseph P. Faddis, N. G.; David Johnson, V. G.; Alfred Mancil, Sec.; Joseph E. Barnett, A. S.; William Barnett, Treas.; and James A. Kirkpatrick, Rep. to Grand Lodge.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PIONEER GRANGE, No. 9.

The first grange organized in Chester County was "Pioneer Grange, No. 9," at West Grove, July 30, 1873. It was the ninth in order of establishment in the State. The charter contains the following names as applicants:

John I. Carter, Ellwood Conard, Westfield E. Jackson, William Pyle, Joseph G. Moore, Thomas Gawthrop, Caleb C. Hood, T. Ellwood Hood, Marcellus Cook, Theodore Whitson, Lewis Baker, Jesse Haines, Mifflin Brosius, Francis M. Pyle, Carrie R. Carter, Eliza Whitson, Sarah Moore, Esther Cook, Mary E. Hood.

About fifty persons have been enrolled in this grange, including some of the most prominent citizens in the community. John I. Carter, Westfield E. Jackson, Marcellus Cook, and Jesse Haines have served as its Masters and Past Masters.

Since the above was organized about twenty-three subordinate and one Pomona or district grange have been instituted in the county. Following is an account of those that still exist as reported, all of which are holding interesting meetings, and some adding to their membership:

KENNET, No. 19,

was organized Sept. 11, 1873, with the following charter members:

Solomon Mercer, Marshall Hannum, Thomas S. Marshall, Mark J. Cox, Isaac P. McFarlan, Thompson Richards, Edward Walter, Sara Walter, Joseph S. Quarll, Wilmer Plankerton, Isaac Wetherill, Rachel Wetherill, William W. Parker, John Richards, Robert L. Walter, William H. Walter, Cyrus Jackson, Annie Jackson, and Ellen R. Pyle.

Officers.—Master, Charles C. Well; Overseer, Enos P. Barnard; Lecturer, Augustus Brosius; Steward, E. Sumner Pyle; Assistant Steward, Joseph J. Kester; Chaplain, Ellen R. Pyle; Treasurer, William Agnew; Secretary, Addie Way; G. K., J. Walter Parker; Ceres, Mabel P. Way; Pomona, Lizzie P. Webb; Flora, Rebecca Parker, and L. A. S., Maggie Steele.

Past Masters, William W. Parker, Edward Walter, Isaac Wetherill, Cyrus Jackson, and Edward T. Harlan.

Number of members, 53.

SCHUYLKILL, No. 23,

was organized Sept. 15, 1873, with the following charter members:

Peter Acker, Mattie Acker, John H. Loucks, Emma B. Loucks, Felix F. Highley, Susan K. Highley, William H. John, Kate John, Anthony P. Righter, Lindley D. Righter, Emeline Righter, Jeffery John, Mary J. John, Elijah Steward, Thomas Lukens, E. W. Anderson, M. J. Pennypacker, Daniel H. Johnston, Edwin M. Suplee, Elizabeth B. Suplee, William Stephens, Mary J. Stephens, Thomas P. Walker, William Zimmerman, and Elizabeth Zimmerman.

Officers.—Master, E. W. Anderson; Overseer, L. D. Righter; Lecturer, Rachel White; Steward, Henry A. Groff; Assistant Steward, E. E. Vanderslice; Chaplain, Emma B. Loucks; Treasurer, A. P. Righter; Secretary, William C. Dyer; G. K., C. Steward; Ceres, Lizzie K. Dyer; Pomona, Mary J. Roberts; Flora, Lide A. Steward, and L. A. S., Mary J. Stephens.

Past Masters, John H. Loucks, William Zimmerman, William Stephens, and B. F. Fisher.

Number of members, 52.

UPPER UWCHLAN, No. 53,

was organized Dec. 20, 1873. The names of the charter members are

John Strickland, Robert Rooke, John Griffith, D. B. Evans, Daniel Henrich, William Mosteller, Isaac Smith, J. W. Moore, T. Ellwood Moore, A. J. Anderson, Frank Shaffer, A. M. F. Stiteler, Clara V. Keeley, Mary R. Keeley, Clara V. McWilliams, Lida M. Evans, Sue H. Moore, and Elizabeth Milligan.

Officers.—Master, Charles C. Moore; Overseer, J. B. Caldwell; Lecturer, A. Fetters; Steward, J. W. Moore; Assistant Steward, F. J. Moore; Chaplain, Alex. Carr; Treasurer, T. E. Moore; Secretary, A. M. F. Stiteler; G. K., Leonard K. Moore.

Past Masters, J. B. Evans and J. B. Caldwell.

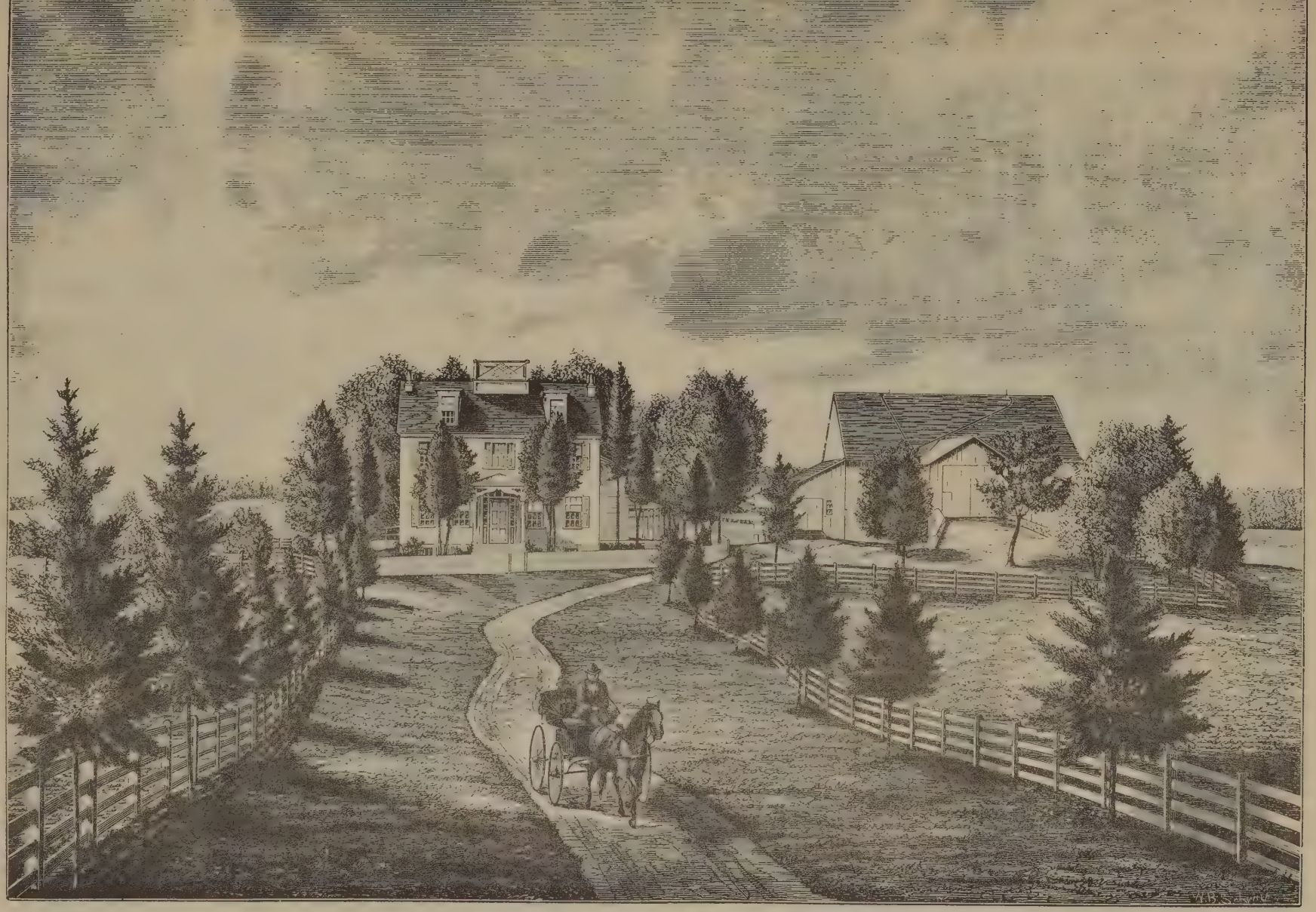
Number of members, 35.

BRANDYWINE, No. 60,

was organized Dec. 30, 1873. Its charter members are as follows:

Townsend Walter, Mary A. Walter, Jesse J. Hickman, Isaac S. Cochran, Frank Graff, Lavinia Graff, Sharpless A. Walter, Samuel M. Walter, Mary A. Walter, Samuel C. Darlington, Wellington Hickman, Caleb M. Walter, Charles T. Walter, Oliver J. Strode, Jane Strode, Samuel P. Baily, Benjamin Sharpless, B. Frank Cheevers, Maggie Cheevers, and William Gibbons.

Officers.—Master, William H. Dallet; Overseer, John C. Heed; Lecturer, Ellen R. Walter; Steward, Sharpless A. Walter; Assistant Steward, Abram S. Williams; Chaplain, Emma H. Townsend; Treasurer, Edward Walter; Secretary, Joseph G. Williams; G. K., Henry Townsend; Ceres, Anna M. Dallett; Pomona, Sallie A. Williams; Flora, Ellen Gibbons; L. A. S., Lizzie Lynch.



RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL AND AMY K. MYERS,
EAST MARLBOROUGH.

"NORWOOD."

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL MYERS,

PENN.

Past Masters, Townsend Walter, Henry Townsend, and Joseph G. Williams.

Number of members, 65.

LONDONGROVE, No. 63,

was organized Jan. 1, 1874, with the following charter members:

Warren R. Shelmire, William Smith, William H. Shelmire, Reuben H. Stubbs, Simeon G. Taggart, David P. Chambers, Sarah Shelmire, Lydia M. Stackhous, Emma L. Chandler, Elizabeth D. Edge, Joshua Thompson, James W. Moore, William J. Pusey, Lydia Chambers, Maria Good, William Swayne, Eli Thompson, Harvey Stackhous, I. Frank Chandler, Thomas J. Edge, Robert Lewis, Alice Stackhous, Hannah Stubbs, Mary A. Thompson, M. Bell Baily, Samuel Baily, Elisha S. Baily, Annie L. Thompson, Palmer Good, and John P. Sharpless.

Officers.—Master, William Swayne; Secretary, James W. Moore.

Past Masters, William Swayne, Marshall P. Yeatman, and I. Frank Chandler.

Number of members, 24.

OXFORD, No. 67,

was organized Jan. 2, 1874. Its charter members are

Joseph Smith, Agnes Smith, E. D. Murdagh, Mary J. Murdagh, J. M. Cresson Dickey, George D. Hayes, Robert Russell, Susanna Russell, J. Barclay Smith, Sue Smith, John R. Watkins, Lizzie T. Watkins, John Russell, Joseph T. Reynolds, Pusey Coates, Addie B. Coates, Alex. H. Ingram, Annie Ingram, James R. Smith, J. G. B. Reburn, J. Ramsey Hayes, Edwin Armstrong, Maggie Armstrong, John Wiley, Matilda B. Wiley, John E. Brown, and Joseph Wiley.

Officers.—Master, E. D. Murdagh; Overseer, M. J. Wilson; Lecturer, J. D. Andrews; Steward, R. A. Burnett; Assistant Steward, James A. Crowl; Chaplain, Joseph Smith; Treasurer, John Wiley; Secretary, H. A. Russell; G. K., Joseph T. Reynolds; Ceres, M. J. Murdagh; Pomona, Agnes Smith; Flora, E. T. Crosby.

Past Masters, Joseph T. Reynolds, Edwin Armstrong, Henry A. Russell, John Wiley, and James R. Crosby.

Number of members, 27.

CHESTER VALLEY, No. 77,

was organized Jan. 14. 1874, with the following-named charter members:

G. W. Gunkle, Devault Beaver, Christian Lapp, Robert Hughes, Thomas Davis, Jacob L. Acker, Samuel H. Esler, Davis Lapp, Charles A. Holland, John T. Harrar, George M. Kennard, Lewis K. Gunkle, Mary B. Fetters, Elma E. Lapp, Annie G. Kennard, Mary A. Hughes, Elizabeth Harrar, Louisa W. Gunkle, Sarah M. Lapp, and Susan Acker.

Officers.—Master, E. A. Holland; Overseer, M. O'Donel; Lecturer, Mary B. Fetters; Steward, W. M. Barker; Assistant Steward, T. Davis; Chaplain, J. A. Fetters; Treasurer, Davis Lapp; Secretary, Robert Hughes; G. K., William Sullivan; Ceres, Elma E. Lapp; Pomona, Mary A. Fetters; Flora, Ella M. Holland; L. A. S., Margaret C. Gunkle.

Past Masters, G. W. Gunkle, Christian Lapp, S. Fetters, Thomas Davis, S. H. Esler, William Sullivan, and Devault Beaver.

Number of members, 41.

RUSSELLVILLE, No. 91,

was organized Jan. 31, 1874. Of this grange the following are the charter members:

Samuel H. Broomell, Mary E. Broomell, W. Taylor Bicking, Kate Bicking, Samuel B. Criswell, John Edwards, Ella Edwards, Jacob Fox, Albert Hamill, Salone Hamill, Sarah Kent, Samuel Lewis, William McConnell, Joseph Murdah, Joseph H. Miller, Marshall Ortlip, Lydia Ortlip, Hugh Ross, George E. Ross, Henry Rakestraw, Jennie Rakestraw, Jackson Woodward, Henry C. Woodward, Alban Walton, and Emma Walton.

Officers.—Master, William C. Wilson; Secretary, Pusey Coates.

Past Masters, Joseph H. Miller, William Wood, William C. Wilson, J. Comly Brosius, and Samuel Coates.

Number of members, 66.

WILLISTOWN, No. 114,

was organized Feb. 17, 1874, with the following charter members:

Amos Garrett, Anna M. Garrett, Joshua L. Garrett, Caroline H. Garrett, William Evans, Lydia T. Evans, Granville Williams, Lizzie S. Williams, Jesse B. Davis, Lydia A. Davis, S. Ellwood Yarnall, Elizabeth S. Yarnall, Benjamin Steward, Lydia Steward, Robert Maris, Margaret Maris, Joseph G. Bennett, and William Cox.

Officers.—Master, Jesse B. Davis; Secretary, Anna M. Garrett.

Past Masters, Amos Garrett, Granville Williams, and Joshua L. Garrett.

Number of members, 71.

GOSHEN, No. 121,

was organized Feb. 21, 1874. Its Past Masters are S. R. Downing, William Priest, and Charles W. Roberts. The present officers are

Master, Henry H. Hoopes; Overseer, O. H. Smedley; Lecturer, Phebe J. Singles; Steward, Jesse Williams; Assistant Steward, William H. Pratt; Chaplain, C. G. Singles; Treasurer, John M. Pratt; Secretary, John M. Hicks; Gate-keeper, Matlack Garret; Ceres, Mary Esler; Pomona, Mary E. Smedley; Flora, Susan Williams; Lady Assistant Steward, Anna M. Garrett.

Members on the roll, 39.

NEW LONDON, No. 123,

was organized Feb. 23, 1874. Charter members:

Jesse C. Dickey, Elijah Thompson, J. H. Hutchinson, G. Duffield Armstrong, Taylor P. Brown, James W. Way, Robert H. Hodgson, James Michener, James Pyott, Davis Spencer, Augustus Yarnall, Levin S. Jennis, Joel P. Conard, William W. Power, Joseph M. Fulton, Samuel L. Martindale, William D. Eves, William S. Gibson, James F. Montgomery, William Gawthrop, Caleb S. James, Elizabeth Dickey, Hannah Thompson, Nancy D. Hutchinson, Alice H. Brown, Emma B. Way, Maggie Hodgson, Rachel Michener, Mercy Pyott, Sarah Spencer, Mary J. Jennis, Emarene Power, Mary E. Martindale, Elizabeth Gibson, Sarah B. Gawthrop, Emily P. James.

The Past Masters have been R. H. Hodgson, James W. Way, Samuel L. Martindale, T. B. Brown, and Augustus Yarnall.

The following are the present officers: Master, B. F. Myers; Overseer, Elijah Thompson; Lecturer, Jennie Huey; Steward, Henry D. Strawbridge; Assistant Steward, George Smith; Treasurer, Taylor P. Brown; Secretary, Augustus Yarnall; Chaplain, Maggie Hodgson; Gate-keeper, James Eves; Ceres, Ella Brown; Pomona, Anna Hodgson; Flora, Sister Myers; Lady Assistant Steward, Allie Brown.

Present number of members, 43.

LINCOLN, No. 130,

was organized Feb. 24, 1874. Its charter members are

Joseph H. Kent, F. Darlington, Henry Cope, Josiah Cope, John Pontzler, William Stinson, William F. Fillis, William H. Way, G. W. Floyd, Elizabeth Davis, Sarah Nice, John S. Dance, Joel Dance, James Davis, Isaac B. Davis, John L. Nice, Edwin Bushong, James D. Russell, Joseph D. Hodgson, Sarah M. Way, A. P. Fillis, and Emma Bushong.

The principal present officers are as follows: Master, William H. Way; Overseer, John R. Strickland; Treasurer, William Stinson; Secretary, Mary J. Darlington. The Past Masters are Joseph H. Kent and Joseph Gallagher. Number of members, 26.

FRANKLIN, No. 141,

was organized March 2, 1874, with the following charter members:

Thomas Mercer, Maggie Mercer, Joseph G. West, Ella M. West, William S. Huston, S. J. Huston, Cornelius C. Hallowell, Annie P. Hallowell, Darlington Cope, A. D. Cope, George Wood, Jesse Spencer, Margaretta Spencer, William S. Kennady, J. E. Kennady, Smith P. Gillingham, Maggie P. Gillingham, H. C. Greenfield, Maggie P. Greenfield, William A. Hall, Lizzie P. Hall, Andrew J. Mearns, W. D. Armstrong Mackey, Samuel Kimble, Sr., Thomas Whann, Jr., Richard Wigfall, Crosby Pyle, James Brown, Samuel Cann, and Joseph Good.

Present Officers.—Master, James K. Taylor; Overseer, William Springer; Lecturer, Margaret A. Mercer; Steward, William Springer; Assistant Steward, Alfred Sharpless; Chaplain, Jesse Spencer; Treasurer, Thomas Mercer; Secretary, Septimus E. Nivin; Gate-keeper, Thomas B. Hoopes; Ceres, Minnie L. Spencer; Pomona, M. E. Mercer; Flora, M. E. Conard; Lady Asst. Steward, D. J. Springer. The Past Masters are J. G. West, S. E. Nivin, Thomas Mercer, Thomas B. Hoopes. Number of members, 23.

LEWISVILLE, No. 180,

was organized March 28, 1874. The charter members are

Charles Ramsey, John Tweed, Jr., John M. Pitt, George J. Mackey, Chandler Taylor, John B. Mackey, John W. Dougherty, John Kerr, David Mackey, William Wright, Samuel Hall, Philip Dougherty, David Pitt, S. W. Morrison, Thomas Stern, Arthur E. Pitt, Annie Ramsey, Emily J. Pitt, Jane Mackey, Margaret Y. Kerr, Fannie Taylor, Lydia Pitt, Harriet Dougherty, Mary J. Mackey, Mary Dougherty, Lottie P. Mackey, Mary E. Stern, and Sarah A. Pitt.

The principal officers at present (1881) are: Master, J. W. Dougherty; Overseer, J. B. Mackey; Treasurer, A. E. Pitt; Secretary, William Wright. The Past Masters are J. W. Dougherty, S. W. Morrison, and J. B. Mackey. Number of members, 18.

EAST LYNN, No. 271,

was organized May 27, 1874. Its first or charter members were

James Smith, John F. Alexander, John M. Windle, Goodwin Chalfant, Joshua Wickersham, Joshua Pugh, William McFarlan, John Swayne, Job Hayes, Charles H. Swayne, Levi Conner, William Webb, Joshua Pierce, Maris C. McFarlan, William P. Swayne, Gideon Wickersham, Stephen H. Jackson, Joseph W. Passmore, D. Todd Jones, Rebecca J. Windle, Ida Chalfant, Amy Wickersham, Elizabeth McFarlan, Sarah S. Hayes, Mary E. Swayne, Phœbe Webb, Elizabeth Pierce, Mary H. McFarlan, Josephine B. Swayne, and Elizabeth Jones.

The present officers are: Master, Goodwin Chalfant; Overseer, Stephen H. Jackson; Lecturer, John Swayne; Steward, John M. Pierce; Assistant Steward, Edwin Palmer; Chaplain, Joshua Wickersham; Treasurer, Gideon Wickersham; Secretary, Baker M. Gray; G. K., Nathan H. Pierce; Ceres, Jane Lamborn; Pomona, Mary McFarlan; Flora, Rebecca H. Gray; L. A. S., Laura G. Pierce.

Past Masters are James Smith, John T. Alexander, William P. Swayne, Baker M. Gray, Jesse Taylor, and Nathan H. Pierce. Number of members, 39.

POMONA, No. 3, DISTRICT GRANGE,

was organized June 3, 1875, with the following charter members:

Samuel R. Downing, Mary E. Downing, William W. Parker, Anna M. Parker, S. L. Martindale, M. E. Martindale, Townsend Walter, Mary A. Walter, Septimus E. Nivin, Warren R. Shelmire, Joseph H. Kent, Henry Townsend, Emma H. Townsend, Ellis P. Wood, John Ellis, Amos Garrett, Anna M. Garrett, Christian Lapp, and Elma E. Lapp.

Present Officers.—Master, Septimus E. Nivin; Overseer, Isaac Wetherill; Lecturer, M. J. Pennypacker; Steward, John Kaye; Assistant Steward, Harman C. Bond; Chaplain, Elma E. Lapp; Treasurer, Townsend Walter; Secretary, Ellen R. Pyle; Gate-keeper, William H. Dallett; Ceres, Anna M. Garrett; Pomona, M. A. Peters; Flora, Mary E. Downing.

Past Masters, William W. Parker and Samuel R. Downing. Number of members, 390.

PIONEER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following letter from Dr. Ezra Michener, of New Garden township, gives an account of the organization and operations of what is believed to have been the first temperance society in Chester County.

"THE GUARDIAN SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING DRUNKENNESS.

"The history of Chester County would not be complete without a brief notice of this first temperance society and first total abstinence pledge. On looking round I find myself the only surviving active member of the association. After its disbandment its records were handed over to Dr. H. Gibbons, late of Wilmington, Del., who was then publishing the *Temperance Advocate*, and are not now accessible to the writer. Those who have files of that paper will find copious extracts from its proceedings. It is not now necessary, nor am I able to furnish more than a few reminiscences of its labors.

"The first promoters of the society were Israel and William Jackson, Mahlon and Amos Preston, Joseph Wilson and myself; but many and even distant friends of the temperance cause soon came to the rescue. Among them I may mention Robert White, pastor of Fagg's Manor, and Robert Graham, pastor of New London Church, with a number of their peoples.

"The 'Guardian Society of Londongrove' was organized, I think, in the year 1820, and continued its labors for several years.

"The more immediate purpose of the society was the prevention of the *illegal sale* of liquors at vendues and on every public occasion, which had become an intolerable evil; but the subject of general temperance was not lost sight of.

"Among other measures, the society published a pamphlet of twenty pages of extracts from an 'Exposé of the Causes of Intemperate Drinking,' by Judge Hirttell, late of New York, for gratuitous distribution.

"We had, of course, to encounter violent opposition,—often from those who ought to have known and done better; indeed, it sometimes threatened mob violence. On one occasion, at a public sale, one of our magistrates undertook to sustain the notorious Jane Crosson after the committee had forbidden her to sell liquor, and only forbore

when threatened with an arrest. Even the late Joseph Walter, of Kennet, a noted auctioneer, had been so long accustomed to making sales to excited and drunken buyers as to fear that we would materially injure his business by stopping the sale of liquors. A few trials, however, convinced him to the contrary, and ever after, when he contracted for a sale, he cordially advised the advertiser to append a notice that no liquor would be permitted to be sold at the sale.

"An incident which occurred in the early period of the society possesses so much historical interest that I will give it more in detail. Israel Jackson, Robert Graham, and the writer were appointed a business committee. During one of our deliberations it was proposed that if we expected to promote habits of temperance in others it was necessary that we should first become temperate ourselves; we must first wash our own hands, cleanse our sideboards and cupboards, and resolve neither to drink intoxicating liquors ourselves or give them to others to drink. This simple and obvious proposition was expected to obtain the entire assent of the committee, but Robert Graham said that while he could cordially pledge himself not to use the article, he could not under the circumstances promise not to give it to others. As the pastor of his church he had numerous calls from his parishioners, and it had become an immemorial usage to give them liquor as a token of hospitality and esteem. If he should decline to do so his motive would be misconstrued; he would be considered penurious, stingy, offense would be taken, and he would lose his influence and capacity for doing good to his people. This too common but fallacious excuse brought the too hasty reply that we have come to a sad state if a pastor must first make his people drunkards in order to save their souls. But Robert Graham was ever true to his instincts. He was a noble and excellent man, justly esteemed by all who knew him. It must be remembered that this event occurred some sixty years ago. The subject was then new, unheard, and almost unthought of. It only required a little time for reflection to bring him up to the true temperance standard; yet how many ministers and high professors are still standing where he stood more than half a century ago!

"The Guardian Society was certainly the *first temperance organization* ever formed in Pennsylvania, and probably in the United States; and I have no doubt that the same is true of the projected *total abstinence pledge.*

"A kindred and co-operative society was formed soon after at Darby, Delaware Co., in which the late and well-remembered Halliday Jackson and Edward Garrigues were conspicuous workers.

"EZRA MICHENER."

HORSE COMPANIES.

Among the institutions of the county are a large number of horse companies, as they are usually called, voluntary associations, many of them chartered, for the detection of horse-thieves and other offenders against the laws. Some of them have been in existence for a considerable number of years, and have rendered good service.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

This institution, for the benefit of the insane, located at Frankford, Pa., was projected in the year 1813 by a number of Friends, principally of the city of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the contributors, held in Philadelphia, 6th month, 1813, a constitution was adopted, from which we quote the following:

"ARTICLE II.—Any Monthly Meeting belonging to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Phil[a] contributing two hundred dollars, and every individual subscribing ten dollars per annum, or fifty dollars at one time, and being and continuing members of the Religious Society of Friends, shall be considered members of this Association: and a Monthly Meeting so Contributing shall have the right to appoint an agent, who may appear and act at the Meetings of the Association on their behalf."

The following data, taken from the report of the committee for collections, and from the treasurer's account for the years 1813–14, will show the part taken by Friends in this county in the affair:

Monthly Meetings.	Agents.	Collective Contributions.	Individual Contributions.	Donations.	Total.
Goshen	Jonas Preston	$219.50	$400	$141	$760.50
Bradford	Thos. Vickers	222.00	50	.....	272.00
Kennet	Edw. Temple	319.75	100	.....	419.75
Londongrove	Jos. Pennock	456.50	100	.....	556.50
New Garden	Enoch Lewis	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sadsbury	Wm. F. Miller	238.00	50	.....	288.00
Uwchlan	Isaiah Kirk	200.00	100	.....	300.00
Fallowfield	Isaac Pennock	264.36	.....	.....	264.36
Chester	Francis Wisely	245.75	200	60	505.75
Darby	Edw. Garrigues	224.00	400	43	667.00
Concord	W. Trimble, Jr.*				

Additional sums were received in the succeeding years. Birmingham Monthly Meeting (established 1815) contributed $280, and was represented by Benjamin Sharpless as agent in 1823. For this data we are indebted to John C. Hall, the resident physician and superintendent of the institution.

PAUPERISM.

The care of the poor received attention at an early date in our history, and overseers were appointed in each township, who had power to levy a tax upon the inhabitants for their support. These overseers were two in number, and were appointed annually on the 25th of March. There were often disputes as to the legal residence of the persons needing relief, and to define what constituted a residence an act was passed May 31, 1718, which, among other things, contained the following curious clauses:

"That every such Person as from the Twenty Fourth Day of June, in this present Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, shall be upon the Collection, and Receive Relief of any County, City or Place, and the Wife and Children of any such Person cohabiting in the same House (such Child only excepted as shall be by the Overseers of the Poor permitted to live at Home, in order to have the Care of, and attend any impotent and helpless Parent) shall, upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of the upper Garment of every such Person, in an open and visible manner, wear such Badge or Mark as is hereinafter mentioned and expressed, That is to say, a large Roman (P) together with the first Letter of the Name of the County, City or Place whereof such Person is an Inhabitant, cut either in red or blue Cloth, as by the Overseers of the Poor it shall be directed or appointed.

"And if any such poor Person shall at any Time neglect or refuse to wear such Badge or Mark as aforesaid, and in manner aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the County, City or Place where any such Offence shall be committed, upon Complaint to him for that Purpose made, to punish every such Offender for every such Offence, either by ordering of his or her Relief, or usual Allowance on the Collection, to be abridged, suspended or withdrawn; or otherwise by committing such Offender to the House of Correction there to be whipped and kept at hard Labour for any Number of Days not exceeding Twenty-one, as to the said Justice should seem meet."

The frequent disputes between the different townships as to which was entitled to support certain paupers, and the inconvenience of maintaining them in private families, at length led to the establishment of an institution supported by the whole county. Among the papers of our court are filed numerous depositions of paupers, recounting the various places at which they had lived, which were taken to show their legal residence.

On the 27th of February, 1798, was passed "An Act to

* No amount given.

provide for the erection of Houses for the employment and support of the Poor in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster," and providing for the election of six directors, two of whom should be retired annually, to be succeeded by others. The commissioners appointed by this act to carry it into execution in this county were Joshua Ashbridge, Edward Darlington, Moses Marshall, Robert Miller, John Davis, John Rinehart, James M. Gibbons, Samuel Carter, and James Johnson. Edward Darlington was a prominent and efficient member of this commission, and it is said that on coming to the present site he put down his foot emphatically, and declared it to be the most suitable place they could find. Prior to this, however, an election was held, in October, 1798, by which six directors were elected by the following votes:

Edward Darlington, 3971; Ephraim Wilson, 2901; Joseph Cope, 2747; David Denny, 2617; William Trimble, 2490; Arthur Andrews, 2380.

These met at the court-house, November 5th, and by lot divided into three classes, the first to serve one year, the second two years, etc. On the next day they accompanied the commissioners to several places, but came to no conclusion. On the 21st, the commissioners having viewed Stephen Harlan's place, in West Bradford, and five of them having agreed upon it, Edward Darlington and Joseph Cope were authorized to purchase it. The deed was dated Dec. 10, 1798, and the price £3000; but Deborah Harlan, wife of Stephen, did not sign until March 1, 1799, which she did upon receiving $30. The farm contained 325½ acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads, as was then usual, 20½ acres of which lay in the township of Newlin. The land is of good quality naturally, and its situation in the basin of the west branch of the Brandywine is one of the most beautiful in the county.

Some estimates and plans were made and examined, but nothing more done until March 2, 1799, when the directors visited the poor-house at Wilmington to get some measurements. Joshua Weaver, who had been appointed clerk to the board February 20th, prepared specifications. The building was let to William Hawley, March 11th, at $5925, and the contract signed on the 19th. Joseph Cope and Ephraim Wilson were directed to lay out the site and have charge till May court. December 17th it was agreed to sell a tan-yard and some land at the northwest part of the property. This was offered at public sale Feb. 19, 1800, but not sold.

March 3d, it was agreed that Cope, Wilson, and John Marshall (a new director) should have care of disposing of the farm for another year, agreeing with a superintendent, etc. On the 18th they agreed with John Gibbons to superintend the poor for one year, to have $200, and be found in board and washing, and to have a horse kept on the place; also with Caleb Townsend, to work the farm, board the superintendent, with some privileges, for $380.

October 18th, at Isaac Webb's; present, Denny, Trimble, Andrews, and Marshall;

"and agreed to take in the Poor into the Poor House the 12th and thirteenth days of next month, & sent notices as many as was convenient to the different overseers to bring them in."

11, 12, 1800, met at the poor-house, pursuant to adjournment; present, Joseph Cope, David Denny, John Marshall, Arthur Andrews, and Nathaniel Walker, and received the poor from nineteen townships. N. Walker went home in the evening. The other four remained the next day, and received the poor from most of the other townships; also laid off a graveyard next to Joel Harlan's line.

11, 19, met at West Chester, and agreed that three directors should meet at the poor-house once a month,—three one month and the others the next,—to begin on the "first Second-day" in next month. The numbers brought in from the different townships were as follows:

Birmingham, 2; East Bradford, 2; West Bradford, 5; Brandywine, 1; East Caln, 2; West Caln, 1; Coventry, 1; Charlestown, 1; Easttown, 2; East Fallowfield, 1; West Fallowfield, 5; Goshen and West Chester, 8; Honeybrook, 3; Kennet, 3; Londongrove, 3; Londonderry, 5; East Marlborough, 7; West Marlborough, 4; Newlin, 1; New London, 2; New Garden, 6; East Nantmeal, 3; West Nantmeal, 1; West Nottingham, 2; U. Uxford, 1; Pikeland, 1; Sadsbury, 2; Tredyffrin, 3; Thornbury, 2; Uwchlan, 5; Vincent, 6; Westtown, 1; Willistown, 1; East Whiteland, 1.

The whole number was 94, of whom 1 was one hundred and three, 1 ninety-eight, and 16 from eighty to eighty-nine years of age.

In 1801 the tan-yard and 45¼ acres were sold to Joshua Smith. 6, 1, 1801, Jacob Miller, a pauper, informs he has a pension of £15 per annum; was in Fifth Regiment, John Christie and Caleb North captains; in 1779 entered Invalid Regiment, Capt. John McGowan. William Hemphill attended 5, 3, 1802, and was paid $80 for legal advice for one year. 8, 2, 1802, Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller attended with his accounts, and recommended Dr. James Gibbons as his successor. It is agreed to build a barn, the present one not being large enough. Next day Moses Hickman's barn viewed, but too small. Joseph Cope and Joshua Weaver to prepare a plan. 9, 6, a plan produced for barn 100 by 40 feet. David Haines, carpenter, and Nathaniel Hoskins, mason, attended to give information. 10, 4, Joseph Cope and David Denny appointed to procure stuff and agree with workmen to build a barn. In 1805, Francis Gardner, Thomas Bodley, and Samuel Futhey were appointed visitors by the court. In 1808, Joshua Weaver was directed to procure a seal for the institution. The pay of directors appears to be $20 per annum, and $1.50 per day, with expenses, for extra services. In 1811 a hospital was built, James Henderson, of Goshen, carpenter, William Quay, mason, and James Pyle, plasterer. In 1812 the treasurer is discontinued, and orders hereafter to be drawn on the county treasurer. Joshua Weaver appointed assistant steward. From this time the county treasurer generally attended the meetings of the board until about twenty years ago. Physicians were employed by the year, as also legal counsel, at various sums for salary. In 1827, Joshua Weaver died, having been clerk for twenty-nine years. In 1868 it was concluded to divide the duties of a steward and appoint a resident physician, to take charge of the paupers and all parts of the ground and buildings occupied by them. This arrangement lasted but one year, but no regular minutes were kept from that time until 1879. The meetings of the board of directors are now

semi-monthly, instead of monthly, as they had been up to 1868.

Among those brought to the institution when it was first opened were Bryan McGittigan, aged eighty-six years, and Samuel Thomas, aged eight months, both from East Caln. The last named was found by the side of the turnpike, soon after birth, in March, 1800, and was given the name of Samuel Thomas, but was better known throughout the neighborhood in after-years as Sam Turnpike. After more than fourscore years he again finds refuge in the home of his infancy.

From the historical notes of Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., prepared in 1824, the following table of statistics is taken:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Expenditures.
1799	...	...	...	$6853.32
1800	...	...	...	9240.00
1801	...	...	...	6984.31
1802	...	...	...	4187.34
1803	...	....	...	4923.90
1804	....	...	....	5760.32
1805	39	36	75	3913.04
1806	52	37	89	1306.62
1807	56	37	93	4634.45
1808	53	47	100	6152.44
1809	52	59	111	5924 29
1810	60	54	114	6776.70
1811	66	50	116	5395.34
1812	62	50	112	5666.18
1813	77	58	135	6913.68
1814	66	57	128	5062.49
1815	77	73	150	5344.42
1816	96	98	194	7400.72
1817	94	98	192	8656.34
1818	103	83	186	8174.07
1819	112	107	219	7603.82
1820	120	103	223	8120.64
1821	120	89	209	6364.74
1822	143	137	280	7175.58
1823	163	138	301	9414.60

The first house erected was of brick, about 40 by 100 feet in size, and stood until 1855, when it was succeeded by the present structure.

The first steward was unmarried at the time he was appointed, and his salary was less than in after-years, being for the year 1806 $400. The stewards and matrons, with their salaries, have been as follows:

1800.—John Gibbons (and wife, Sarah, later).	
1807.—Warwick Martin and wife, Ruth	$400
1813.—William Strickland and wife	300
1815.—Ebenezer Speakman and wife, Lydia	300
1823.—Gibbons Gray and wife, Martha	365
1830.—William Michener and wife, Rachel	350
1837.—William H. Taylor and wife, Sarah	400
1841.—Walker Yarnall and wife, Elizabeth	400
1848.—Joseph Thompson and wife, Elizabeth S	400
1852.—Thomas Baker and wife, Ann	400
1863.—Wellington C. James and wife, Louisa D	500
1864.—Abner Baldwin and wife, Phebe	500
1866.—Joshua Wickersham and wife, Amy	500
1868.—Joseph B. Clark and wife	500
1868.—Dr. William W. Townsend and wife	700
1869.—Hayes Conner and wife, Elizabeth B	700

The following is a list of the directors, with the dates of their election:

1798, Edward Darlington (one year), Ephraim Wilson (one year) William Trimble (two years), Arthur Andrews (two years), Joseph Coope [now Cope] (three years), David Denny (three years); 1799, Jno. Marshall, Ephraim Wilson; 1800, Arthur Andrews, Nathaniel Walker; 1801, Joseph Coope, David Denny; 1802, Samuel Stringfellow, John G. Parke; 1803, James John, Arthur Andrews; 1804, Robert Lamborn, Philip Fisher; 1805, Joseph Paxson, Jr., Samuel Jones; 1806, Randal Malin, James Hayes; 1807, Jas. Smith, Isaac Bonnett; 1808, Jos. Paxon, Jr., Samuel Jones; 1809, Joshua Taylor, Jacob Neilor; 1810, Nathan Hayes, Amos Darlington; 1811, Hugh Strickland; 1812, Richard Baker (died 4th month 14, 1814), Amos Darlington (appointed till election); 1813, Matthew Wilson; 1814, Joshua Peirce (*vice* Baker, dec'd), John Buffington; 1815, Joshua Peirce (of Pennsbury); 1816, John Marshall (of Goshen); 1817, William Bennett; 1818, John Valentine; 1819, Thomas Hickman, Jr.; 1820, David Hayes; 1821, John Hoopes, Jr.; 1822, John James; 1823, George Gregg; 1824, Jonathan Worrall; 1825, William H. Taylor; 1826, John P. Hoopes; 1827, Thomas Marshall; 1828, William H. Taylor; 1829, Philip Umsted; 1830, James Walker; 1831, Alexander Curry; 1832, William Templeton; 1833, Isaac Evans; 1834, Nathaniel P. Crosby; 1835, James Davis; 1836, James Powell; 1837, Abraham Ross; 1838, Nathan Dorlan; 1839, James B. McFarlan; 1840, Emmor Seeds; 1841, Joseph Thompson; 1842, George B. Matlack; 1843, Jacob Kulp; 1844, James Hayes; 1845, Job Hayes, Jr.; 1846, Benjamin Hartman; 1847, James Fleming; 1848, Jesse James; 1849, John Zook; 1850, Matthew S. Hamill; 1851, Marshall B. Hickman; 1852, William Windle; 1853, Enoch Harlan; 1854, Marshall B. Hickman; 1855, Caleb Harlan; 1856, John M. Kelton; 1857, John Davis; 1858, Jacob Edge; 1859, John M. Kelton; 1860, Isaac Lewis; 1861, Caleb E. Chambers; 1862, John M. Kelton; 1863, Levi Prizer; 1864, Samuel Wickersham (died in his third year, Charles W. Roberts appointed July 16, 1867); 1865, Robert L. Walter; 1866, Samuel Butler; 1867, Charles W. Roberts; 1868, Halliday Hoopes; 1869, Samuel Butler; 1870, William H. Dallett; 1871, Bennett S. Walton; 1872, James McFarlan; 1873, William H. Dallett; 1874, Bennett S. Walton; 1875, Thomas Millard; 1876, William H. Dallett; 1877, Bennett S. Walton; 1878, Caleb Baldwin; 1879, Thomas Millard; 1880, Edwin James* (one year, *vice* Baldwin, resigned), Milton Conard (three years).

The newly-elected directors took their seats in the board at its first meeting after the election in October until 1854, after which they went into office in February.

We will here give some extracts from an editorial in the *Daily Local News*, of May, 1873:

"The present board of directors are William H. Dallett, Bennet S. Walton, and James B. McFarland, Esqs., with Hayes Conner, Esq., as steward, and his estimable wife, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Conner, as matron, and Dr. Hopkins, of Marshallton, as attending physician. The main building is of brick, three stories high, about 140 feet long and 54 feet deep, with two wings extending in the rear 57 feet by 40 feet wide. The different floors are divided into 63 rooms, large and small, according to the purposes to which they are devoted, and a deep, perfectly dry cellar runs under the whole. The wings are heated by two large furnaces located in the cellar, the heat being admitted to the various rooms by improved registers, which can be opened or closed without entering the rooms. The water supply is one of the finest features of the institution. It comes by a natural fall from a spring located in the small hills back of the house, and delivers itself through pipes at convenient points in every story. In the immediate vicinity of the main building are smaller ones for the accommodation of the colored men and women, and a large laundry and drying-house, where, with the excellent arrangements provided, the largest washings can be dried by steam in two or three hours. There is also a carpenter- and shoemaker shop, slaughter-house, wagon-house, with a large corn-crib capacity, and a barn, which is an immense double-floor and double-decker affair, whose dimensions have outgrown the recollection of the statisticians of the institution, as additions have been built to it half a dozen times in the last fifty years, and it is now probably the largest building of the kind in the county.

"We were shown over the building and introduced to all the points of interest by the obliging steward. The first department visited was that occupied by insane males. Of these the great majority are not dangerous or troublesome, and are allowed to go at liberty during the day, but there are a few who have to be kept in their cells, and one was so violent that he had to be chained to the floor, while another poor fellow kept up an unceasing meaningless dance in his bare feet around his cell, accompanying it by a wordless song, interspersed by unearthly yells, in which latter amusement he was ably assisted by his neighbor of the chain.

"The hospitals are fine, large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms,

* Edwin James had served from March, 1880, by appointment, in place of Caleb Baldwin, resigned.

where the sick of the institution receive prompt care and careful nursing. There are two, one for the men and another for the women. There is also a large and comfortable two-story hospital for contagious diseases, erected on the hill some distance back of the main buildings.

"There is a school kept up for the benefit of the children of the institution, which for the last five years has flourished under the able management of Miss R. E. Kinsey. Here we found about twenty bright, intelligent-looking children, from four to nine years old, who seemed very quiet and attentive. These scholars never get any older here, for about this time they are adopted out, and leave the poor-house to make their way in the world for good or ill. Miss Kinsey is a patient, careful teacher in a particularly thankless situation, and is deserving of sympathy in her efforts to impart to those forlorn little waifs knowledge that may be useful in enabling them to avoid the home of their youth.

"The insane and idiotic females have a department in the west wing. Most of these are quiet and harmless. One is chained occasionally, to keep her from running away, while another has a penchant for beating the children, and has to be watched. One poor creature stood outside in the yard, with one hand raised, as if to catch a fly, staring at the black wall within a foot of her nose, and never spoke or moved a muscle for hours.

"The care of the insane is the most arduous duty connected with the institution. Many of them are utterly helpless, without any instinct of order or cleanliness, and have to be waited on like children, yet their cells and garments are kept clean and fresh, and they are made in all things as comfortable as their situations will admit.

"In the sewing-room we found a number of women making up clothing for the inmates, directed by an employed seamstress. In the tailor-shops some men were at work on clothing for the male inmates, and the shoemaker-shop keeps up the supply of foot-coverings. One room is set apart for the use of the physician, and is supplied with a plentiful stock of drugs and medicines. Another room is filled with the stock of dry goods required, and yet another by stores of groceries and other articles necessary to domestic economy.

"The main kitchen is supplied with a large range and coffee-boiler, capable of turning out cooked provisions for the family of from two to three hundred that come daily to the long tables in the dining-rooms. There are smaller kitchens where the cooking is done for the hospitals and the children, which latter have a dining-room to themselves. In the cellar is a bake-house, with an oven of large capacity that turns out bread and pies by wholesale. We examined the bread and found it of the best quality,—as good as comes upon any table in the land. An employed baker has charge of this department, and everything is clean and neat about it.

"In different parts of the building are sitting-rooms, where the inmates can assemble for each other's society. That belonging to the men is called 'Congress Hall,' and is doubtless the scene of grave debates and the adjustment of knotty issues. It has the advantage of better order than some other legislative halls, and does less harm.

"The whole building and its surroundings is, if possible, clean to a fault. The floors are scrubbed until they are as white as the deck of a man-of-war, and there is a prevalent sense of fresh whitewash everywhere.

"The farm, which is also superintended by Mr. Conner, is in a very productive state, and yields a large percentage of the most important provisions for the house. This year there are about 35 acres in wheat, 20 acres in oats, and a proportionate amount in corn; 11 acres in potatoes, and 4 acres devoted to different kinds of garden truck. There is also a very fine garden attached to the house, which is kept up in beautiful style, and promises ample store of strawberries, peas, salad, onions, and other choice luxuries. The stock consists of 6 horses, 4 yoke of oxen, 21 cows, 17 feeding steers, and 60 hogs.

"The work is done by the able-bodied inmates, assisted by three hired men in summer and two in winter. On the property is a quarry of limestone, where the men are employed in winter as much as possible, and get out large quantities of stone ready for burning in the spring. This year the quarry and kiln is run on shares by Geo. W. Conner, Esq., who expects to turn out about 40,000 bushels of lime, which is worth from 13 to 20 cents per bushel at the kiln.

"The whole number receiving support during the first quarter, 1873, was 356, of whom 146 were white male adults, 22 colored male adults, 106 white female adults, 19 colored female adults, and 64 children. Of the above number 19 are insane, 21 idiotic, 3 blind, and 1 deaf and dumb. The average number supported during first quarter was 316.1.

"The oldest inmate of the almshouse is Ann Miles, who is now in her eightieth year, and appears quite hearty. She was born in Downingtown, and is the daughter of James and Ruth Place, who for fifteen years lived in the tenant-house of Thomas Parker. She was married to Abram Miles, who, after some five or six years of married life, deserted her, and she became an inmate of the poor-house in 1815, under the stewardship of Ebenezer Speakman, and has remained, with the exception of short intervals, ever since.

"In connection with what we have already said, we want to call attention to a matter that should elicit the help of every citizen of the county, and that is the need of a library at the poor-house. Some time ago, through the exertions of a few philanthropic individuals, a few books were collected, forming the nucleus of a library in the school-room, and it is now very desirable to increase the collection so that it may be useful to the whole institution."

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

The degree and kind of punishment inflicted upon criminals have varied very much at different periods. In very early times the infliction of fines for ordinary offenses was generally resorted to. From 1714 to 1759 most of the sentences embraced whipping as the chief or only item of punishment for such offenses, and usually consisted of "twenty-one lashes on the bare back well laid on." In some instances the number of stripes was a few more or less. Standing in the pillory was rarely adopted as a punishment during this period, and imprisonment not at all. The wearing of the Roman T ceased about the year 1720.

In 1715 occurred the murder of Jonathan Hayes, of Chester County, by Hugh Pugh, millwright, and Lazarus Thomas, laborer, also of the same county, who were immediately apprehended and committed to the county jail. They were not tried, however, until near the beginning of the year 1718, when the Supreme Court was so constituted as to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer at Chester for their trial. They were found guilty and sentenced to be executed. May 8, 1718, the condemned petitioned the Governor for a reprieve until the pleasure of His Majesty the King could be known. They asserted three legal defects in their conviction: 1st, that all of the seventeen of the grand inquest who found the bill of indictment, and eight of the petit jury who found them guilty, were Quakers, and were only qualified by an affirmation; 2d, that the act for the proper qualification of judges, jury, and witnesses was passed *after* the murder was supposed to have been committed; and, 3d, because said act was contrary to the laws and statutes of Great Britain. The Governor, who had attended the trial and was satisfied of its fairness, was so fully convinced of their guilt that he rejected the petition, and in so doing was sustained by a majority of his Council.* They were ordered to be executed on the 9th of May, 1718, as appears from the following:

* "It appears from the discussion in Council that the condemned 'had for several years appeared at the head of a lawless Gang of Loose fellows, common disturbers of the public peace.' The crime had been committed three years before the trial, during part of which time the accused, being out on bail, behaved in the worst possible manner. The appeal made to the Crown in this case is perhaps the only instance on record where any exception has been taken, by a defendant tried for murder, to the presence of Quakers on the jury." —*Dr. Smith.*

"CHESTER *ss.*

"*To the Sherif of the County of Chester*

[SEAL.] [SEAL.] [SEAL.] "Whereas Hugh Pugh & Lazarus Thomas have this Day before us at a Court of Oyer & Terminer & Goal Delivery held for the s^d^ County been Convicted of the murder of One Jonathan Hayes & have received Sentance to be Hanged by the neck untill they be Dead

"These are therefore in his majesties name by virtue of the Power to us Granted by the Governours Comission Comand you that upon Fryday the Ninth Day of May next betwixt the hours of Eight & Twelve in the forenoon of the same Day you Cause the s^d^ Sentance to be put in Execucôn, ffor which this shall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands & Seals at Chester aforesd the Seventeeth day of April In the ffourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George King of Great Britain &c Annoq. Dom. 1718

"DAD LLOYD
"JASPER YEATES
"RICHARD HILL
"WILLM TRENT"

Aug. 3, 1722, the Provincial Council had under consideration the case of William Hill, Mary Woolvin, and William Battin, prisoners in Chester County jail, under sentence of death; and it was the advice of all the members present, to which the Governor was pleased to agree, that the said William Hill and Mary Woolvin be reprieved for the space of twelve months, in case no orders shall come from the crown for the execution before the expiration of the said term; that the said William Battin, being convicted of divers horrid complicated crimes, be executed and hung in irons in the most public place at such time as the Governor shall appoint, and that the warrant for the execution be issued before the Governor set out for Albany.

Sept. 1, 1724, a bill of costs in the cases of Edward Murphey and Elizabeth Murphey (£2 6*s.* 6*d.* each), signed by Robert Assheton, was allowed by the commissioners and assessors. These were said to be capital cases.

In April, 1728, John Winter and Walter Winter killed an Indian and two squaws in the upper part of Chester County. Samuel Nutt, the iron-master, apprised the Governor of the affair in the following letter:

"MALANTON, May 11th, 1728.

"May it please the Governour:

"Just now I Rved the Disagrecable news, that one Walter Winter & John Winter &c have Murdered one Indian Man & two Indian Women without any Cause given by the sd Indians & that the said Winters have brought 2 girls (one of which is Cripled) to Geo. Boon's to receive some Reward. I Desire the Governour may see after it before he goes Down; for most Certainly such actions will Create the greatest antipathy betwixt the Severall nations of Indians & the Christians.

"The bearer, John Petty, has heard the full Relation of this matter; to whom I shall Refer the Governour for a more full account & Remain the Governour's most hearty friend and Servant to Command.

"SAMU NUTT."

Warrants were issued for their arrest, and they were soon after captured, and placed for security in the jail at Chester. "They could give no better reason for their barbarity than that there were reports of Indian depredations in the country, and they felt they were justifiable in killing any of the natives with whom they might meet." In Pennsylvania Archives, i. 218, may be found the statement of Walter Winter, of Cucussca, county of Chester, in which he admits of shooting the Indian man, and says,—

"John Winter at the same time shott one of the Indian Women, and then run up and knocked another Indian Woman's Brains out, that two Indian girls run away. . . . That this Examinant with Walter Winter and John Herbert took the Corpses of the two Indian Women & hauled them out of the Road & covered them with some leaves."

The Indian who was killed was an old man, called Toka Collie, who was friendly to the colonists. The following record of the trial is from the docket of the Supreme Court, in the prothonotary's office at Media:

"CHESTER *ss.*

"At a Court of Oyer & Terminer & Gaol Delivery held at Chester for ye County of Chester the 19th day of June 1728.

"Before DAVID LLOYD,
RICHD. HILL,
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE, } Esqrs

Dom. Rex. a Jno. Winter & Walter Winter } Who were Indicted for murdering an Indian Woman for which they were arraigned, and pleaded *not guilty*, and for their tryal put themselves upon God & ye country, and the Petty Jury being called, and appeared, to wit, Henry Hays, George Ashbridge, William Horne, Peter Worrall, George Wood, Richd Jones, Abraham Lewis, Benjamin Clift, John Davis, Tho. Vernon, John Tomkins & Evan Howell, [who] upon their respective oath and affirmacon, do say that the afd John Winter and Walter Winter are Guilty of ye murder afd and must be hanged by the necks until they and each of them be dead."

Governor Gordon issued a warrant June 26, 1728, for their execution, "for the murder of an Indian woman called Quilee, otherwise Hannah: the execution to take place Wednesday, 3d of July." Morgan Herbert, who was convicted at the same time as an accessory to the crime, was recommended by the Provincial Council (August 6th) to the Governor, Patrick Gordon, for a reprieve; he was so reprieved, and finally pardoned and released by the crown.

Eleanor Davis and John Thomas were barbarously murdered, and Rachel James dangerously wounded, on Saturday, Aug. 1, 1752, at the dwelling-house of the first named, in Tredyffrin, by three men who attempted to rob the house, and for whose apprehension the Assembly offered £150, and friends of the deceased £40. The murderers were Bryan Doran, James Rice *alias* Dillon, and Thomas Kelley. Rice and Kelley were soon after arrested, and tried November 27th of that year, the latter pleading guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to be hung. Rice was executed Dec. 9, 1752, and Kelley one week later (the 16th), he having been respited in order to identify Bryan Doran, who had been arrested in Maryland, but who proved to be another person of the same name.*

Among other high crimes committed in Chester County prior to the year 1789 may be named:

* *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Colonial Records, etc. Thomas Kelley, in his confession, Oct. 4, 1752, said, "That Bryan Doran told him there was an old man, an old woman, and a young woman lived altogether where he had been and drank good Cyder; that the old woman had a great deal of money, he believed three or four hundred pounds, in the house." Doran went to the house and asked for lodging, and at bed-time stepped outside and coughed once as a signal that only the usual inmates were in the house. The others, who had blacked their faces with black earth, then went in with him, and Dillon, drawing his hanger, said he was going to England and wanted some money, but receiving no answer, began to strike and stab, in which the others joined with sticks. The inmates escaped at the doors, but were followed and knocked down; but the old lady continuing to scream, the robbers became alarmed and left without plundering the house. Stealing two horses they rode to the Lancaster pike, and kept it to the White Horse.—(*This partly from the examination of James Rice, Oct.* 20, 1752.)

1760, John Lewis, found guilty of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung.

1762, Abraham Johnson, slave of Humphry Marshall, for murder of a negro man named Glascow, the slave of Alexander Boyd. "Adjudged not guilty of murder but of homicide *se defendo*; discharged paying costs and to stand committed until paid."

1764, Phebe, slave of Joseph Richardson, convicted of burglariously entering the house of Thomas Barnard and stealing divers goods. Sentenced to be hung.*

1764, Jane Ewing, for murder of her bastard male child, April 3, 1763, received sentence of death. "It being reported to the Governor by the Justices of the Supreme Court that she discovered on her trial no kind of remorse," etc., and that her case was attended with aggravated circumstances, the Council advised the Governor to issue a warrant for her execution on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1765.

1768, John Dowdle and Thomas Vaughan, for the murder of Thomas Sharp, on March 31, 1768, in Chester County, were hanged in the county jail, Sept. 17, 1768.

1770, Matthew McMahon was convicted June 11th of felony and murder, committed on James McClester, laborer, of Middletown township. He was ordered to be executed June 30, 1770.

1770, Martin, slave of Thomas Smith, for an attempt at rape on Anne Torton, was sentenced to 39 lashes, to be branded with "R" on his forehead, and be exported out of the province within six months; to be imprisoned till exportation at master's charge and cost of prosecution.

1772, Dick, the slave of a mulatto, Dinah Jones, for an attempt at rape on Margaret Keepers, was sentenced in similar penalties as the last-named offender.

March 23, 1772, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Fryer, Neal McCariher, and James Dever were respectively convicted of a rape committed Nov. 30, 1771, on Jane Walker, in Thornbury township, and each sentenced to death. Patrick Kennedy was ordered to be executed May 2, 1772, but the others were reprieved.

Late in the same year Henry Phillips, laborer, was convicted of the murder of Richard Kelley, and was ordered to be executed December 26th.

Aug. 23, 1773, John Jones, found guilty of felony and burglary, was sentenced to death, but the Governor subsequently commuted it to transportation, on condition of his "never returning into the Province."

In the summer of 1775, James Willis was convicted of felony and murder, committed on Daniel Culin. Ordered to be hung Saturday, Sept. 30, 1775.

Sept. 16, 1775, John Faughnor, "late of Chester County, peddler," was robbed and inhumanly murdered on the highway near the Red Lion, in Uwchlan township. October 5th the Governor offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension, and commitment to some jail in the province, of Fleming Elliott, charged with being the murderer.

In 1778, Benjamin Hammon was barbarously murdered in Chester County. Henry Skyles was charged with the crime, and Thomas Boyd, James Wilson, John Hastings, and Charles Caldwell, all of Lancaster County, with being accessories. March 24th, Thomas Wharton, Jr., president of the commonwealth, by advice of the Supreme Executive Council, offered a reward of £200 each for their apprehension and delivery to justice.

James Fitzpatrick, the notorious outlaw, was convicted of burglary and larceny, for which he was executed Sept. 26, 1778.

In the fall of 1779, Jesse Jordan, of Chester County, who a few weeks previous had commenced an action in law against Gen. Benedict Arnold in the Philadelphia courts, was murdered in Chester County.

In May, 1780, William Boyd, while in the discharge of his duties as a tax-collector in Chester County, was murdered by John and Robert Smith, also of the same county. May 13th the president of the commonwealth (Joseph Reed) offered a reward of $20,000 for their apprehension. They were captured by David Furman, sheriff of Monmouth Co., N. J., while *en route* to join the British army. They were tried in Chester County June 26th, and executed July 1st.

Oct. 26, 1784, the Supreme Executive Council ordered a warrant to be issued to the sheriff of Chester County to execute the sentence of the court on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1784, upon Joseph Chalk, John McDonnell, and John Varnum, *alias* Benson, convicted in Chester County of burglary.

Upon a similar warrant of the Council, dated Dec. 6, 1785, Elizabeth Wilson, convicted of murdering two female bastard children, was ordered to be executed Jan. 3, 1786.

The execution of Robert Wilson (under sentence of death in the Chester County jail for burglary) was deferred by order of the Supreme Executive Council from Jan. 21 to Feb. 11, 1786; but February 7th the Council ordered that he be pardoned, on condition that "he transport himself beyond the seas, not to return to the United States."†

On June 5, 1786, the Supreme Executive Council ordered that John McDonough and Richard Shirtliffe, convicted severally of rape in Chester County, be executed on Saturday, June 17, 1786, for which executions warrants were issued to the sheriff of Chester County. But it was further ordered that a reprieve be granted to Richard Shirtliffe until the further order of the Council, which the sheriff was directed not to make known to him until he had been taken under the gallows.

Since Chester County has been reduced to its present limits there have been eight executions therein; of these, three were of white persons and five of colored, one of the latter a woman. Two were executed in public, and six semi-privately in the prison-yard.

The following is a list of the persons thus executed:

* She was valued at £55, which amount Mr. Richardson received from the provincial treasurer. This was in accordance with the act of March 5, 1725–6, which provided that negroes guilty of capital crimes should be valued, and the valuation paid to the owner, who otherwise might be induced to conceal the crime to save his property.

By an act passed in 1705 the trial of negroes guilty of capital crimes was before a special tribunal, composed of two justices specially commissioned for the purpose and six of the most substantial freeholders of the neighborhood. This continued until 1770, or later, as in that year (January 22d) William Parker and Richard Riley, and (December 24th) John Morton and William Parker were commissioned for the trial of negroes.

† The name is given in the colonial records as Wilson and as Elliott. One of the names may have been an *alias*.

1. Hannah Miller, commonly known as Black Hannah, was tried at May Session, 1805, before Hon. John D. Coxe, president judge, and his associates, Walter Finney, James Boyd, John Ralston, and John Davis, for the murder of her infant child. The jury impaneled were Robert Buffington, Thomas Downing, Joseph Pearce, William Sharpless, John Holmes, Philip Housekeeper, John Downing, Abraham Wills, Isaac Haines, Jonathan Richards, John Fleming, Jr., and Samuel Geer. She was sentenced June 1, 1805, and executed in public on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1805, under the direction of Jesse John, sheriff. The place of execution was on the spot where the stone house now stands, at the forks of the Philadelphia and State roads, a short distance east of West Chester, on what has since been known as "Gallows Hill." The case of the commonwealth was conducted by William Hemphill, Esq., the deputy attorney-general.

2. Edward Williams (colored), was tried at November Sessions, 1830, for the murder of his wife, Sarah Williams, before Hon. Isaac Darlington, president, and associate judges Cromwell Pearce and Jesse Sharpe. The jury before whom the case was tried were John James, Caleb B. Cope, Thomas Spackman, Titus Chamberlain, David Gatchell, Solomon Conard, John Hickman, Thomas Lamborn, Joshua Ladley, James Williamson, George Garrett, and Richard Barnard. He was sentenced Nov. 15, 1830, and executed in public on Friday, Dec. 31, 1830, under the direction of Oliver Alison, sheriff, the place of execution being a small hollow about three hundred yards northeast of the place where Hannah Miller had been executed.

The trial was conducted by Henry H. Van Amringe, Esq., on the part of the commonwealth, and by William H. Dillingham and Townsend Haines, Esqrs., on the part of the prisoner, they having been assigned to that duty by the court.

3. Charles Bowman (colored) was tried at August Sessions, 1834, before Hon. Isaac Darlington, president, and associate judges Cromwell Pearce and Jesse Sharpe, for the murder of Jonathan McEuen, a blind fiddler. He was indicted with Patience McEuen, the wife of the murdered man, but the defendants, by permission of the court, were tried separately. Bowman was sentenced Aug. 25, 1834, and executed by Robert Irwin, sheriff, in the old prison-yard, then embraced within the limits of the present court-house yard, on Friday, Nov. 21, 1834.

The plea of the commonwealth was conducted by H. H. Van Amringe, Esq., and the prisoner was defended by Townsend Haines and Thomas S. Bell, Esqrs. The jury were Daniel Baugh, Abraham Vernon, William Cooper, Thomas S. Woodward, Pennock Passmore, Richard Fell, Isaac Miller, William Taggart, John Zook, James Miles, Jonathan Paxson, and David Walton.

Patience McEuen was afterwards tried and acquitted.

4. Jabez Boyd (white) was tried at July Sessions, 1845, before Hon. Thomas S. Bell, president, and associate judges Jesse Sharp and Thomas Jones, for the murder of Wesley Patton, a youth of about fourteen years of age. John Hickman, Esq., was then deputy attorney-general for the county and conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Joseph J. Lewis and Joseph Hemphill, Esqrs. The jury were Samuel S. Entriken, Thomas Mackey, John Phillips, George Ubill, Samuel Beaver, Jr., Jonathan Booth, Michael Myers, Henry Detwiler, William Pusey, James Plumley, William Cochran, and James Jones.

He was sentenced Aug. 8, 1845, and executed by Sheriff J. B. Wood, in the present prison-yard, on Friday, Nov. 21st of the same year.

5. George Pharoah (white), a youth of about nineteen years of age, and nephew of Jabez Boyd, was tried at January Sessions, 1851, before Hon. Henry Chapman and associates, Nimrod Strickland and Samuel Shafer, for the murder of Rachel Sharpless, a school-teacher, at Rocky Hill, in East Goshen township. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Paschall Woodward, Esq., and the defense by William Butler and Joseph J. Lewis, Esqrs. The jury were George P. McFarlan, John Ewing, Joseph B. Pennypacker, Samuel Pennington, Thomas Humes, Thomas Elwell, Addis M. Ayars, Jacob Chrisman, Walker Yarnall, Reuben Chalfant, John Vanderslice, and Levis H. James.

The defendant was sentenced Feb. 12, 1851, and executed by Davis Bishop, sheriff, Friday, Aug. 29th of the same year.

6. Lewis Green (colored), indicted with his brother, Richard Green, was tried at August Sessions, 1861, before Hon. Townsend Haines, president, and associate judges William Wollerton and Robert Parke, for the murder of Jacob Marks, or March, a peddler, generally known as "Dutch Jake," near Mortonville.

Wayne MacVeagh, Esq., district attorney, prosecuted the case, and the defense was conducted by John J. Pinkerton and William Darlington, Esqrs. He was sentenced Nov. 1, 1861, and executed by Sheriff Jacob Heffelfinger, on Friday, March 7, 1862. The jury impaneled in the case were Joseph Pennock, Samuel Troth, Cadwalader Supplee, Pennock Palmer, Isaac Pawling, John M. Zook, Benjamin Orin, William P. Osborne, Brinton Jones, Pennock Marshall, Joseph Sheeder, and Edward Hicks.

The trial of Richard Green was postponed by the court on account of his ill health, and he died in prison before the time fixed for his trial.

7. George Grant (colored) was tried at October Sessions, 1871, before Hon. William Butler, president, and Benjamin J. Passmore, associate judge, for the murder of Mrs. Amanda Spence, also colored, in West Chester. The prosecution was conducted by George F. Smith, Esq., district attorney, and the prisoner was defended by Nimrod Strickland and William B. Waddell, Esqrs. The jury selected to try the case were Robert S. Scott, John Y. Latta, John Gilfillan, Charles W. Chambers, Pennock E. Marshall, Joseph H. Pyle, John R. Hayes, Richard W. Schrack, William P. Marshall, Amos Snyder, Frederick Guss, and William S. Harlan. He was convicted Nov. 4, 1871, and sentenced Jan. 31, 1872, after argument on a motion for a new trial, which was not granted. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on behalf of the defendant, where, after a hearing, the sentence was affirmed. The death-warrant was issued by the Governor Sept. 13, 1872, and he was executed, under the supervision of Sheriff Davis Gill, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1872.

8. William Eachus Udderzook was tried at October Ses-

sions, 1873, before Hon. William Butler, president, and his associates, Benjamin J. Passmore and Joel Hawley, for the murder of Winfield Scott Goss. The murder was committed on the 1st day of July, 1873, in West Fallowfield township, at a point near the Gap and Newport turnpike, between Cochranville and Atglen, known as Baer's woods.

Udderzook and his victim, Goss, were brothers-in-law, they having married sisters. They entered into a conspiracy to defraud certain life insurance companies, and for that purpose Goss obtained insurances on his life in several companies in favor of his wife, aggregating $25,000. A dead body was then secretly introduced by the conspirators into a frame shop in which Goss worked by himself near Baltimore, and the building fired and burned to the ground. Goss then disappeared, and it was given out that he was last seen in the building, and search being made among the ruins, the body of a man was found, which was pronounced by Udderzook to be that of the missing man, and it was interred as such.

Udderzook then made the preliminary proofs as to its identity in order to obtain the insurance for the wife, but payment was refused by the companies, they not being satisfied that the body found was that of Goss. Suit was then brought against one of them, in the prosecution of which Udderzook was active. While the litigation was pending, the insurance companies instituted inquiries with such success that they discovered that a man believed to be Goss had been hiding, under the assumed name of A. C. Wilson, at different places in Delaware and Montgomery Counties, Pa., and Newark, N. J., and they endeavored to effect his arrest. It was found impossible to keep Goss much longer concealed, and Udderzook, fearing for his own safety in the event of the arrest of Goss, and to prevent the discovery of the fraud, determined to take the life of his companion in crime. He accordingly decoyed him to Jennerville, in Chester County, and there took him in a carriage at nightfall, ostensibly to go to Atglen, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and while passing Baer's woods, about two miles south of the latter place, killed him by stabbing, and buried the body in the woods, near to the highway. Ten days later the body was discovered, and suspicion lighting upon Udderzook as being the murderer, he was arrested and tried as above stated.

The prosecution was conducted by Abraham Wanger, district attorney, and William M. Hayes, Esqs., and the prisoner was defended by Joseph F. Perdue, Wayne MacVeagh, and Milton Whitney, Esqs., the last named of Baltimore. The jury were John W. Morton, Edward S. Wilson, Isaac Kolb, Daniel B. Latshaw, John L. Hood, Joseph Glisson, W. Worthington Entriken, M. Shaner Chrisman, George A. Mercer, Robert L. Hayes, George P. Caley, and Arnold M. Nichols. He was convicted Nov. 9, 1873, and sentenced Dec. 13, 1873. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was affirmed, and he was executed by Davis Gill, sheriff, on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

A report of the case will be found in P. F. Smith's Reports, vol. xxvi., page 340.

In the cases of Hannah Miller and Edward Williams, the office of executioner was performed by persons specially employed by the sheriff for that purpose, who were disguised, so that it might not be known who they were. In the cases of all the others the law was executed by the sheriff or his regularly constituted deputies in person.

The following items, taken from the records, illustrative of the manner of caring for prisoners, the rate of turnkey's fees, and other customs of the early times, may be interesting to many:

"Chester County Dr.

To Nathan Worley,

For maintaining Joseph Bivan from the 13th day of October, 1736, to the 2d day of July, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
To Turn Kee fees every capital crime	0	10	0
To King's allowance 260 days @ 2*d.* per day	2	3	4
To fireing and cloathing for him all winter	2	3	4
To taking 4 pair of Irons off him when he was Executed	0	6	0
To a shirt and a pair of Trowsers for him when Executed—*for he was naked*	0	10	0
	5	12	8"

6mo. 26, 1747.—William Hay charged 9*s.* for a *double whipping* of Patrick Collins, and (at the November term of court) 4*s.* 6*d.* for a whipping of John Malone in the goal. In 1750 the whipping of Elinor Simms was charged at the same rate. At the February term of court, 1750, Isaac Lea was allowed 2*s.* for *new cording* the county whips. Sept. 3, 1746, the county was "Dr. to Richard Weaver, for repairing the Pillory, to 18 foot and 10 inches of board, 1*s.* 7*d.*; To 1½ pound nails 1*s.* 6*d.*; To work and diet 5*s.* 6*d.*" The same person billed (1746) the "digging a grave for Wm. Watson 6*s.*;" and John Caldwell received 12*s.* for his coffin. Aug. 26, 1747, brings in a bill for "erecting a new pillory and stocks in Chester, £4 6*s.* 2*d.*; to iron work for the stocks 15*s.* 6*d.*; to changing bars in the prison-yard and materials for same 16*s.* 1*d.*"

As before stated, James Rice and Thomas Kelley were hung for murder in 1752. Isaac Pearson, for getting Rice from Philadelphia to the Chester gaol, was allowed, to wit:

	£	s.	d.
To expenses	0	17	8
" three assistants	0	15	0
" horse hire for prisoner	0	2	6
" five ferriages	0	1	8
" care, attendance, &c.	0	10	0
Total	2	6	10

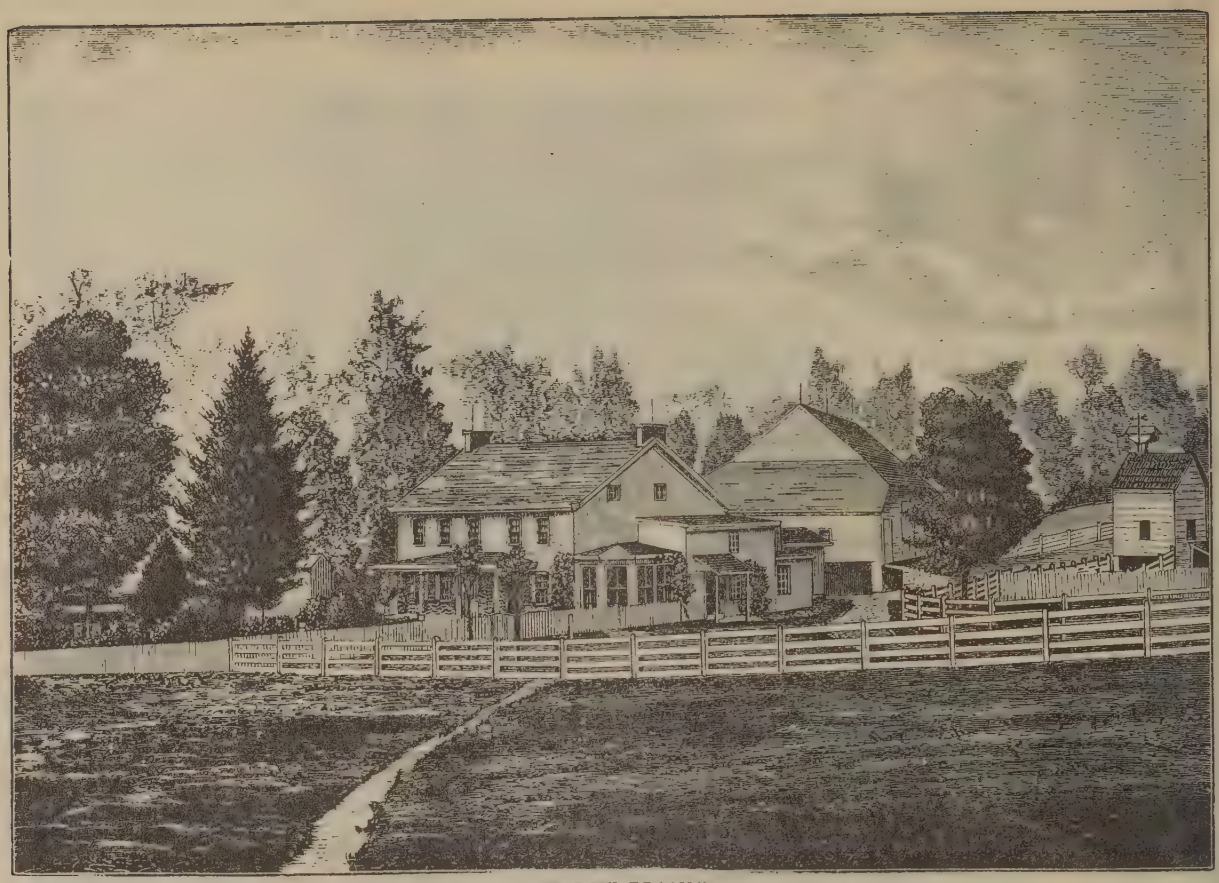
The cost of Rice's execution was:

	£	s.
To cash paid the executioner	5	0
" erecting gallows, making coffin, digging grave, cash for a cart, assistance about the funeral, &c.	0	20
Total	6	0

As the costs in Kelley's case were the same, the above may be taken as the established fees at that period.

8mo. 26, 1753.—Isaac Pidgeon, a prisoner for debt, *Dyed* and £1 was allowed for liquors and candles to two men who took turns by night to attend him in his last sickness. In a bill allowed, 12mo., 1753, to William Whiteside, was the item, "to making a brand to burn y^e^ boy in y^e^ hand, 1*s.*," being the boy in jail for burning a barn. Y^e^ 11th of 8th mo., 1769, Nehemiah Davis was allowed 7*s.* for a *Cat Whip* for the work-house. Sept. 17, 1768, Timothy Keough received of Sheriff John Morton £8 for

RESIDENCE OF RICHARD PETERSON,
TREDYFFRIN.



"MEADOW BROOK."
RESIDENCE OF SARAH P. PENNOCK, WEST MARLBOROUGH.

"PINE HALL."
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH PENNOCK, WEST MARLBOROUGH.

executing John Dowdle and Thomas Vaughn (for the murder of Thomas Sharp), and John Caldwell £2 5*s.* for their two coffins.

In September, 1786, Predy Kimber, who aspired to be the *first* court crier at the Turk's Head, or West Chester, sent his petition "to the Honorable the Justices of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of the County of Chester" for appointment to the office. Notwithstanding his fitness for the position was certified by over one hundred of the best names of the county, his application was "rejected."

Nathan Worley, who is elsewhere mentioned, seems to have been almost entirely occupied in labors connected with the courts, or in the care of malefactors, and we find him even making *staves* for the use of the constables of the county.

"Chester County to Nathan Worley Dr May 1745.

	£	s.
To makeing fifty Constables Staves @ 1*s.* ℔ peace	2	10
" primeing them ready for painting ye Kings Coat of Arms	1	5
" painting the Kings Coat of Arms On sd Staves 3*s.* 6*d.* ℔	8	15
	12	0

Errors Excepted

℔ Nathan Worley."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND WORK-HOUSE.

The house of correction, or work-house, of Chester County was erected pursuant to an act of the Provincial Assembly, passed Feb. 22, 1717, one section of which provided that the establishment for the use of Chester County should be built within the space of three years after March 25, 1721–2, which was probably done.

Nathan Worley was appointed keeper of the house of correction, or work-house, by the court, with the consent of the commissioners and assessors of the county, "for the term of one year, if he behave himself well, which sd time is to commence on the 25th day of March next [1731], and that the burgesses of said borough [Chester] shall from time to time give such directions therein as they may adjudge proper." He continued to act until 1738, when Thomas Giffing was appointed his successor. Very general repairs of the work-house must have occurred upon his advent, judging from the following bill, allowed him Aug. 26, 1738:

	£	s.	d.
To my trouble and hiring hands to clean out the work-house	1	0	0
" cash paid Nathan Worley for 2 malls	0	2	0
" " " carpenter for mending ye petitions	0	2	0
" " " Martin Rartin	0	1	6
" " " Robt. Wade for 4 blocks @ 2*s.*	0	8	0
" fixing large room up stairs	0	2	6
" padlock for lower work room	0	1	8
" fees for Nicholas Crosswell being committed in the work-house by Justice Cowpland & set at liberty ye 3d day was a Vagabond	0	2	10
	2	0	6

At the ensuing November term of the court there was a struggle for the keepership, Nathan Worley "having now returned to keep the common Gaol," being one of the contestants; his petition was indorsed "not allowed," and that of Richard Weaver "allowed." The petition of David Skinner was referred to the Quarter Sessions in 1763, but being "not allowed," William Owen was appointed "to enter 5th April." He either did not enter upon his duties or remained but a short time, as the application of John Whitehead, 31st May, 1763, recites that "your petitioner is informed that the Work House or House of Correction is at present vacant and without a Keeper." He was appointed. In 1766, Joseph Robinet applied for the post, but whether he was *allowed* or not we do not know, nor who the late incumbent may have been when, in the spring of 1769, Thomas Pedrick, Jr., petitioned for appointment. He states in his application "That the workhouse of the sd County has for this some time been vacant. That the person last appointed . . . having absconded from his residence therein, That the sd workhouse has for a considerable time past been very ill kept (as is very well known to your Honours), who for that reason thought proper to discharge a former work house keeper from his trust," etc. Evidently this arm of the civil service in Chester County was not very well managed.

Joseph Robinet served as deputy keeper in the years 1735 and 1736, under Nathan Worley.

OLD JAIL AND COUNTY PRISON.

The first jail at West Chester was located in the rear of the court-house, and completed in 1786. It was in use until the new (the present) structure was built.

Alexander Marshall, one of our oldest citizens, writes thus in reference to this building:

"There are many reminiscences clustered around the old jail that may be interesting to some of your readers,—when the sheriff, in addition to the duties pertaining to that office, was warder, jailer, and tavern-keeper. The bar-room was located between the office and debtor's apartment. In those days it was a crime to be poor, and if a man had no goods for the constable to levy on and sell, he (the constable) was commanded to seize on the body and deliver him to the county jail, there to be kept until set free by due course of law. His wife and children were deprived not only of his society but of his earnings likewise. This relic of barbarism has been wiped out forever I trust.

"At one end of the bar-room was an iron-grated door that opened into the debtors' apartment, through the lattice-work of which many a glass of whisky was handed in and drunk by the inmates, purchased by their more fortunate friends. Tobacco was handed in in the same way.

"The sheriff was a licensed tavern-keeper, and it was a popular place for jurors to board during court. I remember that when a boy of eight or nine years old, my father had to attend court as a juror. I went with him some fourteen miles on a separate horse to lead back the horse on which he rode. We fed the horses at the Green Tree tavern, which was small in proportion to what it is now. My father boarded with the sheriff as the most honorable hotel in the place, and I was shown around the town to see the sights before court called.

"I remember an instance reported in the newspapers a few years later. Some one who had imbibed a little too freely made some remark in the sheriff's office that insulted the dignity of that officer. The sheriff knocked him down, and the matter was brought into court, the sheriff found guilty and sentenced, in addition to a fine and cost, to close confinement in his office for thirty days.

"The law was subsequently altered to prevent sheriffs and justices of the peace from keeping tavern."

The county prison—the new structure—dates from 1838. April 28th of that year the county commissioners—Alexander Correy, Elijah Lewis, and John Beitler—let the building of the new county prison to William Ingram and Chalkley Jefferis for the sum of $35,949, to be erected upon the lot at the northeast corner of Market and New Streets, in the borough of West Chester, according to a plan for solitary confinement and labor of convicts fur-

nished by the architect, Thomas U. Walter. The original cost was as follows:

1838.—Lot and deed	$1,410.00
1838-40.—Pd. Ingram & Jefferis for building	35,949.00
1840.—Thos. Dolby, *et al.*, digging wells, pumps, etc.	162.82
1840.—Thos. U. Walter, architect	1,500.00
	$39,021,82

The additions, alterations, and repairs since then have been as follows:

1854	$209.07	1868	$671.67
1855	517.73	1869	297.66
1856	1,331.20	1870*	4,148.72
1857	172.11	1871†	12,588.54
1858	463.85	1872	1,414.94
1859	159.76	1873	842.30
1860	641.28	1874	2,095.46
1861	275.37	1875	1,935.86
1862	61.50	1876	3,366.24
1863	65.08	1877	856.25
1864	528.88	1878	1,610.68
1865	33.65	1879	643.23
1866	1,029.61	1880	470.16
1867	128.34		

The keepers of this prison have been Robert Irwin, 1839–53; Christian Peterman, 1853–54; Benjamin F. Haines, 1854–74; Washington Hagerty, 1874 to the present.

NATURALIZATION.

The naturalization of such of the early settlers of the American colonies as were emigrants from any country except Great Britain and its dependencies, was accomplished by special legislation of the colonial Assembly up to about the year 1740, from which time it was done by the Supreme Court. (See Pennsylvania Archives, 2d series, ii.) The following are the names of some, mostly of this county, who were naturalized from 1709 to 1771:

Sept. 28, 1709.—Rienier Van der Sluys and Adrian, his son.
March 5, 1725–26.—Bernhard Vanleer.
1730.—Christian Mary, Casper Acker, Johannes Roth, Jacob Acker.
1738.—George Donat, Garret Brownback.
September, 1740.—John George Vanleer; John Bartholomew, John George Hoffman, Jacob Hoffman, Philadelphia County.
April, 1741.—Conrad Niedermardt.
April, 1743.—Mathias Ringer, George Shultz, Philadelphia County; Sebastian Wagoner, Christian Brower, Johannes Brower, Nicholas Hableman, Jacob Bussart, Peter Ash, Jacob Engars, Johannes Engars, Jost Engar, Jacob Bach, Johannes Steiner, George Reezer, Andreas Hoffman, Johannes Shinholser.
April, 1744.—Nicholas Carver.
April 11, 1749.—Daniel Hister, Philadelphia County.
April 12, 1750.—John Stoner, Peter Engle, Christian Perry, Andrew Heit, Roderick Smith, Henry Bear.
Sept. 25, 1751.—George Larow.
April 10, 1757.—Jacob Ehrenzeller.
April 10, 1760.—George Hartman.
April, 1761.—Michael Deny, Michael Sifert.
September, 1761.—George Adam Heilman, John Gruber.
Sept. 24, 1762.—John Melford, Caspar Melford.
April 11, 1763.—George Martin, Charlestown; Jacob Longenacre, Susannah Longenacre, Coventry.
Sept. 24, 1763.—Peter Pechin, Haverford.
September, 1764.—Christopher Knower, Burkhard Becktel, East Nantmel; Godfried Towenhower, Coventry.
April 10, 1765.—Adam Richards, East Caln.
Sept. 24, 1766.—John Carr, Whiteland; Philip Super, Haverford.
1767.—John Paul, Vincent; Henry Shenckell, Coventry; Jacob Schuster, Nantmel; Henry Shaver, Charlestown.
September, 1768.—Jacob Stork, Ridley.
Sept. 24, 1770.—Wendel Dantfeltzer, Peter Wenger, Nantmel; George Grauss, Coventry.
Sept. 24, 1771.—Christopher Ricks, East Caln.

* This includes an item of $2470.50 for a lot purchased of Joseph P. Wilson for $4770, part of which was sold in 1871 to M. B. Hickman & Co. for $2300, leaving the real addition as above given, $2470.50.

† The prison enlarged by an addition this year.

WITCHCRAFT IN CHESTER COUNTY.

Superstition in the early days seems not to have been confined to Salem, whose witches so much exercised the Puritans of New England. The imaginary crime of witchcraft at that time ranked among the most heinous, and hence was only tried by the superior courts. The parties concerned in the celebrated witch trial, which occurred before the proprietary, William Penn, and his Council, at Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1684, resided near the mouth of Crum Creek, were in good circumstances, and, for aught that is known to the contrary, were quite as respectable as their accusers. The following is the record of the trial, copied from the published minutes of the Council:

"Margaret Matson's Indictm^{t} was read, and she pleads not Guilty, and will be tryed by the Country.

"Lasse Cock attested Interpriter betwixt the Prop^{er} and the Prisoner at the Barr.

"The Petty Jury Impannceled; their names are as followed:—Jno Hasting, foreman, Albertus Hendrickson, Robt. Piles, Robt. Wade, Nath. Evans, Edwd. Carter, W^{m}. Howes, Jer: Collet, Jno. Kinsman, Jno. Gibbons, Walter Martin, Edw^{d}. Bezar.

"Henry Drystreet, attested, saith he was tould 20 years ago, that the Prisoner at the Barr was a Witch, and that several cows were bewitcht by her; also that James Saunderling's mother tould him that she bewitcht her cow, but afterwards said it was a mistake, and that her cow should doe well againe, for it was not her cow but another Persons that should dye.

"Charles Ashcom, attested, saith that Anthony's Wife being asked why she sould her cattle; was because her mother had Bewitcht them, having taken the Witchcraft of Hendrick's Cattle, and put it on their oxen; she myght keep but noe other Cattle, and also that one night the Daughter of y^{e} Prisoner called him up hastely, and when he came she sayed there was a great Light but just before, and an old woman with a knife in her hand at y^{e} Bedd's feet, and therefore she cryed out and desired Jno. Symcock to take away his Calves, or Else she would send them to Hell.

"James Claypool attested interpritor betwixt the Prop^{r} and the Prisoner.

"The affidavid of Jno. Vanculin read, Charles Ashcom being a witness to it.

"Annakey Coolin, attested, saith her husband tooke the Heart of a Calf that Dyed, as they thought, by Witchcraft, and Boyld it, whereupon the Prisoner at y^{e} Barr came in and asked them what they were doing; they said boyling of flesh; she said they had better they had Boyled the Bones, with several other unseemly Expressions.

"Margaret Mattson saith that she values not Drystreet's evidence; but if Sunderlin's mother had come, she would have answered her; also denyeth Charles Ashcoms attestation at her soul, and saith, where is my daughter; let her come and say so.

"Annakey Cooling's attestation about the Gees, saying she was never out of her Conoe, and also that she never said any such things concerning the calve's heart.

"Jno. Cock attested, sayth he knows nothing of the matter.

"Tho: Baldings attestation was read, and Tho: Bracy attested, saith it is a true copy.

"The prisoner denyeth all things, and saith that y^{e} Witnesses speake only by hear say.

"After w^{ch} y^{e} Gov^{r} gave the Jury their Charge concerning y^{e} Prisoner at y^{e} Barr.

"The Jury went forth, and upon their Returne Brought her in Guilty of haveing the Comon fame of a Witch, but not Guilty in manner and forme as Shee Stands Indicted.

"Neels Matson and Antho. Neelson enters into Recognizance of fifty pounds a piece for the good behaviour of Margaret Matson for six months."

The Proprietary's charge has not been preserved, but it may be presumed that it was upon his suggestions that the jury based their very righteous, but rather ridiculous, verdict.

A few years later the Friends of Concord Monthly Meeting became greatly concerned about some young persons of Chichester township, who were engaged in the study of astrology and other arts, which they regarded as very dangerous. Their serious gravity in treating the matter, and their persistency in attempts to convince the offenders that it was evil,—"a reproach of *truth* and the great hurt of themselves,"—is quite remarkable. We extract from the records of Concord Monthly Meeting, commencing with the date of 9, 11, 1695:

"Some friends haveing a concern upon them Concerning some young men w^ch^ came amongst friends to their meetings and following some arts which friends thought not fit for such as profest truth to follow, viz., astroligy and other arts; whareupon it was stated to this meeting Concerning Astroligy and other sciences, as Geomancy and Chiromancy and Necromancy &c. It was debated and the sense of this meeting is that the study of these sciences brings a vaile over the understanding and a death upon the Life.

"And in the sense of the same, friends orders y^t^ Philip Roman Be spoken too to know whether he have dealt orderly w^th^ his two sons concerning the same Arts; And that his two sons be spoke to to come to y^e^ next monthly meeting;

"friends orders John Kingsman And William Hughes to speak to Philip Roman & his two sones to Appare at y^e^ next monthly meeting."

10, 9, 1695.—"Philip Roman and his Brother Robert Roman friends children was spoak to about those Arts and Sciences abovesaid they seemed to disowne w^t^ is Mentioned except Astroligy; much was said unto them But it was not Received:—at Last they proposed to the meeting if they thought well of it to Confer w^th^ Nicolus Newlin and Jacob Chandler and if they could convince them y^t^ it was Evill they would Leave it. This meeting receives their offer and concludes that Nicolus Newlin and Jacob Chandler Confer with them betwixt this and next Monthly Meeting and Make report thereof."

11, 13, 1695.—"Nicolus Newlin and Jacob Chandler reports to this meeting y^t^ that they have Confered with Phillip Roman Jr. and Robert Roman according to their proposall. Many Arguments on both sides at Length Phillip concluded with us y^t^ he did not know that he should use y^e^ art of Astroligy Againe for he had Denied severell y^t^ came to him to be resolved of their Question already—Robert promised the same but with this reserve unless it was to Doe some great good by it from w^ch^ beliefe of some great good may be Done by it wee could not remove him."

1, 9, 1695–6.—William Hughes (Hewes) and Jacob Chandler are ordered to confer with them again "to endeavour in the wisdom of god to bring them to a sense of their condition and to give forth a paper to condemn their practys therein." Philip Roman, Sr., presented an acknowledgment, condemning his sons' behavior and his own for taking their parts at first.

3, 11, 1696.—Philip Roman, Jr., made an acknowledgment, but Robert was disowned.

The subject of these dark practices was also brought before the Chester Quarterly Meeting, which body appears to have taken a rather rational view of the subject for the times. The following is an extract from the preamble of a long testimony published by that meeting early in the year 1696:

"*Whereas* the meeting being acquainted, that some persons under the profession of truth, and belonging to this meeting, who professing the art of Astrology, have undertaken thereby to answer questions, and give Astrological Judgments concerning persons and things, tending to the dishonor of God, and the reproach of *Truth* and the great hurt of themselves and those who come to inquire of them; and *Whereas*, it is also reported that some professing truth among us seems too much inclined to use and practice *Rabdomancy*, or consulting with a *staff*, and such like things, all which have brought a weighty exercise and concern upon this meeting, as well because of the reproach, that is already brought upon the truth hereby, as also to prevent, as much as in us lies, its being further reproached by any among us that may attempt to follow the like practices for time to come, &c."

But this business did not end with the meeting. An offense so serious as the practice of "Geomancy" could not escape the vigilance of the grand jury, particularly as the foreman lived in the same neighborhood with the parties. In bringing the matter to the notice of the court, they say:

"We the grand Inquest by the King's authority, presents Robert Roman of Chichester for practicing Geomancy according to hidden, and divining by a stick. WALTER MARTEN,
"Foreman."

With the view of effectually eradicating the evil, it became necessary to destroy the implements of mischief by another presentment, which is thus recorded:

"We the Grand Inquest by the Kings authority presents the following books: Hidons Temple of Wisdom, which teaches Geomancy, and Scots discovery of Witchcraft, and Cornelius Agrippas teach Necromancy. WALTER MARTIN, *Foreman.*"

Upon which "the Court orders as many of said Books as can be found be brought to the next court."

The following minute records the closing scene of this ludicrous judicial procedure:

"Robert Roman was called to answer the presentment of the Grand Jury the last Court; he appeared and submitted himself to the Bench. The order of the Court is that he shall pay five pounds for a fine and all charges, and never practice the arts, but behave himself well for the future, and he promised to do so, whereupon he is discharged for this time."

Some sixty years later, as we find at Goshen Monthly Meeting (12, 17, 1759), that Uwchlan Preparative Meeting brought a complaint against Robert Jones (who belonged to Pikeland meeting) for joining others "in forcing a poor woman from her habitation (under a pretence of her bewitching a certain child), whereby she has suffered damage." To the credit of the meeting be it said, however, it sided with the woman by condemning her oppressors. and (3, 7, 1760) the first-named meeting disowned Robert Jones. Perhaps this has some connection with the following circumstance:

More than one hundred years ago there lived in a log cabin on the barrens, a few miles from where West Chester now stands, an inoffensive old woman, named Molly Otley, who was superstitiously characterized as a witch. A daughter of Joshua Ashbridge, who had become demented, acted strangely, uttering at the same time unintelligible sounds, which were construed into "molotly, molotly." This was conclusive evidence that she was bewitched, and by Moll Otley. So one Seventh-day the populace assembled for her trial,—not a judicial one, but *à la* Judge Lynch,—and it is said the whole country-side were there, "gentle, simple, learned, and ignorant," all carried away by the then popular belief in witchcraft. James Gibbons* (then living on what has since been known as the "Westtown School

* From whose grandson, Gibbons Parry, of Florida, Ohio, we have this recital. In Joseph Townsend's early history of West Chester he mentions Mary Otley as being noted for enchantment.

Farm") was deputed to bring the old woman. During his absence some were to draw her image on a board, and fire at it with pieces of silver (for lead would not hurt a witch); wherever the image was hit there the witch would be wounded. Mr. Gibbons was charged to notice if she manifested any pain or uneasiness by the way. After riding some distance she complained and said she would rather walk, and did so the rest of the way. Arriving at the door of the house (over which a horse-shoe had been nailed, the floor newly scrubbed, and salt sprinkled on the threshold), Molly turned around to clean her shoes, when the cry went forth, "She's a witch, and can't pass over the salt until she performs some conjuration." They then took her to the mill, put her in one scale and a Bible in the other, for it was held that a Holy Bible would always outweigh a witch. She remarked, "Children, I'll outweigh that book," and she did. She was next examined by a jury of matrons to see if her body bore any marks from the silver pieces fired at her image; but none were found. The next ordeal proposed was to throw her into the mill-dam, believing that if she was a witch she would swim out quickly; otherwise, sink. Mr. Gibbons and others prevailed with the crowd to desist from this undertaking. But the final act in this farce, which had already well-nigh proved a tragedy, was yet to come. In accordance with a current superstition (that if the bewitched could draw blood on the witch above the breath,—*i.e.*, above the nostrils,—and the witch would pray for the recovery of the "possessed," they would recover), she was carried to Ashbridge's, into the presence of the child, in whose hand the father put a penknife; but Molly said, "Joshua, I will not let thy crazy child cut me; take it and cut me thyself." But as the blood *must* be drawn by the bewitched, and none other, Molly was held while the child scratched her face with her finger-nails until it bled profusely. Then she was compelled to pray, which she did in these words: "O my God! have mercy on this child, and restore her to health!" "No! not *thy* God, for he is the devil, but to my God and the child's God." Finally satisfied, they released her; she departed, and the crowd dispersed, no doubt confident in the belief that they had to do with as veritable a witch as that of Endor, whom the Bible says Saul consulted.

A curious and superstitious custom formerly prevailed in the matter of exorcising rats. It was believed that if the person troubled by these pests would serve a notice upon them (perhaps after a certain form) and command them to depart, defining their course and where they were to go, they would leave the premises. A relic of this old notion was recently found in an ancient dwelling of Chester County among other antiquated papers. It read as follows:

"Rats, I command you forthwith to depart my houses, barns and premises & Go to Richard Joneses a Course Lyeing Between west and southwest where you will be accommodated well & not Return to this premises on pain of Death & this shall be your sufficient pass

"GIDEON WILLIAMSON.

"Aprill 2d 1805."

CHESTER COUNTY MILITARY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Republican Artillerists was organized about the year 1816, composed of gentlemen of leading families from different parts of Chester County. For several years during the early part of the organization Dr. William Darlington was the commander. In 1825, Thomas Evans, M.D., was captain, and so continued until his death, in October, 1828.

The company met in West Chester, generally on 4th of July and Washington's birthday, for parade; they were armed with long swords, and had a six-pounder brass piece, "Diana," which produced loud reports during the drinking of their toasts after dinner, Dr. Darlington and Major Barnard occupying opposite ends of the table. It was through the exertions, prompted by patriotism, of the members of this company, in 1817, that the bones of the American soldiers who were massacred in cold blood on the night of Sept. 20, 1777, were collected and deposited in one grave, and a respectable monument, inclosed by a stone wall, erected.

In the fall of the year 1824, Governor Shulze visited Philadelphia, and was met at Chester by the Republican Artillerists mounted, and escorted to West Chester. The Governor, instead of being entertained at the "Turk's Head," kept by Eber Worthington, a member of the company and a stanch Democrat, was taken to the "Cross Keys," the proprietor of which, Davis Beaumont, belonged to the Federal party. This gave offense to the members of the company generally, one of whom expressed himself openly in strong language, declaring that he would never again meet the company, and he kept his word.

Governor Shulze was a large and fine-looking German, unused to show and parade, and being doubtless anxious to return to his quiet home, he left by private conveyance the next morning. In June, 1827, the National Light Infantry, of Philadelphia, came to West Chester, and encamped in a grove at "The Travelers' Rest," kept by Imla J. Bennett, and remained one week. On the 4th of July they paraded with the Artillerists.

In 1829 the Artillerists were disbanded, and in a short time thereafter was reorganized, a different style of uniform adopted, and armed with flint-lock muskets. Few of the old members, however, joined the new organization. The officers were Dr. Wilmer Worthington, captain; Joseph Hemphill, first lieutenant; J. Lacey Darlington, second lieutenant. This organization existed about three years.

The "Wayne Guards," commanded by Captain Henry Fleming, the members residing in or near West Chester, included farmers, mechanics, lawyers, etc. The late Judge Haines, then a young man, Jesse Conard, and Daniel Buckwalter, Esqs., were members. Capt. Fleming, who had served in the war of 1812, displayed all the requirements of a finished soldier and gentleman, a strict disciplinarian, and one well posted in military tactics as practiced at that time. An old colored man, called Tom Bugg, said to have been a body-servant to Gen. Wayne, used to afford much amusement for the boys by marching in the rear of the company clad in flashy uniform, and carrying a long sword, with which he sometimes charged on the youngsters, causing them to scatter in every direction. After the resignation of Capt. Fleming, Daniel Buckwalter, Esq., was elected captain. This company was disbanded in 1826.

A small company, called "Junior Artillerists," from the northern part of the county, commanded by Joseph Pearce,

a resident of West Chester, paraded in the borough several times between the years 1823 and 1826; they were armed with muskets, and had a small brass field-piece, "Minerva."

A rifle company called "Harmony Rangers" was organized in 1826, in the neighborhood of Dilworthtown, commanded by William Shields. This organization continued three or four years.

In different parts of the county military companies existed; "Honeybrook Infantry," "Brandywine Light Infantry," "Washington Guards," "Union Fencibles," "Chester County Blues," commanded by Capt. John Shafer, and "Union Troop," of Chester and Delaware Counties, were among the number.

The largest number of military that ever visited West Chester at one time was at the reception of Lafayette, July 26, 1825. Not only all the military of Chester County, but a large number from the adjoining counties, turned out.

In 1830 the "National Blues" were organized, and elected the following officers: Captain, William Apple; First Lieutenant, Peter Osborne; Second Lieutenant, David B. Reed; First Sergeant, Angus McKay; Second Sergeant, Edward Maginnis; Third Sergeant, John McGinley. Capt. Apple was an able officer and an efficient teacher, and his company made rapid progress in the manual of infantry tactics, and it had the reputation of being the best-drilled company in Chester County. In its ranks were to be found some of the best material of West Chester and vicinity, including farmers, mechanics, merchants, physicians, and lawyers.

The late Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller manifested much interest in the welfare of this company, and it gave him much pleasure to have the company halt in front of his residence and listen to his kind words of encouragement. Few men possessed a more ardent patriotism than Dr. Ehrenzeller, and during the latter part of his life he delighted to talk of the Revolution and those who conducted that struggle to its glorious termination, and expressed strong feelings of condemnation towards those of our countrymen who had opposed our fathers in their efforts for independence. The doctor died of apoplexy, July 18, 1838, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried with military honors in Grove burying-ground, in West Whiteland.

The company retained its organization until 1836, when an attempt was made to divide the company, which caused its dissolution. Subsequently, and prior to the Rebellion, several other military companies were formed and flourished in different parts of the county,—one of them commanded successively by the late Robert Irwin and Henry S. Evans,—but space will not permit us to speak of them.

WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The following is a list of graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point from the counties of Chester and Delaware since the establishment of the Academy:

Francis Lee, Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., admitted Sept. 2, 1818; second lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, July 1, 1822.

Andrew Kinnard, Cochranville Post-office, Chester Co., Pa., admitted June 24, 1819; brevet second lieutenant, First Artillery, July 1, 1823.

Thomas H. Pearce, East Whiteland, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1822; brevet second lieutenant, First Infantry, July 1, 1826.

William H. Price, Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1830; brevet second lieutenant, First Infantry, July 1, 1834.

Israel Vogdes, Paoli, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1833; second lieutenant, First Artillery, July 1, 1837.

Samuel B. Hayman, Paoli, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1838; brevet second lieutenant, First Infantry, July 1, 1842.

John G. Parke, Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1845; brevet second lieutenant, Topographical Engineers, July 1, 1849.

Augustus H. Plummer, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1849; brevet second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, July 1, 1853.

William H. Bell, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1853; brevet second lieutenant, Third Infantry, July 1, 1858.

David P. Heap, Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1860; first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 13, 1864.

Thomas J. March, Lawrenceville, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1864; second lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, June 15, 1868.

Emerson Griffith, Pughtown, Chester Co., Pa., admitted July 1, 1868; second lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, June 14, 1872.

William Herbert Baldwin, son of John R. Baldwin, West Bradford township, appointed candidate U.S.A., Aug. 7, 1873, by Secretary of War upon recommendation of Hon. W. Townsend; admitted U.S.A. Sept. 1, 1873; graduated from West Point June 14, 1877; appointed additional second lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, June 14, 1877; promoted second lieutenant, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, Sept. 30, 1877; participated in campaign against hostile Cheyenne Indians in October and November, 1878; present at surrender of hostile Cheyennes in Nebraska, Oct. 23, 1878; appointed regimental quartermaster Seventh U. S. Cavalry on April 9, 1880.

A son of Dr. A. K. Gaston is in the class for this year (1881).

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The earliest notice we have of the licensing of public-houses was in 1671, when the settlements on the Delaware were under the government of the Duke of York, prior to Penn's purchase. In that year an order was made by the Governor and Council that no persons were to be permitted to distill liquor without license, and that the victualers and tapsters should be ascertained, and three only to be allowed in New Castle, and "some few up the river." In 1675 there was an entire prohibition of the sale "of strong drinke or liquors to the Indians by retayle, or a less quantity than two gallons att a tyme, under the penalty of five pounds;" and a prohibition against distilling grain by any of the inhabitants under a like penalty.

From the establishment of the government under Penn to about the close of the last century licenses to keep public-houses were granted by the Governor upon the recommendation of the courts, since then they have been granted directly by the courts. The licensing by the Governor was a matter of form, as the applications were made to the courts, and those recommended were always licensed as a matter of course. The contest for license was then, as since, before the courts.

The number of public-houses was much greater in early days in proportion to the population than at present. Strong liquors were in universal use, and as there was but comparatively little traveling, the inns were chiefly supported by the community around them. Drinking was not only indulged in freely at the public-houses, but the bottle was handed around at vendues and funerals among all classes of the population. At funerals the custom was to carry around cakes and liquor, of which all, young and old, generally partook. Sometimes some thirsty soul would take his position where he would be served among the first,

and then would be found on the outskirts, where those serving were about concluding their round. New England and Jamaica rum early found their way into the settlements, and were favorite beverages, and when the orchards came into bearing, cider was added as a common drink. At the taverns, it was not usual to set the bottle before the guest and allow him to help himself as at present, but small glasses called "jiggers" were filled by the landlord, and if the guest desired more he paid for a second drink.

When the members of the Society of Friends became sensible of the growing evils from rum-drinking, which they did at an early period, they endeavored to put a stop to it as far as possible, and they were the pioneers of temperance reform in the province and State. From the earliest settlement they discouraged the sale of rum to Indians, and the meeting dealt with those who offended.

The following minute of Chester Monthly Meeting, held 12, 22, 1724–5, will show the attitude of Friends on the subject at that time:

"At our Quarterly Meeting it was desired y^t friends take care at Burialls not to make great provision as to provide strong Liquors & hand it about but lett Every one take y^t is free to take it as they have ocation & not more then will doe them Good."

As early as 1738 the Yearly Meeting adopted this minute:

"It is recommended to such of the members of Monthly Meetings as are magistrates that they use their endeavours to lesson the number of persons recommended to keep publick houses, and that Friends be careful not to sign petitions to recommend any but such as are proper persons and where there is a real necessity."

In the meeting records we find repeated instances where the early Friends bore testimony against the use of strong drink in families and elsewhere, and parents in particular were cautioned against giving it to their children. Friends for a long time have watched with care over the morals of their society in this regard, and are probably the most temperate religious body in the country. Inquiry is regularly made in the Monthly Meetings whether the members use intoxicating drinks themselves or give them to those in their employ.

The early petitions to the court for license usually set out the necessity for the house, its distance from other houses, and the good character of the applicant, very much as at the present day, except that, as a set form was not used for that purpose, they varied much in the manner in which they were framed, and were sometimes curious specimens in a literary point of view. The "schoolmaster" does not seem always to have been at home.

While licenses were somewhat freely granted, they were frequently refused, when the necessity for the house was not apparent or the applicant was not deemed a proper person. There were two kinds of licenses: one granting the privilege to vend all kinds of liquors, known in common parlance as "full licenses," and the other to sell only "beer and cider." Sometimes the "full license" was refused and the other allowed instead.

A few of these early applications will be referred to in order to show their general character.

Among the earliest licenses granted within the present limits of the county was that of Thomas Moore, as early as 1717, at what is now Downingtown. His petition states that he is living 20 miles back, near no public-house of entertainment, and he "wishes to sell strong liquor." He was licensed "to keep a common ale house in the house where he lives." In 1720 he petitioned for a renewal of his license "to sell all kinds of liquors," which was granted. In 1719, Joseph Cloud, of Caln, was licensed "to sell all kinds of liquors, and to keep a public Inn in the house where he dwells." The location of this house is not certainly known, but is supposed to have been north of the valley. In 1717, Edward Thomas was licensed to keep a house of entertainment, and sell beer and cider, near St. David's church, Radnor. He states in his petition as a reason for his application that he "is obliged to entertain many people that come to worship at the said church." James Thomas, of Whiteland, received a license in 1721 "for the keeping of a house of entertainment, and for selling of wine, brandy, rum and other strong lyquors." In 1722, John Bentley says in his petition to the court that

"having taken a house in the township of Birmingham and intending with your Honours permission to sett up an Ordinary for the vending of beer and syder for the succour and support of travailers, his house being on the great road leading to Nottingham and Maryland, and he being likewise very much induced thereunto by severall of the neighbours importunity."

We probably have in this the original of the modern politician's application for office, "at the solicitation of numerous friends." In the same year Edward Kennison was licensed to keep what has now long been known as the "White House," in Whiteland. This was probably the first licensing of that house. William Barnes was licensed in Kennet in 1724, and Griffith Jones in Willistown the same year. In 1725 the license bonds contained this clause, "nor shall make use of molasses in brewing of beer or ale." In 1726, George Aston applies for license in Caln, setting forth that he is "living on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Conestogoe in the township of Calne, is greatly opprest by travellers," and wants to keep a public-house. In 1727, Alexander Eason, of Willistown, says that he "dwelleth by the King's Highway leading from Philadelphia to Conestogoe, where travellers have frequent occasion for suitable entertainment." In 1727–8, James Pugh was granted license in Uwchlan on the following petition:

"The petition of us who are inhabitants on the north east branch of Conestogo and on ye head of French Creek, that whereas several of us subscribers having our residence fifty miles and upwards distant from Chester and no house of publick entertainment erected in all y^t space or distance,"

and recommend James Pugh, of Uwchlan, who dwells about midway from Chester to Conestoga. In 1728, Thomas George is granted license at the house now long known as the "Anvil," on a petition stating that he

"hath been at a great deal of trouble and charge in building and in providing plenty of hay, corn and about forty acres of good cleared pasturage and several other things necessary for a public house,—that it is in the forks of two great roads, one towards Marlborough and the other towards New London, and there being no house this side of Brandywine within several miles of the said place."

In 1729, Lazarus Finney was licensed to keep a public-house at New London. His petition sets forth

"That your petitioner living on ye great road leading from Susquehanna to Philadelphia and ye road from Conestogoe to New Castle, in the township of New London, where there is a great resort of travellers, who frequently travel along ye said road and are often

burthensome to your petitioner and several of ye neighbours for entertainment, for want of a house of entertainment on ye aforesaid roads."

In 1731, John Bentley sets out in a petition that he had formerly petitioned for license for selling strong liekers by small measure, and hath hitherto been disappointed, and now asks for license to sell "bear and sider by ye quart." In 1733, Evan Lewis, of West Caln, "an ancient man and almost past his labour, living on the King's road lately laid from Philadelphia to Lancaster," was licensed to "keep public house and sell beer and syder." In the same year James Arbuckle petitions for license, "upon the main road now leading from Conestogo to White Clay creek, to sell rum, beer and sider, to answer every man's condition as his need requires it." In 1735, Robert Richardson desires license in Tredyffrin, and sets out that he "is incapable by reason of lameness in his arms, and has to support two ancient helpless women, his mother and mother in law, besides wife and children."

In 1736, Garret Brumbough (Brownback) is licensed. He sets out in his petition that he "is frequently oppressed with travellers whom he is obliged to entertain;" that he is "living in the township of Coventry on the great road which leads from Philadelphia to the Iron Works, and from thence to Conestogoe, and there being no publick house within twenty miles below or thirty miles above the s[d] petitioner's house; he the said petitioner living above four miles from the Iron Works." In the same year John Chads was licensed at Chads' Ford. His petition states that he has undertaken to keep a ferry, and wishes to keep a public-house, etc. In 1737, James Logan petitions for license in Londonderry, stating that he "hath lately purchased a plantation in Londonderry where there is need of a public house, by reason of three grate rodes meeting at your petitioners house and there being no publick house for five or six miles; one road from Conestoga to Christina Bridge, another from Buckleys mill to the Landing and the Limestone road that leads to Nottingham." In 1738, William Boyd obtained license in Sadsbury. Francis Swain, in 1739, petitioned for license in West Caln, stating that carts and wagons frequently travel the road, and Dutch and others make it their stage at his house.

John Harris, of Willistown, obtained license in 1740, at the sign of the "Harrow." William Hartley, of Charlestown, in the same year, says that his house is "continually infested with travellers who call for and demand necessaries and that he has been at great charges in supplying them with bedding and their horses with proper provender without any payment," and he asks for license "to retail liquor in said house." John Vaughan was allowed a license at what is now Lionville in 1740, which is the first mention we have of a tavern at that point. There was a remonstrance against granting this license from Friends meeting, setting forth:

"That it being but a few perches from our meeting house, where persons intoxicated with strong liquor may come and be very annoyous and troublesome, where also our youth may be induced by ill company to that which may be very corrupt and injurious to them; we also humbly conceive that there is or can be no necessity of a tavern at the above mentioned place on the account of travellers, whilst there being houses of the kind on that road at a very convenient distance, viz. James Trego's and William Hull's."

Prior to 1741 many of the tavern licenses appear to have been renewed without a formal petition when the same person continued at the same place without any change.

John Frew, in 1741, petitions for license at New London, setting forth that

"Whereas in times past there was a tavern allowed to Lazarus Finney, deceased, in y[e] township a[d] a place known by y[e] name of y[e] Cross Roads, for the support and comfort of travellers, being great in number that passeth that way."

John Gibb in his petition presented the same year, for license in the same township, proposes "to sell ye gill of rum for threepence, and ye mug of Eg punch for sixpence."

Joseph Hawley, in his petition for license at Newtown, in the same year, says that

"Having for these fourteen years last past behaved himself as an honest, civill and quiet neighbour in his said imploy, forbidding gaming or drunkenness or suffer mens servants or others to sitt tipling in his house and he and his wife being each of them between sixty and seventy years of age, . . . and hope you will not allow Francis Elliot, a young man (that hath a good trade, being a wheelwright, house carpenter and joyner, having a wife and one child, and hath two or three apprentices, and one journeyman) to obtain your grant for keeping of a publick house in Newtown aforesaid to the great hurt and damage of your petitioner in his old age."

This petition was accompanied by one from the inhabitants of the township, uniting with him "lest Hawley and wife become a publick charge." These judgments seem to have been influenced by their pecuniary interests.

William McKean (the father of Governor McKean) petitioned for "full licence" in Londongrove in 1741, which was not granted, but he was allowed to sell "beer and syder." He was soon afterwards, and in the same year, granted a full license. This is the first mention we have of a licensed house at Half-Way House (now Chatham). The house licensed is now the residence of John I. Carter.

In 1743, William McKean again applied for license, and a petition was presented against his application, representing that he "hath in and for some time past kept or permitted a very ill conduct and practice in and about his aforesaid house in permitting or suffering people to swear, curs, fight and to be drunk." He was allowed a license, this indorsement being made on the petition against him:

"The petitioners pass by ye offences against ye s[d] McKean, he promising to behave better for time to come."

In the year 1741, Thomas McKean, a brother of William McKean, was licensed to keep an inn in Tredyffrin. Mary Moore, in the same year, set forth that she was the widow of William Moore, of Willistown, and "having lived several years at a noted stage commonly called the Harrow, where her husband followed the trade of a hatter, but received a wound in the leg had it cut off at the thigh and died," and she desired license "to sell beer and sider, to maintain her family." The application was rejected.

William Boyd, of Sadsbury, in 1742, says he "had licence to sell rum, beer, and syder the last year," and he now wishes license for the ensuing year to sell "beer and syder." He seems voluntarily to have given up the privilege of selling rum,—a rare virtue, we imagine, in those days, and not much practiced in the present.

John Chads, who kept the ferry and public-house at

Chads' Ford, had his license taken from him, but at the urgent request of the people of the vicinage it was, in 1742, restored, the petitioners setting forth that

"being sensible that we may be liable to great disappointments, as well as on account of entertainment, as also ye attendance of ye boat over ye said creek, wch has been greatly serviceable to strangers unacquainted with ye said creek."

The ferry referred to was that over the Brandywine at Chads' Ford, maintained by John Chads, in connection with his public-house. The first application for license at what is now Avondale was made in 1742 by William Reed, but it was not successful. License was granted to James Way at the sign of the "Wagon" (now Wagontown), in West Caln township, in 1742. This is the first notice of a license at that place.

A public-house at the Yellow Springs was first licensed in 1750. Robert Pritchard, the applicant, in his petition represented

"That your Petitioner is in Possession of a Farm in the Township of Pikeland in the said County on which is that Medicinal Water Called the Yellow Spring unto which there is Frequently a Great Concourse of People on account of Health and also many others Travailing about their Occasions on a Publick Road Laid out and opened Near the same & also another Road is ordered to be Laid from Uwchlan which may Cross the above said Road near said Spring; All which occurrences Render it Necessary to Procure Accomodations for such as have occasion to come to the said Place. And as your Petitioner hath already been at a Considerable Charge in Building & Improveing and is yet willing further to Build and Improve In order to serve the People Your Petitioner Therefore Humbly Prays that your Honours may be Pleased to Grant him a Recomendation In order to obtain License to keep a House of Entertainment at ye said Place."

In 1769, Stephen Anderson petitioned for license at Chatham, setting out that he

"now resides at a place called Chatham in London Grove Township where an Inn has been kept for upwards of twenty years; That he hath lately taken the said Inn from Thomas McKean Esquire, with two hundred and thirty acres of land belonging to the same whereon are valuable Buildings, a good Orchard and every convenience necessary for the good Entertainment of Travellers, &c., five public Roads meet at the said Inn. There is another small Public House on one of the roads within less than half a mile and not business enough for two, &c.

"Allowed at ye old house."

License was granted to Joshua Evans, in Tredyffrin, in 1769. This is the first notice of that afterwards famous hostelry known far and wide as the "Paoli," whereat was always good cheer for man and beast.

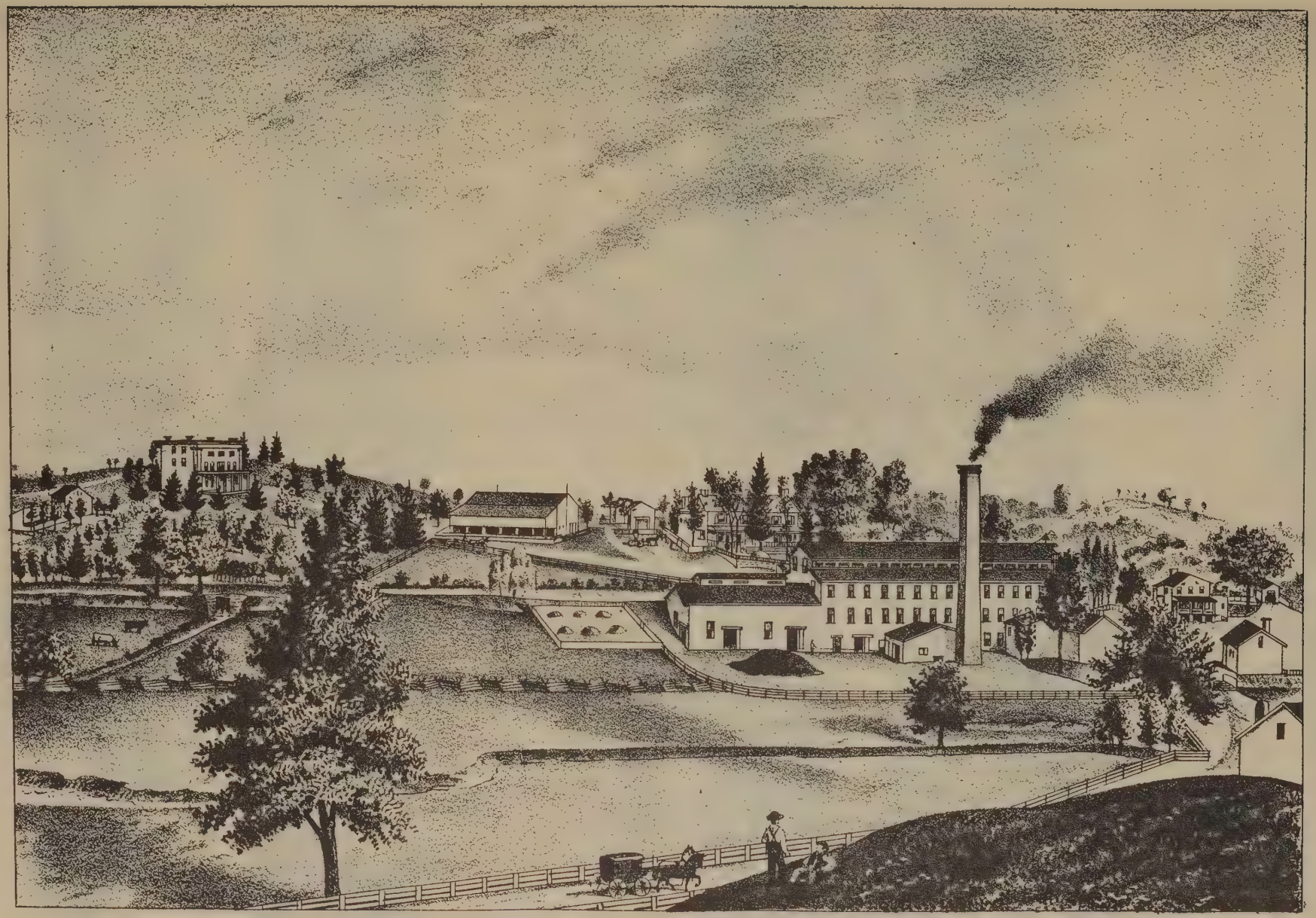
In 1758 there were 34 licenses granted in what is now Chester County. The names of those licensed and the townships in which their houses were situated are here given:

Birmingham.—William Jones.
East Caln.—Thomas Parke, Lydia Morgan.
West Caln.—Joseph Bishop.
Coventry.—John Swanner.
Charlestown.—William Graham.
East Fallowfield.—William Hamilton.
West Fallowfield.—James Cochran.
Goshen.—Jonathan Davis.
Kennet.—John Baldwin.
Londongrove.—Andrew Caldwell.
London Britain.—Joshua McDowell.
New Garden.—Nathaniel Ring.
West Marlborough.—James Parry, Thomas Buffington.
West Nantmeal.—Joseph Gibson.
New London.—William McDowell, Elizabeth Fury.
East Nottingham.—John Slator, Moses Latham, Elisha Hughes.
West Nottingham.—William Cummings.
Oxford.—John Hayes, Francis Motherall, Alexander Simrall.
Pikeland.—Adam Ramsower.
Tredyffrin.—Joseph Mitchell.
Uwchlan.—Joseph Wilkinson, Jonathan Vaughan.
Vincent.—Benjamin Brownback, George David.
Whiteland.—George Aston, John Neely, Thomas Hubbard.

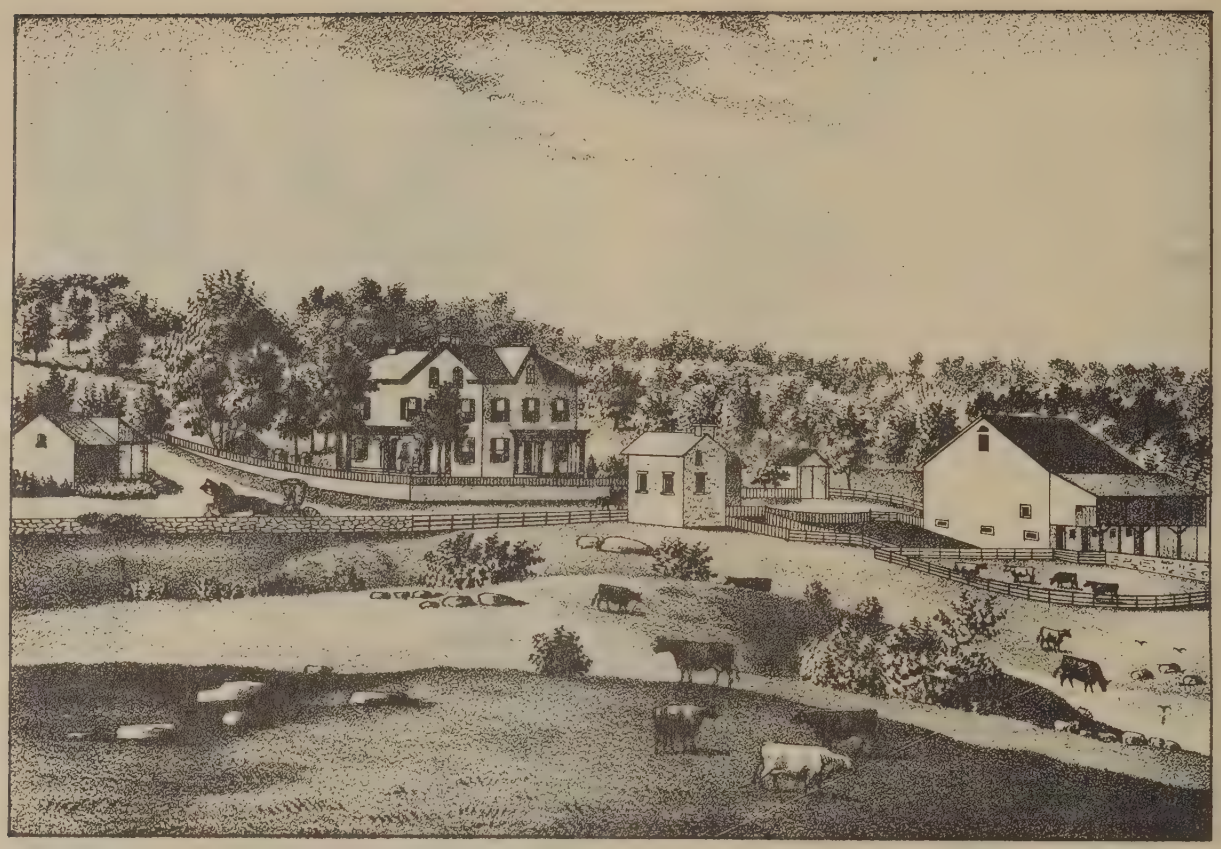
The number of taverns continued to increase with the population and business of the county, until in 1830 there were 146 licensed houses. This is probably the greatest number that were ever licensed in any one year. On the completion of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and the consequent decrease of business on the Lancaster turnpike and other roads, the number of houses for a time rapidly decreased.

The following is a list of those licensed in 1830, and is here given as showing the names of those who kept the public-houses at that date, now half a century ago:

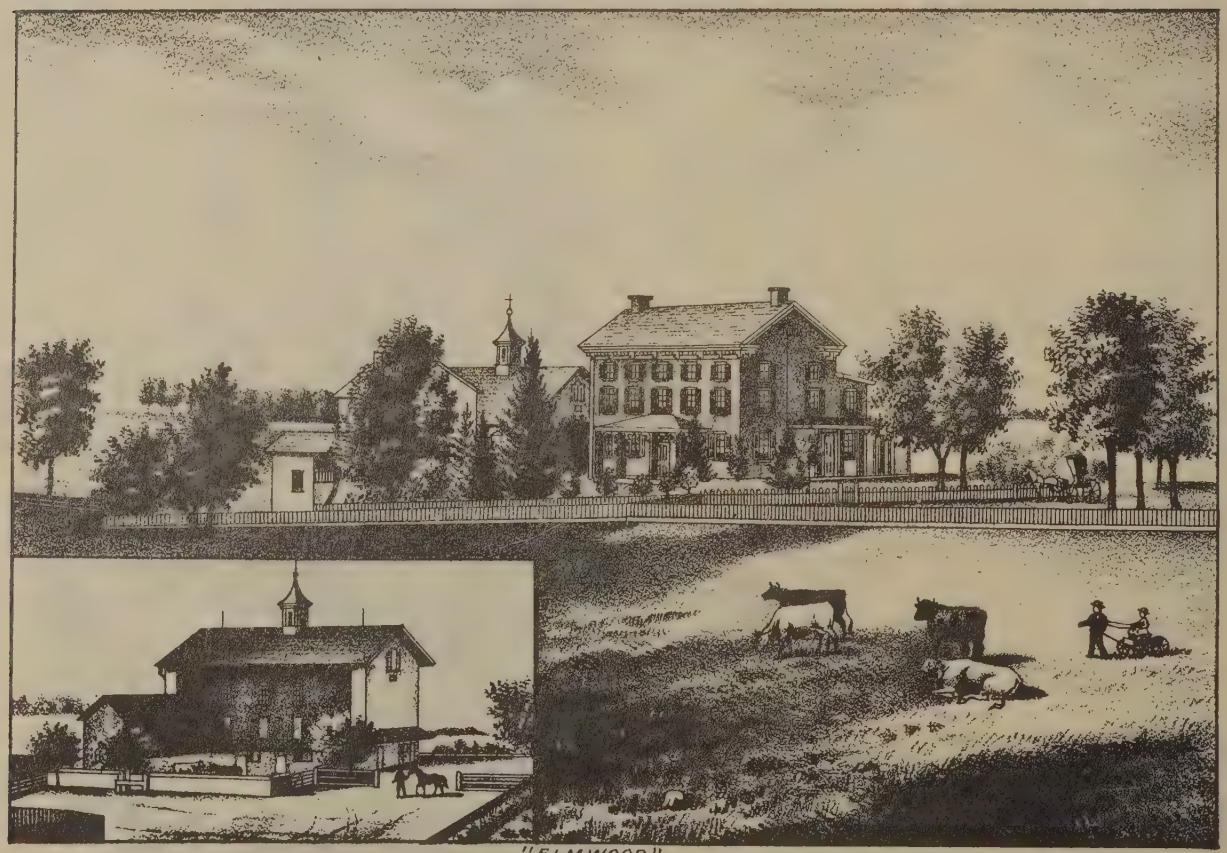
Birmingham.—Cheyney Weston.
Brandywine.—Grabill Diller, James Huskins, John Kerlin, Robert Worrall, Henry Widener, John Gray.
East Bradford.—Benjamin Kerns.
West Bradford.—Lydia Martin, Isaac Carpenter, Joseph Worth, Joseph Baldwin
East Caln.—Jacob E. Parke, Isaac Downing, Benjamin I. Miller, Richard Milleson, Jonathan Diller, George P. Lauer.
West Caln.—John Marsh, Joseph Hughs, William C. Jacobs, James L. Neiler.
Coventry.—Garrett Hoopes, Jona Y. Missimer, J. B. Willauer, Abraham Shantz, John Young, Jr.
Charlestown.—Jonathan Rand, Enoch Wells, Samuel Guss.
Easttown.—John Dane, Alex. E. Finley, Thomas Temple, Jacob Clinger.
East Fallowfield.—John Filson, Robert Young.
West Fallowfield.—George Philips, Samuel Futhey, Levi McCormick, Matthew B. Cochran, William Baker, John J. Monaghan.
East Goshen.—Isaiah Matlack, Jona. W. Hoffman, Joseph Philips, Henry H. Horne.
New Garden.—Sidney Marsh, Jacob Taylor.
Honeybrook.—Oliver B. Harper, Jacob Weiler, John Levengood, Peter H. Foland, David Buchanan, William Owen.
Kennet.—Harlan Gause, Jacob Hopple, David Martin.
New London.—Jane Mackey, James A. Alexander, Abigail H. Cuningham.
London Britain.—Jacob Dehaven.
Londongrove.—Joseph Wood, Wm. Harris.
Londonderry.—Jacob Reese.
East Marlborough.—Benjamin Worth, Emmor Worth, Thomas Preston, John Entriken.
West Marlborough.—Hayes Clark.
East Nottingham.—William Barrett, Jacob Hilaman, Timothy Kirk, William Donnelly, Wm. Rutherford.
West Nottingham.—Joseph Kirk.
West Nantmeal.—Joseph F. Grier, James Bones, Abigail Beard, and Maria Morris.
East Nantmeal.—Sarah W. Clingan, William Strickland.
Lower Oxford.—John Twaddell, David Hayes, Jr.
Upper Oxford.—Robert Andrews, Benjamin Hickman, William Crosby.
Penn.—William Walters.
Pikeland.—Margaret Holman, Anthony W. Olwine, Samuel Shearer, William Wagoneller.
Pennsbury.—Joseph Lancaster.
Sadsbury.—Samuel Jackson, John Kendig, Joseph Thornbury, Samuel Wentz, Andrew Bear, Nathan Frame, James Dickinson, Nicholas Boyer, Samuel A. Whitehill.
Schuylkill.—Joseph E. Anderson, Saml. H. Bennett, John Workizer, Abraham Olwine, Samuel D. Moore.



BROOKLYN WOOLEN MILLS EAST BRANDYWINE CHESTER CO. PA.



RES. OF **REUBEN BYLER** WEST NANTMEAL TP CHESTER CO. PA.



"ELMWOOD"

RES. OF **JAMES BUTLER** WEST NANTMEAL TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

Tredyffrin—William Strickland, Joshua Evans, Henry Bell, William Lewis, Jesse Moore, and Abraham Beidler.

Uwchlan.—John Gordon, Jesse B. Strickland, Isaac Evans.

Vincent.—Jacob Ludwick, Frederick Sheeder, Conrad Bode, William Rogers, Job Fudge, Henry Ortlip, William Whitby, C. Shaner.

East Whiteland.—Jane Pearce, John Snyder, Charles Fahnestock, Henry Souders.

West Whiteland.—Joseph Hoover, Joshua Darlington, Joseph Hall, John West, Levi Evans.

Willistown.—George Davis, Thomas Tucker, Samuel Cheever, Henry Coffman, Isaac Bond, Samuel Dick.

Westtown.—Thomas Darlington.

West Chester.—Daniel Buckwalter, Samson Babb, Davis Beaumont, Richard Evans, John Babb, Peter Osborne, Ann Mason, Imla J. Bennett.

Our early inn-keepers, in giving names to their houses, adopted those to which they were accustomed in the old country. During the war of the Revolution, and for some time afterwards, the names of the patriot generals who had figured prominently in that contest became favorite appellations, and many of the old time-honored names gave place to them. In these latter days the names given to new houses are not so euphonious as those given by our fathers. Time has not made any improvement in this respect. With the decrease in the number of public-houses many of the old names have disappeared, and are being rapidly forgotten. In order to preserve them from oblivion, reference will be made to some of those which were borne by well-known hostelries in former days.

On the "Old Lancaster road" there were the Buck, Plow, Admiral Vernon (afterwards the Warren), White Horse, Ship (now Dr. Eshleman's, west of Downingtown), Wagon (now Wagontown), and Mariner's Compass (now Compassville).

On the Paxtang road, leading from Downingtown towards the settlements at and near Harrisburg, or its successor, the Horseshoe pike, were the Buck, Cross Keys (changed to Washington), Olive Branch, Spread Eagle (Rockville), Leopard, Bull's Head (afterwards General Wayne), Black Horse, Rising Sun, Red Lion. From 1792 to 1800 there was a tavern kept in the house where Gen. Matthew Stanley long resided. The "Brick" was opened in 1807, and was the first brick building erected in that section of the county.

On the Lancaster turnpike were (among others) the Spread Eagle, Spring House, Bear, Paoli, Green Tree, Warren, General Wayne, Steamboat, Sheaf of Wheat, Ship, General Washington, Swan, Prussian Eagle, Midway, States' Arms, Rainbow, Washington, Black Horse, Cross Keys. The "Ship" was originally west of Downingtown, at a point where the old Lancaster road and the more modern Lancaster turnpike occupied the same ground. The sign, after this house ceased to be kept as a tavern, was taken to the new house of the same name on the turnpike in West Whiteland. The "Ship" tavern was one of the oldest as well as most noted public-houses in the county, being much frequented by persons on public business. During the Revolution the host remained loyal to the crown, and on one occasion some Continentals, not liking the usage they had received of him, deliberately shot thirteen bullets through the effigy of the ship, and the old sign carried the marks as long as it swung at the old stand or at the new one in West Whiteland.

The Downing hotel, or "stage-office," the name it was generally known by, was at the east end of the village of Downingtown, and for many years a noted stopping-place. Its swinging sign bore the effigy of Washington and a civilian standing side by side. Here Presidents, governors, supreme judges, and all kinds of dignitaries ate and slept. It was kept by Hunt Downing until 1816, by William Frame and Jesse Evans until 1827, and by Isaac Downing until 1836.

On the Strasburg road there were the Sheaf of Wheat, Black Horse, Centre House (Marshallton), General Wayne, Golden Eagle (Worth's), White Horse (Young's), Dravo (Humphreyville), Fountain Inn (Parkesburg), Swan.

About the beginning of the present century there was a house, known as the "Peggy Bann Inn," at the foot of the hill on the Strasburg road as you leave Youngsburg, in East Fallowfield township, going east. It is still standing in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but not used as a public-house. According to tradition, the origin of the name of this house was on this wise: A son of Erin opened for the mutual benefit of the public and himself this wayside inn. When the sign came to be painted, which, by the way, was a most important part of the tavern in those days, the proprietor had the artist portray the imaginary lineaments of the former's sweetheart, Peggy Bann, whom he had left in Ireland. Afterwards the name of the house was changed to that of the "Three Stripes," and the new sign painted over the other. It was remarked by the residents of the neighborhood for many years subsequently that no matter how well the sign was kept painted the lineaments of Peggy would still peep through the stripes. It was kept for some years by James and Robert Young; but the latter erected a new public-house a short distance west of it prior to 1820, and the old house was no longer used as a place whereat to cheer man and beast.

Among other public-houses were the Anvil, Unicorn, and Plow, in Kennet; Hammer and Trowel, in New Garden; Half-Way House (now Chatham) and White Horse, in Londongrove; Stage and Leopard, in Easttown; Buck, in Coventry; Lamb, in Wallace; Gum Tree, Sorrel Horse (formerly Spinning-Wheel), and Mason's Arms, in West Fallowfield; General Greene, Boot, and Three Tuns, in East Goshen; Cross Keys and Fox Chase and Drove, in East Marlborough; Globe, in West Nottingham; Rising Sun, Washington, and Yellow Springs, in West Pikeland; Bull, Fountain Inn, Valley Forge, General Pike, and General Lafayette, in Schuylkill; Red Lion and Eagle, in Uwchlan; Seven Stars, Captain Lawrence, and Poplar Tree, in Vincent; Indian King and Grove, in West Whiteland; Dolphin (now Dilworthstown) in Birmingham; White Horse and William Penn, in Willistown; and Eel's Foot, in East Bradford, near Jefferis' Ford. In West Chester were the Turk's Head, Washington, Cross Keys (afterwards White Hall), Black Bear, Green Tree, Eagle, and Traveler's Rest (afterwards the Star). The present Mansion House was originally called the Chester County Hotel. The name was not improved by the change.

In 1830 the population of the county was 50,910, and the number of licensed houses was 146. In 1880 the population was 83,302, and the number of licenses granted to hotels was 58, and to eating-houses 23.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF CHESTER COUNTY.

The early settlers, in giving names to localities, very generally adopted those with which they were familiar in the Old World. This served to remind them of home, and their adoption was natural. As a result, almost the entire geography of the county is English. When William Penn landed at Upland he asked his friend Pearson, "What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Pearson replied, "Chester, in remembrance of the city from whence I came." The name Upland should have been retained, but the home-feeling prevailed, and the name "Chester"—now so dear to the heart of every one who can claim our ancient bailiwick as his birthplace—was adopted.

No one seems to have thought of retaining the names given by the Indians as a rule, and hence the map of Chester County contains very few aboriginal names. The list appears to comprise but three names,—Octorara, the meaning of which is unknown; Pocopson, which signifies brawling or rapid stream; and Toughkenamon, signifying Fire-Brand Hill. Of the streams, the Indian names borne by many of them, besides the Octorara and Pocopson, are given on ancient maps; thus the Christina was called Minquas; the Elk, Sickpeckon; White Clay Creek, Swapecksisko; Red Clay Creek, Hwiskakimensi; Chester Creek, Mecoponacka; Darby Creek, Mohorhootink; and the French Creek, Sankanac. Of Crum, Ridley, and Pickering we have not the Indian names.

The Indian name of the Brandywine below the forks is not certainly known. It is spoken of by tradition as both Suspecough and Wawassan. One of the branches of it was called by the Indians Chichokatas, as is shown in a deed from James Harlan to James Gibbons, dated 4th month 7, 1731, for 500 acres of land, described as "lying and being upon a branch of Brandywine called Chichokatas," on which he (Harlan) then lived, in or near Nantmeal. On old maps the Brandywine is called Fish Kihl (Swedish) and Brânwin's Creek. The Brandywine has been generally supposed to have derived its name in consequence of the reported loss of a Dutch vessel on its lower waters laden with brandy,—in the Dutch language, *brand-wijn*,—and historians have generally, if not universally, given this version. This, however, is shown by recent investigation to be a mistake. It most probably derived its name from one Andrew Braindwine, who at an early day owned lands near its mouth. It was very common in the olden time in the lower counties, as they were called (now the State of Delaware), to name streams after the dwellers upon their banks. This creek is shown by the old records to have been known as the Fishkill until the grant of land to Andrew Braindwine in 1670, immediately after which it is referred to on the records as Braindwine's kill, or creek, and the name was eventually corrupted into its present form of Brandywine.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian tribes inhabiting what is now Chester County were, when the country was first settled, known collectively as the Lenni Lenape, but were generally called by the settlers the Delawares. They lived in small tribes, generally occupying the tributaries of the Delaware, and each tribe was frequently known to the settlers by the name of the stream it occupied. The tribe which occupied the region drained by the Brandywine was known as the Nanticoke.

These tribes had each their own sachem or king. The name Lenni Lenape signifies "original people," a race unmixed and unchanged. The word Lenape is properly pronounced in three syllables, Len-a-pe. When the name of "Delawares" was first applied to them, they thought it was given in derision; but were reconciled to it on being told that it was the name of a great white chief, Lord De la Warr. As they were fond of being named after distinguished men, they were rather pleased, considering it as a compliment.

They were more thickly settled in some portions of the county than others. Along the Great Valley, and in the region of Pequea, Lancaster Co., they were numerous; in other parts of the county they were more evenly distributed, except west of White Clay Creek, where they are said to have been rather sparse. Their wigwams were generally clustered five or six in a place, on the south sides of the hills, and near springs of water. Some of these clusters were of considerable size, and known as Indian towns or villages. There were a considerable number of these in the county; one of them stood on the farm late of John R. Kinsey, deceased, in Upper Oxford township, and another in London Britain township, near the Baptist church. Their usual employments were hunting, fishing, manufacturing baskets, and cultivating small patches of Indian corn. They had paths leading from point to point, some of which afterwards became public roads for the settlers. One of these paths, extensively traversed, led from Pequea, where they had a large settlement, to the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay. It ran on the ridge dividing the waters which flow into the Delaware from those which flow into the Susquehanna, and in its whole course did not cross a single stream of water. The path is now what is known as the Limestone road, running from the Pequea Valley through the townships of Sadsbury, Highland, West Fallowfield, Upper and Lower Oxford, and East Nottingham, and into Cecil County, Md. There is no record in the county offices of this road, and it is supposed never to have been laid out by authority of law, but to exist by prescription. It has been called the Limestone road for a long period of time, and is mentioned in the public records by that name as an existing public road as early as the year 1731. It passed by a fine spring a mile east of the village of Rising Sun, in Maryland, which was used as a camping-ground in their journey. Here William Brown felled the first tree in settling Nottingham.

They had also a village or town, consisting of about thirty wigwams, near two fine springs at what is called Indiantown, in Wallace township. They had abandoned to some extent nomadic habits, raised some corn and tobacco, and planted fruit-trees. Their principal subsistence, however, was obtained by hunting and the catching of fish, which were abundant in the Indian Run and the Brandywine. When Daniel and Alexander Henderson purchased the land, in 1733, on which the town and burial-ground of the natives were placed, they promised them that the latter should never be disturbed. This promise was faithfully

kept by them and their children. It is now part of a cultivated field. This graveyard occupied a little more than a quarter of an acre, and contained about one hundred graves. These Indians removed shortly after Braddock's defeat, when the feeling against the natives was bitter, to what is now Crawford or Mercer County, in this State.

About the year 1697—fifteen years after the arrival of William Penn—a tribe of the Shawnese, or Shawanese, came from the southward, and desired leave of the Conestogoe Indians, and of Governor Markham, to settle on Pequea Creek, which was granted, the Conestogoe Indians becoming security for their good behavior. These Shawnese, or Shawanese, Indians extended their settlements within the present limits of Chester County. They had a large town about where the village of Doe Run now stands, where seems to have been the council-house of the nation; and they also settled in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of Steeleville, on the Octorara Creek.

The Indian chiefs frequently visited Philadelphia, on which occasions they were always entertained, presents made to them, and they were provided for during their stay, and on their journey home.

They generally brought presents with them, consisting chiefly of skins and furs; in return for which the authorities gave them goods suitable for their use. The following account from the colonial records of such an exchange made with Shekokonickan, a chief of the Indians on Brandywine, and others on a visit to Philadelphia, will serve as a specimen:

"The Treasurer and Secretary were ordered to take an account of the real value of their presents, and to provide some English goods exceeding that value, by about one-fourth or a third part at most, and then the Council adjourned to the afternoon," "POST MERIDIEM. The skins delivered by the Indians in the morning, having been numbered and weighed as ordered, they were found to be thirty-eight summer deer skins, one good buck in the hair, two bear skins—total value, eight pounds, six shillings. What is prepared and now delivered them in exchange, are eight Stroud-water coats of the best sort, ten pounds of lead, six pairs stockings, one dozen tobacco boxes, one dozen tobacco tongs, twelve pounds tobacco, three dozen pipes, and one red stroud to the Queen—total value, ten pounds and twelve shillings."

A tribe of Indians, known as the Okehockings, were originally seated near Ridley and Crum Creeks, within the present limits of Delaware County. About 1701 they were removed, by direction of William Penn, to another tract higher up on Ridley Creek, which had been granted to Griffith Jones, but given up by him.

The following entry occurs on the minutes of the commissioners of property, under date of the 7th and 8th of 10th month (December), 1702, viz.:

"The Ockanickon or Crum Creek Indians, having removed from their old habitations before the Proprietarys departure, by his order seated by Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, and Jos Baker, on the tract in Chester County formerly laid out to Griffy Jones but now vacant.

"But the said Indians expressing great uneasiness at the uncertainty of their settlements, pressed, and several times urged the neighboring Friends, that they might be confirmed in some particular place under certain metes and bounds, that they might no more be like dogs, as they expressed themselves."

The following warrant of survey was accordingly issued to the surveyor of Chester County:

"BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PROPERTY."

{L. S.}

"*Whereas*, Pokias, Sepopawny, Muttagooppa and others, of ye nation called Okehocking Indians in Chester county, with their families, upon their removal from their late settlements near Ridley and Crum Creeks, have by the Proprietor's order and appointment, been seated on another certain tract in ye said county, and on the said Ridley creek, neare ye head thereof, formerly surveyed to Griffith Jones, but by him left and acquitted, and now belonging to ye Proprietary; in which place the said Indians request we would grant them a certain settlement, under sure metes and bounds, to them and their posterity, in pursuance of the Proprietors engagement in that case, made before his departure, who granted them, as 'tis credibly affirmed to us, five hundred acres in ye said place. These, therefore, are in pursuance of the said grant, to authorize and require thee to survey and lay out to the said Pokhais, Sepopawney, Muttagooppa and others of ye said nation, called ye Okekocking Indians, who were lately seated lower on ye said creeks, and their relations, and to no other whatsoever, the full quantity of five hundred acres of land in one square tract, in such place within the aforesaid tract, as the said Indians shall desire; which said five hundred acres, we do hereby grant to the said Pokhais, Sepopawney, Muttagooppa, and others of the said nation called the Okekocking Indians, who were lately seated as aforesaid, and to their relations, and to no other whatsoever; to take and to hold, to them, the said Indians for settlement, and to their posterity of the same nation of Indians (and no other) forever; *Provided*, always, that the said Indians, nor any of them, shall not give, grant, or attempt to sell, or anyway dispose of any of the said five hundred acres of land hereby granted, to any person whatsoever; but at such time as the said Indians shall quit or leave the said place, it shall be surrendered to ye Proprietary without any further claim of the said Indians, or any person whatsoever, by or under them their title or procurements; and make returns into the General-Surveyor's office. Given under our hands, and the seal of the Province, at Philadelphia, the 15th of ye 10th mo., 1702.

"TO ISAAC TAYLOR,
"*Surveyor of the Co. of Chester.*

"EDWARD SHIPPEN,
"GRIFFITH OWEN,
"THOS. STORY,
"JAS. LOGAN."

In pursuance of this warrant a tract of 500 acres was surveyed for their use in the southern part of the township of Willistown, on the east side of Ridley Creek. The Indians occupied it for a number of years, how long has not been ascertained, but they had all left it and removed beyond the limits of the county some time previous to the year 1737. According to the terms of the grant the lands, on the Indians quitting them, returned to the proprietary.

On the 1st of August, 1737, the proprietary issued a warrant for the whole 500 acres to Amos Yarnall and Mordecai Yarnall. These purchasers made a division of the tract, Amos Yarnall taking 196 acres and allowance of the eastern and southern part, and Mordecai Yarnall the remainder, about 276 acres and allowance. The surveys were returned to the secretary's office, and patents granted to them for their respective portions by Thomas Penn, on the 29th of January, 1738.

Drafts were made of the division between Amos and Mordecai Yarnall. The draft of Amos Yarnall's portion has upon it this indorsement:

"A draft of Amos Yarnall's part of a tract of land situate in Willistown, in the county of Chester reserved by the late Commissioners of Property, for the use of certain Indian natives and their children so long as they should continue to dwell on the same; but they having now long since left and entirely deserted it, the whole tract was, by warrant from the Proprietaries, dated the first day of August, in the year

1737, granted to Amos and Mordecai Yarnall, who having divided the same betwixt them, a return of this tract in pursuance of the warrant aforesaid, was made into the Secretaries office, on the 24th day of January, in the year 1738, in order that the same may be confirmed by Patent to the said Amos Yarnall.

"BENJ. EASTBURN,
"*Surveyor-General.*"

The draft of Mordecai Yarnall's portion contains a similar indorsement.

On the drafts of surrounding grants this tract is called "The Indians' Lands." As already observed, it was situated in the southern part of Willistown township. It is difficult to describe its exact location so as to be intelligible to the reader. A reference, however, to the map of Chester County, with the following explanation, may serve to give an idea of its boundaries.

The northwest corner was in or near Ridley Creek, between the paper-mills of John B. Duckett and of Casper S. and Harvey S. Garrett, and near the Garrett homestead; the west line ran in a southeast course, crossing and recrossing the creek, and passing near Albin Garrett's saw-mill; the southwest corner was a little south of the West Chester and Philadelphia road; the northeast corner was about one-third of a mile south of Willistown Friends' meeting-house, and the southeast corner about half a mile north of the William Penn tavern, and near the road leading from the William Penn to Willistown Friends' meeting-house.

A point on the property of Albin Garrett, known as the "Indian orchard," no doubt marks the spot where the Indians had their wigwams or cabins. It is about one acre in extent, and entirely free of timber, although nearly surrounded by woods. It was doubtless cleared by the Indians.

The Indians, after the sale of their lands, continued to occupy them until needed by the settlers, and gradually abandoned them as the whites advanced and took possession. Considerable numbers, however, remained in the county, inhabiting the woods and unoccupied places, until the breaking out of the French and English war, in 1755, about which time they generally removed beyond the limits of the county, and took up their abode in the valleys of the Wyoming and Wyalusing, on the Susquehanna. At the making of the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1820, there were present some chiefs of the Nanticokes, one of whom, who had withstood the storms of ninety winters, told the commissioners that he and his people had once roamed through their own domains along the Brandywine.

After the death of William Penn the Indians never found in any who filled his station that steadfast friend which he had always proved, yet the protection of the law was generally enjoyed by them, and the whites who presumed to injure them were punished.

The Indians heretofore spoken of were those known as the Lenni Lenapes, or Delawares, the occupiers of the soil at and after the settlement by the white races. Besides these there was another confederation of Indian tribes, known originally as the Five Nations, whose domain extended from the borders of Vermont to Lake Erie, and from Lake Ontario to the head-waters of the Alleghany, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers. These Five Nations called themselves the Aquanuschioni, or united people; by the Lenni Lenapes they were called the Mengwe, or Mingoes, and by the French, the Iroquois. The nations composing this confederation were the Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Senecas, and Mohawks. In the year 1712 the Tuscaroras, being expelled from North Carolina, were adopted as a sixth nation, and thenceforward the confederation was known as the Six Nations.

They were distinguished for their height, strength, and symmetry of person; were brave, but ferocious and cruel when excited in savage warfare. In eloquence, in dignity, and in profound policy, their speakers might well bear comparison with the statesmen of civilized assemblies.

The Five Nations had at some period in the past conquered the Lenni Lenapes, reduced them to a state of vassalage, and exacted from them an acknowledgment of fealty, which excluded them from engaging in war, and they occupied their former hunting-grounds by permission from their conquerors. They were in this condition when the shores of the Delaware were first visited by Europeans.

The Lenni Lenapes alleged that by treaty and voluntary consent they had agreed to act as mediators and peacemakers among the great nations, and to that end they had consented to lay aside the implements of war, and to hold and keep bright the chain of peace.

The Five Nations, on the other hand, alleged that the Lenni Lenapes had been conquered by their arms, and were compelled to this humiliating position as the only means of averting impending destruction.

The Lenni Lenapes, although the permanent occupiers of the soil on the shores of the Delaware and its tributaries, were frequently subjected to the intrusion of parties of the Five Nations, who occupied portions of the Lenape country as their occasions required. The Minquas, whose name was borne by the Christina River, were among the warlike tribes that most frequently visited the Delaware for trade. These Indians, as a tribe, belonged to the Five Nations. They resided upon the Conestoga, but their visits to the Delaware for purposes of trade or to fish were frequent.

It will thus be seen that the early settlers on the Delaware had two classes of Indians very different in character to deal with, the one a constant inhabitant of the country, whose presence was familiar to them and caused no uneasiness, the other an occasional visitor, whose stay among them, when the object of it was not well understood, excited apprehensions for their safety.

This peculiar relation between the Lenni Lenapes that occupied the soil and the Five Nations, who claimed jurisdiction over it, tended greatly to embarrass and complicate the negotiations of the proprietary government for the purchase of lands.

The Indians with whom the treaty was made under the elm-tree at Shackamaxon, soon after the arrival of William Penn, were the Lenni Lenapes. In 1701, Penn also met in council the chiefs of the Five Nations, with those from the Susquehanna and the Potomac and the Shawanese chiefs, and formed a treaty of peace with them. Regulations were also adopted to govern their trade, and former purchases of land were confirmed. Treaties were subsequently frequently made with them.

At a treaty held at Philadelphia in July, 1742, Canapatego, a chief of the Onondagas, thus reprimanded and taunted the Delawares, who were present, for continuing on lands they had sold:

"We conquered you; we made *women* of you; you know you are *women* and can no more sell land than *women*."

In the course of time the Delawares were enabled to throw off the galling yoke imposed on them by their conquerors, and at a treaty made in 1756 Teedyuscung, their chief, extorted from the chiefs of the Six Nations an acknowledgment of their independence.

The last of the Lenni Lenapes resident in Chester County was "Indian Hannah," as she was usually called. The circumstance of her being for many years the sole survivor of her people (in this section of country) entitles her to a notice which the merit of her character alone would not have procured. She was one of a family that called themselves Freeman, and inhabited for a number of years one of a small cluster of wigwams near the Anvil tavern, in Kennet township. After the death of her relatives she went and dwelt in a log house near the present Northbrook Station on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, on the lands of Humphry Marshall, or, as she considered it, on her own land, it being on the one-mile reservation on the Brandywine. During the summer she traveled much through different parts of the county, visiting those who would receive her with kindness, and selling her baskets. As she grew old she quitted her wigwam and dwelt in friendly families. At length she became a public charge on the township, and on the opening of the Chester County poor-house, in November, 1800, she was taken to that institution, the only pauper from Newlin township. She died March 20, 1802, at the age of seventy-one years.

SLAVERY.

Slavery existed in Pennsylvania from a very early period, and appears to have been first introduced by the Dutch and Swedes, prior to the granting of the province to William Penn. As early, however, as 1712 an effort was made to restrain its increase by the passing of an act by the colonial Assembly to prevent the further importation of negroes into the province. This law, however, from commercial considerations, and regardless of the dictates of humanity or the best interests of the province, was subsequently repealed by the home government, which had a veto upon the acts of the colonial Assembly. Some years subsequently another act was passed, imposing a prohibitory duty on their introduction, but this also was repealed by the Crown. England at that time pursued the traffic in negroes with eager avarice. Those imported into Pennsylvania were chiefly from the West Indies, as it was found that in transporting negroes from Africa directly to the more northern provinces, their health suffered more than when gradually acclimated by being taken first to the West Indies and thence farther north. The price of an imported negro man about the middle of the last century was £40, Pennsylvania currency, and from that upwards to £100.

The Society of Friends took early action against the institution of slavery.* In 1696 the members were advised by the Yearly Meeting "not to encourage the bringing in any more negroes," and it also gave wholesome advice in respect to their moral training. In 1711 the Quarterly Meeting of Chester declared "their dissatisfaction with Friends buying and encouraging the bringing in of negroes," and in 1715 "that Friends should not be concerned hereafter in the importation thereof, nor buy any." In 1730 the same meeting adopted a minute that cautioned Friends "against purchasing imported negroes, it being disagreeable to the sense of the meeting, and that such as are likely to be found in the practice be cautioned how they offend therein," and in 1761 a member was dealt with for having bought and sold a negro; but, having made the proper acknowledgment, was not disowned. The subject, from this time onwards, appears to have frequently engaged the attention of the society, and constant and successful efforts were made to induce members to liberate them or to agree to do so at a certain age, although the simple holding of slaves was not considered a sufficient cause for disownment until 1777.

In 1780, the force of public opinion against the institution—chiefly brought about by the action of the Society of Friends—was such, that on the 1st of March of that year an act of Assembly was passed for its gradual abolition. This law provided for the registration in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of each county, prior to the 1st day of November of that year, of all persons held as slaves for life, or until the age of thirty-one years, in accordance with existing laws, and declared that all such should continue to be slaves; but that all persons born after that date should be free, except the children born of such registered slaves, who should be servants until they attained the age of twenty-eight years. A subsequent law provided for the registration of all children born of slaves within six months after their birth, and only the children thus registered continued to be servants until the age of twenty-eight years.

In accordance with these laws, a careful registry was made in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Chester County, in a book provided for that purpose, of the name, age, sex, and time of service of each person held as a slave, and also of the name of the owner and the township where he or she resided. In order to show the manner in which this registry was made, the following entries taken therefrom are given:

"Thomas Potts, of Coventry township, returns:

"1. A negro man named Cudge, aged fifty-eight years, a slave for life.

"2. A negro man named Ben, aged twenty-four years, a slave for life.

"3. A negro boy named Peter, aged seventeen years, a slave for life.

"4. A negro child named George, aged nine months, a slave for life.

"5. A negro woman named Moll, aged thirty-four years, a slave for life.

"6. A negro woman named Sall, aged nineteen years, a slave for life.

"Evans Evans, of London Britain township, returns:

* In 1688 the Germantown, Pa., Friends protested against slavery, and gave their reasons for being "against the traffick of men-body." But neither the Monthly Meeting at Dublin, the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, nor the Yearly Meeting at Burlington (to whom in succession the matter was referred that year), came to any determination in the case.

"1. A negro woman named Rachel, aged thirty-eight years, a slave for life.

"2. A mulatto boy named Cæsar, aged sixteen years, a slave for life.

"3. A negro girl named Sue, aged thirteen years, a slave for life.

"4. A negro boy named Samp, aged nine years, a slave for life.

"5. A negro boy named Frank, aged seven years, a slave for life.

"6. A mulatto female child named Sal, aged four years, a slave for life.

"Abel Hodgson, of East Nottingham, returns:

"1. An Indian servant man till he attains the age of thirty-one years, named Jam, aged twenty-eight years.

"2. An Indian girl named Sarah, aged twenty-four years, a slave for life.

"3. A negro man named Cæsar, aged twenty-five years, a slave for life.

"Samuel Futhey, of West Fallowfield township, returns:

"1. A mulatto woman named Jince, aged twenty years, a slave for life.

"2. A mulatto girl named Dinah, aged one year and nine months, a slave for life.

"3. A mulatto girl named Sall, a slave until she attains the age of thirty-one years."

We have made an analysis of this registry and deduced therefrom the following facts: The total number of slaves registered was 495, of whom 472 were slaves for life, and 23 until the age of thirty-one years. Of the whole number, 410 were negroes, 83 mulattoes, and 2 were registered as Indians. Of those held for life, 243 were males and 229 females; and of those held for years, 13 were males and 10 females. Of the whole number, 207 were over the age of eighteen years, and 288 were under that age. The oldest male slave registered was George, aged seventy-five years, belonging to William Moore, of Charlestown (now Schuylkill) township, and the oldest female slave was Nanny, aged seventy-eight years, belonging to John Evans, of London Britain. The youngest registered was Tom, aged one month, belonging to John Bowen, of Goshen. Thirteen were of the age of sixty years and upwards, and 9 were under one year of age. The greatest number held by one person was by William Moore, who returned 10 slaves for life. Each slave was registered as having but one name, except eleven who were honored with surnames.

As at that time Chester County included the present Delaware County, this registry embraces the slaves in the entire territory. There were 205 slave-holders who made returns, of whom 140 resided within the present limits of Chester County, and returned 335 out of a total of 495 slaves.

It is not to be supposed that no greater number of slaves than those registered was held in the county. The members of the Society of Friends had a short time before generally liberated all their slaves, and some other persons not members had followed their example. It also appears that but few of those advanced in years were returned, and doubtless others, intended soon to be emancipated, were omitted from the registry.

It is not known when slavery ceased to exist in Chester County by the death of the last slave, but it must have been many years since, as none were slaves for life who were born after March 1, 1780.

In addition to the registry of those who were slaves for life, a record was also made, from time to time, of the children of such slaves born after the passage of the act, and who by its provisions were servants until the age of twenty-eight years. The number of these was 85, of whom 47 were males and 38 females. The last return made was by Rev. Levi Bull, of East Nantmeal (afterwards Warwick), who returned his negro boy, Andrew, born Dec. 23, 1820.

In inventories of the estate of deceased persons, made while slavery was in existence in Chester County, we frequently find slaves appraised as chattels, in accordance with their value in the market, and they were also the subjects of bequests in wills.

In 1780, in the townships of Birmingham, East Bradford, West Bradford, East Marlborough, Newlin, Pennsbury, and Vincent, there were no slaves, or at least none were returned for registration.

The following table gives the names of the townships as they then existed in the present county of Chester, with the names of those who returned slaves for registry, and the number returned by each:

Birmingham.—No returns.

East Bradford.—No returns.

West Bradford.—No returns.

Coventry.—Thomas Potts returned six, and Rebecca Grace three slaves.

Charlestown.—Benjamin Thomas, one; Patrick Anderson, one; Llewellyn Davis, one; William Bodley, two; William Moore, Esq., ten; Alexander McCalla, one; George McIlhenny, two; Anthony Pritchard, four; John Humphrey, one; and Elias Brown, one.

East Caln.—William Allison, three; David Gill, one.

West Caln.—Herman Skiles, one; Gilbert Gibbs, two; Elizabeth Wallace, two.

Easttown.—Gen. Anthony Wayne, one.

East Fallowfield.—Caleb Phipps, five; John Te les, two.

West Fallowfield.—Samuel Futhey, three; John Bell, eight; Andrew Gibson, one.

Goshen.—John Bowen, five; Mary Garrett, three; Josiah Haines, one; Dr. Joseph Moore, three; Hannah Moore, one.

New Garden.—Andrew McIntire, one.

Kennet.—Joseph Shippen, Jr., three.

New London.—Alexander Morrison, five; George Campbell, one; John Mackey, one; John Smith, one; John Menough, one; James Reed, three; William Reed, two; Mary Kelso, one; Arthur McClure, two; Alexander Johnston, one; John McDowell, two; Robert Correy, three; David Correy, three; Catharine Kelso, one; William Shearer, three.

London Britain.—John Evans, nine; Evan Evans, six; John Whitting, two; Thomas Lunn, two.

Londonderry.—Thomas Strawbridge, three; Joseph Strawbridge, one; Frances Blair, two; Joseph Hutchinson, one; Montgomery Kennedy, two; Daniel Jones, five; John Finney, one; John F. McClenachan, one; James Boyd, four.

Londongrove.—David Wiley, three; John Ross, one.

West Marlborough.—James Hannum, two.

East Marlborough.—No returns.

Newlin.—No returns.

East Nantmeal.—Thomas Bull, two; Richard Tenplin, one; Hugh Williams, one; William Starrett, three; James Henderson, one; Branson Vanleer, five; John Nice, one.

West Nantmeal.—James Moore, five; James Graham, five; James McCamant, one; Joseph Darlington, two; Peter Hunter, two; James Hanna, one; Mordecai Piersol, one; Moses Trego, one; James Graham, one.

East Nottingham.—John Power, one; Philip Tanner, two; Lydia Sidwell, one; David Wherry, two; James Wilson, one; Matthew Henderson, one; John McBeth, one; Thomas Maffett, three; John Cuthbert, three; Patrick Power, eight; Abel Hodgson, three.

West Nottingham.—William Polk, three; David Moore, one; Elizabeth Smith, one; heirs of Margaret Smith, one.

Oxford.—Walter Hood, five; Margaret Hayes, one; James McDow-

ell, five; Job Ruston, ten; David Hayes, two; William Starrett, one; William Pinkerton, two; Joseph Luckie, one; Patrick Alexander, one.

Pennsbury.—No returns.

Pikeland.—Capt. Alexander McCaraher, two; Alexander McKinley, four; heirs of Samuel Kennedy, three.

Sadsbury.—Agnes McPherson, one; Catharine Boyd, one; Matthew Boyd, one; Andrew Boyd, two; Thomas Davis, one; Rev. William Foster, three; Joseph Park, Esq., four.

Tredyffrin.—Sarah Havard, two; Ann Havard, one; Lewis Gronow, five; John Cloyd, two; Dr. John Davis, one; Richard Brittain, four; John Wilson, two; Benj. Davis, one; David Wilson, one; Col. William Dewees, one; Thomas Walters, two; John Williams, one.

Thornbury.—Thomas Cheyney, Esq., two.

Uwchlan.—John Evans, one; Thomas Evans, six.

Vincent.—No returns.

East Whiteland.—Peter Mather, one; Richard Richardson, five; David Lloyd, one; Stephen Bowen, one.

West Whiteland.—Estate of John Jacobs, seven; William Richards, three; James Dunwoody, one.

Westtown.—James Black, one.

Willistown.—Isaac Griffith, one.

In addition to the foregoing, the following returns were made by persons whose residences are not given in the registration, and have not been ascertained by the writers:

Thomas May, four; John Vanlasey, four; Capt. Thomas Wiley, one; George Boyd, one; Thomas Scott, one; William Steele, two.

An analysis of the foregoing table shows that the largest number of slaves returned for registration were from the Welsh townships of Charlestown, Tredyffrin, East Nantmeal, and West Nantmeal, and from the Scotch-Irish townships of New London, Londonderry, Oxford, and East Nottingham; while from the more central townships, largely inhabited by members of the Society of Friends, but few returns, comparatively, were made.

The township of Charlestown then included what is now Schuylkill; West Nantmeal, what is now Honeybrook and Wallace; New London, what is now Franklin; Londonderry, what is now Penn; East Nottingham, what is now Elk; Oxford, what is now Upper and Lower Oxford; and the borough of West Chester was then part of Goshen township.

Of the children of slaves for life, registered as servants until twenty-eight years of age, the following returns were made from the several townships:

Charlestown, two; Coventry, one; East Fallowfield, one; West Fallowfield, four; Goshen, one; East Caln, one; West Caln, five; New London, nine; West Marlborough, one; Londonderry, two; Oxford (Upper and Lower), twenty-three; East Nantmeal, four; West Nantmeal, including Honeybrook, fourteen; London Britain, one; East Nottingham, six; Londongrove, two; Sadsbury, two; Tredyffrin, three; and East Whiteland, two.

It will be noticed that Charlestown, Tredyffrin, and Londonderry, which each returned a considerable number of slaves for life, returned very few children as servants until twenty-eight, and that the largest number of such children returned was from the Oxfords and West Nantmeal.

"The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race," was organized April 14, 1775. After an interval of nearly nine years of inactivity the society was reorganized in 1784, and was incorporated by act of Assembly, Dec. 8, 1789, with a membership of nearly 300, including many names which will ever live in history.

The following list of early members, prior to 1820, with dates of election, includes such as were then, or during some portion of their lives, residents of Chester County, and forms a "roll of honor" second to no other in our annals:

1784, John Todd, Israel Whelen, Norris Jones, Abraham Sharpless, Isaac Massey, John Tolbert (Talbot ?), Isaac Lloyd, Charles Dingee; 1785, William Trimble, Jr., Richard Riley; 1786, Jonathan Pugh, William West, Reece John, Col. Francis Johnston, Philip Price, Jr.; 1787, Dr. John Luther; 1788, Jacob Parke; 1789, James B. Bonsall, Henry Hale Graham, Samuel Jackson; 1790, Richard Hill Morris, Thomas Ross, Matthias Holstein, Nathaniel Newlin, Col. Absolom Baird, William Graham, James McIlwain, Robert Smith, Joseph Townsend; 1791, Joshua Pusey, Jr.; 1792, Emmor Baily, Moses Marshall, Randall Malin, Jr., Joseph Malin; 1793, John Malin, Charles Dilworth, John Talbot; 1794, Dr. William Martin, Dr. Joseph Pierce, Caspar Wistar, Isaac Taylor, Richard Strode, Cheyney Jefferis; 1795, William Sharpless, Samuel Painter, Jr., Robert Frazer; 1796, William Gibbons, Emmor Kimber, Enoch Lewis, George Ashbridge, Joseph Hemphill, Isaac Baily, Jr., Richard Barnard, Jr., Isaac Wilson, John Jefferis, Caleb Massey, Jeffrey Smedley, Titus Bennett, Caleb Hoopes, Thomas Taylor, James Lindley, Henry Hoopes, Robert Lamborn, Jr.; 1797, Thomas Vickers; 1799, Thomas Peirce; 1800, Luke Cassin; 1801, Joseph Trimble, Jr., John Meredith; 1802, Thomas Marshall; 1804, Benjamin H. Smith; 1809, Dr. William Price; 1810, Isaac Smedley; 1812, William Wayne, Jr.; 1813, William Price, Jr.; 1814, Dr. David J. Davis; 1817, Thomas P. May, Samuel Schaeffer, Stephen Rosseter, Mordecai Thomas, Thomas Vickers, Thomas Lewis, Joseph Cloud; 1818, Edward H. Bonsall, Lewis Wernwag, Solomon Temple; 1819, William Kirk; 1820, Charles Miner, William H. Dillingham.

THE CHESTER COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The "American Colonization Society" was organized soon after 1816, and the "Pennsylvania Colonization Society" in the fall of 1826. Of the State society, Eli K. Price was in 1827 one of the managers. Auxiliary (county) societies were at once formed (to the number of nine within a year), one of which was that of this county. In December, 1827, Simeon Siegfried, of West Chester, published an eight-page pamphlet, which contained the "Constitution and Address of the Managers of the Chester County Auxiliary Colonization Society," from which it appears its officers then were:

President, Dr. William Darlington; Vice-Presidents, Jesse Kersey, Rev. Robert Graham; Secretary, Thos. Williamson; Treasurer, David Townsend; Managers, Wm. H. Dillingham, Townsend Haines, Thomas S. Bell, Jonathan Jones, Gen. John W. Cuningham, Rev. William Hodgson, Dr. Samuel McClean, George Hartman, Jr., Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, Rev. Simeon Siegfried, William Everhart, Jonathan Gause.

"GEN." JAMES JACKSON.

A sketch of the life of this remarkable colored man, who is now living in West Chester at the venerable age of one hundred and three years, was prepared and published by Caleb S. Cope in 1880, from which we condense the following points. He was born the slave of Betsy Jacobs, near Baltimore, Md., about the year 1778. His mistress married Benjamin Fowler, who was so cruel to his slaves that he was murdered by them, for which crime three of them were hung. His second master, Benjamin Walters, was as much of a tyrant as the first, and his inhuman usage

was such as to cause Jackson to resolve to run away. He passed through Baltimore, the next night slept in a fodder barn, and the third day was arrested by a man on the road as a runaway, but managed to escape from him, and at night

"GEN." JAMES JACKSON.

arrived at Port Deposit bridge, the gates of which were shut and locked. The Susquehanna rolled between him and freedom. Goaded on by desperation, he scaled the gates, and after a hard struggle safely landed on the opposite side. For several days following he wandered, bewildered, traveling through Delaware, nearly to Frenchtown. He reached Newark the 31st of December, and the next day started for New Garden township, Chester Co. Reaching there safely, he hired to Thomas Gawthrop, and worked at woodcutting on the Toughkenamon hills. He says he was a man of about thirty-five years of age when he ran away, which would place it about the year 1813. One of the first places he worked was at Jacob Lindley's, near where Avondale is now located, prior to 1814. Among others, he worked for Benjamin Swayne, south of the Street road; for Dr. Michener, of New Garden; cut ship-timber in "Dungeon Bottom" for Joseph Painter; worked a short time for Jesse Matlack; carried the hod for William Hutz on some of the Bolmar school buildings; was similarly employed on the school-house on Barnard Street, Benjamin Price's schools, and the residence of the Everhart family. About 1828 he carried hod on Ogden's row of houses on New Street, and many others, after which he became one of the principal wood-sawyers of the borough. In 1837 he commenced to work for Ezra Haines, where is now Bash's store, and served his successors, George B. Townsend and E. M. Hoopes, from 1858 until 1877, when he retired from active life, and since has been one of the private gentlemen of the borough, his step-daughter, Margaret A. White, living with and faithfully caring for him. He married, March 28, 1833, Frances Green, who was bought from slavery when she was seven years old, afterwards enticed South and sold into slavery, from which she was rescued by Thaddeus Stevens and others; she then moved to West Chester, where she became acquainted with the "General," was married, and where she died, Feb. 26, 1868. She was quite a noted fortune-teller. For fear of being discovered and returned to slavery, Jackson's lips were closely sealed; his most intimate friends could rarely, if ever, get him to mention his earlier history, until after he had availed himself of his franchise by casting his vote as a citizen of the United States, when he began to realize that he was "truly free."

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.*

When the convention to frame the Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, many were opposed to the clause sanctioning negro slavery. They felt it incompatible with the principles of a free government they were about to establish to hold any class of people in bondage more degrading, more oppressive, more tyrannical than that from which they had just emancipated themselves through the trials and hardships and sufferings endured through a seven years' war. They yielded, however, to the adoption of that clause, with the hope that ere long the wisdom, humanity, and justice of the people would entirely and forever obliterate the obnoxious system of slavery from a soil they fought to make free.

But little antagonism, however, was manifested towards this institution by its opponents until some cases of kidnapping occurred in Columbia, Pa., in 1804, which incited the people of that town, who were chiefly Friends or their descendants, to throw around the colored people the arm of protection, and even to assist those who were escaping from slavery to a section of country where they might be free. This gave origin to what was afterwards known as the "Underground Railroad."

The active and determined position to which the opponents of slavery were now aroused, and the large number of colored people who had settled there, made it a point where the fugitive reasonably expected aid, and his expectations were not disappointed.

William Wright, of that place, an unreserved and inveterate hater of slavery, was one of the earliest, boldest, and most active agents on this new road. He assisted all who came to him, and whenever he heard of a fugitive being captured, he lost no opportunity by his broad, deep strategy, in court or out of it, to effect the captive's escape.

The great number now arriving there made it necessary to establish other and reliable agencies along some direct line to Canada, whither the fugitives generally desired to go. This course seemed to naturally shape itself by way of some earnest-hearted Abolitionists in York, Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, and Berks Counties, to Phœnixville, Norristown, Quakertown, Reading, Philadelphia, and other places. The chief agents were Daniel Gibbons, Thomas Whitson, Lindley Coates, Dr. Eshleman, James Moore, Caleb C. Hood, and Jeremiah Moore, of Lancaster County; James Fulton, Gideon Peirce, Thomas Bonsall, Thomas Vickers, John Vickers, Esther Lewis and daughters, Dr. Edwin Fussell, William Fussell, Norris Maris, Emmor Kimber, Elijah F. Pennypacker, and Lewis Peart, of Chester County; Rev. Samuel Aaron, Isaac Roberts, John Roberts, Dr. William Corson, Dr. Jacob L.

* By Robert C. Smedley, M.D., of West Chester.

Paxson, Daniel Ross (colored), and others, of Norristown. This was called the northern route through Chester County, but that which subsequently became the most traveled was through the middle and southern part of the county. Being contiguous to the boundary line of the slave States, a rapid transit of passengers had to be made, which was not unfrequently attended with exciting incidents of close pursuits and of narrow escapes. Many who came on this route crossed the Susquehanna at points in the vicinity of Havre de Grace, and were forwarded by Joseph Smith, Oliver Furniss, and others, in Lancaster County; while a still greater number came from Wilmington, through the hands of Thomas Garrett, Benjamin, William, and Thomas Webb, and Thomas Flint. Others came direct from the more Southern slave States, traveling only by night, and guided solely by the north star, their universal guide, until they reached some abolition friends along the line who fed them, secreted them by day, and either took them at night to the next station, or gave them notes with names of agents, and directions how to find them. And the intuitive gift or instinctive power they were possessed of, at once discerning their friends from others, was a marvel to all. Every slave that came from the South knew the north star, and that by following it they would reach a land of freedom. Trusting to this beacon-light before them as a celestial pilot, thousands successfully made their escape. The slave-holders, knowing this, freely expressed their hatred for that star, and declared, if they could, they would tear it from its place in the heavens.

So great was the travel upon this southern route that it was necessary, for safety, to have several branches. Some of these interlaced with the northern route, particularly at the Peirces' and Fultons', in Ercildoun; Esther Lewis', in Vincent; John Vickers', near Lionville; and Elijah F. Pennypacker's, near Phœnixville. At this place quite a number crossed the river into Montgomery County, and were sent in different directions, many to Norristown.

One route from Havre de Grace was by way of Thomas, Eli, and Charles Hambleton's, in Penn township, to Ercildoun, thence to John Vickers' and Esther Lewis'. Those who were sick or worn out were taken to the latter place, and carefully nursed until able to proceed farther.

After leaving Wilmington the main route came by way of Allen and Maria Agnew, Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall, Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, in Kennet; John and Hannah Cox, Simon and Sarah D. Barnard, East Marlborough; William and Mary Barnard, Eusebeus and Sarah Marsh Barnard, Pocopson; Isaac and Thamsine Meredith, Mordecai and Esther Hayes, Newlin; James Fulton, Jr., and Gideon Peirce, Ercildoun; Zebulon Thomas and daughters, Downingtown; Micajah and William Speakman, Uwchlan; John Vickers and Charles Moore, Lionville; Esther Lewis and daughters Marian, Elizabeth, and Graceanna, William Fussell, Dr. Edwin Fussell, and Norris Maris, West Vincent; Emmor Kimber, Kimberton; and Elijah F. Pennypacker, Phœnixville.

Another branch passed by way of Chandler Darlington's, Kennet; Benjamin Price, East Bradford; the Darlington sisters and Abram D. Shadd (colored), West Chester. Dividing here, one portion united with the middle route at John Vickers', the other went to Nathan Evans, in Willistown, a sterling old Friend, who stood inflexible and almost alone in the cause in this neighborhood. Nearly all fugitives who came to his place were harbored, fed, and taken by himself in a wagon at night to Philadelphia, a distance of eighteen miles. Occasionally, when large parties came at close intervals, he would take a load to Elijah F. Pennypacker's. At one time he took fifteen, who were forwarded by Elijah to Phœnixville, thence to Canada. In 1837 feeling himself unable to make so many long journeys at night, on account of his age, he called on James Lewis, in Marple township, Delaware Co., to ask if he would make his place a station and forward all whom he might send there. The proposition was acceded to, and James T. Dannaker, living with James Lewis, was made conductor. Nathan had eight passengers with him, and Dannaker accompanied him to Philadelphia, to be initiated into the way of delivering them without detection.

Davis Garrett, of Willistown, frequently aided Nathan Evans in conveying fugitives.

The great central station, where the Chester County and other routes converged, was at the anti-slavery office in Philadelphia, managed by J. Miller McKim, assisted by William Still, a former slave, and others.

When fugitives came in large numbers and close together, many were sent off the direct route to well-known Abolitionists, in order to elude pursuit if slave-hunters should be on their track. Among these on the northern route were Dr. Augustus W. Cain, Joshua Brinton, Joseph Moore, Joseph Fulton, J. Williams Thorne, and James Williams, Sadsbury (the latter known as "Abolition Jim," in contradistinction to one near by of the same name, but of opposite principles); William Trimble, West Whiteland; and Louis Peart, near Valley Forge.

Along the southern route were Amos and Mahlon Preston, and Benjamin and Hannah Kent, Penn township.

To successfully convey passengers over the great trunk-lines and branches of this road, from its beginning to its terminus, to prevent capture, to escape arrests and the mulctary punishments attached to slave-holding laws, required men of firmness, courage, sagacity, coolness, and intrepidity in time of danger, predominant philanthropy impelling them to do unto the liberty-seeking slave as they would be done by under similar circumstances, and having firm reliance in Him who enjoined to "undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free." And it is a notable fact that nearly all who thus assisted the fugitive to freedom were members of the Society of Friends, although the majority of that society, while averse to slavery, took no part in the labors, and, with few exceptions, refused the use of their meeting-houses for anti-slavery lectures.

In the early part of this concerted arrangement slaves were hunted and tracked as far as Columbia. Here their pursuers lost all indication of their traces. The most scrutinizing inquiries, the most vigorous search failed to educe any knowledge of their whereabouts. They seemed to have reached an abyss beyond which they could not see, the depths of which they could not fathom; and in their bewilderment and discomfiture they declared "*there must be an underground railroad somewhere.*" This gave rise

to the term by which this secret passage from bondage to freedom was known ever afterwards.

Daniel Gibbons gave the slaves papers containing the names of agents along the road, with directions how to find them. Sometimes these papers contained the simple message, "These are our friends," signed with full name or only initials. Thomas Garrett frequently wrote, "I send thee" two, three, or four, or whatever number it might be, "bags of black wool." John Vickers, who was a potter, in sending them to Norris Maris, often wrote, "Thy friend Pot." These and similar plans of directing them were universally adopted when they were not taken by agents from one station to another. Norris Maris' son George, now principal of the West Chester State Normal School, but then a lad, often drew a map of the road for them as far as Elijah F. Pennypacker's. Elijah kept a two-horse wagon, and took some to friends in Montgomery County, but the greater number he took to Daniel Ross, in Norristown. Some he sent to William Still, in Philadelphia.

Many of these negroes were poorly clad, or attired in their usual coarse apparel. These required change of clothing to avoid detection, or to protect them from inclement weather. For this purpose clothes and money were furnished by the agents and their friends. These whole-souled, philanthropic Abolitionists gave without stint; they thought of no compensation; their daily and only reward was the gratitude of these poor beings and the consciousness of being instruments in God's hands for their liberation from slavery.

A few incidents connected with the "Underground Railroad" travel will illustrate the dangers attending it to both fugitives and their friends, the hair-breadth escapes that were made, the prudence and promptness of action required, and the unselfish and unwearied labors of those who periled their property and their own liberty to aid the slave who sought their assistance in securing his freedom.

In 1818 two fugitives were sent to John Vickers from his father's, and were hidden in an attic. All things moved along in their accustomed orderly way during the forenoon; the women felt a sense of satisfaction that two fugitives were resting secure under their roof, and the negroes were fondly dreaming of freedom and happiness soon to be theirs. Suddenly the kitchen-door burst open, and in rushed John, pale and trembling with anxiety, and said, "The owners of these slaves are at my father's searching the house, and they'll soon be here. We must get the men away at once." With almost the swiftness of an arrow he sped up-stairs, mounted a ladder, removed the attic-door, told the men of their peril, hurried them down to the back-yard, bade them flee across the field to a wood and make good their escape. This was barely accomplished when the pursuers, like hounds in close chase of the deer, rode up to the opposite side of the house and demanded entrance.

"It will be of no use to search my house," said John, "for I know there are no fugitives in it."

"We'll soon see about that," was the tart response. "They were seen coming this way."

Without further ceremony they commenced searching the house from cellar to garret, under beds and in closets, and in every nook and box where they thought a man could be doubled up. John accompanied them with the utmost placidness,—he knew the slaves were fast lengthening the distance between themselves and their hunters.

Reaching the garret and yet finding no one, they were about giving up in despair when one of them espied a trap-door in the ceiling leading to the attic. Elated with this timely discovery he shouted in his hoarse voice, "There they are; they're up in that attic; we'll search there!"

"They are not there," said John; "we never use that place."

"But you have a way to get there, and we must see into it."

"It will be of no use," continued John, "for there is no one there I know."

"We must see," was the laconic and mandatory reply.

The ladder was given them; they ascended and groped around in the dark over the uncovered joists until fully convinced the objects of their search were not there. Incensed at their disappointment, and chagrined over their utter failure, they abandoned all further efforts. On leaving the house one of them caustically remarked, "We might as well look for a needle in a hay-stack as for a nigger among Quakers." They, however, continued their search in the neighborhood, but with no better success. The slaves got safely to Canada.

Two women from Virginia, one very light colored, left their master to seek a home of freedom in the North. They were pursued, captured, and placed in jail. During the night a few Abolitionists and the jailer assisted them in escaping through the roof. A reward of $1000 was offered for them. They were brought in the night to John Vickers. On account of this reward and the recent enactment of the fugitive-slave law, imposing a fine not exceeding $1000 and imprisonment not exceeding six months upon any individual harboring or giving aid to fugitives, and $1000 for each slave who was lost to his master through their assistance, it was necessary to use the utmost caution in forwarding them along the line. They were therefore taken to William Hall's, a retired place near by, and about one and a half miles from a public road, and there secreted three days and nights until arrangements could be made at headquarters in Philadelphia for receiving and forwarding them without delay. J. Miller McKim and James Mott agreed to receive them at the latter's house at eight o'clock on a specified morning. J. Vickers and his daughter Abbie supplied them with provisions, and then started with them in the night for Philadelphia, a distance of thirty miles. It was very dark and stormy, and while passing through a woods about half-way to the city they got too near the edge of the turnpike-road and upset. The dearborn was broken, the horse kicked loose from the harness, but was held firmly by the lines and restrained from running, while the first concern of the women was to know if "missus was hurt." Fortunately, all escaped without injury.

Hiding the colored women in the woods, John and his daughter went back a mile and a half to a tavern and procured another wagon. To avoid even a suspicion of his

having fugitives in his charge in case any one should come to his assistance, he ordered the women to remain perfectly quiet until he gave a particular sound of voice as a signal that he was ready for them. This precaution proved as fortunate as it was wise, for the tavern-keeper kindly took his own horse and went with them to the spot, gathered up the broken vehicle, and took it back to his place to have repaired next morning. At the given signal the women emerged from their wet covert, lively and laughing at "massa's" success.

With this delay they did not arrive at James Mott's until ten o'clock, two hours after the appointed time. Miller McKim was there tremulous with anxiety lest the party had been captured. Agents immediately took charge of the women. The one who was so white and good-looking was at once dressed in different attire with false curls, and Isaac T. Hopper, taking her by the arm, walked with them to the wharf, registered their names on the boat as Isaac T. Hopper, lady, and servant, and accompanied them to New York, where they were received by other agents and forwarded to Canada.

A company of eleven men, women, and children left the South in a body, willing to peril everything for liberty. The slave-holders immediately started out men in a body after them, sending large advertisements in advance. These advertisements always opened the eyes of Northern "underground agents," and put them on the alert. The company all arrived at the home of Graccanna Lewis and sisters. They had been there but a short time when William Still learned at the anti-slavery headquarters in Philadelphia where they had stopped. He dispatched a special messenger at once to Lewis' to apprise them of the danger, and to request them to scatter the company as widely as possible. The party were immediately given a change of clothing, so as to baffle recognition; the women and children were dressed quite handsomely, their hats and bonnets being trimmed with artificial flowers. They were then sent, with some of the men, to different stations on the Reading Railroad, so that the number at any one place would not excite suspicion. Taking the same train as it arrived at these different stations, this portion of the party was again united, and all went through to Canada within twenty-four hours. The other men of the party were sent out in different directions to hire with farmers and thus earn money enough to pay their own passage.

A fugitive named George Harris came to the house of Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, who then lived near Hamorton. In some respects he possessed extraordinary qualities of mind. He was raised in Maryland or Virginia, was sold and taken to Georgia, near the boundary line with Florida. He was young and full of energy, and determined not to live a life of slavery. Undeterred by the long distance to be traveled on foot, or the privations to be endured and risks incurred before he could reach Mason and Dixon's line, he started on the journey, resolved not only to make the undertaking, but to succeed in it. For directions he relied entirely upon the course of the railroads running north and his memory of the country through which he passed going south. His narration of the journey abounded in incidents of peril, humor, and even romance.

Longwood being one of the first stations on the road after leaving Wilmington, on the boundary line with Delaware, the family of John and Hannah Cox, residing there, were often called upon, chiefly in the night, and were ever ready to aid the fugitive on his way to freedom. They fed and clothed all who needed it, and either directed or took them to the next station, as it was unsafe to keep them long so near the State line. When women and children were to be sent from Wilmington they were generally taken by a colored man named Jackson. Arriving, he gave three distinct raps upon the paling fence. This well-known sound aroused the family, who responded by the interrogatory, "Who's there?" "Friends," was the reply. They were admitted, food prepared for them, and were then taken farther on. This well-known and hospitable family aided hundreds on their way to freedom, and incidents of peril and anxiety were not rare.

The home of Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall, in Kennet, ten miles from Wilmington, was another of the most important stations near that end of the route. Fugitives came there direct from the slave States, even as far south as North Carolina; but the greater number were sent by Thomas Garrett, who gave them a few lines, by which they would be known as no impostors, and then, directing what road to take, told them to "go on and on until they came to a stone gate-post, and then turn in." As great numbers came to this place, they were taken or sent in different directions, some to Darby, others to Philadelphia, or to John Vickers', and many to Simon Barnard's, and to other stations in that vicinity.

With the exception of two or three cases in York County, in the very earliest period of the Underground Railroad, no slave was ever captured while under the care or direction of the managers of this transportation line. Some who remained to work for farmers throughout the country, when it was discovered, by advertisements or otherwise, that they were fugitives, were informed on by persons who, Judas-like, betrayed them for a paltry reward, and they were remanded to the inexorable chains of a slaveholding power. Such a case occurred in West Chester.

Rachel Harris, at one time a slave, lived many years in this borough, and occupied a small house by herself on West Miner Street, where Dr. Thomas Ingram's house now stands. She was ever lively and cheerful, and her clear, strong, musical voice, as she sat in her doorway in the evenings and sang, was heard in all that part of the town. She was employed by as many families as she could serve to do their weekly washing and ironing, and in house-cleaning times her services were always in demand.

A large reward had been offered for her, and a man in West Chester learning this, and having a more selfish love for money than a regard for her liberty, informed her master where she was living. He came, engaged a constable to go with him, proceeded to her house, arrested her, and took her before Judge Thomas S. Bell, and proved his property. While the examination was going on in the judge's office, then located at the southeast corner of Church and Miner Streets, she asked permission to step out into the back-yard, which was granted, the officer accom-

panying her. The moment she entered the yard she ran to the board fence surrounding it, about seven feet high, and, as if assisted by an Unseen Hand, scaled it with the agility of a cat, and fled. The constable had not time to seize her, for she left him in the quickness of a flash; nor could he with his best efforts climb that fence to pursue her.

Rachel sped out the alley, up High Street to Samuel Augé's hat-store, down an alley and through the hat-shop, over a vat of boiling liquid, frightening the men as though an apparition or a comet had suddenly darted among them, out through an alley back of Dr. Worthington's stable, and into the kitchen of John T. Worthington's house, where Caleb E. Chambers' leather-store is now situated. Rushing up to Mrs. Worthington she threw her arms around her. "For God's sake, take me in, save me, my master is after me!" cried the poor affrighted woman. "Oh, I guess not," said Mrs. Worthington, trying to soothe her. "He is! he is! they had me, but I got away from them. Oh, hide me somewhere quickly, do!"

Her emotions and piteous appeal convinced Mrs. Worthington that she was actually pursued, and immediately she took her up to the garret, hid her in a cubby-hole, fastened the door and returned. Shortly after her husband came home to dinner, the family took their seats around the table, and no sign was manifest that anything unusual had occurred.

The constable, exasperated at her successful escape, and mortified at his discomfiture, went back into the office and told his tale. Bewildered and amazed at such an instantaneous flight, they knew not for a moment what to do. Gathering their senses again, they determined upon an immediate and vigorous search. Hearing in the afternoon that something like a phantom had passed through "Sammy" Augé's shop that day, they went thither immediately, examined the alley and Dr. Worthington's stables, and passed by John T. Worthington's house without calling. The Beneficent Hand that guided her to this place still threw the protecting mantle around her, and it did not enter the minds of her pursuers to make inquiries here; but meeting John on the street, they asked if he had seen or heard anything of her. He told them he had not. His wife had fortunately revealed nothing to him. Rachel had washed for Mrs. Worthington for many years, and was beloved by her as a faithful, honest woman; and now in her distress she could return the measure of faithfulness. The colored woman had frequently said she would rather be cut to pieces than be returned to slavery.

In the afternoon Mrs. Worthington informed Samuel M. Painter of the case, and asked him to send his carriage in the evening for her, and to bring a man's hat, overcoat, and boots, which was done; and, dressed in male attire, she stepped into the carriage and was driven to John Vickers', who immediately forwarded her on the direct route to Canada. She afterwards wrote to Hannah Jefferis and others of her friends in West Chester stating that she arrived there safely, and was happy and contented.

The slave-master and constable continued their hunt in West Chester for two days, and then abandoned it.

For the part Mrs. Worthington took in this escape her friends for a long time humorously called her "the little Abolitionist."

Not only were fugitives liable to be informed upon and returned to bondage, but for upwards of a quarter of a century free negroes were subject to the danger of being sent into slavery on certificates of justices of the peace, founded on fictitious claims fabricated by kidnappers for the purpose. When a negro was arrested as a slave, all that would be done was to attend the hearing before the justice, ascertain the character of the evidence exhibited by the claimant, and present such proof of a contrary tendency as could be had. Enoch Lewis, when quite a young man, and a teacher at the boarding-school at Westtown, was well acquainted with the law relating to the rendition of slaves, and was frequently called upon on behalf of colored persons claimed as fugitives from labor. In each case he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent free persons from being carried off as slaves, and his success on such occasions was valuable in keeping the justices, who usually favored the claimants, to the strict line of their duty.

The residence of Enoch Lewis, at New Garden, was long a station on the Underground Railroad during the time of Isaac Jackson, its former owner, and it continued to be so many years after. Although Enoch did not approve of encouragement being given to slaves to leave their masters, and thought no general good would be derived from it, yet if a fugitive sought a temporary asylum beneath his roof, or a helping hand when fleeing from slavery, his claim to hospitality and charitable aid was never denied. If slaves were closely pursued, a horse and carriage were promptly furnished to convey them to a safe distance.

SERVANTS AND REDEMPTIONERS.

Servitude by indenture, which was little better than actual slavery, was very common in colonial days. The master owned the time, if not the body, of the servant, and public sentiment allowed of treatment which would not now be tolerated. Servants were in great demand in the early settlement of the country, and to supply this demand persons would bring over cargoes of laboring people and dispose of them on their arrival here. Indentures were prepared in England, binding the servant, in consideration of his passage, necessary clothing, and provisions, to serve for a number of years—rarely less than four—after his arrival in Pennsylvania. Judging from the early court records, there were few laborers except those whose service was by indenture. Even mechanics sold themselves, or were sold, for a specified time. Orphan children were brought to court to be "adjudged," there being on one occasion, in 1697, no less than thirty-three whose terms of service were fixed by the court. The following are samples of entries on the records about this time:

"Francis Chadsey brought a boy whose name was Alexander Steward, who was adjudged to serve eight years from the 14th of September last past, to be taught to read and write, or else to serve but seven years; also, he had a servant maid whose name is Ann Bearn, who was adjudged to serve five years from this Court, to said Francis Chadsey or his assigns."

"William Cope brought a boy whose name is Thomas Harper, who was adjudged to serve five years and three quarters, if he be taught to read and write, or else to serve but five years, to him or his assigns."

"AVON."

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL C. KENT,

WEST GROVE.

RESIDENCE OF BRINTON KING,
PENNSBURY.

"Elizabeth Withers brought a servant girl whose name is Margaret Mongey, who was adjudged to be eleven years of age, and to serve ten years to Thomas Withers or his assigns."

"Henry Nayl brought a servant boy to the Court whose name is Alexander Stewart, whose time the said Nayl had bought of Francis Chadsey, and the said boy consents and agrees to serve the said Henry Nayl one year and a quarter above his time by record, if the sd Henry Nayl teach him the trade of shoemaker; if not, the said Nayl to allow the said boy satisfaction for the overplus time as the Court shall allow."

"Elinor Clayton, an orphan of the age of fourteen years, was ordered by the Court to serve Daniel Hoopes for the term of seven years, on condition that he should teach her to read, knit and sew, and pay £12 according to the order of the Court."

Owing to harsh treatment the servants were continually running away, and much of the business of the courts consisted in hearing the complaints of masters and servants, and judging the latter to serve additional time for running away. In 1721 mention is made, in a letter from England, of a consignment of forty-seven servants, sent over on account of the London Company. Captains of vessels brought over many servants and sold their time here to pay for their passage. These were called redemptioners, and the custom was continued into this century.

A remarkable case, if true, was that of James Annesley, son of Arthur Annesley, Lord Altham, who, being left an orphan, was enticed on board of an American vessel by an uncle who wished to get possession of the estate, and sold as a servant by the captain on his arrival at Philadelphia. Watson fixes the place of his servitude near the fortieth milestone on the Lancaster road, where he remained about twelve years. In 1740 he was discovered by two Irishmen from his native place. Through the influence of persons who became interested in his case he returned to Ireland, and in 1743 instituted suit against his uncle, who was now in possession of the property. He gained the suit, but, pending an appeal to the House of Lords, the claimant died. A full account of the trial was published at the time, but it does not state where Annesley lived in this country. The case has furnished the groundwork of "Roderick Random," "The Wandering Heir," by Charles Reade, and other novels. Reade locates the scene in this country near Wilmington.

It became the custom for those who imported servants to take them in companies through the country, in order to dispose of them to farmers. They were, on this account, termed "soul-drivers," and an anecdote is told of one who had finally disposed of all but one of his drove, who was a pretty smart fellow. Putting up at a tavern for the night, the servant rose first, and sold his master to the landlord, to whom he gave a good account of the fellow, except his habit of lying, and warned him that he would probably try to pass himself off as the master.

The well-authenticated cases of brutality exercised towards these people in time past leads one to think there must be some improvement in the state of society at this day.

As many persons are unfamiliar with the old form of an indenture of apprenticeship, we here give one in full; in this case there is nothing peculiar, except the compensation of live stock:

"This Indenture Witnesseth that Elizabeth Hastings, Daughter of Henry Hastings of West Bradford in the County of Chester and Province of Pensilvania, Yeoman, hath put herself and by these presents doth voluntarily and of her own free will and accord and with the Consent of her Parents put herself Apprentice to Phebe Buffington of West Bradford aforesaid and after the manner of an apprentice to serve her from the day of the Date hereof for and During the Term of Five Years Eight Months next ensuing the date hereof, During all which Term the said Apprentice her said Mistress faithfully shall serve, her secrets keep, her Lawful Commands gladly every where obey. She shall do no damage to her said Mistress nor see it to be done by others without Letting or giving notice thereof to her said Mistress. She shall not waste her said Mistress's good nor lend them unlawfully to any, She shall not Commit fornication nor Contract Matrimony within the said Term. At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Game she shall not play whereby her Mistress may have Damage, With her own goods nor the goods of others, without Licence from her said Mistress she shall neither buy nor sell. She shall not absent herself Day nor Night from her Mistress's service without her leave, nor haunt Ale-Houses, Taverns or Play Houses, but in all things behave herself as a faithful apprentice ought to do, During the said Term. And in Consideration of the said Term the said Mistress shall procure and provide for her said apprentice Sufficient meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and Washing fitting for an apprentice both in health and sickness During the sd Term, Together with Two Cows and two Calves, Each Cow and Calf to be worth Four pounds of Current money of Pensilvania in the following manner—One Cow and Calf to be delivered unto above named Henry Hastings for the use of said apprentice in the spring in the year 1746 and the other Cow and Calf in the spring in the year of our Lord 1748. And the said mistress shall learn her said apprentice to Sew and Knitt so as to know how to make a man's Shirt and knitt Stocking and to give her one month's schooling in Reading and Writing within the said Term and at the Expiration of said Term said Mistress shall procure for her said apprentice One full Suit of new Apparel besides her working apparel. And for the true performance of all and every the said Covenants and agreements either of said parties bind themselves unto the other by these presents. In Witness whereof they have Interchangeably put their hands and seals this ninth day of April One Thousand Seven hundred and forty and three. 1743

"Phebe Buffington [seal.]

"Signd seald and Deliverd in
the presence of
"John Buffington
"Amy Bate
"Jno McCarty"

One month's schooling in five years would not now be considered a very liberal allowance.

INDIAN TRADERS.

In 1722, James Le Tort petitioned the court of Chester County to recommend him to the Governor for license as an Indian trader, on the ground that he had followed that business for twenty-five years. He was licensed, and gave his bond in the sum of £100, with Silas Pryor, yeoman, of Chester County, as his surety.

In the same year James Patterson, of Conostegoe, petitioned, indorsed by Ezekiel Harlan, who went on his bond when appointed. In 1723 said Patterson was re-licensed, with James Mitchell as bondsman. This year John Burt, of Conestogoe, also petitioned, and was indorsed by said Mitchell, who went on his bond when reappointed by the Governor.

In 1724, Thomas Perrin, of Conestogoe, petitioned, indorsed by John Hendricks, John Roberts, Thomas Wilkins, Martin Mirlin, Daniel Gorman, and was licensed.

In next year (1725) a large number of the inhabitants of Donnegall petitioned for a license for Jonah Davenport, and on its grant George Stuart became his bondsman.

In the year 1724, Joseph Cloud, of Caln, was licensed, with George Aston and John Taylor as his bondsmen, and

in 1725 was relicensed, with Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson on his bond.

In 1726, John Burt was again licensed, with James Mitchell, of Donnegall, as his bondsman.

PEDDLERS FROM 1730 TO 1773.

These peddlers were also termed "hawkers," "venders," and "petty chapmen," the latter seeming to be the technical or legal word for designating them. The following is a probably incomplete list of the same from 1730 to 1773:

1730, Archibald McGee, William Young, Alexander Richardson, Terrance O'Neall, George Mason, Charles Conner; 1731, Charles Conner; 1732, Alexander Richison, John Lockarty, Charles Conner, Terrance O'Neall; 1733, Joseph Burgoin; 1737, William Young, Alexander Richison, George Mason; 1738, James Ross, William Black; 1742, Charles McMichel, John Swanner, Daniel Stewart; 1743, Charles McMichel, John Swanner, Robert Anderson, James Adams, John McClure; 1744, Samuel Cross, Charles McMichel, Robert Anderson; 1745, Samuel Cross, Charles McMichel, Alexander Richison; 1746, Henry Hetherington, Charles McMichel, Samuel Cross; 1747, Samuel Cross; 1748, Samuel Cross, Charles McMichel, Robert Anderson; 1749, Henry Hetherington, Neal McLaughlin, Patrick Whinnery, George Connell, Charles McMichel; 1750, Patrick Whinnery, James Hunter, Charles McMichel, Samuel Mealey; 1751, Matthew Dunlap, Charles McMichel, James McMordie; 1752, Samuel Patterson, Charles McMichel; 1753, Richard Hall, Charles McMichel; 1754, Thomas Clark, John Millison, Francis McBride, John Shaw, Charles McMichel, Samuel Patterson; 1755, John Prince; 1756, John Johnson; 1758, Charles Rodin; 1759, William Little, Samuel Patterson; 1766, John McCarty, Nicholas Fain; 1772, Jacob Sleer; 1773, David Brooks.

In their petitions to the court, some assigned as reasons for desiring to travel as peddlers their advanced years of age, lost use of a hand or arm, and other physical infirmities preventing them from hard manual labor. Others set forth that they had just arrived from abroad with large stocks of merchandise to sell for the advantage of the people. John Johnson, of Kennet, in his petition, said he had an ailment in his breast that deprived him from labor, and Patrick Whinnery alleged that he had been a weaver, but, having broken a thigh, had "fallen into a consumption." Many of these peddlers became forehanded, and finally settled down as thrifty farmers or merchants.

SILVER PLATE IN 1777.

The following is a list of silver plate in Chester County in 1777, as returned that year by the assessors for taxation:

Westtown Township.—Benjamin Hickman, six spoons; James Black, six tea and one large spoon; Thomas Taylor, five spoons.

Birmingham Township.—Caleb Brinton, five tea spoons; Charles Dilworth, one tea spoon; Joseph Dilworth, six spoons; Gideon Gilpin, six tea spoons.

Sadsbury Township.—Andrew Boyd, six spoons.

Oxford Township.—Hugh McCollough, 5¾ lbs. of plate; Job Ruston, one can, one porringer, seven spoons, one pair tea tongs.

East Caln Township.—John Carmichael, five spoons.

Uwchlan Township.—Charles Reed, one table and six tea spoons; Dennis Whelan, one tankard and six table spoons; Edward Owen, two table and five tea spoons; Israel Whelan, one cream jug, six table and six tea spoons; John Scott, six tea spoons; Col. Robert Smith, six tea spoons.

Kennet Township.—Joseph Shippen, 32 ounces.

Charlestown Township.—Patrick Anderson, one ounce; William Bodley, three ounces: William Dewees, Jr., eight ounces; William Fussell, one ounce; William Graham, two ounces; Benjamin Longstreth, eight ounces; Ephraim Jones, one ounce; William Moore, eighteen ounces; George McElheany, one ounce; Alexander McCalla, one ounce; Anthony Pritchard, one ounce; Benjamin Thomas, one ounce.

New London Township.—Moses Cox, two ounces; Allen Cunningham, two ounces; Joseph Furry, two ounces; Alexander Johnston, eight ounces; David Mackey, two ounces; John McDowell, eight ounces; William Shearer, two ounces; William Shields, two ounces; Robert Wilkin, two ounces.

Londonderry Township.—Francis Blair, one tankard; John Finney, one cup, two candle sticks, six table and six tea spoons.

East Whiteland Township.—John Adams, one dozen tea spoons; Benjamin Bartholomew, three table and six tea spoons; John Bartholomew, one cream jug, nine tea and six table spoons; David Cloyd, one pair tea tongs, cream jug, seven table and fourteen tea spoons; Thomas Harris, six tea spoons; Josiah Hibbard, six tea spoons; Richard Jacobs, one pair tea tongs and six tea spoons; John Kerlin, cream jug, one pair tea tongs, one pint can, five table and six tea spoons; Joseph Lewis, six tea spoons; Joseph Malin, cream jug and six tea spoons; Peter Mather, seven table and seven tea spoons; Robert Powell, four tea spoons; James Robinson, six tea spoons; Richard Richardson, one pair tongs, six tea and six table spoons; John Templeton, six tea spoons; Robert Todd, six tea spoons; George Graham, six tea spoons; Richard Malin, Jr., six tea spoons; Harvey Simms, one tea spoon.

Easttown Township.—Gen. Anthony Wayne, one cream jug, six tea and six table spoons; Martha Davis, three tea spoons; Benjamin Jenkins, six tea spoons; William Hunter, Jr., six tea spoons; John Butler, four tea spoons; Whitehead Weatherby, six tea spoons.

Goshen Township.—Francis Trumble, four spoons.

Treydyffrin Township.—Richard Brinton, five spoons; Rev. William Currie, one tea pot, one sugar dish, one pair tea tongs, one soup dish, three table and six tea spoons; Dr. John Davis, six tea spoons; David Davis (Valley) six tea spoons; David Havard, six tea spoons; Mary Howell, six tea spoons; John Rowland, six tea spoons; Joseph Mitchell, six tea spoons; Thomas Walters, cream jug and six tea spoons.

West Caln Township.—Samuel Denney, four pieces; Mary Way, five pieces.

East Nantmeal Township.—Branson Vanleer, one quart cup.

Pikeland Township.—Joseph Berkinbaugh, one coffee pot, six tea and six table spoons; David Ford, six tea spoons.

West Fallowfield Township.—John Bell, sixteen ounces.

RIDING VEHICLES.

In an assessment made February, 1786, for the purpose of raising money to pay the United States and State debts, the following riding carriages were returned within our present county limits with the valuation annexed:

East Bradford.—John Hannum, chair, £10.

West Bradford.—Humphry Marshall, chair, £24.

East Caln.—Widow Carmichael, chair, £15; Hunt Downing, Jr., chair, £25; Richard Downing, Jr., chair, £15; John Edge, chair, £25; Wm. Trimble, chair, £25.

Goshen.—Joshua Ashbridge (four-wheeled), £40; Jos. Garrett (four-wheeled), £40; Geo. Hoopes, chair, £5; Enos Thomas, chair, £15; John Warner, chaise, £12.

Londongrove.—Joshua Pusey, carriage, £3; Joseph Preston, family carriage, £3.

West Nantmeal.—Baron Debillion,* phaeton.

Thornbury.—John & Joseph Brinton, chair, £15; Wm. Williamson, chair, £30.

Westtown.—Joseph Hoopes, chair, £30.

East Whiteland.—Richard Jacobs, phaeton, £25; Casper Fahnestock, caravan, £20; John Templeton, chair, £14.

West Whiteland.—John Jones, chair.

The tax laid upon this species of property was one and one-half pence on the pound.

* Properly Baron de Beelen Bertholf.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

On the 18th of June, 1776, a provincial conference convened at Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, recommending a change in the form of State governments, and a suppression of all authority under the King of Great Britain. The members from Chester County, deputed by the county committee, were Col. Richard Thomas, Maj. William Evans, Col. Thomas Hockley, Maj. Caleb Davis, Elisha Price, Samuel Fairlamb, Col. William Montgomery, Col. Hugh Lloyd, Richard Riley, Col. Evan Evans, Col. Lewis Gronow, Maj. Sketchley Morton, and Thomas Levis.

Col. Thomas McKean, a son of Chester County, then representing Philadelphia, was chosen president of the body. This conference, June 24, 1776, unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the united colonies free and independent States. This was ten days before the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress. A convention was also called for the purpose of framing a constitution and forming a new government in the province, on the authority of the people alone.

The convention thus called met at Philadephia, July 15, 1776, and adopted the first constitution of the State or Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It provided that the legislative power should be vested in a single House of Representatives, and the executive power in a President and Council, the representatives and members of Council to be elected by the votes of the people, and the President to be chosen annually by the joint ballots of the Assembly and council, the delegates to Congress to be elected annually by the Assembly. It also provided that there should be chosen by the voters every seven years a council of censors, to be composed of two persons from each county, for the purpose of seeing that the constitution was preserved inviolate, and for the performance of other prescribed duties. The members of this convention from Chester County were Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Thomas Strawbridge, Robert Smith, Samuel Cunningham, John Hart, John Mackey, and John Fleming. The convention was presided over by Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Nov. 13, 1783, a council of censors, chosen in pursuance of the provisions of this constitution, convened at the State-House in Philadelphia, and continued in session from time to time until Sept. 25, 1784. This was the only council of censors ever held. The members of this body from Chester County were Anthony Wayne and John Evans. The latter died during its sittings, and James Moore was elected in his room, and took his seat Dec. 30, 1783.

The constitution of 1776 not proving very acceptable to the people, a convention was called to frame a new constitution, which met in Philadelphia on Nov. 24, 1789, and formed what is known as the constitution of 1790, providing, among other changes, that the executive power should be vested in a Governor, elected by the people, and the legislative power in a Senate and House of Representatives.

This constitution went into operation Sept. 2, 1790, and a procession, composed of officials and citizens, paraded, under the direction of the convention, on the occasion of its proclamation. Neither this constitution nor that of 1776 was submitted to a vote of the people. Thomas Mifflin was president of the convention, and was afterwards elected the first Governor of the State under its provisions.

Chester County was represented in this convention by William Gibbons, Thomas Bull, Thomas Ross, and James Boyd.

At the general election in 1825 a vote was taken, by authority of an act of Assembly, on the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of 1790, which resulted in a majority against the proposed convention.

April 14, 1835, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing a vote to be taken at the next general election on the question of the expediency of a revision of the constitution. The vote being in favor of such revision, an act was passed March 29, 1836, calling a convention, to consist of a number equal to that of the members composing the Senate and House of Representatives, and to be elected Nov. 4, 1836.*

The convention thus called met May 2, 1837, and finally adjourned Feb. 22, 1838, a portion of their sessions being held at Harrisburg and a portion in Philadelphia. The result of their labors was submitted to a vote of the people at the general election held in October, 1838, and the amended constitution, being ratified, went into operation on Jan. 1, 1839.†

The delegates in this convention from Chester County were Thomas S. Bell, senatorial, and William Darlington, Morgan J. Thomas, Matthias Pennypacker, and John Chandler, representatives.

It was presided over by Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

June 2, 1871, an act of Assembly was passed submitting to a vote of the people at the October election the question of calling another convention to revise the constitution. The vote being in the affirmative, an act was passed April 11, 1872, providing for the calling of such convention; the members to be elected at the October election then next, by what is known in common parlance as the cumulative system.

The delegates met in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Nov. 12, 1872, and organized by the election of Hon. William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, as president. The convention continued in session at Harrisburg until Nov. 27, 1872, and then adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia on Jan. 7, 1873, when it re assembled.

The members representing this senatorial district were William Darlington and Joseph Hemphill, of Chester County, and John M. Broomall, of Delaware County. There were also in the convention four other sons of Chester County, viz.: Joseph Baily, of Perry County; Wayne MacVeagh, of Dauphin County; Dr. Levi Rooke, of Union County; and Joel B. McCamant, from Schuylkill County. Abraham D. Harlan, of Coatesville, was one of the assistant clerks.

This was the fourth convention called to frame or amend the constitution of the State.

* The vote of Chester County in 1835 was 2546 for a convention, and 3308 against.

† Chester County voted *for* the amendments, 3879; *against*, 5085.

TAXABLES, 1730 TO 1780.

Townships.	1730.	1740.	1750.	1760.	1770.	1780.
Aston	25	38	43	61	77	73
Bethel	20	19	22	32	37	33
Birmingham	64	66	68	77	93	105
East Bradford	67	57	83	104	117	129
West Bradford		41	85	93	118	137
Chester	69	86	95	131	188	135
Upper Chichester	31	26	32	50	46	63
Lower Chichester	32	40	71	99	98	100
Concord	68	76	91	94	102	121
East Caln	57	78	115	158	170	210
West Caln	32	74	93	129	141	145
Charlestown	45	57	70	130	167	175
Coventry	34	68	90	112	107	192
Upper Darby	83	64	56	84	96	113
Lower Darby		44	56	78	106	115
Edgmont	43	47	51	62	61	66
Easttown	21	25	39	51	61	78
East Fallowfield	31	99	49	71	82	86
West Fallowfield			83	105	103	108
Goshen	38	55	82	109	158	150
Haverford	32	38	43	67	75	79
Kennet	103	128	149	150	155	139
Londongrove	55	78	65	89	103	124
Londonderry	.....	161	148	113	107	108
London Britain	42	55	61	70	61	47
Marple	33	43	57	73	87	88
Middletown	49	54	65	84	81	103
East Marlborough	50	54	79	100	110	141
West Marlborough	32	34	59	74	83	100
New Garden	33	42	59	81	75	98
Newtown	35	52	48	61	73	78
Newlin	.....	50	42	48	65	76
East Nantmeal	.....	83	105	133	113	177
West Nantmeal	29	123	142	177	179	243
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	127	136	193
Pennsbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Upper Providence	27	33	43	46	57	56
Lower Providence	17	21	34	52	48	49
Pikeland	.....	.....	64	121	132	136
Ridley	41	55	64	83	124	106
Radnor	46	50	66	94	106	130
Springfield	28	35	45	57	69	62
Sadsbury	55	62	99	102	103	101
Tredyffrin	38	49	64	127	159	134
Thornbury	30	38	54	79	84	122
Tinicum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Uwchlan	48	65	90	109	119	162
Vincent	39	80	113	169	152	201
Westtown	12	23	27	40	50	57
Willistown	44	65	77	99	112	149
East Whiteland	38	49	65	124	66	83
West Whiteland					59	65
New London	86	87	113	126	120	146
East Nottingham	93	146	162	186	204	148
West Nottingham	81	151	182	211	172	73
Totals	1976	2964	3858	5092	5567	6255

THE POPULATION OF CHESTER COUNTY.

The following shows the population of Chester County by each of the past ten censuses, also the numbers of white and colored persons:

Year.	Total.	White.	Colored.
1790	27,937	27,249	688
1800	32,093	30,902	1191
1810	39,596	37,775	1821
1820	44,451	41,710	2741
1830	50,910	47,911	2999
1840	57,515	53,372	4143
1850	66,438	61,215	5223
1860	74,578	68,671	5907
1870	77,805	71,569	6233
1880	83,302		

Below we add the increase in number during each decade and the growth per cent. It will be seen that the smallest increase was that of the ten years from 1860 to 1870,—the period of the war,—while the greatest, by far, was that between 1800 and 1810. A remarkable feature is the very even growth maintained for half a century, the percentages from 1810 to 1860 varying only from 12.2 to 15.5.

Decade.	Increase.	Inc. per Cent.
1790–1800	4156	14.8
1800–1810	7503	23.3
1810–1820	4955	12.5
1820–1830	5459	12.2
1830–1840	6505	12.7
1840–1850	8923	15.5
1850–1860	8140	12.2
1860–1870	3227	4.3
1870–1880	5497	6.5

The following table exhibits the population of the townships and boroughs of Chester County according to the United States census of 1860–1880:

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Atglen borough	.....	.....	347
Birmingham	550	450	503
East Bradford	1175	1033	1054
West Bradford	1734	1538	1615
East Brandywine	1039	1011	1012
West Brandywine	828	933	858
Charlestown	964	907	902
Coatesville borough	.....	2025	2767
Caln	1018	996	863
East Caln	.....	233	539
West Caln	1290	1308	1275
North Coventry	1058	1251	1465
South Coventry	650	651	569
East Coventry	1401	1320	1259
Downingtown borough	761	1077	1480
Elk	1027	839	831
Easttown	728	737	845
Franklin	974	922	966
West Fallowfield	1273	1159	1048
East Fallowfield	1440	1290	1461
West Goshen	1067	953	1133
East Goshen	844	696	724
Highland	1094	957	896
Honeybrook	1988	1958	1568
Hopewell borough	278	268	216
Honeybrook borough	.....	.....	281
Kennet	1905	1308	1247
Kennet Square (borough)	.....	897	1021
London Britain	659	660	620
Londonderry	711	714	727
Londongrove	1642	1804	2148
New London	943	912	891
East Marlborough	1476	1401	1337
West Marlborough	1175	1185	1146
New Garden	1540	1750	1942
Newlin	791	778	779
East Nottingham	1361	1400	1360
West Nottingham	829	880	864
East Nantmeal	968	920	937
West Nantmeal	1032	1082	1028
Lower Oxford	1421	1500	1429
Upper Oxford	1105	1086	1096
Oxford borough	482	1152	1502
Penn	725	692	739
Pennsbury	847	774	795
Pocopson	617	573	564
Parkesburg borough	.....	.....	817
Phœnixville borough	4886	5292	6681
East Pikeland	793	826	804
West Pikeland	905	1202	1005
Sadsbury	2589	2403	749
Schuylkill	1439	1596	1416
Spring City borough	.....	.....	1112
West Sadsbury	.....	.....	693
Tredyffrin	1938	1897	1975
Thornbury	253	235	262
Uwchlan	810	794	698
Upper Uwchlan	836	783	848
Valley	2125	1165	1187
East Vincent	1681	1961	1252
West Vincent	1407	1298	1238
Warwick	1410	1266	1267
Wallace	758	748	711
West Chester borough	4757	5630	7046
Westtown	659	819	848
Willistown	1521	1552	1620
East Whiteland	1187	1223	1273
West Whiteland	1214	1177	1345

The population of the principal villages in 1880 was as follows:

Charlestown	50	Rockville	215
Lawrenceville	152	Avondale	323
Hustonville	130	West Grove	278
Kimberton	82	Toughkenamon	241

Madison	164	Hamorton	159
Jennerville	87	Chatham	123
Sadsburyville	212	Landenberg	353
Valley Forge	184	Cedarville	184
Pughtown	80	Pottstown Landing	214
Russellville	98	Pomeroy	77
Marshallton	278	Harveyville	78
Cochranville	122	Coventryville	110
Springfield	214	Howellville	114
Nottingham	62	Lionville	114
Gallagherville	107	Romansville	64
Ercildoun	126	Stoolcville	79
Modina	126	Fremont	59
Berwyn	158	Walkers', or Whiteland	112

The population by the same census (1880) of Phœnixville and West Chester boroughs by wards was:

Phœnixville.—North Ward	2515	
South Ward	4166	
Total		6681
West Chester.—North Ward	1343	
South Ward	1849	
East Ward	1732	
West Ward	2122	
Total		7046

NATURAL HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, ETC.

GEOLOGY OF CHESTER COUNTY.*

In describing the geological formation of Chester County we shall in part adopt the language of Prof. Rogers in his description of the course, extent, character, and dip of the several strata within the county, as given in the survey of the State of Pennsylvania.

Chester County, geologically considered, is situated "in the Atlantic slope district," which embraces "all that part of the State lying between the tide-waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers and the southeast base of the range of hills known as the South Mountain." "All of Chester County lying south of the Great Valley, embracing more than half of its area, is formed of rocks which belong to the primary stratified group. These consist chiefly of gneiss, with a small belt of mica and talc slate lying in contact with the auroral limestone of the Great Valley, and bounding the southern gneiss on the north and west.

"The first belt of gneiss enters Chester County on the east from the adjoining county of Delaware, and from New Castle Co., Del., on the southeast and south; gradually expanding in a northeast and southwest direction, it embraces the whole of the townships of Willistown, East and West Goshen, East and West Bradford, when it reaches the Brandywine." "After crossing the creek the belt rapidly widens," and occupies all of the townships of Pennsbury, Pocopson, Newlin, East and West Marlborough, Kennet, New Garden, Penn, and Londongrove. Bounding the northern and western extremities of the gneiss, and immediately in contact with the southern margin of the primitive or auroral limestone of the Great Valley, is the talc and mica slate range. The talc slate lies next the limestone, and is elevated into a high ridge, usually known as the South Valley Hill. "This formation passes so gradually into the mica slate, which lies on its southern border, as to render it impossible, except in particular instances, to delineate them separately." "The mica and talc slates enter Chester County at its northeast extremity, from the adjoining county of Montgomery, by a narrow zone about a mile in width, and passing across the county in a northeast and southwest direction, gradually widening as it proceeds," it occupies the southern margin of the townships of East and West Whiteland and East Caln, the northern parts of Easttown, Willistown, East and West Goshen, East and West Bradford, Highland, and East and West Fallowfield, where it rapidly expands, and passes west into the southern part of Lancaster County. In the township of West Fallowfield the belts of talc and mica slate are suddenly deflected to the south, and after embracing nearly the western half of the townships of Upper and Lower Oxford and East and West Nottingham, it passes out of the southwestern border of the county, into Cecil Co., Md. The mica and talc slate formations of Chester County are about two thousand feet thick, and in their mineralogical features they correspond with the gold-bearing talc slates of Virginia and North Carolina, with which they are continuous. These strata are evidently sedimentous, and were probably deposited at the bottom of a great estuary, during the earliest period of geological history. "The townships of London Britain, Franklin, New London, and the greater part of East and West Nottingham, Upper and Lower Oxford, and Londonderry, are occupied by gneiss and mica slates, interspersed with occasional belts of hornblende and stratified sienitic rock." "Extending in nearly a direct line from Willistown township, in the northeast, to the southern extremity of West Nottingham township, in the southwestern part of the county, numerous serpentine ridges and spurs of variable shape and extent occur," some of which inclose chromate of iron, silicate of magnesia, corundum, feldspar, and asbestos, besides other varieties of minerals common to this formation. The ease with which serpentine is wrought has within a few years greatly increased the demand for this material for building purposes, and the numerous stately architectural buildings now witnessed attest the favor in which Chester County serpentine is held for public and private edifices. Numerous beds of primitive or auroral limestone occur throughout the southern gneiss-belt. These have escaped the general denudations that swept the eastern part of the State,

* By W. D. Hartman, M.D.

in consequence of lying in the folds or synclinal troughs of the primitive or gneiss formation. Igneous agency has destroyed all traces of fossils within these beds, and if we except some in the neighborhood of Doe Run, which after incineration exhibit the Oolitic structure, no traces of animal or vegetable existence are to be found in them. In the numerous outcrops of the igneous and unstratified veins of granite, serpentine, greenstone, limestone, and trap rocks which have been injected through the southern gneiss-belt, many elegant crystalline minerals are found, which for many years has placed Chester County in the front rank of mineral localities, from which the mineralogist has often drawn his richest and most beautiful treasures. "The general direction of the gneiss, together with those of the mica and talc slate formations of the southern part of Chester County, is northeast and southwest. The dip of the rocks, together with those of the included beds of lime and serpentine, is southeast at a steep angle.

"To the north of the great limestone valley, and embracing more than two-thirds of the area of the northern half of the county, is another large belt of the gneiss formation." "The junction of this with the northern margin of the primitive or auroral limestone of the Great Valley is concealed by the overlapping of the sandstone of the Valley Hill." (Formation I. of the State survey.) "The northern gneiss-belt of Chester County commences at the northeast part of the county by a very narrow zone, after which it expands rapidly in a southwest direction, embracing the northern part of Charlestown township, the southern part of Schuylkill and East Pikeland, and the whole of West Pikeland, West Vincent, Uwchlan, East and West Nantmeal, East and West Brandywine, and parts of Honeybrook, West Caln, and Sadsbury, where it passes into Lancaster County, "having French Creek for its northern boundary, and the base of the North Valley Hill for its southern limit." "The northern margin of this gneiss belt, from Valley Forge to the eastern extremity of the Welsh Mountain, passes beneath the middle secondary red sandstone (Formation V.), and on the northwest beneath the older sandstone (Formation I.), of the Welsh Mountain itself." The structure of the northern gneiss-belt is more coarsely crystalline than that of the southern part of the county; the predominant constituent is feldspar, and the rocks contain more hornblende and less mica than the latter.

In numerous places in the townships of East and West Pikeland, East and West Vincent, and Uwchlan numerous beds of hematitic iron ore and carburet of iron, or plumbago, exist. Small trap dykes often occur in the vicinity of these ore-beds. Several small beds of highly crystalline limestone are also found in this gneiss-belt. All the rocks and their included minerals of this part of the county exhibit the effects of a greater amount of heat than those of the southern part. The dip of the rocks of the northern gneiss-belt, together with the included beds of iron and limestone, is in conformity with those of the southern part of the county, before described; in the southern part of Schuylkill township, near the junction of the gneiss with the middle secondary, or mesozoic red sandstone, but within the former several parallel lead-bearing veins or lodes occur. They are found filling fissures in the rock, transversely to the general direction of the strata in which they occur. All these mineral injections or lodes have a general northeast and southwest direction, and they vary from a few inches to upwards of two feet in thickness. The dip of these veins is southeast, in some instances approaching the perpendicular. Of all these lodes the Wheatley mine, in Charlestown township, is the most celebrated for the beauty and variety of its mineral products, the various salts of lead being the most magnificent of any ever obtained in lead-mining, and unequaled by anything to be seen in the cabinets of Europe. The reputation of this mine for the beauty and variety of its minerals for many years rendered it the Mecca of specimen-hunters.

"Somewhat to the north of the centre of the county, and extending across it by a narrow zone, varying from one to three miles in width, is the primitive or auroral limestone which forms the Great Valley. Entering it from the adjoining county of Montgomery, where it commences near Willow Grove, the formation extends in a northeast and southwest direction, occupying the northern part of the township of Tredyffrin, East and West Whiteland, the central parts of East and West Caln, Valley, and the southern part of Sadsbury, where it passes into Lancaster County. On the north it is bounded by the southern base of the Valley Hill, which consists of white sandstone (Formation I.); its southern limit is the northern base of the Talc Slate Ridge, or South Valley Hill, which also extends across the whole breadth of the county." In many places where it is in contact with the talc slate it is slaty, and is strongly marked by the igneous action which upturned the latter, and which probably destroyed all traces of organic structure in the limestone. If we except a few instances in the neighborhood of the Steamboat, which some geologists think may resemble large fucoids, no trace of organic remains is to be found. The texture is compact, slightly crystalline or granular, and sometimes slaty, and the colors vary from blue to white, which are often alternated in the same bed. "The dip of the strata is very uniform, being south at an angle of 60° to 65°." Several beds of iron and plumbago occur in this formation. The ores of the former are silicious but rich, while the latter, in consequence of their proximity to the talc slate, are talcose or earthy, and unfit for the purposes to which this mineral is applied.

"The next formation in the order of superposition is the extensive slates and sandstones which constitute the lowest member of our older secondary or Appalachian rocks (Formation I.) of the State survey." "The principal ridges of this formation in Chester County which have escaped the general denudation which has removed so much of the secondary rocks from the southern part of the State are the Welsh Mountain, Coppermine Ridge, and the North Valley Hill, besides two or three other minor hills hereafter noticed." The most extended belt of this formation, called the North Valley Hill, is a long, elevated ridge, of almost uniform width, bounding the northern margin of the primitive or auroral limestone, and conceals the junction of the latter with the northern gneiss-belt." The white sandstone formation emerges from beneath the overlapping of the mesozoic, or middle secondary sandstone (Formation V.), at the hill near the

"THE PROSPECT HILL FARM."

RESIDENCE OF JOHN JOHNSON.

WILLISTOWN.

"MAPLEWOOD FARM"

RESIDENCE OF **JOSEPH I. STUBBS** EAST NOTTINGHAM CHESTER CO. PA.

Valley Forge upon which Gen. Washington encamped during the memorable winter of 1777, known as Mount Washington, and runs in a westerly direction to Bart township, Lancaster Co." The strata within the county varies from 1000 to 2000 feet in thickness, and consists of three divisions, known as the upper, middle, and lower primal slates. "East of Coatesville very little of the primal slates are found, but when Coatesville is reached the slates exceed the sandstone strata in thickness, the upper members of the series being 700 feet thick, while the sandstone is but thirty-five feet. From this point the primal sandstone is surmounted by the upper, middle, and lower slates, in descending order, until the North Valley Hill joins Coppermine Ridge. "The central crest of the Valley Hill consists of sandstone, which is the middle member of the series, the northern flank being occupied by the lower primal slates, and the southern flank by the upper," showing that the chief denuding force which cut down this hill came from the north. Between Downingtown and Valley Forge we meet with faint impressions of a few fucoids, and near the Valley Hill the Scolythus Linearis is found. The impressions of fucoids are also seen near Trimble's mill, where the road from West Chester to Lionville crosses the Valley Hill, and where the hill has been cut down almost to the gneiss. A beautifully-preserved vegetable fossil may be seen on a stone in the mill-wall, near the door. "The Welsh Mountain, which is another ridge of these sandstone formations, is situated at the northwest extremity of the county, and bounds the northern margins of the townships of West Nantmeal and Honeybrook. It runs in a southwestern direction, and extends from the village of Springfield, in West Nantmeal, to the county of Lancaster, where it terminates in Earl township. Southwest from this is another ridge, known as Coppermine Ridge, which originates west of the village of Sadsbury, and passing southwest through this and the adjoining township of Sadsbury, also enters Lancaster County, and terminates on Big Beaver Creek. Three or four smaller hills of this formation occur in the county, one of which is in the lower part of Uwchlan township, another north of the Friends' meeting-house in Londongrove township, and a still larger one south of the village of Chatham." A portion of this formation may also be traced on the West Chester and Wilmington road, north of Dilworthtown, a quarry of which exists on John Woodward's farm. This formation is supposed at one time to have covered the surface of Chester County to the depth of several thousand feet, and at the known rate of a foot a century in which such deposits occur, it would have required several thousand years for its completion. The lower layers of the Potsdam sandstone are more solid and compact than the upper. This was probably the result of two forces, the lower receiving the greater amount of heat from its contact with the gneiss, as well as the pressure from the weight of the superincumbent rock. In the upper series of these sandstone rocks we find ripple-marks, mud-cracks, worm-burrows, and occasionally the track of a marsupial animal, showing that the continent at that period was slowly emerging from the ocean. Within this county, however, the fossils are confined to the fucoids and the Scolythus Linearis. "The general direction of these sandstone ranges is northeast and southwest, and the dip of the strata is southeast, at an angle of 70°. The thickness of the several members of the strata varies from 100 to 650 feet each."

"The next strata in order is the secondary limestone (Formation II.) of the State survey, which forms Pequea Valley. This formation enters West Caln township on its western border, and then runs east to join Coppermine Ridge. On its northern and eastern border it overlaps the gneiss, and on the south it is in contact with the sandstone of Mine Ridge (Formation I.) In Honeybrook township there is another small bed of this limestone, situated at the base of a ridge of Formation I. The dip of Formation II. is southeast at an angle of 45°, and the thickness is supposed to be about 6000 feet."

That part of Chester County lying between the Schuylkill River and French Creek is occupied by a portion of the mesozoic or red shale formation (Formation V. of the State geological survey), and is a part of a belt which extends from New York to Virginia, and which at one time was part of a wide estuary that floated the sediment which went to form these rocks, "the shore-line of which is still visible in the valley of the French Creek, which is marked by a succession of hills that prevented the waters from flowing south." "The formation consists of layers of dark, reddish-brown sandstone, alternated with soft slates, calcareous shales, and coarse conglomerates. It is made up of angular fragments of quartz and feldspar, together with portions of the adjoining gneiss rocks, the whole being cemented together by a reddish-brown argillaceous matter, which imparts to this formation its peculiar red color." The townships embraced by this formation are the eastern half of East Pikeland, East Vincent, Warwick, and North, East, and South Coventry, together with a large part of Schuylkill.

"The southern margin of this strata overlaps the gneiss of the northern part of the county, but after passing into Berks and Lancaster Counties it is often in contact with Formations I. and II. The dip of the strata is north to northwest at an angle of 15° to 25°, and its thickness is about 2000 feet." Numerous trap dykes occur in this and adjoining strata of the northern part of the county, which appear to have been injected through the rocks in a state of fusion; the undulations of the earth's crust, which was accompanied by intense heat at this period, produced numerous fissures in this and adjoining strata, which are now occupied by veins of iron, copper, lead, and plumbago, chiefly the former, for which this part of the county is celebrated. The iron is usually "found in the folds or troughs of the gneiss, and is derived from the red sandstone which has yielded up its iron by the process of filtration, which has been deposited in the positions where it is now found, and where it has been modified by the action of heat, which is manifest in the geodes of iron containing beautiful iridescent stalactites."

The several veins of lead and copper which border the junction of the gneiss and new red sandstone, in the neighborhood of Phœnixville, are true mineral lodes or injections, and were deposited contemporaneously with the move-

ment of the earth's crust which dislocated the rocks in this part of the county. The rocks of the new red sandstone, in the neighborhood of Phœnixville, are often found to contain immense numbers of the exuviæ of the genera Cypris and Estheria, small fresh-water crustacea, and in the neighborhood of Valley Forge large coprolites are found, showing that immense fish, probably Ichthyosaurus or Plesiosaurus, visited this vast estuary. Two species of lingula are also found in the rocks above Phœnixville, covered in some instances by crystallized quartz.

The Keuper slate is third in the series into which geologists divide the mesozoic or new red sandstone. This strata is well developed in the cutting of the Black Rock tunnel of the Reading Railroad, at Phœnixville, in this county. Through the persistent efforts of Charles M. Wheatley, Esq., many fossil remains, both animal and vegetable, have been rescued from the ancient bone-bed of these hard slates, and have been made known to science by Mr. Wheatley and Professor E. D. Cope. Among these are the remains of the Labyrinthodon, together with those of shark, and other large fish possessing formidable teeth, whose carcasses, after death, were swept by the tides into this cove of a great estuary, or visited it while living.

MINERALOGY.

The best exhibit, perhaps, which we can present of the rocks, minerals, and ores found in Chester County is the following table, arranged by George G. Groff, M.D., Natural Science Professor in the West Chester, Pa., State Normal School:

THE MOST COMMON MINERALS, ORES, AND ROCKS OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

MINERALS.

QUARTZ.—Hardness, 7; white, red, blue, yellow; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, six-sided crystals and massive; breaks irregularly; composition, silica (SiO_2); common in all parts of the county; the most abundant of all our minerals; cuts glass readily; infusible.

CHALCEDONY.—Hardness, 7; all colors; lustre, waxy; tough; form, massive, no crystals; has a curved fracture; composition, silica; common on serpentine barrens, and in Warwick; a variety of quartz, often translucent, and in beautiful forms.

JASPER.—Hardness, 7; red, yellow; lustre, earthy; tough; form, massive; has a curved fracture; composition, silica and clay; common on barrens, West Goshen; a variety of quartz, made impure by presence of clay.

CALCITE.—Hardness, 3; white, all colors; lustre, glassy, pearly; brittle; form, crystals, rhombs, prisms; cleaves into crystals; composition, carbonate of lime; common in mines and limestone quarries; this is limestone purified and crystallized, same as marble.

DOLOMITE.—Hardness, 4; white, yellow, red; lustre, glassy, pearly; brittle; form, crystals, rhombs, massive; cleaves into crystals; composition, carbonate of lime and magnesia; found in mines, and limestone south of Great Valley; calcite and magnesia; both effervesce in acids.

SERPENTINE.—Hardness, 3–5; shade of green; lustre, feeble; brittle; form, massive, no crystals; breaks irregularly; composition, silica, magnesia, water; found in barrens, south and western part of county; distinguished by its green color and soft, greasy feel.

TALC.—Hardness, 1; white, green; lustre, pearly, greasy; flexible; form, in scales and plates; splits into thin leaves; composition, silica, magnesia, water; common with serpentine; distinguished from mica by its greasy feel, and is not elastic as mica.

HORNBLENDE.—Hardness, 5–6; brown, black; lustre, pearly, glassy; tough; form, crystals, blades, scales; cleaves in smooth blades; composition, silica, magnesia, iron, ca.; found in gneiss rocks, and at Knauertown; the dark mineral in our gneiss and hornblende or trap rocks.

TOURMALINE.—Hardness, 7; brown, black, red; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, long, three-sided, striated crystals; breaks irregularly; composition, silica, lime, magnesium, iron; common in all south and western part of the county; often resembles hornblende, but usually in long, fine, radiating crystals.

MICA.—Hardness, 2; whitish; lustre, pearly; elastic; form, in plates and scales; splits into thin leaves; composition, silica, potassium, al. fe.; common in south and western part of county; many varieties, but all are in thin plates, *elastic*, and not greasy.

FELDSPARS.—Hardness, 6; white, all colors; lustre, glassy, pearly; brittle; form, usually massive; splits readily in plates; composition, silica, potassium, al.; found in gneiss rocks, and south and western part of county; many varieties; the light-colored constituent of our gneiss rocks.

ASBESTOS.—Hardness, 1–4; white, gray; lustre, dull, silky; tough; form, in fibres, like linen or wood; splits into fibres; composition, silica, magnesia, lime, etc.; common with serpentine; its fibrous nature marks it. A mineral of increasing value.

GARNET.—Hardness, 7; all colors; lustre, glassy, resinous; brittle; form, round crystals, dodecahedrons; breaks uneven; composition, silica, fe. ca. mn.; common in gneiss and mica schist; always in crystals, which are never elongated.

CYANITE.—Hardness, 4–7; blue, green, white, yellow; lustre, glassy, pearly; tough; form, in long, flat blades; splits readily one way; composition, silica, alumina, fe.; found in south and western part of county; its long-bladed crystals and bright blue colors distinguish it.

TREMOLITE.—Hardness, 6; gray, green, white; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, massive, fibrous; splits irregularly; composition, silica, lime, magnesia; found in southern part of county; bladed or fibrous crystals, gray or white color.

ACTINOLITE.—Hardness, 5–6; bright green; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, crystals, columnar, fibrous; smooth and even; composition, silica, magnesia, lime, fe.; found in southern part of county; bladed or acicular crystals, and bright green or yellow colors.

MAGNESITE.—Hardness, 4–5; white, yellow; lustre, glassy, dull; sectile; form, crystals, granular, massive; even, smooth; composition, magnesia, carbonic acid; common in serpentine quarries; radiated crystals on serpentine; foams in acids.

APATITE.—Hardness, 5; green, all colors; lustre, glassy, all colors; brittle; form, crystals, massive; even, good; composition, phosphate of lime; found in limestone in the southern part of county; in abundance, this mineral would be very valuable for its phosphoric acid.

GRAPHITE.—Hardness, 1; iron-black; lustre, metallic; sectile; form, scales, massive; into scales; composition, pure carbon; found in gneiss in Uwchlan, Charlestown, Pikeland; soils white paper; is infusible; a valuable mineral.

CORUNDUM.—Hardness, 9; blue, gray, brown; lustre, glassy; tough; form, crystals, massive; good in crystals; composition, pure alumina; found in granular albite in Newlin; next to the diamond in hardness; very valuable.

EPIDOTE.—Hardness, 6–7; green, yellow; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, crystals, massive; even, good; composition, silica, lime, fe. mn.; usually on hornblende in central parts of county; distinguished by its peculiar yellow-green color.

ARAGONITE.—Hardness, 4; white, yellow, red; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, crystals, massive; even, good; composition, carbonate of lime; found in mines and quarries throughout county; same as calcite, but harder, in six-sided crystals; effervesces in acids.

SCAPOLITE.—Hardness, 5–6; gray, all light colors; lustre, greasy, glassy; tough; form, crystals, massive; even in crystals; composition, silica, alumina, lime; found in New Garden, Kennet, Marlborough; heavier, and more fusible than feldspars; with acids gelatinizes.

JEFFERISITE.—Hardness, 1–5; brown, yellow; lustre, pearly; brittle; form, plates and scales; into thin plates; composition, silica, al. fe. mg. water; found with serpentine in Westtown and Newlin; swells up in flame. Called after William W. Jefferis, of West Chester, Pa.

DEWEYLITE.—Hardness, 2–5; yellow, brown; lustre, resinous; brittle; form, massive, granular; into curved grains; composition, silica, magnesia, water; found with serpentine in West Goshen and West Nottingham; known by its peculiar resinous appearance.

FLUORITE.—Hardness, 4; purple, white; lustre, glassy; brittle;

form, crystals, massive; even, regular; composition, fluoride of lime; found in Phœnixville, Newlin, and Tredyffrin; commonly of a beautiful purple color, and on limestone or culiate.

BERYL.—Hardness, 7–8; green; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, in hexagonal crystals and massive; breaks unevenly; composition, silica, glucinum, aluminium; found in Newlin, East Nottingham, Westtown; color and hexagonal crystals distinguish it. Contains glucinum.

STAUROLITE.—Hardness, 7–8; brown, black; lustre, glassy; brittle; form, in crystals which are never slender; uneven; composition, silica, lime, aluminium, iron; found in West Bradford, West Goshen, West Marlborough; name from crystals, which are often cross-shaped, never slender.

ZOISITE.—Hardness, 6–7; green, gray; lustre, glassy, pearly; brittle; form, in long, fluted crystals; splits smoothly; composition, silica, iron, lime, alumina; found on hornblende rocks, near West Chester and Kennet; green color and crystals fluted, longitudinally marked.

ZIRICON.—Hardness, 7–8; all colors except black; lustre, adamantine; brittle; form, crystals and grains; curved fracture; composition, silica and zirconia; found in South Coventry, West Pikeland, East Bradford, Unionville; lustre, adamantine; hyacinthe, a variety of zoisite.

KAOLIN.—Hardness, 1; white; lustre, dull; sectile; form, massive; even, earthy; composition, silica, alumina, water; found in Newlin and East Nottingham, Kennet; formed by the decomposition of gneiss and feldspar; valuable.

MARGARITE.—Hardness, 4–5; white, gray; lustre, pearly; sectile; form, plates, scales; splits into thin scales; composition, silica, alumina, iron; found in Newlin, with corundum; a micaceous-like mineral, pearly lustre, implanted on corundum.

CHESTERLITE.—Hardness, 5–6; white, yellowish; lustre, glassy, pearly; brittle; form, crystals, very perfect; even, good; composition, alumina, silica; found in poor-house quarry and Baily's, East Marlborough; named from Chester County.

ORES.

IRON.

PYRITES.—Hardness, 6–7; pale brass-yellow; streak, black; brittle; form, in cubes, crystals, massive; breaks irregularly; composition, iron and sulphur; common in most parts of county; yellow color and striking fire with knife mark it.

LIMONITE.—Hardness, 2–6; brown, yellow; streak, yellow, yellowish-brown; brittle; form, massive, columnar; fracture curved; composition, iron, oxygen, and water; this is our common iron ore; brown or yellow color and yellow streak mark it.

HÆMATITE.—Hardness, 6–7; gray, black, red; streak, red; brittle; form, massive, in scales; irregular; composition, iron and oxygen; found in Warwick, Phœnixville, East Brandywine; not common; bright, shining pieces, or in scales occasionally.

MAGNETITE.—Hardness, 5–6; iron-black; streak, black; brittle; form, crystals (octahedrons), massive; irregular; composition, iron and oxygen; found in Warwick, Newlin, Westtown; rare, most valuable of the ores of iron.

CHROMITE.—Hardness, 6; iron-black; streak, dark brown; tough; form, massive; irregular, uneven; composition, iron and chromium; found with serpentine throughout the county; often magnetic, on fresh edge, dull lustre.

TITANIC IRON.—Hardness, 6; iron-black; streak, black to red; brittle; form, massive usually; uneven, irregular; composition, iron and titanium; found in Elk, Newlin, Westtown, Thornbury, East Bradford; often magnetic, infusible, contains rare element titanium.

LEAD.

GALENA.—Hardness, 3; lead-gray, blue; streak, gray-black; brittle; form, cubes, massive, granular; regular, smooth; composition, lead and sulphur; found at the mines near Phœnixville; its cubical form and softness mark it.

PYROMORPHITE.—Hardness, 4; green, brown, yellow, white; streak, gray to white; brittle; form, columnar crystals; regular; composition, lead and phosphorus; found at the lead-mines near Phœnixville; beautiful green columnar crystals; change form on heating.

CERUSSITE.—Hardness, 3–5; white, green, black; streak, gray to white; brittle; form, hexagonal crystals; good and regular; composition, carbonate of lead; found at the lead-mines near Phœnixville; fuses very readily, yielding lead; forms in acids.

ANGLESITE.—Hardness, 3; white, adamantine lustre; streak, white; brittle; form, beautiful crystals; regular; composition, sulphate of lead; found at the lead-mines near Phœnixville; fuses readily, but *does not* foam in acids.

COPPER.

CALCOPYRITE.—Hardness, 4; brass-yellow; streak, green-black; sectile; form, crystals, massive: uneven, irregular; composition, copper, iron, sulphur; found at the lead-mines near Phœnixville; resembles iron pyrites, but is much softer.

MALACHITE.—Hardness, 3–5; emerald green; streak, green: brittle; form, massive, incrusting; smooth, curved; composition, carbonate of copper; found in Warwick and mines at Phœnixville; colors flame green, foams in acids; valuable ore.

AZURITE.—Hardness, 4; azure blue; streak, blue; brittle; form, massive; regular, uneven; composition, carbonate of copper: found in mines near Phœnixville; same as malachite, but of blue color.

CHRYSOCOLLA.—Hardness, 5; sky-blue green; streak, blue; brittle; form, massive; curved fracture; composition, copper and silica; found in Warwick and mines at Phœnixville; found with copper ores; forms jelly with acids.

ZINC.

CALAMINE.—Hardness, 4–5; white, pale-yellow; streak, gray; brittle; form, crystals, massive; regular; composition, silica, zinc, water; found at the mines near Phœnixville; silky tufts and small white or yellowish crystals; valuable

SPHALTERITE.—Hardness, 4; yellow, brown; streak, yellow, brown; brittle; form, crystals, tables, massive; into plates, smooth; composition, zinc and sulphur; found at the lead-mines near Phœnixville; bright glistening appearance, waxy lustre mark it; valuable.

RUTILE.—Hardness, 6–7; black, red, adamantine; streak, black-brown; brittle; form, crystals, massive; imperfect; composition, titanium and oxygen; found in Sadsbury, East Bradford, New Garden, Thornbury, Londongrove; brown, red color, mitred crystals; "money stone."

PYROLUSITE.—Hardness, 2; gray, iron-black; streak, black; sectile, brittle; form, massive; uneven; composition, manganese and oxygen; found in Osborne's Hill, East Bradford; infusible; the black oxide of manganese in chemistry, wad.

ROCKS.

GNEISS.—A hard, tough or brittle, light or dark rock, composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar. Southeast part of county, and north of North Valley Hill.

MICA SLATE.—Same constituents as gneiss, but of a slaty structure, owing to great excess of mica. In a belt through central and western part of county.

TALC SLATE.—Same as mica slate, but mica is replaced by talc; soft and greasy feel; associated with mica slate.

SERPENTINE.—Same as mineral serpentine, in the southern gneiss-belt, in southeast of county, in isolated deposits.

LIMESTONE.—Impure calcite, many parts of county, but principally the great belt running length of Great Valley.

SANDSTONE.—Small grains of quartz cemented together. A belt runs whole length of North Valley Hill.

RED SANDSTONE.—A soft, shaly sandstone, colored red by oxide of iron. In all parts of county north of French Creek.

HORNBLENDE ROCK.—A gneiss in which mica is replaced by hornblende; it is of dark color, hard and tough.

TRAP.—An igneous (volcanic) rock, dark, hard, tough, consisting here of feldspar and hornblende closely mixed.

QUARTZ.—Same as mineral quartz, rather a rock constituent than a rock, as it never alone forms hills or mountains.

Scale of Hardness.—*1. Readily scratched by nail. (Talc.) 2. Scarcely scratched by nail. (Gypsum.) 3. Scratched by a piece of copper. (Calcite.) 4. Harder than copper, but will not cut glass. (Fluer.) 5. Scratches glass slightly. (Apatite.) 6. Scarcely scratched by knife. (Feldspar.) 7. Is not scratched by knife. (Quartz.) 8. Cannot be filed, and scratches 7. (Topaz.) 9. Scratches 8. (Corundum.) 10. Scratches 9. (Diamond.)

THE ZOOLOGY OF CHESTER COUNTY.*

It is proposed to furnish plain and simple catalogues of the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions of our district,

* Prepared principally by Dr. Ezra Michener.

so far as they are known; but as most animals and plants are diffusive, and more or less cosmopolite in their habits, it has been thought proper to include such *extralimital* species as are known to have occurred in neighboring districts, and may be sought for in this.

THE MAMMALIA OF CHESTER COUNTY.

I.—Man.

Man is said to be derivative,—a higher development from the lower grades. Whether this be so, his departure is so great that we can no longer co-ordinate him with his kindred ancestry (?), and must allot him a separate department.

Bimanidæ.—The Family of Two-handed Animals.
Homo.
1. *sapiens.*—Intelligent; endowed with reason.
Var.: Caucasian.
Mongolian.
Ethiopian.
American.
Malay.
All of which present numerous sub-varieties.

II.—Insectivora.—Insect-Eaters.

Vespertilionidæ.—The Family of the Bats.
Nycticejus, Raf.
2. *crepuscularis,* Le Conte, 1831.—The Twilight Bat.
Lasiurus, Raf.
3. *novæboracensis,* Le Conte, 1831.—The New York Bat.
Scotophilus, Leach.
4. *carolinensis,* Geoff., 1806.—The Carolina Bat.
5. *georgianus,* F. Cuv., 1832.—The Georgian Bat.
6. *noctivagans,* Le Conte, 1831.—The Silvery Bat.
Vespertilio, Linn.
7. *subulatus,* Say, 1823.—Say's Subulate Bat.
8. *lucifugus,* Le Conte, 1831.—The Blunt-nosed Bat.
Soricidæ.—The Family of the Shrews.
Sorex, Linn., 1754.
9. *forsteri,* Rich, 1828.—The Forster's Shrew.
10. *platyrhinus,* De Kay, 1842.—The Eared Shrew.
Blarina, Gray, 1837.
11. *talpoides,* Gapp, 1830.—The De Kay's Mole Shrew.
12. *brevicauda,* Say, 1823.—The Short-tailed Mole Shrew.
13. *cinerea,* Back, 1837.—The Ash-colored Mole Shrew.
Talpidæ.—The Family of the Moles.
Scalops, Cuv., 1800.
14. *aquaticus,* Linn., 1758.—The Common Mole.*
Condylura, Illig., 1811.
15. *cristata,* Linn., 1758.—The Star-nosed Mole.†

III.—Carnivora.—Flesh-Eaters.

Felidæ.—The Family of the Cats.
Felis, Linn., 1735.
16. *concolor,* Linn., 1771.—The American Panther. *Rare, or Ext.*
17. *catus,* Linn.—The Domesticated Cat. *Com.*
Lynx, Raf., 1817.
18. *rufus,* Guld, 1776.—The American Wild Cat. *Rare.*
19. *canadensis,* Raf., 1817.—The Canada Wild Cat. *Ext.?*
Canidæ.—The Family of the Wolves.
Canis, Linn, 1735.
20. *occidentalis,* Rich, 1829.—The American Wolf. *Ext.?*
21. *familiaris,* Linn.—The Domesticated Dog. *Com.*
Vulpes.
22. *fulvus,* Desm., 1820.—The Red Fox. *Com.*
23. *virginianus,* Erxleb., 1777.—The Gray Fox. *Rare.*

Mustelidæ.—The Family of the Weasels.
Mustela, Linn., 1735.
24. *pennantii,* Erxleb., 1777.—The Black Cat. Fisher. *Ext.?*
Putorius, Cuv., 1817.
25. *pusillus,* De Kay, 1842.—The Lesser Weasel. *Rare, or Ext.*
26. *novæboracensis,* De Kay, 1842.—The Ermine Weasel. *Com.*
27. *vison,* Briss, 1756.—The Mink. *Com.*
28. *furor,* Linn.—The Ferret. (Domesticated.) *Rare.*
Lutra, Linn., 1735.
29. *canadensis,* Sabine, 1823.—The American Otter. *Rare.*
Mephitis, Cuv., 1800.
30. *mephitica,* Shaw, 1792.—The Skunk. *Com.*
Ursidæ.—The Family of the Bears.
Procyon, Storrs, 1780.
31. *lotor,* Linn., 1758.—The Raccoon. *Com.*
Ursus, Linn., 1735.
32. *americanus,* Pallas, 1780.—The Black Bear. *Rare.*

IV.—Marsupiala.—Pouched Animals.

Diadelphidæ.—The Family of the Opossums.
Diadelphys, Linn., 1735.
33. *virginianus,* Shaw, 1800.—The Opossum. *Com.*

V.—Rodentia.—The Gnawing Animals.

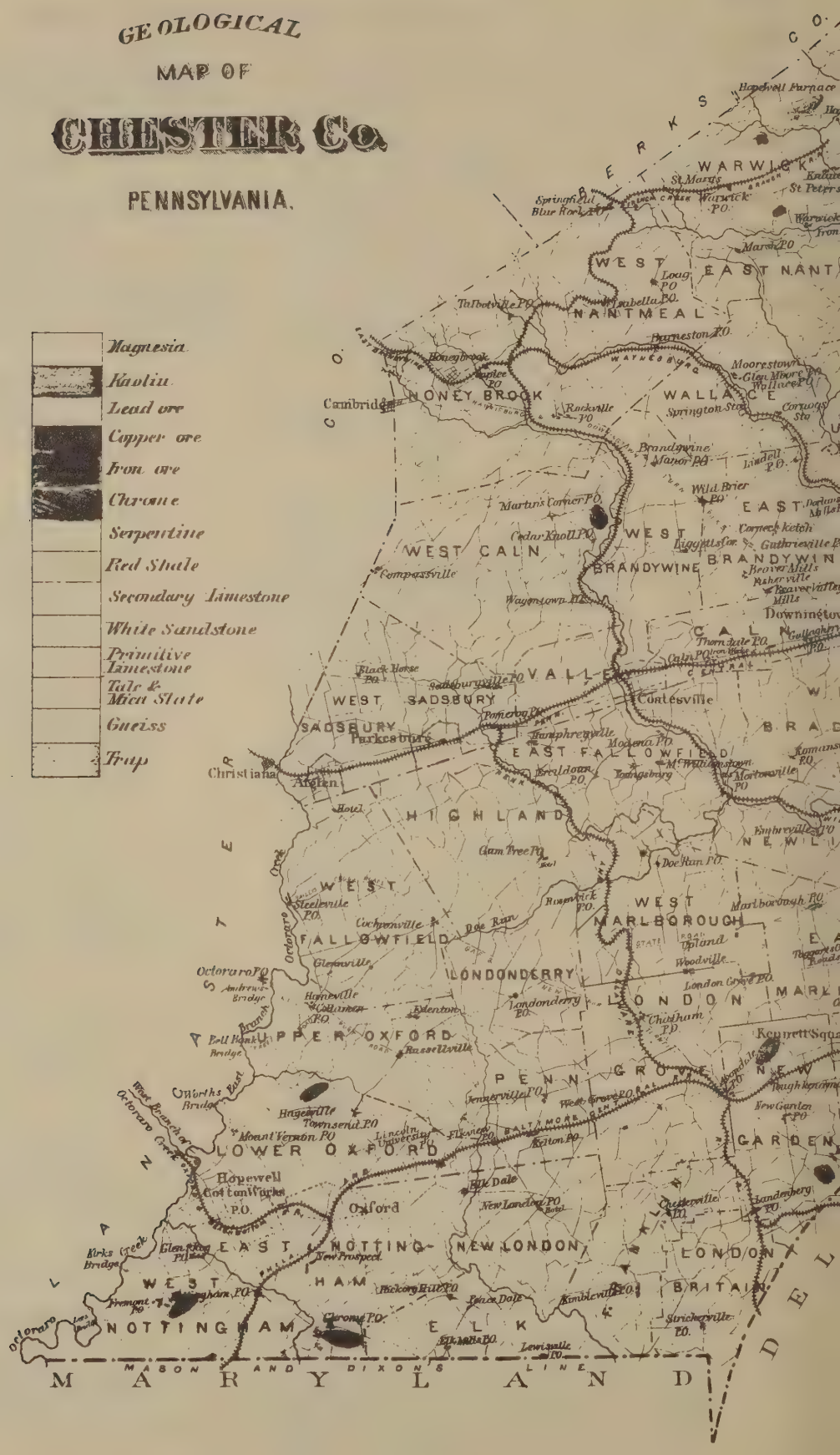
Sciuridæ.—The Family of the Squirrels.
Sciurus, Linn., 1735.
34. *cinereus,* Linn., 1758.—The Cat Squirrel. *Rare.*
35. *carolinensis,* Gmel., 1788.—The Gray Squirrel. *Com.*
36. *niger,* Godman.—The Black Squirrel. *Ext.?‡*
37. *hudsonius,* Pallas, 1778.—The Red Squirrel. *Com.*
Pteromys, Cuv., 1800.
38. *volucella,* Pallas, 1778.—The Flying Squirrel. *Com.*
Tamias, Illig., 1811.
39. *striatus,* Linn., 1754.—The Ground Squirrel. *Com.*
Arctomys, Schreb, 1792.
40. *monax,* Linn., 1758.—The Ground Hog. Marmot. *Com.*
Muridæ.—The Family of Rats.
Castor, Linn., 1735.
41. *canadensis,* Kukl., 1820.—The Beaver. *Ext.§*
Iaculus, Wagler, 1830.
42. *hudsonius,* Zimm., 1780.—The Jumping Mouse. *Rare.*
Mus, Linn., 1735.
43. *rattus,* Linn., 1766.—The Black Rat. *Rare.*
44. *decumanus,* Pallas, 1778.—The Brown Rat. *Com.*
45. *musculus,* Linn., 1766.—The House Mouse. *Com.*
Hesperomys, Waterhouse, 1839.
46. *leucopus,* Desm., 1822.—The Field Mouse. *Com.*
47. *nuttallii,* Harlan, 1832.—The Red Mouse. *Rare.*
Neatoma, Say and Ord., 1825.
48. *floridanus,* Ord., 1818.—The Wood Rat. *Rare.*
Arvicola, Lacep., 1803.
49. *riparia,* Ord., 1825.—The Meadow Mouse. *Com.*
50. *pinetorum,* Lec., 1829.—The Upland Meadow Mouse. *Rare.*
Fiber, Cuv., 1800.
51. *zibethica,* Linn., 1766.—The Musk Rat. *Com.*
Hystricidæ.—The Family of the Porcupines.
Erythizon, F. Cuv., 1822.
52. *dorsatus,* Linn., 1758.—The American Porcupine. *Ext.*

* This sometimes occurs of a silvery reddish-white color, and has been mistaken for the *S. argentea* of A. & B., if indeed they be not the same.—E. M.

† If I am not mistaken, this mole is more aquatic in its habits than the preceding.

‡ Although this is accounted only a variety of the gray squirrel, it has maintained its identity to a remarkable degree, especially in the West, where both abound.—E. M.

§ No person with whom I have conversed, and some of them were the grandsons of the first settlers, had seen a beaver. It would seem, therefore, that the beaver were decreasing everywhere except in Newfoundland, and was exterminated here at an early period on account of its fur. Fifty years ago a "beaver hat," now seldom seen, was the *ne plus ultra* of a gentleman's head covering. The name Beaver Dam, given to a portion of the West Brandywine, a little south of Ralston's Corners, is said to have been caused by a dam of those sagacious animals, which existed near the site of the present fording and bridge. As the ground on both sides of the stream some distance above is nearly level and agrees in its main features with places still selected by the beaver, the tradition is probably correct. That part of the stream is a favorite resort of that best representative of the beaver, the musk-rat.—*Prof. McClune.*


GEOLOGICAL
MAP OF
CHESTER Co.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Magnesia
Kaolin
Lead ore
Copper ore
Iron ore
Chrome
Serpentine
Red Shale
Secondary Limestone
White Sandstone
Primitive Limestone
Talc & Mica Slate
Gneiss
Trap
WARWICK
WEST NANTMEAL
EAST NANTMEAL
NANTMEAL
HONEY BROOK
WALLACE
WEST CALN
EAST BRANDYWINE
WEST BRANDYWINE
CALN
VALLEY
WEST SADSBURY
SADSBURY
EAST FALLOWFIELD
HIGHLAND
WEST FALLOWFIELD
WEST MARLBOROUGH
LONDONDERRY
LONDON GROVE
UPPER OXFORD
PENN
LOWER OXFORD
NEW GARDEN
EAST NOTTINGHAM
NEW LONDON
WEST NOTTINGHAM
ELK
MARYLAND
MASON AND DIXONS LINE
Christiana
Coatesville
Oxford
Hopewell Furnace
Cambridge
Brandywine Manor P.O.
Martin's Corner P.O.
Cedar Knoll P.O.
Compassville
Waynesburg
Black Horse P.O.
Modena P.O.
Doe Run P.O.
Steelville P.O.
Cochranville
Octoraro P.O.
Glenarvil
Homeville
Londonderry P.O.
Chatham P.O.
Jennerville P.O.
Hopewell Cotton Works P.O.
Mount Vernon P.O.
Hagerville
Townsend P.O.
Lincoln University
Elkview
Kirks Bridge
Glen Run P.O.
New Prospect
Fremont P.O.
Nottingham P.O.
Chrome P.O.
Elk Mills P.O.
Lewisville P.O.
New London P.O.
Fairdale
Kemblesville P.O.
Strickersville P.O.
Hopewell Furnace
Springfield Blue Rock P.O.
St Mary's
Warwick P.O.
Mary P.O.
Long P.O.
Isabella P.O.
Talbotville P.O.
Parnestown P.O.
Honeybrook
Rockville P.O.
Springton Sta.
Brandywine
Lindell P.O.
Wild Brier P.O.
Martin's Corner P.O.
Cedar Knoll P.O.
Waynesburg
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Caln P.O.
Coatesville
Modena P.O.
Humphreyville
Kreidtown P.O.
Doe Run P.O.
Glen Tree P.O.
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Cochranville
Rose Hill P.O.
Marlborough P.O.
Upland
Woodville
Octoraro P.O.
Homeville
Londonderry P.O.
Chatham P.O.
Jennerville P.O.
West Grove P.O.
New Garden P.O.
Hopewell Cotton Works P.O.
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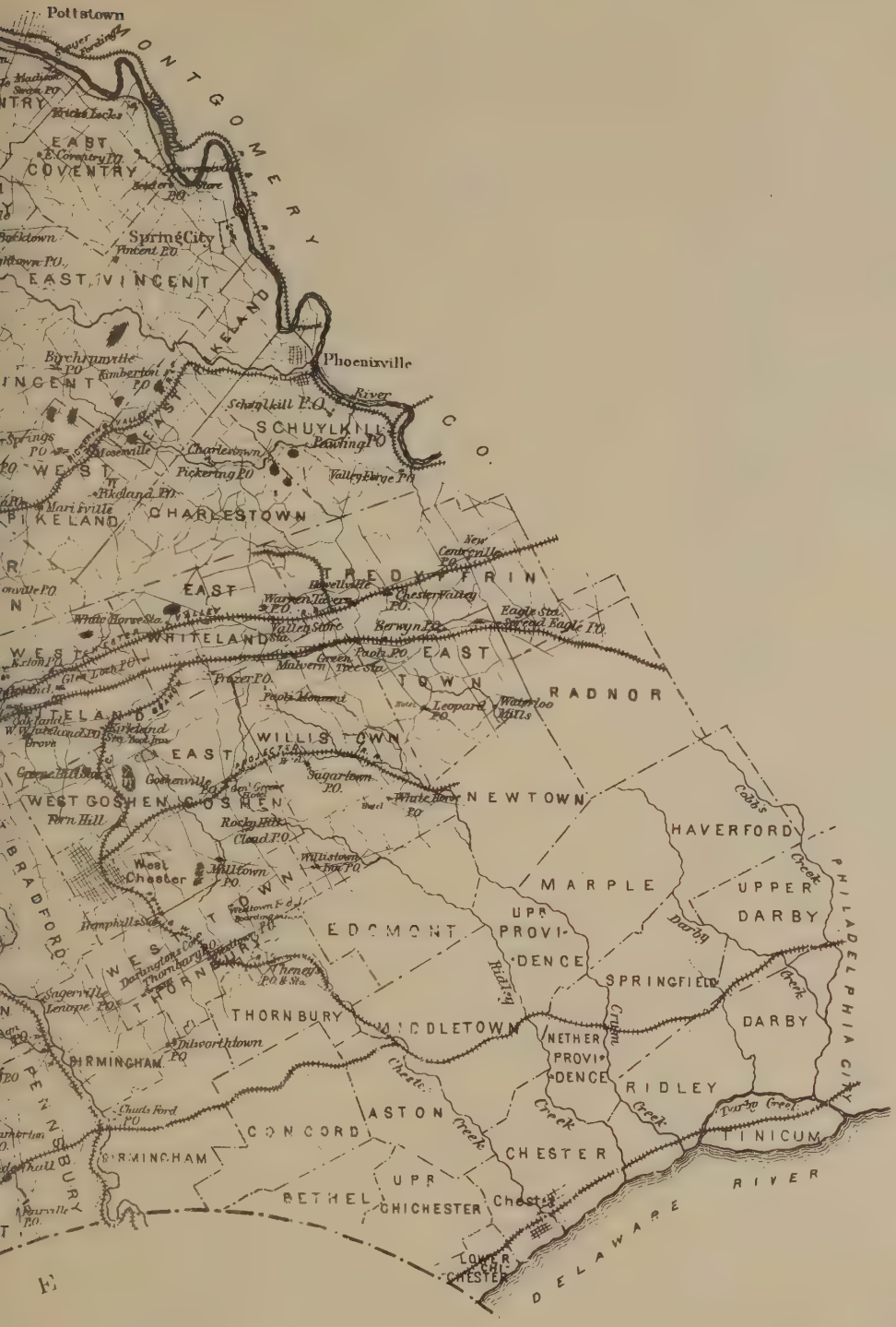
Kemblesville P.O.
Strickersville P.O.


Pottstown
MONTGOMERY
EAST COVENTRY
Spring City
EAST VINCENT
Phoenixville
SCHUYLKILL
CO.
WEST PIKELAND
CHARLESTOWN
EAST WHITELAND
TREDYFFRIN
EAST TOWN
RADNOR
WILLISTOWN
NEWTOWN
HAVERFORD
MARPLE
UPPER DARBY
EDGMONT
UPR PROVIDENCE
SPRINGFIELD
DARBY
THORNBURY
MIDDLETOWN
NETHER PROVIDENCE
RIDLEY
ASTON
CONCORD
CHESTER
TINICUM
BETHEL
CHICHESTER
RIVER
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA CITY
BRADFORD
PENNSBURY
WEST GOSHEN
EAST GOSHEN
West Chester
BIRMINGHAM
Schuylkill R.
Ridley Creek
Crum Creek
Darby Creek
Chester Creek
Cobbs Creek

Lepidæ.—The Family of the Rabbits.
Lepus, Linn., 1735.
53. *americanus*, Erxleb., 1777.—The White Rabbit. *Ext.*
54. *sylvaticus*, Back., 1857.—The Gray Rabbit. *Com.*

VI.—Ruminantia.—Ruminating Animals.

Cervidæ.—The Family of the Deers.
Cervus, Linn.
55. *canadensis*, Erxleb., 1777.—The Elk. *Ext.*
56. *virginianus*, Bodd., 1784.—The Red Deer. *Ext.?*
Bovidæ.—The Family of the Buffaloes.
Bos, Linn.
57. *americanus*, Gm.—The American Buffalo. *Ext.*
58. *taurus*, Linn.—The Domesticated Ox. *Com.*
Capridæ.—The Family of the Goats and Sheep.
Capra, Linn.
59. *ægagrus*, Cuv.—The Domesticated Goat. *Com.*
Ovis, Linn., 1735.
60. *ammon*, Linn.—The Domesticated Sheep. *Com.*

VII.—Solidungula.—Hard-hoofed Animals.

Equidæ.—The Family of the Horses.
Equus, Linn.
61. *caballus*, Linn.—The Domesticated Horse. *Com.*
62. *asinus*, Linn.—The Domesticated Ass. *Rare.*
63. (*hybridus.*)—The Mule. *Com.**

VIII.—Pachydermata.—Thick-skinned Animals.

Suidæ.—The Family of the Hogs, etc.
Sus, Linn.
64. *scrofa*, Linn.—The Domesticated Hog. *Com.*

IX.—Proboscidia.—Trunked Animals.

Elephidæ.—The Family of the Elephants.
Elephas, Linn.
65. *primogenius*, Blum.—The Fossil Elephant. *Ext.*
Mastodon, Cuv.
66. *maximus*, Cuv.—The Fossil Mastodon. *Ext.*†

THE BIRDS OF CHESTER COUNTY.

I have before me two lists of the birds of Chester County,—one collected by myself, mostly between 1834 and 1840; the other by my friend, the late Vincent Barnard, at a somewhat later period. On a careful comparison of these lists, some twenty years ago, we were able to designate the then known species of the county, and made the following record:

"29th of 1st mo., 1861.—There has been discovered in the County, to this time *Two Hundred Species;* and there are *forty-five* which may yet be found therein."

I am happy to say that the later labor of others, especially of my friend, B. Harry Warren, have added several of those thus designated, with others, to the present list.

Vulturidæ.—The Family of the Vultures.
Cathartes, Illiger, 1811.
1. *aura*, Linn., 1766.—The Turkey Vulture, or Buzzard. *Com.*‡
Falconidæ.—The Family of the Falcons, or Hawks.
Falco, Linn., 1766.
2. *anatum*, Bon., 1838.—The Duck Hawk.
3. *columbarius*, Linn., 1766.—The Pigeon Hawk.
4. *islandicus*, Gmel., 1788.—The Ger Falcon. Iceland Falcon.⁋
5. *sparverius*, Linn., 1766.—The Sparrow Hawk.
Astur, Lacepede.
6. *atricapillus*, Wils., 1812.—The Gos Hawk.
Accipiter, Briss., 1760.
7. *cooperii*, Bon., 1828.—The Cooper's Hawk.
8. *fuscus*, Gmel., 1788.—The Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Butea, Cuv., 1817.
9. *borealis*, Gmel., 1788.—The Red-tailed Hawk.
10. *liniatus*, Gmel., 1788.—The Red-shouldered Hawk.
11. *pennsylvanicus*, Wils., 1812.—The Broad-winged Hawk.
Archibuteo, Brehm, 1828.
12. *lagopus*, Gm., 1788.—The Rough-legged Hawk.
13. *sancti-johannis*, Gm., 1788.—The Black Hawk.‖
Ictinia, Vieill, 1816.
14. *mississippiensis*, Wils., 1811.—Mississippi Kite (Barnard).
Circus, Lac., 1803.
15. *hudsonius*, Linn., 1766.—The Marsh Hawk.
Aquila, Moehr, 1752.
16. *canadensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Golden Eagle.
Haliætus, Savig., 1809.
17. *leucocephalus*, Linn., 1766.—The White-headed Eagle.¶

* The scientist may smile at this; but, mule as he is, and always must be, his services render him worthy of respectful notice in this place along with his incongruous parents.—E. M.

† Perhaps many who will read this history may not know that the alluvial deposits of our county have for untold centuries been the custodians of the fossil remains here noticed. The elephant and the mastodon have each dropped us a molar tooth as a memorial of their prior claim upon our soil. The former was obtained on the farm of John G. Jackson, in the Hockesson Valley, who has kindly given it to me. He writes, "It was found some five or six feet deep in a meadow, under the black mud, as we call it, in a gravel stratum." The latter was thrown out by a flood in White Clay Creek, in the meadow of Howard L. Hoopes, near Avondale. The water falling over a ledge of rock made a deep excavation, and the tooth was thrown out among the *débris*. It was purchased from the finder by the late William Jackson, and presented to the West Chester Academy of Natural Science.

Quite a number of fossil remains have been found in the limestone caves, and in the rocky strata of the county, but I do not possess the necessary data for their insertion.—E. M.

‡ This heaven-appointed scavenger is less frequent now than it was formerly. Then people dragged their dead animals away out of reach of their own olfactories, perhaps with little thought of the annoyance to others. Now decent people bury them, and foreclose the nuisance altogether,—a mark of progress. The *C. aura* has in a few instances bred in this county.—E. M.

⁋ If there is no mistake, this rare bird was obtained a few years ago near West Chester.—(B. Harry Warren.) Audubon only found it among the rocky cliffs of Labrador.

‖ Much confusion has prevailed respecting *A. lagopus* and *A. sancti-johannis*. Certainly the plumage varies greatly with age. The young dress of the former closely resembles that of the latter, and they are generally accepted as one species; but authors hardly agree which is the older bird. Is it possible that we may still confound a true *Black Hawk* with young of the *Rough-legs?*—E. M.

¶ The characteristic of this ignoble bird is that of a notorious highway robber. He has been thought an injudicious selection for our national emblem; but the Indian, the African, and the Mexican all approve the choice. He will sit for hours awaiting the operations of that dextrous fisher, the fish-hawk. Whenever he sees that bird rise from the water with a fish, he proceeds at once to rob him of his prey. The conflict has often been described; but it seemed incredible that a bird thickly and loosely covered with light feathers could acquire the extraordinary speed necessary to overtake and capture the fish let *drop* by the hawk before it would reach the water, as has been reported.

Near fifty years ago I stood, with some friends, on the shore of the North East Bay. An eagle was seen perched on a tree, down shore, and a fish-hawk was coming up the bay on a fishing excursion. Suddenly the hawk came down with a tremendous swoop, converting the water around him to a white foam, and immediately rose high in the air with a large fish in his talons. Immediately the eagle left his perch in pursuit and vigorously attacked the hawk till it obtained the prize. The conflict appeared just as other observers have described it. Indeed, we almost fancied that we saw the fish as it was falling. But a careful consideration of what we witnessed has led to a different conclusion. The eagle would rise *above* the hawk, and then, in its descent, would rapidly pass downward by the hawk, which, in turn, would prepare to ward off the descending stroke, and thus *expose* the fish, which was still held in one talon. This movement was repeated three or four times, the eagle rising each time above the hawk, till he at last succeeded in clutching the fish and tearing it from the grasp of its rightful owner. It was cause for regret that the captor thought it prudent to keep beyond the range of our guns.

Pandion, Savig., 1809.

18. *carolinensis*, Gm., 1788.—The Fish Hawk.

Strigidæ.—The Family of the Owls.

Strix, Linn., 1766.

19. *pratincola*, Bon., 1838.—The Barn Owl.

Bubo, Cuv., 1817.

20. *virginianus*, Gm., 1788.—The Great Horned Owl.

Scops, Savig., 1809.

21. *asio*, Linn., 1766.—The Mottled, or Screech Owl.*

Otus, Cuv., 1817.

22. *wilsonianus*, Lesson, 1831.—The Long-eared Owl.

Brachyotus, Gould, 1837.

23. *cassinii*, Brewer.—The Short-eared Owl.

Syrnium, Savig., 1809.

24. *nebulosum*, Forster, 1772.—The Barred Owl.

Nyctale, Brehm, 1828.

25. *acadica*, Gm., 1788.—The Saw-whet Owl.

Nyctæa, Stephens, 1826.

26. *nivea*, Daud, 1800.—The White, or Snowy Owl.

Cuculidæ.—The Family of the Cuckoos.

Coccygus, Vieill, 1816.

27. *americanus*, Linn., 1766.—The Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

28. *erythrophthalmus*, Wils., 1811.—The Black-billed Cuckoo.

Picidæ.—The Family of the Woodpeckers.

Picus, Linn., 1748.

29. *villosus*, Linn., 1766.—The Hairy Woodpecker.

30. *pubescens*, Linn., 1766.—The Downy Woodpecker.

Sphyrapicus, Baird, 1854.

31. *varius*, Linn., 1766.—The Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.

Hylatomus, Baird, 1851.

32. *pileatus*, Linn., 1766.—The Black Woodpecker.†

Centurus, Swainson, 1837.

33. *carolinus*, Linn., 1766.—The Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Melanerpes, Swainson, 1831.

34. *erythrocephala*, Linn., 1766.—The Red-headed Woodpecker.

Colaptes, Swainson, 1827.

35. *auratus*, Linn., 1758.—The Golden-winged Woodpecker.

Trochilidæ.—The Family of the Humming-Birds.

Trochilus, Linn., 1748.

36. *colubris*, Linn., 1766.—The Ruby-throated Humming-Bird.

Cypselidæ.—The Family of the Chimney-Swallows.

Chætura, Steph., 1825.

37. *pelasgia*, Linn., 1766.—The Chimney-Bird, or Swift.

Caprimulgidæ.—The Family of the Goat-suckers.

Antrostomus, Gould, 1838.

38. *vociferus*, Wils., 1812.—The Whip-poor-will.

Chordeiles, Swainson, 1831.

39. *popetue*, Vieill, 1807.—The Night Hawk.

Alcedinidæ.—The Family of the Kingfishers.

Ceryle, Boie, 1828.

40. *alcyon*, Linn., 1766.—The Belted Kingfisher.

Colopteridæ.—The Family of the Fly-catchers.

Tyrannus, Cuv., 1799.

41. *carolinensis*, Baird, 1858.—The King Bird.

Myiarchus, Cab., 1844.

42. *crinitis*, Linn., 1766.—Great-crested Fly-catcher.

Sayornis, Bon., 1834.

43. *fuscus*, Gm., 1788.—The Common Pewee.

Contopus, Cab., 1855.

44. *borealis*, Sw. and Rich, 1831.—The Olive-sided Fly-catcher.

45. *virens*, Linn , 1766.—The Wood Pewee.

Empidonax, Cab., 1855.

46. *trailii*, Aud., 1832.—Trail's Fly-catcher.

47. *minimus*, Baird, 1843.

48. *acadicus*, Gm., 1788.—Small Green-crested Fly-catcher.

49. *flaviventris*, Baird, 1843.—Yellow-bellied Fly-catcher.

Turdidæ.—The Family of the Thrushes.

Turdus, Linn., 1735.

50. *mustelinus*, Gm., 1788.—The Wood Thrush.

51. *pallasii*, Cab., 1847.—The Hermit Thrush.

52. *fuscescens*, Steph., 1817.—The Wilson's Thrush.

53. *swainsonii*, Cab., 1844.—The Olive-backed Thrush.

54. *migratorius*, Linn., 1766.—The Robin.

Sialia, Swains., 1827.

55. *sialis*, Linn., 1758.—The Blue-Bird.

Regulus, Cuv., 1799.

56. *calendula*, Linn., 1766.—The Ruby-crowned Wren.

57. *satrapa*.—Licht., 1823.—The Golden-crested Wren.

Sylvicolidæ.—The Family of the Warblers.

Anthus, Brecht., 1862.

58. *ludovicianus*, Gm., 1788.—The Tit Lark.

Mniotilta, Vieill, 1816.

59. *varia*, Linn., 1766.—The Black and White Creeper.

Parula, Bon., 1838.

60. *americana*, Linn., 1758.—The Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.

Protonotaria, Baird, 1858.

61. *citrea*, Bodd., 1783.—The Prothonatoy Warbler.

Geothlypis, Cab., 1847.

62. *trichas*, Linn., 1766.—The Maryland Yellow-throat.

63. *philadelphia*, Wils., 1810.—The Mourning Warbler.

Oporornis, Baird, 1858.

64. *agilis*, Wils., 1812.—The Connecticut Warbler.

65. *tephrocotis*, Nutt., 1834.—The Michener's Warbler.‡

66. *formosis*, Wils., 1811.—The Kentucky Warbler.

Icteria, Vieill, 1790.

67. *viridis*, Gm., 1788.—The Yellow-breasted Chat.

Helmintherus, Raf., 1819.

68. *vermivorus*, Gm., 1788.—The Worm-eating Warbler.

Helminthophaga, Cab., 1850.

69. *pinus*, Linn., 1766.—The Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.

70. *chrysoptera*, Linn., 1766.—The Golden-winged Warbler.

71. *ruficapilla*, Wils., 1811.—The Nashville Warbler.

72. *peregrina*, Wils., 1811.—The Tennessee Warbler.

Seiurus, Swainson, 1827.

73. *aurocapillus*, Linn., 1766.—The Golden-crowned Thrush.

74. *novæboracensis*, Gm., 1788.—The Water Thrush.

75. *ludovicianus*, Aud., 1832.—The Large-billed Water Thrush.

Dendroica, Gray, 1841.

76. *virens*, Gm., 1788.—The Black-throated Green Warbler.

77. *townsendii*, Nutt., 1837.—The Townsend's Warbler.§

78. *canadensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Black-throated Blue Warbler.

79. *coronata*, Linn., 1766.—The Yellow-rumped Warbler.

80. *blackburnia*, Gm., 1788.—The Blackburnian Warbler.

81. *castanea*, Wils., 1810.—The Bay-breasted Warbler.

82. *pinus*, Wils., 1811.—The Pine Creeping Warbler.

83. *pennsylvanica*, Linn., 1766.—The Chestnut-sided Warbler.

84. *cærulea*, Wils., 1810.—The Blue Warbler.

85. *striata*, Forster, 1772.—The Black-poll Warbler.

86. *æstiva*, Gm., 1788.—The Yellow Warbler.

87. *maculosa*, Gm., 1788.—The Black and Yellow Warbler.

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* This anomalous creature is sometimes the *Gray-mottled* and sometimes the *Red* screech owl. I have repeatedly seen both parents and chicks of both colors; but I think not in the same family. The problem has not been fully solved.—E. M.

† This noble and once common bird has disappeared with the forests which afforded it protection, and is now about extinct.—E. M.

‡ At the time I procured this bird the specimen was unique, and Nuttall ventured to designate it new; but as others have since been found, and always in the autumn, it is probable that they present the autumnal dress of the young (?) *O. agilis*.—E. M.

§ This rare and beautiful bird was obtained by my friend, the late John K. Townsend, on the banks of the Columbia River in 1835. It is singular that a similar bird should have been obtained in this county in 1868. "Mr. C. D. Wood, of Philadelphia, killed, near Coatesville, a male of this species."—(B. Harry Warren.) Such rare and distinguished visitors deserve respectful notice in the history of our county.

"*Sp. Ch.*—Above bright olive-green; the feathers all black in the centre, showing more or less as streaks, especially on the crown. Quills, tail, and upper tail-covert feathers dark brown, edged with bluish gray. The wings with two white bands on the coverts. The two outer tail feathers white, with a brown streak near the end; a white streak only in the third feather. Under parts, as far as the middle of the body, with the sides of the head and neck, including a superciliary stripe, and spot beneath the eye, yellow. The median portion of the side of the head, the chin, and throat, with streaks on side of the breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts, black. The remainder of the under parts white. Length, 5 inches; wings, 2.65; tail, 2.25."—(S. F. Baird, Sec. Sm. Institution.)

88. *tigrina*, Gm., 1788.—The Cape May Warbler.
89. *palmarum*, Gm., 1788.—The Yellow Red-poll Warbler.
90. *superciliosa*, Bodd., 1783.—The Yellow-throated Warbler.
91. *discolor*, Vieill, 1807.—The Prairie Warbler.
Myiodioctes, Aud., 1839.
92. *mitratus*, Gm., 1788.—The Hooded Warbler.
93. *pusillus*, Wils., 1811.—The Green Black-capped Warbler.
94. *canadensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Canada Fly-catcher.
Setophaga, Cab., 1847.
95. *ruticilla*, Linn., 1766.—The American Red-start.
Pyranga, Vieill, 1807.
96. *rubra*, Linn., 1766.—The Scarlet Tanager.
97. *æstiva*, Gm., 1766.—The Summer Red Bird.

Hirundinidæ.—The Family of the Swallows.
Hirundo, Linn., 1735.
98. *horreorum*, Barton, 1799.—The Barn Swallow.
99. *lunifrons*, Say, 1823.—The Cliff Swallow.
100. *bicolor*, Vieill, 1807.—The White-bellied Swallow.
Cotyle, Boie, 1822.
101. *riparia*, Linn., 1766.—The Bank Swallow.
102. *serripennis*, Aud., 1838.—The Rough-winged Swallow.
Progne, Bon., 1826.
103. *purpurea*, Linn., 1736.—The Purple Martin.

Bombycillidæ.—The Family of the Wax-wings.
Ampelis, Linn., 1735.
104. *cedrorum*, Vieill, 1807.—The Cedar Bird.

Laniidæ.—The Family of the Shrikes.
Collyria, Mochr, 1752.
105. *borealis*, Vieill, 1807.—The Butcher Bird.
Virio, Vieill, 1807.
106. *olivaceus*, Linn., 1766.—The Red-eyed Virio.
107. *gilvus*, Vieill, 1807.—The Warbling Virio.
108. *noveboracensis*, Gm., 1788.—The White-eyed Virio.
109. *solitarius*, Wils., 1810.—The Blue-headed Virio.
110. *flavifrons*, Vieill, 1807.—The Yellow-throated Virio.

Liotrichidæ.—The Family of the Mocking Birds.
Mimus, Boie, 1826.
111. *polyglottis*, Linn., 1766.—The Mocking Bird.
112. *carolinensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Cat Bird.
Harporhynchus, Cab., 1848.
113. *rufus*, Linn., 1766.—The Brown Thrush.

Troglodytidæ.—The Family of the Wrens.
Thryothorus, Vieill, 1816.
114. *ludovicianus*, Lath., 1790.—The Great Carolina Wren.
115. *bewickii*, Aud., 1831.—The Bewick's Wren.
Cistothorus, Cab., 1850.
116. *palustris*, Wils., 1810.—The Long-billed Marsh Wren.
117. *stellaris*, Licht., 1823.—The Short-billed Marsh Wren.
Troglodytes, Vieill, 1807.
118. *ædon*, Vieill, 1807.—The House Wren.
119. *hyemalis*, Vieill, 1808.—The Winter Wren.

Certhiadæ.—The Family of the Creepers.
Certhia, Linn., 1735.
120. *americana*, Bon., 1838.—The American Creeper.
Sitta, Linn.
121. *canadensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Red-bellied Nuthatch.
122. *carolinensis*, Lath., 1790.—The White-bellied Nuthatch.

Paridæ.—The Family of the Titmouse.
Polioptila, Sclater, 1855.
123. *cærulea*, Linn., 1766.—The Blue-gray Fly-catcher.
Lophophanes, Kaup., 1829.
124. *bicolor*, Linn., 1766.—The Tufted Titmouse.
Parus, Linn., 1735.
125. *atricapillus*, Linn., 1766.—The Black-cap Titmouse.
126. *carolinensis*, Aud., 1834.—The Carolina Titmouse.
Eremophila, Boie, 1828.
127. *cornutæ*, Wils., 1808.—The Sky-lark.

Fringillidæ.—The Family of the Sparrows.
Pinicola, Vieill, 1807.
128. *canadensis*, Briss, 1760.—The Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus, Kaup., 1839.
129. *purpureus*, Gm., 1718.—The Purple Finch.
Chrysomitris, Boie, 1828.
130. *tristis*, Linn., 1766.—The Yellow Bird.
131. *pinus*, Wils., 1810.—The Pine Finch.
Curvirostra, Scopoli, 1777.
132. *americana*, Wils., 1811.—The Red Cross-bill.
Ægiothus, Cab., 1850.
133. *linarius*, Linn., 1766.—The Lesser Red-poll.
Plectrophanes, Meyer, 1810.
134. *nivalis*, Linn., 1766.—The Snow Bunting.
135. *lapponicus*, Linn., 1761.—The Lapland Long-spur.
Passerculus, Bon., 1833.
136. *savanna*, Wils., 1811.—The Savanna Sparrow.
Poocætes, Baird, 1858.
137. *graminеus*, Gm., 1788.—The Bay-winged Sparrow.
Coturniculus, Bon., 1838.
138. *passerinus*, Wils., 1811.—The Yellow-winged Sparrow.
139. *henslowii*, Aud., 1831.—Henslow's Sparrow.
Zonotrichia, Swainson, 1831.
140. *leucophrys*, Forster, 1772.—White-crowned Sparrow.
141. *albicollis*, Gm., 1788.—The White-throated Sparrow.
Junco, Wagler, 1831.
142. *hyemalis*, Linn., 1758.—The Snow Bird.
Spizella, Bon., 1838.
143. *monticola*, Gm., 1788.—The Tree Sparrow.
144. *pusilla*, Wils., 1810.—The Field Sparrow.*
145. *socialis*, Wils. The House, or Chipping Sparrow.
Melospiza, Baird, 1858.
146. *melodia*, Wils., 1810.—The Song Sparrow.
147. *lincolnii*, Aud., 1834.—The Lincoln's Sparrow.
148. *palustris*, Wils., 1811.—The Swamp Sparrow.
Passer, Gesn. (?).
149. *domesticus*, Linn., 1746.—The English Sparrow.†
Passerella, Swainson, 1837.
150. *iliaca*, Merrem, 1786.—The Fox-colored Sparrow.
Euspiza, Bon., 1838.
151. *americana*, Gm., 1788.—Black-throated Sparrow.
152. *townsendii*, Aud., 1838.—Townsend's Sparrow.‡
Guiraca, Swainson, 1827.
153. *ludoviciana*, Linn., 1766.—The Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
154. *cærulea*, Linn., 1766.—The Blue Grosbeak.

* When walking in a pasture one morning I found one of these birds, unable to fly. When caught, I discovered that during the night a spider had surreptitiously applied its web around over the tail-coverts and tips of the wings. It had extricated one wing, but the other was fast tied down. An examination under a good lens showed conclusively that the cord had been intentionally and industriously applied, forming a strong band, consisting of scores of plies skillfully laid on. I can vouch for the fact, but do not perceive the motive.—E. M.

† This naturalized foreigner has proved himself extremely pugnacious, omnivorous, and a notorious gormandizer. An old writer remarks that he feeds on seeds, fruits, and insects, and, from his bold and familiar habits, is mostly found in the most populous places. Perhaps his better qualities may yet be discovered. He is a power whenever he has the will.—E. M.

‡ This unique bird was obtained by my excellent friend, whose name it bears, in a cedar grove near my dwelling, while assisting me in collecting birds, in the spring of 1833. We at once pronounced it *new*. Audubon did the same, and named and published it in both of his large works.

"This curious bird has long been a puzzle to ornithologists in the uncertainty whether it is only a variety of *E. americana* or a distinct species. Thus far (now more than forty years) but one specimen is known, kindly presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Michener. I do not feel able to decide the question of its true relationship to the *E. americana*."—(S. F. Baird.) While this uncertainty remains it seems proper that Chester County should preserve a record of its history as a guide to future observers.

"*Sp. Ch.*—Male. Upper parts of head and neck all round, sides of body, and forepart of breast slate-blue. The back and upper surface of wings tinged with yellowish-brown; the interscapular region streaked with black; a superciliary and maxillary line, chin and throat, and central line of under parts, from the breast to crissum, white. The edge of the wing and a gloss on the breast and middle of the belly yellow. A black-spotted line from the lower corner of the lower mandible down the side of the throat, connecting with streaks in the upper edge of the slate portion of the breast. Length, 5.95; wing, 2.86; tail, 2.56. Hab., Chester County."—(S. F. Baird.)

Cyanospiza, Baird, 1858.
155. *cyanea*, Linn., 1766.—The Indigo Bird.
Cardinalis, Bon., 1831.
156. *virginianus*, Briss, 1760.—The Cardinal Grosbeak.
Pipilo, Vieill, 1816.
157. *erythrophthalmus*, Linn., 1766.—The Ground Robin.
Icteridæ.—The Family of the Orioles.
Dolichonyx, Swains., 1827.
158. *oryzivora*, Linn., 1766.—The Reed- or Rice-Bird.
Melothrus, Swainson, 1831.
159. *pecoris*, Gm., 1788.—The Cow Blackbird.
Agelaius, Vieill, 1816.
160. *phœniceus*, Linn., 1766.—The Swamp Blackbird.
Sturnella, Vieill, 1816.
161. *magna*, Linn., 1758.—The Meadow-Lark.
Icterus, Daudin, 1800.
162. *spurius*, Linn., 1766.—The Orchard Oriole.
163. *baltimore*, Linn., 1766.—The Baltimore Oriole.
Scolecophagus, Swainson, 1831.
164. *ferrugineus*, Gm., 1790.—The Rusty Blackbird.
Quiscalus, Vieill, 1816.
165. *versicolor*, Linn., 1766.—The Crow Blackbird.
Corvidæ.—The Family of the Crows.
Corvus, Linn., 1735.
166. *carnivorus*, Bartram, 1793.—The American Raven.
167. *americanus*, Aud., 1834.—The American Crow.
168. *ossifragus*, Wils., 1812.—The Fish Crow.
Cyanura, Swainson, 1831.
169. *cristata*, Linn., 1758.—The Blue Jay.
Columbidæ.—The Family of the Pigeons, etc.
Ectopistes, Swainson, 1837.
170. *migratorius*, Linn., 1766.—The Wild Pigeon.
Tenaidura, Bon., 1854.
171. *carolinensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Turtle Dove.
Phasianidæ.—The Family of the Turkeys.
Meleagris, Linn., 1735.
172. *gallopavo*, Linn., 1766.—The Wild Turkey.
Tetronidæ.
Cupidonia, Reich., 1850.
173. *cupido*, Linn., 1766.—The Prairie-Hen.
Bonassa, Stephens, 1819.
174. *umbellus*, Linn., 1766.—The Pheasant.
Perdicidæ.—The Family of the Partridges.
Ortyx, Stephens, 1819.
175. *virginianus*, Linn., 1766.—The Partridge.
Gruidæ.—The Family of the Cranes.
Grus, Linn., 1735.
176. *canadensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Sand-hill Crane.*
Ardeidæ.—The Family of the Herons.
Garzetta, Bon., 1855.
177. *candidissima*, Jacquin, 1784.—The Snowy Heron.
Herodias, Boie, 1822.
178. *egretta*, Gm., 1788.—The White Heron.
Ardea, Linn., 1735.
179. *herodias*, Linn., 1766.—The Great Blue Heron.
Ardetta, Gray, 1842.
180. *exilis*, Gm., 1788.—The Least Bittern.
Botaurus, Stephens, 1819.
181. *lentiginosus*, Mont., 1813.—The Bittern.
Butorides, Blyth, 1849.
182. *virescens*, Linn., 1766.—The Green Heron.
Nyctiardea, Swainson, 1837.
183. *gardeni*, Gm., 1788.—The Night Heron.†
Charadridæ.—The Family of the Plovers.
Charadrius, Linn., 1735.
184. *virginicus*, Bockhausen, 1823.—The Golden Plover.
Ægialitus, Boie, 1822.
185. *vociferus*, Linn., 1766.—The Killdeer Plover.
Squatarola, Cuv., 1817.
186. *helvetica*, Linn., 1766.—The Black-bellied Plover.
Phalaropodidæ.—The Family of the Phalaropes.
Phalaropus, Vieill.
187. *hyperboreus*, Linn., 1766.—The Northern Phalarope.
Scolopacidæ.—The Family of the Snipes.
Philohela, Gray, 1841.
188. *minor*, Gm., 1788.—The American Woodcock.
Gallinago, Leach, 1816.
189. *wilsonii*, Temm., 1824.—The Wilson's Snipe.
Macrorhamphus, Leach, 1816.
190. *griseus*, Gm., 1788.—The Red-breasted Snipe.
Tringa, Linn., 1735.
191. *alpina*, var. Linn., 1766.—The Red-backed Sandpiper.
192. *maculata*, Vieill, 1819.—The Jack Snipe.
193. *wilsonii*, Nutt., 1834.—The Least Sandpiper.
Gambetta, Kaup., 1829.
194. *melanoleuca*, Gm., 1788.—The Tell-tale Sandpiper.
195. *flavipes*, Gm., 1788.—The Yellow-shanks Sandpiper.
Rhyacophilus, Kaup., 1829.
196. *solitarius*, Wils., 1813.—The Solitary Sandpiper.
Tringoides, Bon., 1831.
197. *macularius*, Linn., 1766.—The Spotted Sandpiper.
Actiturus, Bon., 1831.
198. *bartramius*, Wils., 1813.—The Bartram Sandpiper.
Numenius, Linn., 1746.
199. *longirostris*, Wils., 1814.—The Long-billed Curlew.
Rallidæ.—The Family of the Rails.
Rallus, Linn., 1766.
200. *virginianus*, Linn., 1766.—The Virginia Rail.
Porzana, Vieill, 1816.
201. *carolina*, Linn., 1766.—The Common Rail.
202. *novæboracensis*, Gm., 1788.—The Yellow Rail.
Fulica, Linn., 1735.
203. *americana*, Gm., 1788.—The Coot.
Gallinula, Brisson, 1760.
204. *galeata*, Licht., 1823.—The Florida Gallinule.
Anatidæ.—The Family of the Geese.
Cygnus, Linn., 1735.
205. *americanus*, Sharpless, 1830.—The American Swan.
Bernicla, Linn. (1735?).
206. *canadensis*, Linn., 1766.—The Canada Goose.
Anas, Linn., 1735.
207. *boschas*, Linn., 1766.—The Mallard Duck.
208. *obscura*, Gm., 1788.—The Black Duck.
Dafila, Leach, 1824.
209. *acuta*, Linn., 1766.—The Sprig-tail Duck.
Nettion, Kaup., 1829.
210. *carolinensis*, Gm., 1788.—The Green-winged Teal.
Spatula, Boie, 1822.
211. *clypeata*, Linn., 1766.—The Spoon-bill Duck.
Mareca, Stephens, 1821.
212. *americana*, Gm., 1788.—The Bald-pate Duck.
Aix, Boie, 1828.

* Some forty years ago a flock of four or five of these birds was found along the White Clay Creek, near this place, one of whom was shot and presented to me. It since passed into the collection of Swarthmore College. His cousin, the *G. americanus*, or whooping crane, was formerly found, according to Wilson, on the marshes of New Jersey, and may also have been a transient visitor in Chester County. The trachea in these birds traverses the whole length of the sternum, as in the swans.

† An incident may illustrate the habits of the night heron, and perhaps of the whole family. A night heron had been noticed for several days sitting on a tree near a branch of White Clay Creek. It was at length shot and brought to me, with the tail of a large fish projecting four inches beyond its bill. On removing the fish (a sucker, *Catostomus*, which must have been twelve inches long), its head and shoulders—except the bony portions—were eaten away by the gastric liquor of the stomach. This case affords evidence of the facts:

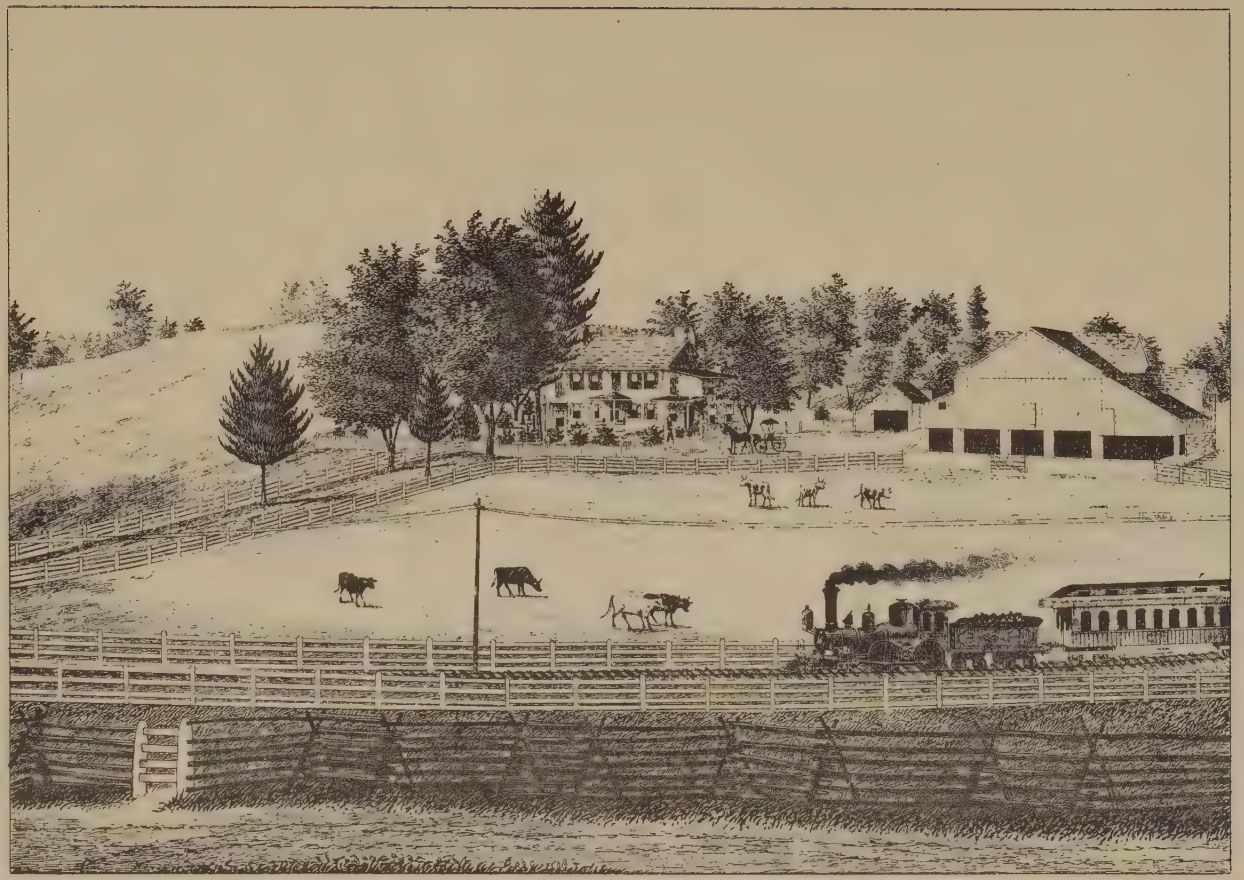
1. Of the great strength and dexterity of the bird to capture so large a fish.

2. Of the instinctive sagacity to swallow the fish head foremost.

3. Of the great length of time required to digest so large an object as it slowly entered the stomach.

4. Of the stolid endurance of the bird under circumstances apparently so uncomfortable.

If the process had been completed, no doubt the *débris*—the bones and scales—would have been ejected, as we see the pellets of hair and bones ejected by the screech-owl.



RESIDENCE OF LEVIS B. PENNOCK, WEST MARLBOROUGH.

213. *sponsa*, Linn., 1766.—The Summer Duck.*
Fulix, Sandevall, 1835.
214. *marila*, Linn., 1766.—The Black-headed Duck.
215. *affinis*, Eyton, 1838.—The Little Black-headed Duck.
216. *collaris*, Donovan, 1809.—The Ring-necked Duck.
Aythya, Boie, 1822.
217. *americana*, Eyton, 1838.—The Red-headed Duck.
218. *valisneria*, Wils., 1814.—The Canvas-backed Duck.
Bucephala, Baird, 1858.
219. *americana*, Bon., 1838.—The Golden-eyed Duck.
220. *albella*, Linn., 1766.—The Buffle-head Duck.
Harelda, Leach, 1816.
221. *glacialis*, Linn., 1766.—The Long-tailed Duck.
Erismatura, Bon., 1828.
222. *rubida*, Wils., 1814.—The Ruddy Duck.
Mergus, Linn., 1735.
223. *americana*, Cassin, 1853.—The Sheldrake.
224. *serrator*, Linn., 1766.—The Red-breasted Merganser.

Procellaridæ.—The Family of the Petrels.
Thallassidroma, Vigors, 1825.
225. *leachii*, Temm., 1820.—Leach's Petrel (Warren).
Puffinus, Briss., 1760.
226. *major*, Faber, 1822.—The Greater Shearwater (Michener).†

Laridæ.—The Family of the Gulls.
Chroicocephalus, Eyton, 1836.
227. *philadelphia*, Ord., 1815.—The Buonaparte's Gull.

Sternidæ.—The Family of the Terns.
Sterna, Linn., 1748.
228. *fuliginosa*, Gm., 1788.—The Sooty Tern.

Colymbidæ.—The Family of the Grebes.
Colymbus, Linn., 1735.
229. *torquatus*, Brunn, 1764.—The Loon.
Podiceps, Lath., 1790.
230. *griseigina*, Bodd, 1783.—The Red-necked Grebe.
231. *cornutus*, Gm., 1788.—The Horned Grebe.
Podilymbus, Lesson, 1831.
232. *podiceps*, Linn., 1766.—The Pied-billed Grebe.

The whole number of the species of birds has been variously estimated at 6000. It will likely prove much greater. Many and large portions of the earth are yet virgin soil for ornithologists. The United States, with its diversity of climate, is rapidly filling up its complement. Thus:

In 1814, according to Wilson, we had 283 species.
In 1838, according to Buonaparte, we had 471 species.
In 1844, according to Audubon, we had 516 species.
In 1858, according to Baird, we had 716 species.

The number of species which have been actually found in our county is about 220, leaving at least another score to be sought after.—E. M.

REPTILIA.

In the preparation of this catalogue I have mostly followed the *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, kindly furnished me by a friend, although the general reader might perhaps prefer one *more* simple and *less* scientific.

I.—Batrachia.

1. *Urodela*.—The Salamanders.

Amblystomidæ.
Amblystoma, Tschudi.
1. *opacum*, Gravenhorst.—The Blotched Salamander.
2. *punctatum*, Linn.—The Spotted Salamander.
3. *conspersum*, Cope.
4. *tigrinum*, Green.—The Tiger Salamander.
5. *jeffersonianum*, Green.—Jefferson's Salamander.

Plethodontidæ.
Plethodon, Tschud.
6. *cinereus*, Green.—The Ash-colored Salamander.
7. var. *erythronotus*, Green.—The Red-backed Salamander.
8. *glutinosus*, Green.—The Glutinous Salamander.
Spelerpes, Raf.
9. *bilineatus*, Green.—The Two-lined Salamander.
10. *longicaudus*, Green.—The Long-tailed Salamander.
11. *ruber*, Daudin.—The Red Salamander.
Gyrinophilus, Cope.
12. *porphyriticus*, Green.
Hemidactylium, Tsch.
13. *scutatum*, Tsch.

Desmognathidæ.
Desmognathus, Baird.
14. *fuscus*, Raf.—The Brown Salamander.
15. *nigra*, Green.—The Black Salamander.
16. *haldemani*, Holb.—Haldeman's Salamander.

Pleurodelidæ.
Diemyctylus, Raf.
17. *viridescens*, Raf.

2. *Anura*.—The Frogs.

Bufonidæ.—The Family of the Toads.
Bufo, Laurenti.
18. *lentiginosus*, v. *Americana*, Le Conte.—The American Toad.

Hylidæ.—The Family of the Tree Frogs.
Acris, Dum, and Bib.
19. *gryllus*, Le Conte.—The Cricket Frog.
Chorophilus, Baird.
20. *triseriatus*, Baird.
Hyla.
21. *versicolor*, Le Conte.—The Tree Frog.
22. *pickeringi*, Holb.—The "Knee Deep."

Scaphiopidæ.—The Family of the Spade-foots.
Scaphiopus, Holb.
23. *holbrookii*, Harlan.—The Spade-foot Frog.

Ranidæ.—The Family of the Frogs proper.
Rana, Linn.
24. *palustris*, Le Conte.—The Herring Frog.
25. *clamitans*, Merrem.—The Green Frog.
26. *catesbiana*, Shaw.—The Bull Frog.
27. *halecina*, Kalm.—The Spotted Frog.
28. *sylvatica*, Le Conte.—The Wood Frog.

II.—Ophidia.—The Snakes.

1. *Venomous*.—The Serpents.

Crotalidæ.—The Rattlesnake Family.
Crotalus, Linn.
29. *horridus*, Linn.—The Banded Rattlesnake.
Ancistrodon, Bèauv.
30. *contortrix*, Linn.—The Copperhead.

2. *Non-venomous*.—The Snakes.

Colubridæ.—The Family of the Snakes.
Carphophiops, Gervais.
31. *amœnus*, Say.—The Worm Snake.
Diadophis, B. and G.
32. *punctatus*, Linn.—The Ring Snake.
Ophibolus, B. and G.
33. *getulus*, Linn.—The Chain Snake.
34. *triangulus*, Boie, DeKay.—The House Snake.
Cyclophis, Gunther.
35. *vernalis*, DeKay.—The Green or Grass Snake.
Bascanion, B. and G.
36. *constrictor*, Linn.—The Black Snake.
Eutænia, B. and G.
37. *saurita*, Linn.—The Ribbon Snake.
38. *sirtalis*, Linn.—The Garter Snake.
Storeria, B. and G.
39. *occipitomaculata*, Storer.
40. *dekayi*, Holb.—The DeKay's Snake.
Tropidonotus, Kuhl.
41. *leberis*, Linn.—The Yellow-bellied Snake.

* So far as I am informed, this is the only *wild duck* that has deigned to nest and breed in this county. Unlike its kin, it prefers a hollow tree for a nesting-place.—E. M.

† This powerful bird, despite its strength and endurance of wing, was storm-stranded within our borders, and perished during a severe storm of wind, rain, and sleet.

42. *rigidus*, Say.
43. *sipedon*, Linn.—The Water Snake.
Heterodon, Bèauv.
44. *platyrhinus*, Latreille.—The Spotted Viper.
45. *niger*, Catesby.—The Black Viper.

III.—LACERTILIA.—The Lizards.

Iguanidæ.—The Family of the Lizards.
Sceloporus, Wiegm.
46. *undulatus*, Harlan.—The Fence Lizard, Swift.

IV.—TESTUDINATA.—The Tortoises.

Chelydridæ.—The Family of the Snappers.
Chelydra, Schweig.
47.—*serpentina*, Linn.—The Snapper Tortoise.
Cinosternidæ.
Aromochelys, Gray.
48. *odoratus*, Latreille.—The Musk Tortoise.
Cinosternum, Wagl.
49. *pennsylvanicum*, Bosc.—Mud Tortoise.
Emydidæ.
Chrysemys, Gray.
50. *picta*, Herm.—The Painted Tortoise.
Chelopus, Raf.
51. *guttatus*, Schneider.—The Spotted Tortoise.
52. *muhlenbergii*, Schweig.—Muhlenberg Tortoise.
Cistudo, Fleming.
53. *clausa*, Gm.—The Box or Land Tortoise.
54. *triunguis*, Gray.—Three-clawed Tortoise.

The habits of a few of these reptiles are rather *montane*. They may be sought for in our more northern hilly districts.—E. M.

FISHES.*

About sixty species of so-called fishes are native to the waters of Chester County. Five additional species have been introduced into streams communicating with those flowing through the county, and may be found more or less abundantly within its limits.

The characters of this fauna will be exhibited by the accompanying list of species. In general, it may be remarked that it is not a rich one, nor yet a poor one. The streams of the county are tributary to or represent parts of the hydrographic systems of the two rivers Susquehanna and Delaware. As the fish fauna grows poorer towards the east, so the species of the Delaware basin are less numerous than those of the Susquehanna. The latter does not harbor nearly so many species as the Alleghany, while the Delaware species are, on the other hand, rather more numerous than those of the Hudson.

The fish fauna of a country is divided between resident and anadromous species. The anadromous species either go to the sea to breed and ascend for purposes of residence, or they dwell in the sea and ascend the rivers in order to deposit their ova. In Chester County the anadromous species are the following:

Ascending to spawn:
In the spring,—
Clupea sapidissima.—Shad.
Clupea pseudoharengus.—Alewife.
In the autumn,—
Salmo salar.—Salmon.
S. quinnat.—California Salmon.
Ascending after spawning in the sea:
In the spring,—
Anguilla rostrata.—Eel.

Other species, resident in fresh water, ascend the smaller streams for the purpose of depositing eggs, chiefly in spring. Such are the larger *Percidæ*, the *Catostomidæ* (suckers), etc.

Different waters support different kinds of fishes. Species may be confined to one of the following four water areas: (1) The rapid streams of mountains and hills, (2) the smaller and quiet creeks, (3) the channels of the large creeks and rivers, (4) tide-water. Tide-water does not enter Chester County, and there are very few streams that can be arranged under the first head. The only fishes of our list that can be regarded as belonging to such waters are the *Ceratichthys cataractæ* and the *Uranidea viscosa* (miller's thumb).

No fishes are admitted into the list which the author has not seen, excepting one or two, for which he has good authority.

HYOPOMATA.—TRUE FISHES.
ACTINOPTERI.—NORMAL-FINNED FISHES.
PHYSOCLYSTI.—CTENOID FISHES.
PERCOMORPHI.—PERCH-LIKE.

DISTIGI.

1.—PERCIDÆ.

Percina, Haldeman.—Log Perches.
1. *P. caprodes*, Raf.—Log Perch.
A small and handsomely-marked species, found only in the tributaries of the Susquehanna.
Alvordius, Girard.—Back-sided Darters.
2. *A. peltatus*, Stauffer.—Shielded Darter.
A rare species, from the tributaries of the Susquehanna.
Boleosoma, DeKay.—Tessellated Darter.
3. *B. olmstedi*, Storer.—Tessellated Darter.
The common darter of all the streams.
Perca, Linnæus.—Perches.
4. *P. americana*, Schr.—Common Yellow Perch.
Stizostethium, Rafinesque.—Pike Perches.
5. *S. vitreum*, Mitch.—Wall-eyed Pike Perch.
6. *S. canadense*, Smith.—Sand Pike Perch.
The Susquehanna streams.
Labrax, Mitchill.—Striped Bass.
7. *L. lineatus*, Bl. Schn.—Striped Bass.
8. *L. americanus*, Gm.—White Perch.
Lepiopomus, Rafinesque.—Sun Fishes.
9. *L. auritus*, L.—Long-eared Sun Fish.
Found everywhere.
Pomotis, Gill and Jordan.—Pond Fishes.
10. *P. aureus*, Walb.—Common Sun Fish.
Enneacanthus, Gill.—Nine-spined Sun Fishes.
11. *E. guttatus*, Morris.—Blue-spotted Sun Fish.
A pretty species, found only in lowlands of the Delaware drainage.
Pomoxys, Rafinesque.—Grass Bass.
12. *P. nigromaculatus*, L. S.—Grass Bass.
Not common (Delaware, teste Abbot).

2. APHODODERIDÆ.

Aphododerus, Le Sueur.—Pirate Perches.
13. *A. sayanus*, Gill.—Pirate Perch.
Lowlands of the Delaware drainage only.

SCYPHOBRANCHI.

3. COTTIDÆ.

Uranidea, DeKay.—Miller's Thumbs.
14. *U. viscosa*, Hald.—Slippery Miller's Thumb.
Cold runs and streamlets.

HEMIBRANCHI.

4. GASTEROSTEIDÆ.

Apeltes, DeKay.—Naked Sticklebacks.
15. *A. quadracus*, Mitch.—Four-spined Stickleback.
Lowlands and swamps.

SYNENTOGNATHI.

5. BELONIDÆ.

Belone, Linn.
16. *B. truncata*, Le S.—Soft Gar.
Common in the larger streams.

* By Prof. E. D. Cope.

PERCESOCES.

6. CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

Fundulus, Lacepede.—Killifishes.

17. *F. diaphanus*, Le S.—Barred Killifish.

PHYSOSTOMI.

HAPLOMI.

7. UMBRIDÆ.

Umbra, Kram.—Mud Minnows.

18. *M. pygmæa*, DeK.—Eastern Mud Minnow.

Low and swampy places, among *Myriophyllum*, etc.

8. ESOCIDÆ.

Esox, L.

19. *E. reticulatus*, Le S.—Pike or pickerel.

20. *E. porosus*, Cope.—Little Pickerel, etc.

ISOSPONDYLI.

9. SALMONIDÆ.

Salmo, Linnæus.—Salmons.

21. *S. fontinalis*, Mitch.—Brook Trout, etc.

10. CLUPEIDÆ.

Clupea, Cuvier.—Shads.

22. *C. sapidissima*, Wils.—Common Shad.*

Anadromous in spring.

23. *C. pseudoharengus*, Wils.—Alewife, etc.

Anadromous in spring.

Dorysoma, Rafinesque.—Gizzard Shads.

24. *D. cepedianum*, Le S.—Hickory Shad, etc.

In ponds.

PLECTOSPONDYLI.

11. CYPRINIDÆ.

Luxilus, Raf.—Minnows, etc.

25. *L. hudsonius*, Clint.—Spawn-Eater.

Delaware drainage.

26. *L. amarus*, Girard.—Smelt.

Susquehanna drainage.

27. *L. procne*, Cope.—Pigmy Minnow.

Common.

28. *L. chalybæus*, Cope.—Black-banded Minnow.

Delaware streams.

29. *L. cornutus*, Mitch.—Red Fin, etc.

Common everywhere.

30. *L. analostanus*, Girard.—Silver Fin.

Most abundant in the Susquehanna streams.

Gila, Baird and Girard.—Long-Jawed Shiners.

31. *G. funduloides*, Girard.—Crimson Dace.

Susquehanna streams. The most brilliantly-colored fish in the State.

Notemigonus, Rafinesque.—Golden Shiners.

32. *N. chrysoleucus*, Mitch.—Shiner, Stilbe, Bream.

Common everywhere; the largest cyprinoid of the Semotili.

Phoxinus, Rafinesque, 1820.—European Minnows.

33. *P. margaritus*, Cope.—Pearly Dace.

Susquehanna streams only.

Hemitremia, Cope.—Hemitremes.

34. *H. bifrenata*, Cope.—Eastern Hemitremia, Schuylkill River.

Semotilus, Rafinesque.—Chubs.

35. *S. corporalis*, Mitch.—Common Chub, etc.

Most common in the Susquehanna streams.

36. *S. bullaris*, Raf.—Fall Fish, Dace, Roach.

Most abundant in the tributaries of the Delaware. The most gamy of the Cyprinidæ.

Nocomis, Gird.—Horny Heads.

37. *N. biguttatus*, Kirtl.—Horned Chub, Jerker.

Much the most common in the tributaries of the Susquehanna.

38. *N. micropogon*, Cope.

A very rare fish, found only as yet in a tributary of the Susquehanna.

Rhinichthys, Agassiz.—Long-nosed Dace.

39. *R. cataractæ*, C. and V.—Long-nosed Dace.

Found in rapids in all streams.

40. *R. atronasus*, Mitch.—Black-nosed Dace.

Everywhere.

Exoglossum, Rafinesque.—Stone Toters.

41. *E. maxillingua*, Les.—Chub, Cut Lips, etc.

This curious fish is so far only known from the Susquehanna streams. It feeds chiefly on mollusca.

12.—CATASTOMIDÆ.

Myxostoma, Rafinesque.—Red Horse.

42. *M. macrolepidotum*, Le S.—Red Horse.

The Susquehanna streams.

Erimyzon, Jordan.—Chub Suckers.

43. *E. sucetta*, Lac.—Mullet.

Everywhere in sluggish waters.

Catostomus, Le S.—Suckers.

44. *H. nigricans*, Le S.—Stone Roller.

Found in the Susquehanna streams only.

45. *C. teres*, Mitch.—Common Sucker.

Everywhere.

Carpiodes, Rafinesque.—Carp Suckers.

46. *C. cyprinus*, Le S.—Silvery Carp Sucker.

In all the large streams.

NEMATOGNATHI.

13.—SILURIDÆ.

Amiurus, Rafinesque.—Cat Fishes.

47. *A. albidus*, Le S.—Pale Cat, etc.

Everywhere; a good food-fish.

48. *A. catus*, L.—Bull-Head, etc.

Everywhere.

Gronias, Cope.

49. *G. nigrilabris*, Cope.—Cave Cat Fish.

A curious blind catfish found by Jacob Stauffer in Lancaster County. May be looked for in subterranean water in limestone regions.

Noturus, Rafinesque.—Stone Cats.

50. *N. insignis*, Rich.—Margined Stone Cat.

Susquehanna streams.

51. *N. gyrinus*.—Tadpole Stone Cat.

Delaware streams.

ENCHELYCEPHALI.

14. ANGUILLIDÆ.

Anguilla, Thunberg.—Eels.

52. *A. rostrata*, Le S.—Common American Eel.

HALECOMORPHI.

15. AMIIDÆ.

Amia, Linnæus.—Bowfins.

53. *A. calva*, Linn.—Bowfin, Dog Fish, etc.

Rarely found in the Susquehanna, never in the Delaware.

GINGLYMODI.

16. LEPIDOSTEIDÆ.

Lepidosteus, Lacepede.—Gar Pikes.

54. *L. semiradiatus*, Agass.—Bony Gar, etc.

Common in the Susquehanna, rare in the Delaware.

CHONDROSTEI.

GLANIOSTOMI.

17. ACCIPENSERIDÆ.

Acipenser, Linnæus.—Sturgeons.

55. *A. sturio*, Linn.—Common Sea Sturgeon.

Occasionally ascends the larger streams.

56. *A. brevirostris*, Le S.—Blunt-nosed Sturgeon.

May rarely ascend the large streams; no specimen recorded.

MARSIPOBRANCHI.

HYPEROARTI.

18. PETROMYZONTIDÆ.

Petromyzon, Linnæus.—Lampreys.

57. *P. marinus*.—Great Sea Lamprey.

* It is inferred that as late as 1775 shad were caught in the Brandywine as far up as the forks. George Martin, who died in that year, is said to have taken cold from going into the creek, in company with several of his neighbors, to catch these fish early in the spring, and from this cause lost his life.

Lampetra, Gray.
58. *L. fluviatilis.*—Large Black Lamprey.
59. *L. argenteus.*—Silvery Lamprey.

The following species have been introduced into the waters of Chester County:

Percidæ.
Micropterus pallidus.—The Black Bass.*
Cyprinidæ.
Carassius auratus.—The Gold Fish.
Cyprinus carpio.—Carp.
Salmonidæ.
Salmo salar.—Salmon; Delaware River.
Salmo quinnat.—California Salmon; Susquehanna River.

Making a total of 64 species resident in our waters. The following systematic synopsis will give an idea of their distribution according to structural affinity.

	Species.
Hyopomata.	
Actinopteri.	
Physoclysti.	
Percomorphi.	
Distegi.	
Percidæ	13
Aphododeridæ	1
Scyphobranchi.	
Cottidæ	1
Hemibranchi.	
Gasterostridæ	1
Syncntognathi.	
Belonidæ	1
Physostomi.	
Haplomi.	
Umbridæ	1
Esocidæ	2
Isospondyli.	
Salmonidæ	3
Isospondyli.	
Clupeidæ	3
Plectospondyli.	
Cyprinidæ	22
Catostomidæ	5
Nematognathi.	
Siluridæ	5
Enchelycephali.	
Anguillidæ	1
Halecomorphi.	
Amiidæ	1
Ginglymodi.	
Lepidosteidæ	1
Chondrostei.	
Glaniostomi.	
Accipenseridæ	1
Marsipobranchi.	
Hyperoarti.	
Petromyzontidæ	3

From the above synopsis it is evident that the families most largely represented by species are the *Percidæ* and *Cyprinidæ*.

All the species of the above list will sustain human life, and may even be regarded as good food, with the exception of the *Lepidosteus* and the *Amia*, and the very small species. Probably the best food-fishes resident in the streams are the pike-perch (*Stizostethium*) and the trout, while the shad is certainly the best of the anadromous species. The best edible fishes are represented in the families as follows: *Percidæ*, 7; *Esocidæ*, 2; *Salmonidæ*, 1; *Clupeidæ*, 2; *Cyprinidæ*, 3; *Siluridæ*, 2; *Anguillidæ*, 1; *Accipenseridæ*, 1. Total, 19 species. The proper protection of the fish-life of the streams has attracted considerable attention in the State. The extent to which this source of food may be developed has hardly yet been appreciated, even by the most sanguine advocates of protection.

* In 1871 a number of persons interested in the sport of fishing subscribed to a fund for the purpose of introducing the black bass to the Brandywine waters, with David M. McFarland, of West Chester, as treasurer and agent. The services of J. William Padgett, of Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, were secured, and 370 fish caught there were placed in a large tank and brought by rail to Chester County. The first were put into the creek just below Seeds' bridge, and the rest distributed to other points, on or about the 23d of April. The total expense was $291, including fish, at 40 cents each, transportation, telegrams, and other items.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE TERRESTRIAL AND FLUVIATILE TESTACEOUS MOLLUSKS OF CHESTER CO., PA.†

MOLLUSCA.

I.—PULMONIFERA.—Air-Breathers.

1. *Geophila.*—Living on Land.

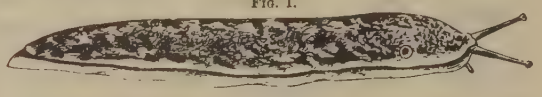
Limacidæ.—The Family of the Naked Slugs.

Tebennophorus, Binn.

1. *carolinensis*, Bosc.—The Carolina Slug. *Com.* (Fig. 1.)

Pilifer, Morse.

FIG. 1.



2. *dorsalis*, Binn. (Fig. 2.)

Limax, Linn.

3. *agrestis*, Linn.—The Field Slug. *Com.* (Fig. 3.)

FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

4. *campestris*, Linn.—(The young of *L. agrestis?*) *Rare.* (Fig. 4.)

5. *flavus*, Linn.—The Yellow Slug. *Com.* (Fig. 5.)

FIG. 5.

6. *maximus*, Linn.—The Large Slug. *Rare.* (Fig. 6.)‡

FIG. 6.

Helicidæ.—The Family of the Snails proper.

Mesodon, Raf.

7. *albolabris*, Say.—In rocky woodland, etc. (Fig. 7.)
8. *sayii*, Binn.—In forests, northwestern districts. (Fig. 8.)
9. *pennsylvanica*, Binn.—Under logs and old wood. (Fig. 9.)

FIG. 7. FIG. 8. FIG. 9.

FIG. 10.

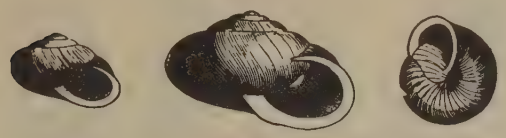
10. *clausa*, Say.—New Garden. Similar places. (Fig. 10.)

† By W. D. Hartman, M.D.

‡ It is probable that all these may have been introduced from abroad, certainly the two last species. They are, happily, only yet found in and near commercial cities.—E. M.

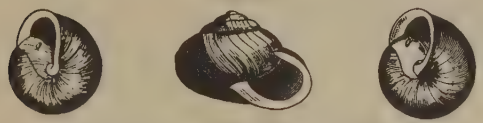
11. *thyroides*, Say.—In open woods, gardens, etc. *Com.* (Fig. 11.)

Fig. 11.



12. *bucculenta*, Gould.—About stumps, etc., wet meadow. (Fig. 12.)

Fig. 12.



13. var. *rufa*, Michener.—Along with the preceding.*
14. *dentifera*, Binn.—In hilly and rocky forests. (Fig. 13.)
15. *palliata*, Say.—Found in similar situations. (Fig. 14.)

Fig. 13. Fig. 14.

Triodopsis, Raf.—In moist grounds, among stones, etc.

16. *appressa*, Say.—In moist grounds, among rubbish. (Fig. 15.)
17. *tridentata*, Say.—In damp places, among dead leaves. (Fig. 16.)

Fig. 15. Fig. 16.

18. *fallax*, Say.—Among dead wood and leaves. (Fig. 17.)
19. *introferens*, Bland.—Similar places, gardens, etc. (Fig. 18.)

Fig. 17. Fig. 18.

Anguispira, Morse.

20. var. *minor*, Bland.
21. *inflecta*, Say. In woods, gardens, etc. (Fig. 19.)

Stenotrema, Raf.

22. *monodon*, Racket.—Beneath stones, loose bark, etc. (Fig. 20.)

Macrocyclas, Beck.

23. *hirsuta*, Say.—Among rotten wood and bark. (Fig. 21.)

Fig. 19. Fig. 20. Fig. 21.

Zonites, Mont.

24. *alternata*, Say.—Under wet logs, stones, etc. (Fig. 22.)

Fig. 22.

* This delicate and richly-colored shell has been referred to *albolabris*, *thyroides*, etc., but it agrees better with *bucculenta*, with which I have constantly found it associated. Is it only a junior shell?—E. M.

25. *concava*, Say.—In similar localities. (Fig. 23.)

Fig. 23.

26. *fuliginosus*, Griff.—In woods, western districts. (Fig. 24.)

Fig. 24.

27. *lævigatus*, Pfr.—To be sought in the northwest. (Fig. 25.)

Fig. 25.

28. *inornatus*, Say.—In woods, northwestern section. (Fig. 26.)
29. *subplanus*, Binn.—A more western shell. (Fig. 27.)

Fig. 26. Fig. 27.

30. *ligera*, Say.—Among rotten wood, etc. (Fig. 28.)
31. *demissus*, Binn.—In the western districts. (Fig. 29.)

Fig. 28. Fig. 29.

32. *gularis*, Say.—Under wet logs, etc. (Fig. 30.)
33. *suppressus*, Say.—In woods and fields. (Fig. 31.)

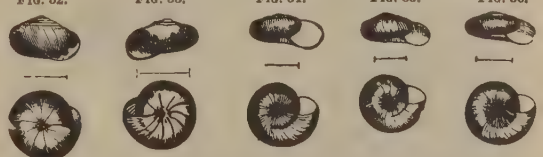
Fig. 30. Fig. 31.

34. *internus*, Say.—In similar places, more western. (Fig. 32.)

Hyalina, Ferr.

35. *cellaria*, Mull. (*H. glaphyra*, Say).—In cellars, etc. (Fig. 33.)
36. *fulva*, Drap. (*H. chersina*, Say).
37. *indentata*, Say.—Under old wood, loose bark, etc. (Fig. 34.)
38. *electrina*, Gould.—In similar situations. (Fig. 35.)
39. *arborea*, Say.—Under chips, stones, etc., everywhere. (Fig. 36.)

Fig. 32. Fig. 33. Fig. 34. Fig. 35. Fig. 36.



40. *hydrophila*, Ingalls (*H. nitida*, Mull.).—Schuylkill. (Fig. 37.)

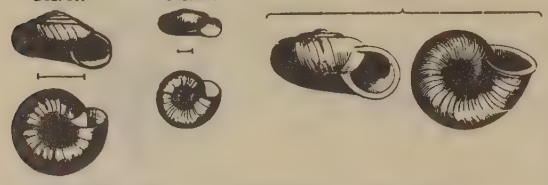
Pseudohyalina, Morse.

41. *minuscula*, Binn.—In grass-fields, under rubbish. (Fig. 38.)

Vallonia.

42. *pulchella*, Mull. (*V. minuta*, Say).—Everywhere. (Fig. 39.)

Fig. 37. Fig. 38. Fig. 39.



Patula, Hedw.

43. *striatella*, Anth.—In woods, among *débris*. (Fig. 40.)

Strobila, Morse.

44. *labyrinthica*, Say.—Under loose, rotten bark. (Fig. 41.)

Helicodiscus, Morse.

45. *lineatus*, Say.—Under cool, wet stones, etc. (Fig. 42.)

Fig. 40. Fig. 41. Fig. 42.

Punctum, Morse.

46. *minutissimum*, Lea.—Among fallen leaves, etc. (Fig. 43.)

Succinidæ.—The Family of the Succineas.

Succinea, Drap.

47. *ovalis*, Gould.—On water-plants, wet chips, etc. (Fig. 44.)

48. *obliqua*, Say.—Similar stations. (Fig. 45.)

49. *avara*, Say.—In damp pastures, under boards, etc. (Fig. 46.)

Fig. 43. Fig. 44. Fig. 45. Fig. 46.

Pupadæ.—The Family of the Pupas.

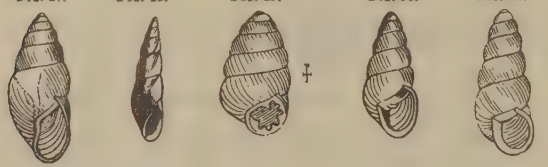
Zua, Leach.

50. *lubrica*, Mull.—Among dejected leaves, etc. (Fig. 47.)

Acicula, Risso.

51. *acicula*, Mull.—Greenhouses and nurseries. *Imported*. (Fig. 48.)

Fig. 47. Fig. 48. Fig. 49. Fig. 50. Fig. 51.



Leucochila, Albers.

52. *pentodon*, Say. (Fig. 49.)
53. *marginata*, Say. (Fig. 50.)
54. *fallax*, Say. (Fig. 51.)
55. *armifera*, Say. (Fig. 52.)
56. *contracta*, Say. (Fig. 53.)
57. *corticaria*, Say. (Fig. 54.)

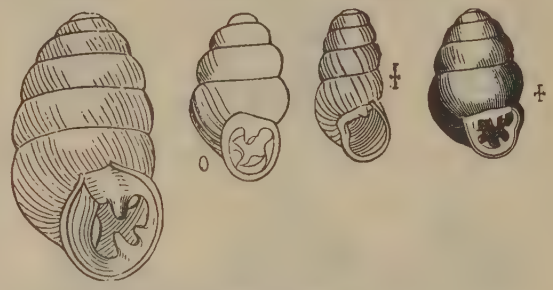
Found in grass-fields, and among decaying vegetable matters; often abundant.*

Vertigo, Mull.

58. *ovata*, Say. (Fig. 55.)
59. *decora*, Gould. (Fig. 56.)
60. *gouldii*, Binn. (Fig. 57.)
61. *milium*, Gould. (Fig. 58.)

* The shells of this family are mostly very small, and often abound unseen. I once collected two thousand and two hundred of the *V. milium* around a stump in the pasture. After the animals had died within them, they weighed only just ten grains.—E. M.

Fig. 52. Fig. 53. Fig. 54. Fig. 55.

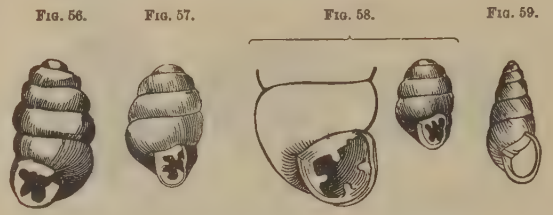


Auriculidæ.—The Family of the Auriculas.

Carychium, Mull.

62. *exiguum*, Say.—On wet chips, mosses, etc. (Fig. 59.)

Fig. 56. Fig. 57. Fig. 58. Fig. 59.



2. *Limnophila*.—Living in Water.

Limnaeidæ.—The Family of the Fresh-water Snails.

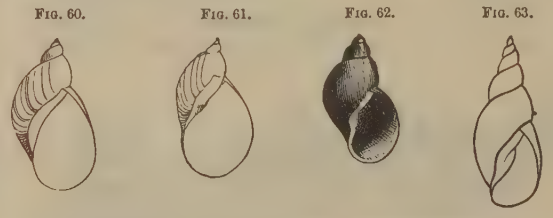
Radix, Mont.

63. *columella*, Say.—In sluggish, muddy streams. (Fig. 60.)
64. *macrostoma*, Say.—In ponds, Pickering Creek, etc. (Fig. 61.)

Limnophysa, Fitz.

65. *catoscopium*, Say.—Del. and Schuylkill. *Com.* (Fig. 62.)
66. *elodes*, Say (*L. palustris*, Mull.).—Schuylkill. (Fig. 63.)

Fig. 60. Fig. 61. Fig. 62. Fig. 63.

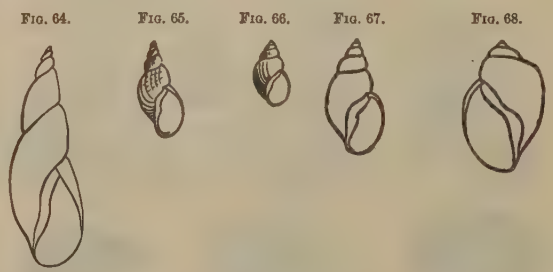


67. *reflexa*, Say.—In springs and ponds, New Garden. (Fig. 64.)
68. *desidiosa*, Say.—In ponds and streams. *Com.* (Fig. 65.)
69. *humilis*, Say.—Ponds and streams. *Com.* (Fig. 66.)
70. *caperata*, Say.—Schuylkill, etc. *Com.* (Fig. 67.)

Physa, Drap.

71. *ancillaria*, Say.—Brandywine, etc. (Fig. 68.)

Fig. 64. Fig. 65. Fig. 66. Fig. 67. Fig. 68.



72. *heterostropha*, Say.—Small streams. *Com.* (Fig. 69.)
73. *gyrina*, Say.—In the smaller streams. (Fig. 70.)

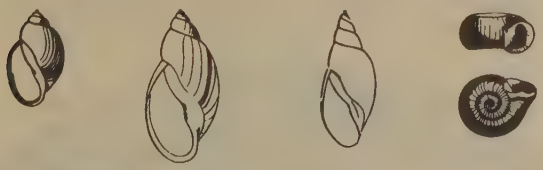
Bulinus, Adanson.

74. *hypnorum*, Linn.—In ponds and streams. (Fig. 71.)

Planorbella, Hald.

75. *campanulata*, Say.—In Schuylkill and larger streams. (Fig. 72.)

Fig. 69. Fig. 70. Fig. 71. Fig. 72.



Helisoma, Swainson.

76. *trivolvis*, Say.—In streams, Chester County. (Fig. 73.)
77. var. *fallax*, Hald.—In streams, Chester County. (Fig. 74.)
78. *bicarinatus*, Say.—In streams, Chester County. (Fig. 75.)

Menetus,—H. & A. Adams.

79. *exacutus*, Say.—In streams, Chester County. (Fig. 76.)

Fig. 73. Fig. 74.

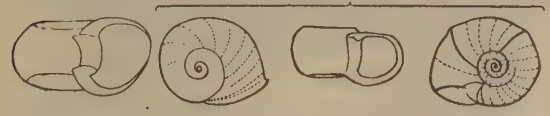
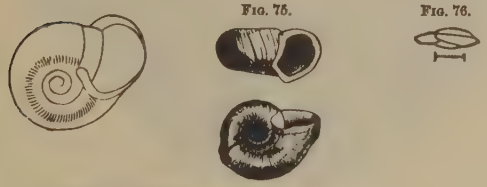


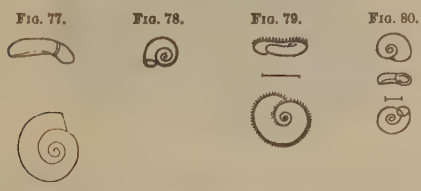
Fig. 75. Fig. 76.



Gyraulus, Agassiz.

80. *deflectus*, Say.—Ponds and rivulets. (Fig. 77.)
81. *parvus*, Say.—In similar places. (Fig. 78.)
82. *albus*, Mull.—Del. and Schuylkill marsh-ditches. (Fig. 79.)
83. *dilatatus*, Gould.—Ponds, Pickering Creek. (Fig. 80.)

Fig. 77. Fig. 78. Fig. 79. Fig. 80.



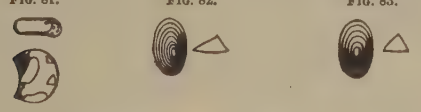
Planorbula, Hald.

84. *armigera*, Say.—In streams generally. (Fig. 81.)

Ancylus, Geoff.

85. *rivularis*, Say.—On stones, shells, and in streams. (Fig. 82.)
86. *tardus*, Say.—In a stagnant pool, New Garden. (Fig. 83.)

Fig. 81. Fig. 82. Fig. 83.



II.—Pectinibranchiata.—Gills Pectinated.

2. *Limnophila*.—Living in Water.

Viviparidæ.—The Family of the Viviparas.

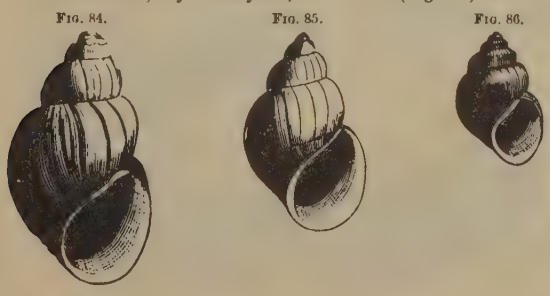
Melantho, Bowditch.

87. *decisa*, Say.—In creeks and ponds. (Fig. 84.)
88. *rufa*, Haldeman. (Fig. 85.)

Lioplax, Troschel.

89. *subcarinata*, Say.—Schuylkill, etc. *Com.* (Fig. 86.)

Fig. 84. Fig. 85. Fig. 86.



Valvatidæ.—The Family of the Valvatas.

Valvata.

90. *tricarinata*, Say.—In streams. *Com.* (Fig. 87.)

Amnicolidæ.—The Family of the Amnicolas.

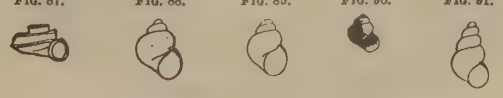
Amnicola, Gould.

91. *limosa*, Say.—Brandywine, etc. *Com.* (Fig. 88.)
92. *decisa*, Hald.—In similar places. (Fig. 89.)
93. *grana*, Say.—On immersed leaves, Pickering Creek. (Fig. 90.)

Bythinella, Moquin.—Gandou.

94. *nickliniana*, Lea.—Octorara, etc. *Com.* (Fig. 91.)

Fig. 87. Fig. 88. Fig. 89. Fig. 90. Fig. 91.



Pomatiopsis, Tryon.

95. *lapidaria*, Say.—Under stones in wet places. (Fig. 92.)
96. *lustrica*, Say.—Perhaps the young of *P. lapidaria*. (Fig. 93.)

Somatogyrus, Gill.

97. *altilis*, Lea (*Gillia altilis*, W. G. Binn.). (Fig. 94.)

Strepomatidæ.—The Family of the Stropomatids.

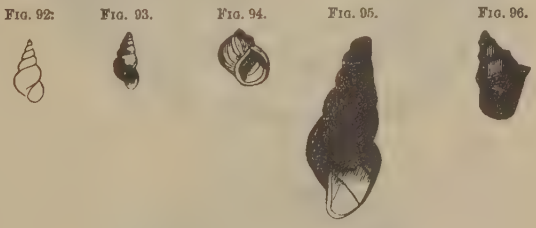
Gonibasis, Lea.

98. *virginiana*, Gmel.—In the larger streams. (Fig. 95.)
99. var. *multilineata*, Say.

Anculosa, Say.

100. *dissimilis*, Say.—Susquehanna, etc *Abundant.* (Fig. 96.)

Fig. 92. Fig. 93. Fig. 94. Fig. 95. Fig. 96.



III.—Branchifera.—Gills Foliaceous.

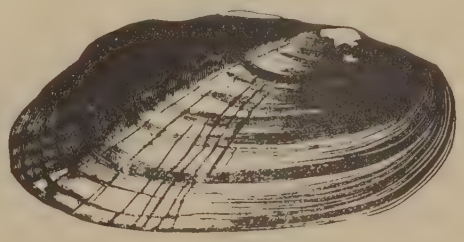
2. *Limnophila*.—Living in Water.

Unionidæ.—The Family of the Fresh-water Mussels.

Unio, Retz.

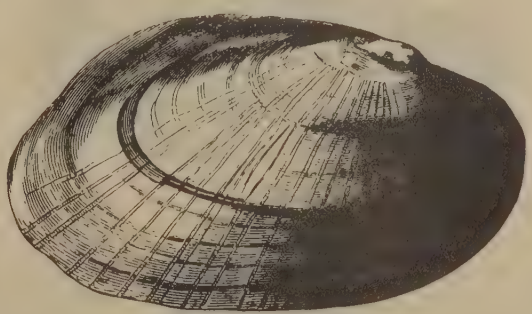
101. *complanatus*, Solander.—Ponds and streams. (Fig. 97.)

Fig. 97.



102. *radiatus*, Lam.—Schuylkill, etc. (Fig. 98.)

Fig. 98.

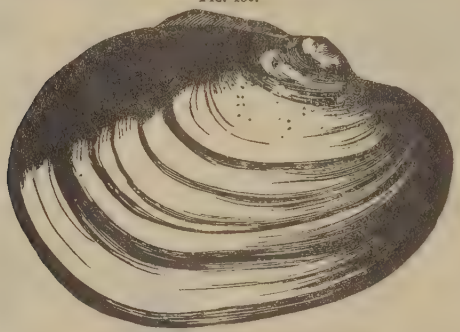


103. *carinosus*, Say.—Delaware and Susquehanna, etc. (Fig. 99.)

FIG. 99.

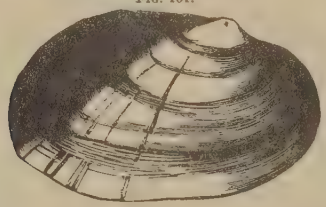
104. *ochraceus*, Say.—In the same localities. (Fig. 100.)

FIG. 100.



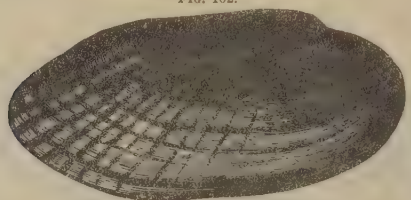
105. *tappanianus*, Lea.—Schuylkill, Chester County. (Fig. 101.)

FIG. 101.



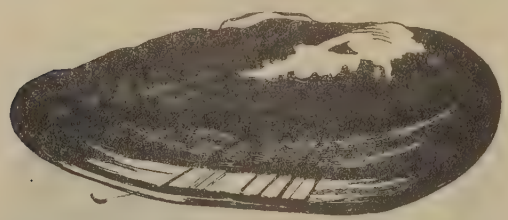
106. *nasutus*, Say.—Along with the last. (Fig. 102.)

FIG. 102.



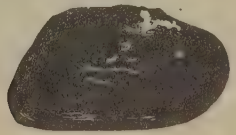
107. *fisherianus*, Lea.—In White Clay Creek. (Fig. 103.)

FIG. 103.



108. *heterodon*, Lea.—Schuylkill. *Abundant.* (Fig. 104.)

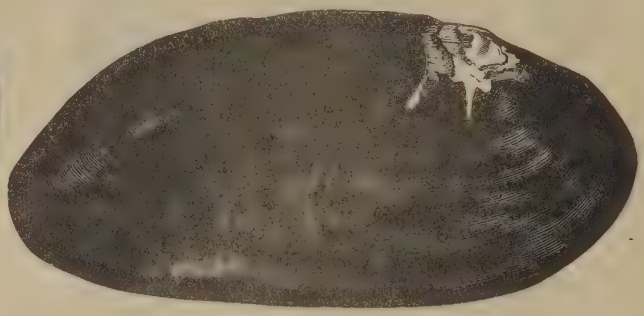
FIG. 104.



Margaritana, Schum.

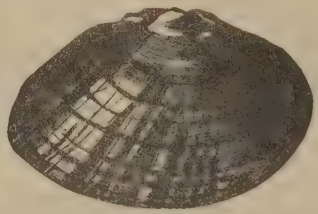
109. *margaritifera*, Linn.—White Clay Creek, etc. (Fig. 105.)

FIG. 105.



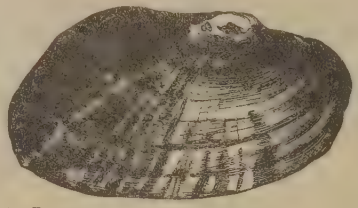
110. *undulata*, Say.—Creeks and ponds, Chester County. (Fig. 106.)

FIG. 106.



111. *marginata*, Say.—Similar localities. (Fig. 107.)

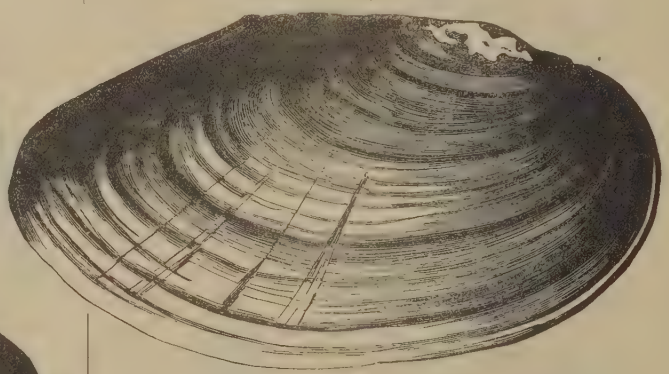
FIG. 107.



Anodonta, Brug.

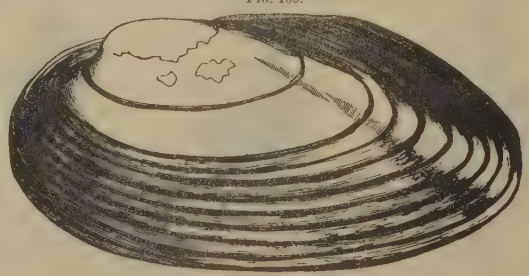
112. *fluviatilis*, Dillw.—The Brandywine and larger streams. (Fig. 108.)

FIG. 108.



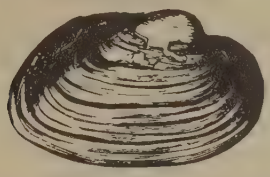
113. *implicata*, Say.—The Brandywine and larger streams. (Fig. 109.)

FIG. 109.



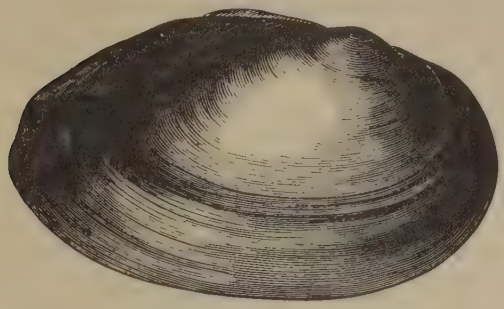
114. *edentala*, Say.—The Brandywine and larger streams. (Fig. 110.)

Fig. 110.



115. *tryonia*, Lea.—The Brandywine and larger streams. (Fig. 111.)

Fig. 111.

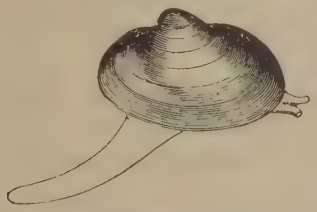


Family Corbiculidæ.

Sphærium, Scop.

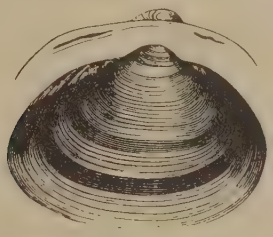
116. *transversum*, Say.—Schuylkill, etc. (Fig. 112.)

Fig. 112.



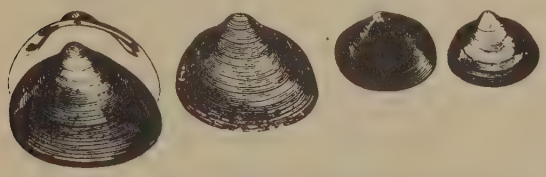
117. *similc*, Say.—In most running streams. (Fig. 113.)

Fig. 113.



118. *striatinum*, Lam.—Brandywine, etc. (Fig. 114.)
119. *stamineum*, Con.—Delaware tributaries. (Fig. 115.)
120. *fabalis*, Prime.—Susquehanna tributaries. (Fig. 116.)
121. *roseum*, Prime.—Pickering Creek, etc. (Fig. 117.)

Fig. 114. Fig. 115. Fig. 116. Fig. 117.



122. *partumeium*, Say.—White Clay Creek and other streams. (Fig. 118.)
123. *securis*, Prime.—Ditches and running streams. (Fig. 119.)

Pisidium, Pfr.

124. *compressum*, Prime.—Pickering Creek. *Rare.* (Fig. 120.)
125. *virginicum*, Gmel.—White Clay Creek, etc. *Abundant.* (Fig. 121.)

Fig. 118. Fig. 119. Fig. 120.

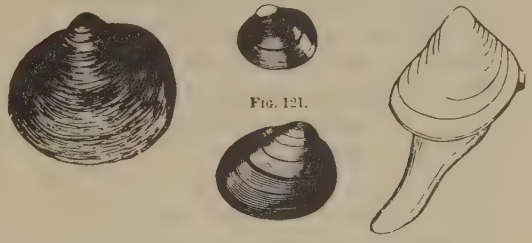


Fig. 121.

126. *variabile*, Prime.—In similar places. (Fig. 122.)
127. *abditum*, Hald.—Fountains, small streams. (Fig. 123.)

Fig. 122. Fig. 123.

MYRIAPODS AND CRUSTACEANS.

I have noted a few species of the *Myriapods* and *Crustaceans*, but they have been too little studied and the lists are too meagre to justify their publication.

Myropoda, 29 species.
Crustacea, 15 species.

BOTANY.

PHŒNOGAMOUS OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

A catalogue of the flowering plants was prepared, but, owing to a want of space, coupled with the fact that a separate and complete work on this subject has already been published by the late Dr. William Darlington, it was decided to omit it from this history.

CRYPTOGAMIA OF CHESTER COUNTY.

I.—Acrogens.—The Ferns, etc.

Equisetidæ.—The Family of the Horse-tail Ferns.

Equisetum, Linn.

1. *arvense*, Linn.—The Field Horse-tail Fern. Moist ground.
2. *sylvaticum*, Linn.—The Wood Horse-tail. Meadows.
3. *hiemale*, Linn.—The Scouring-Bush. In wet grounds.
4. *limosum*, Linn.—To be looked for in watery places.

Polypodidæ.—The Family of the Ferns.

Polypodium, Linn.

5. *vulgare*, Linn.—The Common Polypodium. In woods.
6. *hexagonopterum*, Linn.—The Hexagonal-winged Polypode.

Adiantum, Linn.

7. *pedatum*, Linn.—The Maiden-Hair Fern. In woods.

Pteris, Linn.

8. *aquilina*, Linn.—The Brake. In moist woods.
9. *atropurpurea*, Linn.—The Purple Brake. In woods.

Cheilanthes, Swartz.

10. *vestita*, Wild.—The Lip Fern. On rocky banks.

Woodwardia, Smith.

11. *virginica*, Wild.—The Chain Fern. In swamps.

Camptosorus, Link.

12. *rhizophyllus*, Link.—The Walking Fern.—Rocky woodlands.

Asplenium, Linn.

13. *ruta-muraria*, Linn.—The Wall-rue Fern. Lime-rocks, etc.
14. *trichomanes*, Linn.—On shaded cliffs.
15. *ebenum*, Aiton.—The Ebony-stemmed Fern. In rocky places.
16. *thelipteroides*, Mx.—In moist, shaded grounds.
17. *felix fœmina*, R. Brown.—In moist woodlands.

Dicksonia, L. Heretin.

18. *punctilobula*, Hook.—In moist, shaded places.

Cystopteris, Bernhardi.

19. *bulbifera*, Bernh.—Bladder Fern. On moist rocks.

20. *fragilis*, Bernh.—Bladder Fern. Among shaded rocks.
Woodsia, R. Br.
21. *obtusa*, Wild.—On rocky banks, cliffs, etc.
22. *ilvensis*, R. Br.—On rocky banks of streams.
Dryopteris, Adams.
23. *thelypteris*, Linn.—In swampy thickets.
24. *noveboracensis*, Linn.—Moist woodlands.
25. *intermedia*, Muhl.—Moist woodlands.
26. *cristata*, Swartz.—Moist, shaded places.
27. *goldiana*, Hook.—In rich, moist woods.
28. *marginalis*, Swartz.—In rocky woodlands.
Polytrichum, Roth.
29. *acrostichoides*, Schott.—In woods.
Onoclea, Linn.
30. *sensibilis*, Linn.—In moist thickets.
Lygodium, Swartz.
31. *palmatum*, Swartz.—The Climbing Fern.

Osmundidæ.—The Family of Royal Ferns.
Osmunda, Linn.
32. *spectabilis*, Wild.—The Flowering Fern. Wet woods.
33. *claytoniana*, Linn.—Clayton's Fern. Moist woods.
34. *cinnamomea*, Linn.—The Cinnamon Fern. In woods.

Botrychiidæ.—The Family of the Rattlesnake Ferns.
Botrychium, Swartz.
35. *lunarioides*, Swartz.—Moon-wort Fern.
36. var. *obliquum*, Wild.
37. var. *dissectum*, Wild.
38. *virginianum*, Swartz.—The Rattlesnake Fern.
Ophioglossum, Linn.
39. *vulgatum*, Linn.—The Adder's Tongue.

Lycopodidæ.—The Family of Club Mosses.
Lycopodium, Linn.
40. *lucidulum*, Mx.—Shining Club Moss.
41. *inundatum*, Linn.
42. *dendroideum*, Mx.—The Ground Pine.
43. *clavatum*, Linn.—The Club Moss.
44. *complanatum*, Linn.—The Fan-shaped Club Moss.
Salaginella, Bèauv.
45. *rupestre*, Spring.—Rocky hills, Brandywine. *Rare.*
46. *apus*, Spring.—In low, clayey grounds. *Com.*

Isoetidæ.—The Family of the Quillworts.
Isoetes, Linn.
47. *lacustris*, Linn.—Lake Quillwort. In shallow water.
48. *riparia*, Engelman.
49. *engelmanni*, Braun.—In moist ground, N. Garden. *Rare.**

II.—ANOPHYTA.—The Mosses, etc.

Sphagnidæ.—The Family of the Sphagnums. Peat Moss.
Sphagnum, Dill.
cymbifolium, Dill.—In bogs and swamps.
acutifolium, Ehrh.—In bogs, Toughkenamon.

Phascidæ.—The Family of the Phascums.
Phascum, Linn.
1. *crassinervium*, Schwægr.—On moist, shaded grounds.
2. *muticum*, Schrader.—Old fields.
3. *cuspidatum*, Schred.—Old fields.
4. *alternifolium*, Brid.—Old fields.
5. *palustre*, Br. and Schim.—Old fields.
6. *subulatum*, Schreb.—Old fields.
7. *crispum*, Hedw.—Old fields.
Bruchia, Schwæg.
8. *flexuosa*, Schwæg.—On moist, sterile fields.

Weissidæ.—The Family of the Weissias.
Weissia, Hedw.
9. *viridula*, Brid.—In waste grounds. *Com.*

Dicranidæ.—The Family of the Dicranums.
Trematodon, Rich.
10. *longicollis*, Rich.—On clayey soils.
Dicranum, Hedw.
11. *varium*, Hedw.—On moist grounds.
12. *rufescens*, Turner.
13. *heteromallum*, Hedw.—On shaded banks.
14. *flaggellare*, Hedw.—On logs in damp woods.
15. *longifolium*, Hedw.—In hilly woodlands.
16. *scoparium*, Linn.—On the ground and old logs in woods.
17. *schraderi*, Web. and Mohrs.—In moist woodlands.
18. *undulata*, Turner.—In moist grounds.

Leucobryidæ.—The Family of the Leucobryums.
Leucobryum, Hampe.
19. *glaucum*, Hampe.—In open, sterile woods.
20. *minus*, Hampe.—In dry, thin woodlands.

Fissidentidæ.—The Family of the Fissidens.
Fissidens.—Hedw.
21. *minutulus*, Sull.—On stones in brooks.
22. *bryoides*, Hedw.—In moist grounds.
23. *taxifolius*, Hedw.—In damp meadows.
24. *adiantoides*, Hedw.—In moist, shaded grounds.
Conomitrium, Mont.
25. *julianum*, Mont.—Immersed in fountains and brooks.

Trichostomidæ.—The family of the Trichostomums.
Trichostomum, Hedw.
26. *tortile*, Schrad.—On clayey banks, roadsides.
27. *vaginans*, Sull.—On roadsides.
28. *pallidum*, Hedw.—In dry, open woods.
Barbula, Hedw.
29. *unguiculata*, Hedw.—On clayey grounds.
30. *cæspitosa*, Schrader.—Base of trees in dry woods.
31. *tortuosa*, Web. and Mohrs.—On rocks, etc.
32. *papillosa*, Wils.—On trunks,—elm, etc.
Didymodon—Br. and Sch.
33. *cylindricus*, Br. and Schr.—Dry, shady banks.

Pottiadæ.—The Family of the Pottias.
Pottia, Ehrh.
34. *truncata*, Br. and Sch.—On the earth.

Tetraphidæ.—The Family of the Tetraphids.
Tetraphis, Hedw.
35. *pellucida*, Hedw.—On a rotten stump, woodlands.

Eucalyptidæ.—The Family of the Eucalyptas.
Eucalypta, Schreb.
36. *stieptocarpa* (?), Hedw.—In hilly woodlands.

Zygodontidæ.—The family of the Zygodons.
Zygodoro, Hook. and Tucker.
37. *laponica*, Br. and Sch.—A montane species.
38. *mongeotia*, Br. and Sch.—In similar places.
Drummondia, Hook.
39. *clavellata*, Hook.—On trees, forming dense masses.

Orthotrichidæ.—The Family of the Orthotrichums.
Orthotrichum, Hedw.
40. *strangulatum*, Bèauv.—On trunks. *Com.*
41. *hutchinsii*, Smith.—On rocks in hilly districts.
42. *crispum*, Hedw.—On trees, montane.
43. *psilocarpum*, James.
44. *obtusifolium*, var. Lesqr.—On trees.
45. *pumilum*, Br. and Sch.

Ptichomitridæ.—The Family of the Pticomitriums.
Pticomitrium, Br. and Sch.
46. *incurvum*, Schwægr.—On shaded rocks.

Brydiæ.—The Family of the Bryums.
Aulacomnion, Schæwgr.
47. *heterostichum*, Br. and Sch.—On hilly woodsides.
48. *palustre*, Schwægr.—On borders of swamps.
Bryum, Br. and Sch.
49. *pyriforme*, Hedw.—In moist, shaded localities.
50. *lescurianum*, Sull.
51. *roseum*, Schreb.—Roots of trees in moist wood.
52. *wahlenbergii*, Schwægr.—On wet limestone rocks.
53. *argenteum*, Linn.—On old roofs, roadsides, etc.
54. *bimum*, Schreb.—In wet woodlands.
55. *capillare*, Hedw.—On rocks and roadsides.
56. *intermedium*, Brid.—On shaded limestone rocks.
57. *cirrhatum*, Hepp. and Hook.
Mnium, Br. and Sch.
58. *affine*, Horn.—Common in damp situations.
59. *hornum*, Hedw.—In damp, shaded places.
60. *stellare*, Hedw.—In thin woods.

* I found this plant for several successive seasons growing on moist ground near a spring adjacent to New Garden meeting-grounds. It grew to the height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Dr. Darlington noticed the plant, but hesitated to insert it.—E. M.

61. *punctatum*, Hedw.—In moist, shaded woods.
62. *cuspidatum*, Hedw.—In similar places.

Bartramidæ.—The Family of the Bartramias.

Bartramia, Hedw.

63. *pomiformis*, Hedw.—On shaded banks.
64. *fontana*, Brid.—In wet, springy places.

Buxbaumia aphylla, a very rare moss, was found this season by B. M. Everhart, near the Grove church, in West Whiteland.

Funariidæ.—The Family of the Funarias.

Funaria, Schreb.

65. *hygrometrica*, Hedw.—On old walls, burned ground, etc.
66. *flavicans*, Mx.

Physcomitrium, Brid.

67. *pyriforme*, Br. and Sch.—On the earth. *Com.*

Aphanoregma, Sull.

68. *serrata*, Sull.—In damp, shaded situations.

Fontinalidæ.—The Family of the Fontinalids.

Fontinalis, Dill.

69. *antipyretica*, Linn.—In mountain rivulets.
70. *squamosa*, Linn.—In mountain streams.
71. *disticha*, Hook and Wils.—In rivulets.

Dichelyma, Myrin..

72. *capillacea*, Bry-Eur.

Leucodontidæ.—The Family of the Leucodons.

Leucodon, Schwægr.

73. *julaceus*, Sull.—On trees.
74. *brachypus*, Brid.—On trees, hilly woodlands.

Leptodon, Mohr.

75. *trichomanes*, Mohr.—On trees and rocks.

Leskiadæ.—The Family of the Leskeas.

Anomodon, Hook and Taylor.

76. *obtusifolius*, Batsch.—On trunks in damp woods.
77. *attenuatus*, Hedw.—On moist rocks and roots.
78. *tristis*, Sesati.—On trees—hornbeam—near water.

Leskia, Hedw.

79. *polycarpus*, Hedw.
80. *obscura*, Hedw.—Wet banks and base of trees.
81. *rostrata*, Hedw.—Around the base of trees.
82. *denticulata*, Sull.—On wet rocks and roots.

Theliidæ.—The Family of the Thelias.

Thelia, Sull.

83. *hirtella*, Hedw.—On moist trunks and roots.
84. *asprella*, Schimp.—In similar places.

Fabroniidæ.—The Family of the Fabronias.

Anacamptodon, Brid.

85. *splachnoides*, Brid.—In knots and fissures of trees.

Pylaisiidæ.—The Family of the Pylaissiads.

Pylaissiæ, Bry-Eur.

86. *intricata*, Bry-Eur.—On trunks and logs.

Homalothecium, Bry-Eur.

87. *subcapillaceum*, Bry-Eur.—On trees in damp woods.

Platygyium, Bry-Eur.

88. *repens*, Bry-Eur.—On logs and old wood.

Cylindrotheciidæ.—The Family of the Cylindrotheciums.

Cylindrothecium, Bry-Eur.

89. *cladorhizans*, Bry-Eur.—In swamps, on old logs.
90. *seductrix*, Bry-Eur.—On damp roots of trees.
91. *compressum*, Bry-Eur.—In similar localities.
92. *brevisetum*, Bry-Eur.—On rotten stumps, etc.

Climacidæ.—The Family of the Climaciums.

Climacium, Web. and Mohrs.

93. *americanum*, Brid.—On and about wet, rotten logs, etc.

Hypnidæ.—The Family of the Hypnums.

Hypnum, Dill.

94. *tamariscinum*, Brid.—On the earth and old logs.
95. *minutulum*, Brid.—In similar places.
96. *scitum*, Bèauv.—On the base of trees,—beech, etc.
97. *gracile*, Br.-Sch.
98. *triquetrum*, Linn.—In dry, cool woodlands.
99. *brevirostre*, Ehrh.—On rocks and base of trees.
100. *splendens*, Ehrh.—On the earth in woods.
101. *hians*, Hedw.—On the ground in open woods.
102. *sullivantii*, Spruce.—On the banks of shaded streams.
103. *strigosum*, Hoffm.—On wooded hillsides.
104. *boscii*, Schægr.—In hilly woodlands.
105. *serrulatum*, Hedw.—In similar situations.
106. *deplanatum*, Schimp.—On stones and roots in woods.
107. *rusciforme*, Weiss.—In swift-running water.
108. *molle*, Dicks.—Under similar conditions.
109. *schreberi*, Wild.—In moist woodlands.
110. *cordifolium*, Hedw.—In swampy grounds.
111. *aduncum*, Hedw.—In bogs and swamps.
112. *filicinum*, Linn.—A nearly allied species.
113. *crista-castrensis*, Linn.—In cold, wet woodlands.
114. *mollusecum*, Hedw.—In thick woods, on earth and rocks.
115. *imponens*, Hedw.—On the earth, and on logs.
116. *curvifolium*, Hedw.—Like the preceding.
117. *haldemanianum*, Grev.—Grows in wet woods.
118. *salebrosum*, Hoffm.—On rotten logs, rocks, etc.
119. *luteum*, Brid.—In similar places.
120. *acuminatum*, Beauv.—On the ground, logs, etc.
121. *rutabutum*, Linn.—In wet, springy places.
122. *plumosum*, Linn.—In montane streams.
123. *populeum*, Hedw.—On rocks and trunks.
124. *starkei*, Brid.
125. *stellatum*, Schreb.—In swamps and marshes.
126. *polymorpha*, Bry-Eur.—On moist clay-banks.
127. *hispidulum*, Brid.—About the base of trees in dry ground.
128. *subtile*, Hoffm.—A small plant growing on trees.
129. *minutissimum*, Sull. and Lesq.—On shaded lime-rocks.
130. *adnatum*, Hedw.—Found mostly on stones.
131. *serpens*, Hedw.—Everywhere in damp and wet places.
132. *flexatilis*, Swartz.
133. *riparium*, Hedw.—In swamps and stony rivulets.
134. *sylvaticum*, Linn.—In crevices of moist rocks.

III.—Hepatica.—Liverworts.

Ricciidæ.—The Family of the Riccias.

Riccia, Mx.

1. *glaucæ*, Linn.—On moist ground. *Rare.*
2. *fluitans*, Linn.—Floating in a fountain. *Rare.*

Anthoceridæ.—The Family of the Anthocerids.

Anthosceris, Mx.

3. *lævis*, Linn.—In wet places, sides of ditches.

Notothylus, Sull.

4. *valvata*, Sull.—On moist ground, meadows, etc.

Marchantiidæ.—The Family of the Marchantias.

Marchantia, Linn.

5. *polymorpha*, Linn.—In cool, shaded places, rocks, etc.

Fegatilla, Raddi.

6. *conica*, Corda.—In wet, springy places.

Reborulia, Raddi.

7. *hemispherica*, Raddi.—In damp shades.

Grimaldia, Raddi.

8. *barbifrons*, Bischoff.—Under shelving lime-rocks.

Fimbriaria, Nees.

9. *tenella*, Nees.—In similar situations.

Metzgeria, Raddi.

10. *furcata*, Nees.—On rocks and base of trees.

Aneuria, Desm.

11. *sessilis*, Spring.—Margin of swamps, rotten logs.
12. *multifera*, Desm.—On moist, rotten wood.

Pellia, Raddi.

13. *epiphylla*, Nees.—On moist, shaded ground.

Geocalyx, Nees.

14. *graveolens*, Nees.—On the earth and rotten logs.

Chiloscyphus, Corda.

15. *polyanthos*, Corda.—On rocks, etc.

Sphagnocetes, Nees.

16. *communis*, Nees.—On decayed wood and mosses.

Jungermanniadæ.—The family of the Jungermannias.

Jungermannia, Linn.

17. *trychophylla*, Linn.—On rotten logs, etc.
18. *connivans*, Dicks.—On rotten, mossy logs.
19. *curvifolia*, Dicks.—On and around old logs.
20. *divaricata*, Dicks.—On wet, mossy logs, etc.
21. *schraderi*, Eng. Bot.—In like situations.

Scapania, Lind.

22. *nemorosa*, Nees.—On shaded mossy banks.
23. *undulata*, N. and Mont.—A rather montane species.

Plagiochila, N. and Mont.
24. *asplenioides*, N. and Mont.—On the margin of rivulets.
25. *porelloides*, Lind.—In mossy swamps.
26. *macrostoma*, Sull.—On moist banks, logs, etc.
Frullanea, Raddia.
27. *grayana*, Mont.—On trees (maple), rocks, etc.
28. *virginica*, Lehm.—On trees and rocks. *Com.*
29. *eboracensis*, Lehm.—On smooth trunks,—acer.
30. *sæolatis*, Nees.—On decaying logs, etc.
Lejunia, Lib.
31. *clypeata*, Schwæg.—On trees in damp woods.
Madotheca, Dumont.
32. *platyphylla*, Dumont.—On trees and damp rocks.
33. *porella*, Nees.—On wet rocks, logs, etc.
Radula, Dumont.
34. *complanata*, Dumont.—On roots and trunks.
Ptilidium, Nees.
35. *ciliare*, Nees.—On rotten logs in damp woods.
Trichocolea, Nees.
36. *tomentella*, Nees.—In moist, shaded places.
Mastigobrium, Nees.
37. *trilobatum*, Nees.—In woods, on the damp earth.
Calypogeia, Raddi.
38. *trichomanes*, Corda.—In moist, springy woods.

IV.—THALLOPHYTA.—Lichens.

Usneidæ.—The Family of the Suffruticose Lichens.
Ramalina, Ach.
1. *calicaris*, Tr.—On trees and shrubbery.
2. v. *fraxinea*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
3. v. *fastigiata*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
4. v. *canaliculata*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
5. v. *farinacea*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
6. *polymorpha*, Ach.—On rocks, Beaver Dam. *Rare.*
Cetraria, Ach.
7. *glauca*, Ach.—On trees, etc. *Com.*
8. *ciliaris*, Ach.—On trunks, fences, etc. *Com.*
9. *lacunosa*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
10. *aurescens*, Tuck.—On fences, etc. *Rare.*
11. *oakesiana*, Tuck.—On fences, etc. *Rare.*
12. *pinastri*, Somm.
13. v. *virescens* (?), Tuck.—On trees. *Rare.*
Evernia, Ach.
14. *furfuracea*, Mann.—On fences, etc. *Rare.*
15. *prunastri*, Ach.—On trees (extralimital). *Com.*
Usnea, Dill.
16. *barbata*, Tr.
17. v. *florida*, Ach.—On trees, fences, etc. *Com.*
18. v. *hirta*, Hoffm.—On fences, etc. *Com.*
19. v. *strigosa*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
20. v. *rubiginosa*, Mx.—On trunks, etc. *Com.**
21. v. *dasypoga*, Tr.—On bushes, Elkton. *Rare.*
22. v. *articulata*, Schær.—On trunks. *Frequent.*
23. v. *ceratina*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
24. *angulata*, Ach.—On trunks. *Com.*
Alectoria, Ach.
25. *bicolor*, Tr.—On fences, etc. *Rare.*
26. *setacea*, Ach.—On trees, New Jersey.

Parmeliadæ.—The Family of Foliaceous Lichens.
Theloschistes, Norm.
27. *chrysophthalma*, Linn. On trunks. *Com.*
28. v. *pubera*, Wallr.—On trunks. *Com.*
29. v. *ilis*, Mx.—On trunks. *Com.*
30. *parietina*, Tr.—On trunks, etc. *Com.*
31. v. *lychnea*, Scheer.—On pyrus, etc. *Com.*
32. v. *polycarpa*, Tr.—On trees. *Com.*
33. v. *aureola*, Tr.—On trunks. *Com.*
34. v. *citrinella*, Tr.—On trunks. *Com.*
35. *candelaria*, Ach.—On smooth trunks. *Com.*
36. v. *stellata*, Nyl.—On shrubbery. *Com.*
37. v. *fibrosa*, Tr.—On shrubbery. *Com.*†
Parmelia.
38. *crinita*, Ach.—On trunks. *Com.*
39. *perforata*, Ach.—On trunks of oak, etc. *Com.*
40. *perlata*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
41. v. *olivetorum*.—On trunks. *Very rare.*
42. *scortia*, Ach.—On trunks, fences, etc. *Com.*
43. *tiliacea*, Ach.—On trees. *Com.*
44. *borreri*, Turner.—On trunks in lawn. *Com.*
45. v. *rudecta*, Tuck.—In similar places. *Com.*
46. *saxatilis*, Ach.—On fences, trunks, etc. *Frequent.*
47. *aleurites*, Ach.—On dead juniperus. *Rare.*
48. *lavigatus*, Ach.—On fences, etc. *Not com.*
49. *physodes*, Ach.—On fences, etc. *Com.*
50. *colpodes*, Ach.—On the base of carya. *Com.*
51. *fendleri*, Tuck.—On pines, New Jersey.
52. *olivacea*, Ach.—On thin, scaly bark. *Rare.*
53. *caperata*, Ach.—On rocks, fences, trees, etc. *Com.*
54. *conspersa*, Ach.—On dry, exposed rocks.
55. v. *stenophylla*, Ach.—On rocks, etc. *Rare.*
56. *incurva*, Tr.—On rocks. *Quite rare.*
(*molybdena*), Tuck.—On mossy rocks.
57. v. *chronia*, Nyl.—On similar places. *Rare.*
Physcia, Tr.
58. *ciliaris*, Dl.—On base of trees, etc. *Com.*
59. v. *galactophylla*, Tuck. On rocks. *Rare.*
60. *lenomela*, Ach. On rocks, Landenburg. *Rare.*
61. *pulverulenta*, Tr.—On rocks. *Com.*
62. v. *leucoleiptes*, Muhl.—On dry lime-rocks. *Rare.*
63. v. *pityria*, Nyl.—On dry bark. *Rare.*
64. *hypoleuca*, Muhl.—On trees and rocks. *Com.*
65. *speciosa*, Ach.—On trunks. *Com.*
66. *stellaris*, Wallr.—On trees. *Com.*
67. v. *astroidea*, Clem.—On smooth trunks. *Com.*
68. v. *tribacia*, Tr.—On old salix.
69. v. *leptalea*, Tr.—On rocks.
70. v. *aipolia*.—On rocks, etc. (*Par : phæ*, Tuck.)
71. v. *stellari-expansa*, Tr.—On trees and stones. *Com.*
72. *obscura*, Tr.
73. v. *ulothrix*, Ach.—On trunks. *Com.*
74. v. *erythrocardia*, Tuck.—On trunks. *Com.*
75. v. *adglutinata*, Tuck.—On trunks. *Com.*
76. v. *ciliatas*, Hoffm.—On trees and rocks. *Frequent.*
77. *detonsa*, Tr.—On shaded and moist rocks. *Com.*
Pyxine, Tr.
(*cocoes*), Swartz.
78. v. *sorediata*, Tuck.—On rocks. *Com.*

Umbilicariadæ.—The Family of the Umbilicarias.
Umbilicaria, Hoffm.
79. *dillenii*, Turk.—On rocks, Schuylkill. *Rare.*
80. *muhlenbergii*, Ach.—On rocks, Tamaqua.
81. *pustulata*, Hoffm.—On "Cave Rocks," Chester County.‡

Peltigeridæ.—The Family of the Peltigeras.
Sticta, Ach.
82. *aurata*, Ach.—On mossy rocks, roots, etc. *Rare.*
83. *quercizans*, Ach.—On mossy rocks.
84. *scrobiculata*, Ach.—On trunks and rocks.
85. *pulmonaria*, Ach.—On the base of trees. *Com.*
86. *glomeruliferaa*, Delis.—On rocks and stumps. *Com.*
87. *herbacea*, Ach.—On trunks and rocks. *Com.*
Nephroma, Ach.
88. *resupinata*, Ach.—On trunks, etc. *Com.*
89. *helvetica*, Ach.—On trees and rocks. *Com.*
Peltigera, Hoffm.
90. *aphthosa*, Hoffm.—On mossy rocks. *Com.*
91. *canina*, Hoffm.—Among mosses. *Com.*
92. *rufescens*, Hoffm.—On the earth, among mosses.
93. *polydactyla*, Hoffm.—On mossy rocks.
94. *horizontalis*, Hoffm.—On similar places.
95. *venosa*, Hoffm.—In shady woods. *Rare.*
Solorina, Ach.
96. *saccata*, Ach.—On limestone rocks. *Rare.*

* This variety is often highly colored, but most of the others are also frequently found more or less rubiginous.

† The three species here noted might all be embraced as varieties of one species.

‡ I had already inserted the two preceding species. Since the completion of the catalogue I learn that *U. pustulata*, Hoffm., has quite recently been collected off the "Cave Rocks," and claims an insertion.—E. M.

Pannaria, Delis.

97. *triptophylla*, Tr.—On roots, rocks, etc.
98. v. *coronata*, Tr.—On rocks. *Rare.*
99. v. *corallinoides*, Tr.—On lime-rocks. *Rare.*
100. v. *microphylla*, Sten.—On rocks. *Rare.*
101. *leucosticta*, Tuck.—On rocks and base of trees. *Rare.*
102. *plumbea*, Tuck.—On trunks. *Not com.*
(*molybdina*), Tuck.
103. v. *cronia*, Tuck.—On mossy rocks. *Rare.*

Collemidæ.—The Family of the Collemas.

Collema, Hoffm.

104. *anomalum*.
105. *flaccidum*, Ach.—On trunks and rocks. *Com.*
106. *pustulatum*, Ach.—Among mosses. *Rare.*
107. *melænum*, Ach.—On rocks and trunks. *Rare.*
108. *plicatile*, Ach.—On lime-rocks. *Rare.*
109. *pulposum*, Ach.—On mossy rocks. *Rare.*
110. *nigrescens*, Ach.—On trunks and rocks. *Com.*
111. *aggregatum*, Ach.

Leptogium, Tr.

112. *lacerum*, Tr.—On earth and mossy rocks. *Com.*
113. *pulchellum*, Ach.—On trunks and rocks. *Com.*
114. *tremelloides*, Linn.—Rocks and trunks. *Rare.*
115. *burgessii*, Lightft.—On trunks. *Rare.*
116. *saturninum*, Ach.—On trunks, etc. *Com.*

Lecanoridæ.—The Family of the Lecanoras.

Placodium, D. C.

117. *cinnabarinum*, Somm.—On trunks and stones. *Com.*
118. *aurantiacum*, Lightfoot.—On rocks and trees. *Com.*
119. *vitellinum*, Ach.—On dead wood and stones. *Com.*
120. *ferrugineum*.
121. *camptidium*, Tuck.—On trunks. *Rare.*

Lecanora, Ach.

122. *pallescens*, Tr.—On trunks, rails, etc.
123. *tartarea*, Ach.—On rocks.
124. v. *frigida*, Ach.—Often spreading over mosses.
125. *subfusca*, Tr.—On trunks and rocks.
126. v. *discolor*, Tr.—On trunks.
127. v. *distans*, Tr.—On lawn shrubbery.
128. *hageni*, Ach.—On old pine-wood.
129. *cinerea*, Tr.—On rocks.
130. *calcarea*, Ach.—On rocks, etc.
131. *muralis*, Schreb.—On rocks.
132. *varia*, Tr.—On trunks, fences, etc.
133. v. *sapincola*, Tr.—On old Lombardy poplar.
134. *orthroocarpa*, Dub.—On trunks,—cerasus.
135. *cæsio-rubella*, Ach.—On trunks.
136. *albella*, Ach.—On the bark of cedar-rails, etc.
137. *miculata*, Ach. On trunks.
138. *angulata*, Tr.—On trunks, etc.
139. *cerina*, Ach.—On trees with smooth bark,—aspen.
140. *chloropholis*, Tr.—On rocks.
141. *ochrophæa*, Tuck.—On rocks.
142. *cervina*, Sommf.—On trunks and rocks.
143. v. *discreta*, Pers.—On rocks.
144. v. *privigna*, Ach.—On lime-rocks.

Rinodina, Moss.

145. *chrysomelæna*, Ach.—On rocks.
146. *sophodes*, Ach.—On cherry-trunks, dead wood, etc.
147. *ascociscana*, Tuck.—On trunks,—castanea.
148. *constans*, Nyl.—On trunks,—carpinus.

Pertusaria, D. C.

149. *faginea*, Tuck.—On trunks.
150. v. *orbiculata*, Tuck.—On trunks,—fagus.
151. *globularis*, Ach.—On trunks.
152. *rhexostoma*, Nyl.—On carya-trunks.
153. *papillata*, Ach.—On cerasus. *Not com.*
154. *pertusa*, Ach.—On various trunks.
155. v. *sorediifera*.—On trees.
156. v. *leucostoma*, Tr.—On trunks.
157. v. *areolata*, Tr.—On trunks.

Urceolaridæ.—The Family of the Conotremas.

Conotrema, Tuck.

158. *urceolatum*, Tuck.—On trunks of acer. *Com.*

Gyalecta, Ach.

159. *pineti*, Tuck.—On rotten wood, etc. *Com.*

Urceolaria, Ach.

160. *scruposa*, Somm.—On rocks, fences, etc. *Rare.*

Myriangium, Mont. and Beck.

161. *curtisii*, Beck.—On young bark of nyssa. *Com.*

Cladoniidæ.—The Family of the Cladonias.

Cladonia, Hoffm.

162. *turgida*, Hoffm.—On moist earth. *Com.*
163. *pyxidata*, Tr.—On the earth. *Very com.*
164. *gracilis*, Tr.—On the earth. *Com.*
165. v. *cervicornis*, Auct.—On the earth. *Com.*
166. v. *verticillatus*, Hoffm.—On the earth. *Com.*
167. *degenerans*, Floerk.—In open woods. *Frequent.*
168. *fimbriata*, Tr.—On the earth. *Com.*
169. v. *radiata*, Tr.—The same. *Com.*
170. *cornuta*, Tr.—On mossy trunks, etc. *Com.*
171. *decorticata*, Floerk.—In hilly woods. *Com.*
172. *parasitica*, Schaer.—On fallen logs. *Frequent.*
173. *squamosa*, Hoffm.—On logs, stones, etc. *Com.*
174. v. *ventricosa*, Tr.—On the same. *Com.*
175. v. *attenuata*, Tr.—On the earth, logs, etc. *Com.*
176. *furcata*, Floerk.—On the earth. *Com.*
177. v. *crispata*, Floerk.—The same.
178. v. *cristata*, Tr.—The same.
179. v. *racemosa*, Floerk.—The same.
180. v. *subulata*, Floerk.—The same.
181. *rangiferina*, Hoffm.—On the earth. *Com.*
182. v. *sylvatica*, Floerk.—The same. *Com.*
183. v. *alpestris*, Floerk.—The same. *Com.*
184. v. *portentosa*, Lehm.—On the earth. *Frequent.*
185. *uncialis*, Tr.—On sterile ground. *Frequent.*
186. v. *humilior*.—On dry stumps. *Rare.*
187. *cornucopioides*, Tr.—On the earth. *Com.*
188. *flœrkiana*, Tr.—On the earth and dead wood. *Com.*
189. *macilenta*, Hoffm.—On logs and earth.
190. *mitrula*, Tuck.—On dry banks, logs, etc.

Lecidiidæ.—The Family of the Lecideas.

Bæomyces, Tr.

191. *roseus*, Pers.—On cold, sterile clay-banks. *Com.*

Biatora, Tr.

192. *rufo-nigra*, Tuck.—On acer trunks.
193. *decolorans*, Tr.—On sterile, burned earth.
194. *russula*, Tr.—On thin bark,—acer.
195. *sanguineo-atra*, Tr.—Among mosses.
196. *exigua*, Chaub.—On thin bark.
197. *chlorophotis*.
198. *rubella*, Ehrh.—On trunks.
199. *epadicea*, Ach.—On decaying bark.
200. *suffusa*, Tr.—On trunks.
201. *schweinitzii*, Tr.—On trunks.
202. *inundata*, Tr.—On damp rocks. *Rare.*
203. *anthrophila*, Nyl.—On carya bark.
204. *pineti*, Pers.—On mosses and rotten wood.
205. *fresco-lutea*, Hook.—On mosses. etc.

Heterothecium, Flot.

206. *tuberculosum*, Fee.
207. v. *porphyrites*, Tuck.—On trunks.

Lecidea, Ach.

208. *contigua*, Tr.—On rocks.
209. *albo-cærulescens*, Tr.—On rocks and stones.
210. *fusco-atra*, Tr.—On rocks and stones.
211. *lapicida*, Ach.—On rocks and stones.
212. *sabuletorum*, Schaer.—On old wood.
213. *enteroleuca*, Tr.—On smooth bark,—acer.
214. *miliaria*, Tr.—On dead wood, old rails.
215. v. *lignosum*, Tr.—On old rails, etc.

Buellia, De Not.

216. *parasema*, Ach.—On trunks, rocks, etc.
217. *atro-alba*, Ach.—On rocks and stones.
218. *schæreri*, De Not.—On dead juniperus.
219. *albo-atra*.—On Juglans nigra.
220. *inquilina*, Tuck.—Growing on pertusaria.
221. *vernicoma*, Tuck.—On rocks, granitic, etc.

Opegraphidæ.—The Family of the Opegraphas.
Opegrapha, Humb.
222. *varia*, Pers.—On trunks,—carya, quercus, etc.
222 *bis.* v. *notha*, Pers.—On carpinus-trunks.
223. v. *pulicaris*, Tr.—On smooth trunks.
224. *atra*, Pers.—On various trunks.
225. v. *stenocarpa*, Tr.—On tagus.
226. v. *abbreviata*, Pers.—On fagus.
227. v. *macularis*, Tr.—On carya, laburnum.
Xylographa, Tr.
228. *parallela*, Ach.—On smooth bark of cerasus.
Graphis, Ach.
229. *scripta*, Ach.—On carya, acer, etc.
230. v. *serpentina*, Schaer.—On thick bark.
231. v. *limitata*, Schaer.—On thin bark.
v. *recta*, Shaer.—On cerasus.
Arthoniidæ.
Arthonia, Ach.
232. *polymorpha*, Ach.—On fraxinus.
233. *spectabilis*, Flot.—On alnus serratula.
punctiformis, Ach.—On thin bark.
Caliciidæ.
Acolium, Fee.
234. *tigillare*, Ach.—On dead wood.
Calicium, Pers.
235. *turbinatum*, Tr.—On pertusaria.
236. *parietinum*, Ach.—On old wood, fences, etc.
237. *trichiale*, Ach.—On quite rotten wood.
238. *brunneolum*, Ach.—On old wood.
Endocarpidæ.—The Family of the Endocarpons.
Endocarpon, Hedw.
239. *arboreum*, Schw.—On the base of old oak-trees.
240. *fluviatile*, D. C.—On wet or immersed rocks.
241. *miniatum*, Ach.—On dry rocks.
242. *pusillum*, Hedw.—On sterile earth.
Trypetheliдæ.—The Family of the Trypeteliums.
Trypethelium, Sprengel.
243. *virens*, Tuck.—On fagus-trunks.
244. *scorites*, Tuck.—On carpinus.
Pyrenulidæ.—The Family of the Pyrenulas.
Sagedia, Mass.
245. *cestrica*, Tuck.—On trunks of fagus.
246. *lactea*, Kaerb.—On a smooth trunk,—acer?
Verrucaria, Pers.
246 *bis.* *nigrescens*, Pers.—On rock and stone.
247. *pennsylvanica*, Tuck.—On fagus.
Pyrenulæ, Ach.
248. *punctiformis*, Pers.—On viburnum prunifolium.
249. *hyalospora*, Nyl.—On various trunks.
250. *glabrata*, Ach.—On trunks.
251. *nitida*, Ach.—On trunks,—populus, etc.
252. *alba*, Schrader.—On fagus trunks.
Gonionema, Nyl.
253. *velutinum*, Nyl. (?)—On sheltered lime-rocks.

The ultimate determination of some of the genera and species of lichens here enumerated is quite uncertain. Lichenists seem to have broken off their allegiance to Fies and his system, while a host of ambitious rivals are in the field ready to assume the precedence, each having a system of his own.

V.—Hysterophyta.—The Fungi.

Although there have been some 1200 species of fungi collected and preserved in this county, a very large percentage of which have passed under the experienced eyes of Berkeley and Curtis, and carry the impress of their determination, it is impossible for me, at this late period of life, to arrange them properly in a catalogue without more efficient aid than I am able to obtain; indeed, the literature of the lichens and fungi is in too unsettled a state to allow satisfactory catalogues to be made.

METEOROLOGY.

Slight shocks of earthquakes have been noted at various dates of our history, as in 1726, 1732, 1738, 1755, 1763, etc. Samuel Taylor, of East Bradford, in his diary (11, 20, 1800) writes:

"This morning about daybreak we were alarmed by two shocks of an earthquake, so hard as to shake the house till the windows rattled as if the glass would fall out."

The season of 1816 was remarkably cool, there being frost in every month during the summer, and crops were almost an entire failure. Wheat reached $3 per bushel in consequence thereof.

In 1822 there was a great flood in the Brandywine (2d month 17th), and a larger one on the 21st, which carried away bridges, mills, dams, etc., and several persons were drowned. The water rose about thirteen feet.

On the 6th of July, 1824, the township of Pennsbury was visited by a violent tornado. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon there arose a small cloud in the northwest, having a light and thin appearance, neither indicating much rain nor wind; but from it issued the most vivid flashes of lightning in sublime succession, accompanied with very loud peals of thunder. A short time before sunset the cloud separated, one part went towards the south and the other towards the north, leaving the sky almost bare between them; they soon reunited, producing the greatest agitation in the atmosphere that can be imagined. Those who saw describe it in the shape of a funnel, with the small end down, and having the appearance of a column of fire; the very clouds themselves seemed to be broken up and hurled to the earth. It commenced the work of destruction north of the Street road, on the farm of Jacob Baily, tearing down all his apple-trees except three, carrying some in the air at least three hundred yards from the place where they stood. It unroofed part of his barn, passing into the woodland of John Parker, Jr., tearing up and twisting off nearly all his trees, till it reached James Bennett's. Passing over his field and meadow, it overturned all that stood in its way. Entering some woodland belonging to James Bennett and Edward Temple, it made an opening, like a clearing, 15 to 20 perches in width, leaving nothing but a few saplings. So great was the velocity of the wind that it splintered some of the toughest hickories that were near two feet in diameter.

In the open fields the force in places seemed collected in a small focus; where that was the case the ground was torn up about the size of a hogshead, and to the depth of a foot or fifteen inches.

The next woodland in its track was Moses Way's and Joseph Temple's, large white-oak timber, two and three feet over, where it made a clearing of several acres. It passed near the east end of M. Way's house, unroofed part of his kitchen, and overturned a number of trees in his orchard; then, descending into the hollow, it unroofed the barn of Joshua Harvey, and broke a cart which was standing near by, some timbers falling on it, and injured the roof of the dwelling-house.

It crossed the Brandywine near Chads' Ford, when its power gradually diminished, and no material damage was done. Wherever it passed over a corn-field the corn for

about two or three perches was killed, and was as dry the next day as if exposed to intense heat. The oats for rods were leveled with the ground, and the grain switched off as if it had been flailed. Two thousand cords of timber are supposed to have been blown down, and much of it so split and broken as to be useless except for fuel.

The houses escaped with slight injury, but had they been directly in its track they must have been demolished.

The thunder and lightning was unusually severe; it struck a tree near Joseph Temple's; he and his wife were stunned. It also struck one near Edward Temple's spring-house, killing a steer that was standing near it.

The early summer of 1826 was very dry. On 3, 22, 1828, the orchards were in bloom and the meadows very green, but in the following month snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet. A frost, 6, 6, 1836, killed the corn and damaged the wheat.

The summer of 1838 was remarkably dry, no rain of importance falling from 6th month 4th to 9th month 12th, and the grasshoppers became very numerous. Corn was put into shock during the latter days of summer. 8, 4, 1843, a violent thunder-storm occurred, with high water, which swept away many factory dwellings. The autumn of 1844 was very dry. On the evening of 7, 20, 1860, a very large meteor passed slowly across the northern sky from west to east. In 1877 a tornado passed over a portion of our county, of which an account, entitled "The Great Tornado," was published soon after in pamphlet form by Richard Darlington, Jr., and from which the following is condensed:

ERCILDOUN TORNADO, JULY, 1877.

The tornado which passed over the village of Ercildoun occurred on the 1st of July, 1877, about three P.M. It commenced at a point three-fourths of a mile southeast of the Gap Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about two miles west of the Chester County line, and in length extended about twenty-two miles, terminating near Broad Run, in West Bradford township. The day was warm, the mercury registering about 92 degrees. The atmosphere was very close, and the air was well charged with electricity. The storm-cloud was funnel-shaped, the larger end being attached to the clouds, the smaller extending to the earth, and sweeping it in a track from 50 to 200 yards in width. The track of the tornado was marked with fearful destruction to property, and while several persons were injured, only one was killed. Her name was Mary Hopkins, a colored woman, living near Newlin's mill, East Fallowfield township. A man named Jacob Eisinberger was gathered up by the storm and carried about 200 yards. His jaw was broken, and he was injured in many other ways. Samuel Jackson, of Parkesburg, was also badly hurt.

The storm-cloud had a rotary motion, in addition to a progressive movement of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. The velocity of the rotary movement was very great, and the largest trees of the forest were unable to withstand its force. In a woods belonging to Thomas Shields, near Ercildoun, a complete track was cut, and several hundred trees were prostrated and lying in all directions. Several barns were destroyed, not a vestige being left above the foundation walls.

The general direction of the progressive movement of the storm-cloud was from northwest to southeast, the prevailing course being S. 75° E. After leaving Newlin's mill it veered a little to the north, and it moved S. 83° E. to a point about half a mile east of Ercildoun, when the cloud arose in the air and passed along at a higher elevation, relieving the farms and property from injury. It again descended, and struck the earth on Richard Baily's property, near Broad Run. His barn was entirely destroyed. The tornado continued between one and two miles at this lower elevation, and then arose and disappeared from view. The distance passed over by the storm-cloud without injury before reaching Broad Run was about seven miles.

The in-rushing winds on either side of the tornado produced in some instances nearly as much destruction as the cloud itself. The injury extended, in a few cases, over a track 300 yards wide. Much speculation was indulged in as to the cause of the whirl, and even as to the formation of the cloud itself. Undoubtedly currents of air from adverse directions and of different temperatures had an important influence in generating the cloud. In fact, Joseph D. Pownell claims to have seen the first contact of the opposing currents from the porch of his residence, near Gap Station, in Lancaster County, at which point the "whirl" began.

STORM-CLOUD, 1877, ERCILDOUN, CHESTER CO., PA.

Currents of air, when meeting from opposite or from different directions, are supposed to encounter less resistance in their struggle for supremacy from lateral than from ver-

tical pressure, and if so a rotary movement could readily be inaugurated.

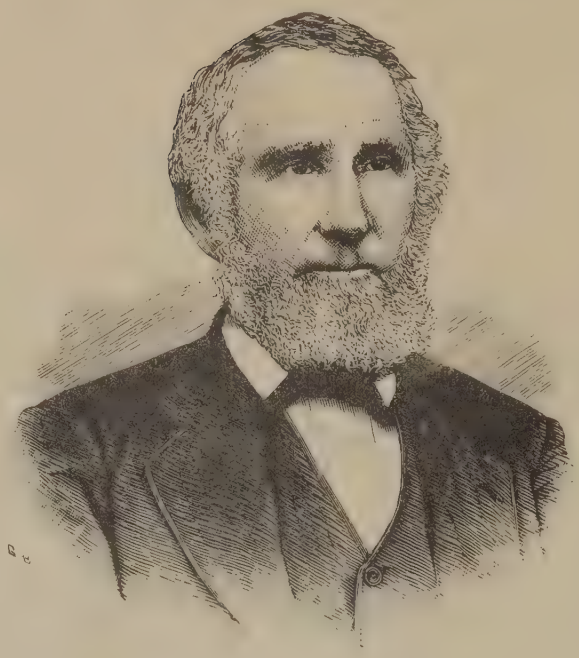
The storm-cloud in its course passed along the southern limit of Parkesburg, and overthrew several frame buildings in that borough. The next village in the track of the storm was Ercildoun, four miles east, and here was the greatest destruction of property. About half the houses were overthrown. The school property of Richard Darlington, including also a new dwelling in course of erection, was terribly injured. The unfinished dwelling was entirely demolished. The trees in the lawn were in many instances either overthrown or the tops were twisted off. A potato-patch in the rear of the dwelling was rendered entirely bare, all of the new growth being scraped off by the friction of the storm-cloud.

The injury to the Ercildoun Seminary property was over $10,000.

A noticeable feature of the tornado was the destruction of orchards; apple-trees in particular were easily overthrown, the roots not being set deeply in the earth, and the foliage being heavy and dense. One orchard on the North Valley Hill, a short distance above Parkesburg, had 51 trees overthrown. The loss of property by the tornado along its route was estimated at about $36,000. As there was no insurance for injury of this character, the loss fell heavily on many of the sufferers. About $2000 were raised and distributed among the poorer classes in and around Ercildoun. This was almost the only amount raised by voluntary contributions. This is the most serious destruction of property by wind that our county has ever experienced.

EFFECT OF TORNADO ON RICHARD DARLINGTON, Jr's., SEMINARY AT ERCILDOUN, CHESTER CO., PA., JULY 1, 1877.

CONRAD ACKER.

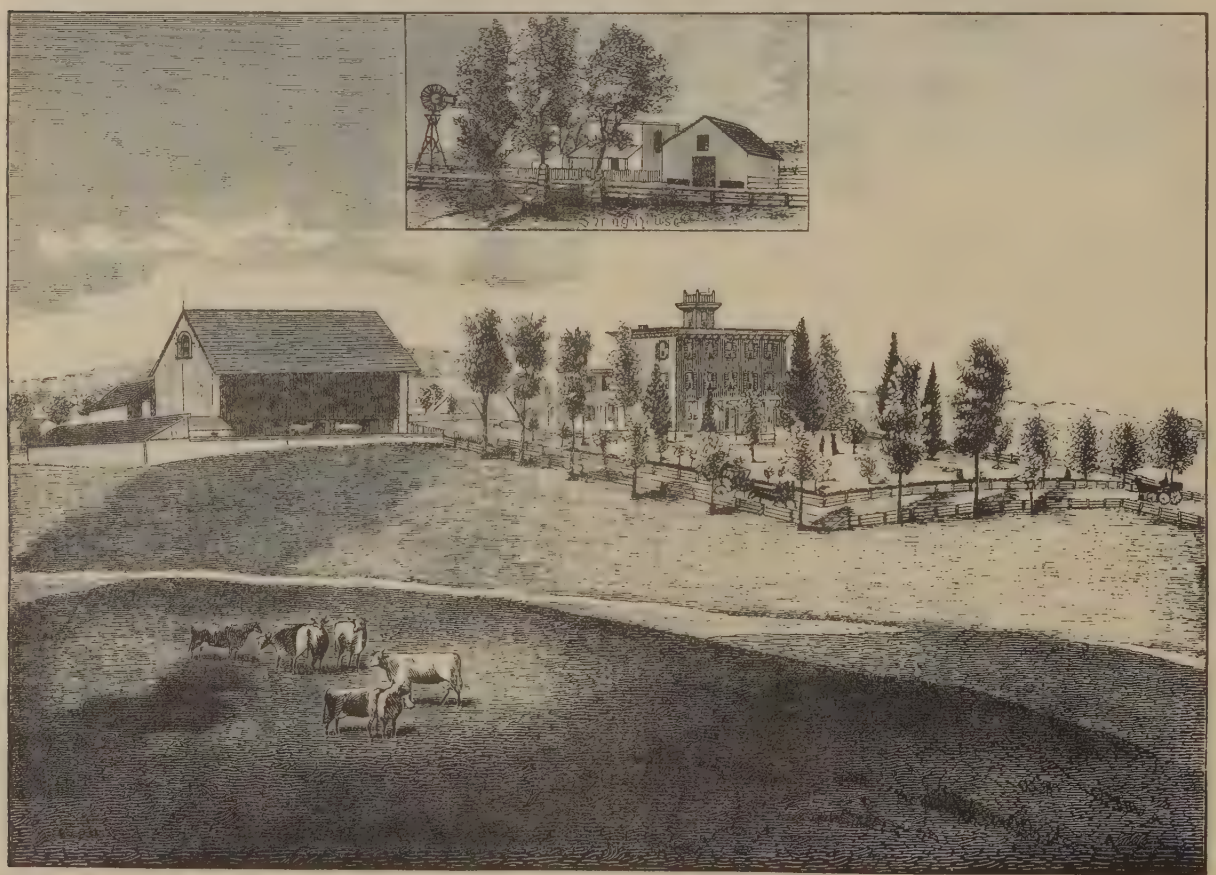


Conrad Acker

Two brothers named Acker came over from Germany in 1732, one of whom, Conrad, located in Montgomery County, from whom those of this name in Chester County are descended.

Conrad married Barbara Ruble, from which union Peter was born. Peter Acker married Elizabeth Laugbaugh, and by her had but one child, Conrad, the subject of this sketch. Peter subsequently married Elizabeth Beagle, by whom he had nine children. Conrad, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Laugbaugh) Acker, was born in Uwchlan township, Dec. 24, 1802. He was raised on the farm and attended the public subscription schools. He was married Jan. 17, 1828, to Leah Keeley, daughter of Conrad and Margaret Keeley. From this marriage were born eight children: John; William (deceased); Margaret, married to Frank Keyser; Elizabeth, married to Charles H. Duckett; Joseph (killed in the Rebellion); Amelia; Ella; and Amanda. In the spring of 1828 he moved to Tredyffrin township, and bought of his father a farm, on which he remained until 1850, when he came to his present farm, where he has since resided. When he bought it the land was covered with woods which he cleared off, and on this farm of one hundred and seventeen acres he erected all the buildings and has made many valuable improvements. He has served seven years as school director, and frequently in other local positions. He belongs, with his family, to the Presbyterian Church. He is identified with the Republican party, and was a staunch supporter of the government during the Rebellion.

His farm is pleasantly located in the beautiful Chester Valley, and his home betokens happiness and comfort, as his homestead does thrift and prosperity. His son, Joseph Acker, was mustered into the United States service Sept. 11, 1861, for three years, in Company C, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment; was appointed fourth sergeant Sept. 18, 1861; promoted to third sergeant April 30, 1862; promoted to second sergeant July 1, 1863; and was killed while advancing with skirmish line at Foster's Place, Bermuda Hundred, May 18, 1864. He was one of the best and bravest soldiers of this noble regiment, commanded by Col. Henry R. Guss.



RESIDENCE OF CONRAD ACKER, TREDYFFRIN.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

SINCE the first settlement of this province several generations have passed away, and the oldest of our citizens cannot recall those who took part therein. Succeeding a period of almost total indifference upon the subject, there is now a fast-growing interest and desire manifested to know more of that unbroken line of ancestry stretching from the present into the dim, uncertain past. There are of course traditions in nearly every family, but traditions unsupported by other evidence are very unreliable. It has been noticed by all genealogists as a singular circumstance that in most families tradition assigns "three brothers" as their emigrant ancestors, which brothers, settling in different parts of the country, explains the spread of the name. It is equally singular that when persons are told of the universality of this tradition, they simply note its coincidence with the *facts* in their family history, not suspecting for an instant that they, like all the rest, are under a delusion. To all these we may say that unless you have positive records, written at the time, in support of the theory, you should cast it aside as a dream.

We here present some brief genealogical and biographical sketches from the vastly greater number which, but for want of space, might be given of the citizens and families of our county.

To economize space, some abbreviations common in genealogical works will be used, such as the letters *b.* *d.* and *m.* for born, died, and married, etc.

ADAMSON, CHARLES, who lived at Corner Stores, near Phœnixville, in Schuylkill township, married Mary Corson, sister of Dr. Hiram Corson, of Conshohocken. The Adamsons were one of the old Chester County Quaker families. Both Charles and his wife are deceased.

THOMAS ADAMSON, son of the above, was born at Corner Stores, Chester County, and is one of the oldest members of the consular service. In 1870 he was appointed consul to Melbourne, Australia, which position he held until 1878, when he was appointed by President Hayes as consul-general at Rio de Janeiro. During his residence abroad he has taken "active part in every movement of social utility, and, not content with existing charities, ranked among the leading promoters of several new ventures of benevolence, among which was the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society."

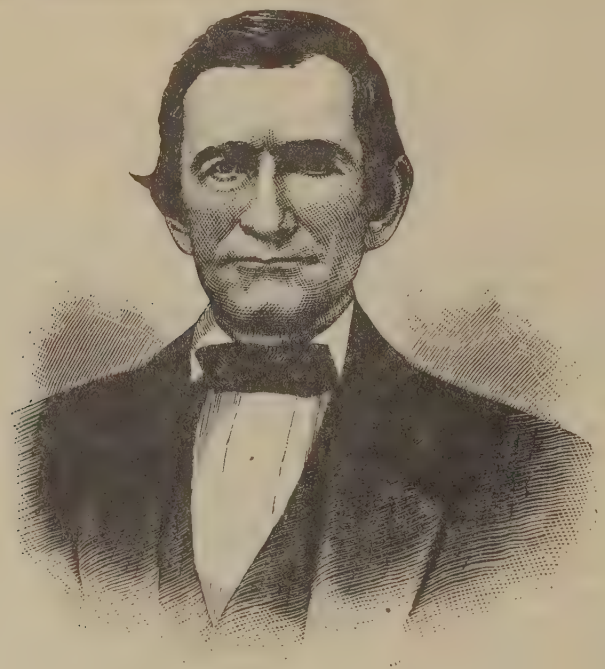
SARAH R. ADAMSON (Mrs. L. C. Dolley, M.D.), sister of the last named, and daughter of Charles and Mary, has the honor of being the second woman in this country who received a full medical education and the degree of Doctor of Medicine,—Elizabeth Blackwell being the first. She attended the select school of Graceanna Lewis, whose loan to her pupil of a work on physiology first fascinated, and then led to the determination to make medicine a special study and its practice her life-work. She continued her studies at the Friends' Central School, in Philadelphia, and as a medical student with her uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson. In 1849 she made application for admission to one and another of the medical schools, with the consent and encouragement of her preceptor, but in vain. For a time she studied practical anatomy under Dr. Edwin Fussel, who later became professor of anatomy in the Woman's College of Philadelphia. Soon after she was received by the Central Medical College of New York, at Syracuse, from which she was graduated in 1851 with the degree of M.D. She spent a year in Blockley Hospital, and received from its board of managers the same certificate as that awarded to the male physicians. Soon after she married Dr. L. C. Dolley, of Rochester, N. Y., whither she removed, and which continues to be her residence. She is president of the Rochester Society of Natural Sciences, an outgrowth of a course of lectures by Graceanna Lewis. Mrs. Dr. Dolley is a sister-in-law of Elijah F. Pennypacker.

ACKER, CONRAD, and wife Barbara (Ruble), from Germany, settled at first near Trappe, in Montgomery County, but in 1771 removed to a farm in Uwchlan, Chester County, now owned by George S. Acker, a great-grandson. Conrad Acker was a firm patriot, and assisted in burying the victims of the Paoli massacre. Farming is the leading pursuit of the family, who are noted for industry, frugality, and good citizenship.

The children of Conrad and Barbara were,—1. Conrad, m. Magdalena, daughter of Johannes and Anna Catharine Laubaugh; 2. Jacob, died unmarried; 3. John, m. Catharine Laubaugh; 4. Peter, m. Elizabeth Laubaugh; 5. Henry, m. Elizabeth Weisner; 6. Catharine, m. John Laubaugh and, second, John Christman; 7. Elizabeth, m. John Weisner; 8. Barbara, m. Jacob Weisner; 9. Mary, m. John King; 10. Eve, m. James Kenny; 11. Hannah, m. Philip Souder.

The children of John and Catharine Acker were Elizabeth, m. Abraham Fetters; Mary, m. Samuel Fetters; and John. The last and his cousin Isaac, son of Peter, have been members of the State Legislature.

SAMUEL ACKER, son of Conrad and Magdalen, was born July 1, 1805, on Marsh Creek, in Uwchlan township. There he remained until sixteen years of age, when his father bought land in Tredyffrin township, where, a few years later, he died. Samuel was married to Mary Weisner, by whom he had one child, Zachariah. He was a practical farmer, and served repeatedly as township auditor. He was a member of the Reform Church of Pikeland, of which Rev. Jesse Knipe has been pastor for half a century.



Samuel Acker

He was originally a Whig, then a Republican, and never missed an election up to two years before his death, Feb. 15, 1880. His widow survives him, and resides on the homestead place. He was a man respected for his probity of character and public spirit, which made his decease universally lamented. His only child, Zachariah Acker, is a prominent and well-known merchant of Phœnixville, where he is also one of the proprietors and president of the "Moore Hall Foundry and Machine Company," chartered March 16, 1881. He is one of the leading and most public-spirited citizens of that town.

ALDRED, THOMAS J., son of William and Catharine, was born Oct. 3, 1803, in Brandywine Hundred, Del., the youngest of nine children. He was married by Rev. Henry Boehm, Feb. 23, 1826, to Hannah Bonsall Fisher, born near Mortonville, Chester Co., Feb. 14, 1801. They were prominent members of the Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, and were the parents of eleven children, of whom nine lived to maturity. William R., one of the sons, a graduate of Dickinson College, died in the army, Aug. 8, 1865. A daughter became the wife of Rev. George W. Lybrand, now of Minersville, Pa. The father died Dec. 11, 1880.

ALISON, D.D., FRANCIS, was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1705, and completed his studies at the University of Glasgow. He came to America in 1735, and was for a while engaged as tutor in the family of the father of John Dickinson, of Delaware. He was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1736 or 1737, and on May 25th of the latter year was installed pastor of the New London Presbyterian congregation, in Chester Co., Pa., where he continued fifteen years.

In 1743 he opened an academy at New London, which became a justly celebrated institution, and served to aid in furnishing the Presbyterian Church with well-qualified ministers and the State with able civilians.

In 1752 he removed to Philadelphia, and took charge of the Philadelphia Academy. In 1755, upon the establishment of the University of Pennsylvania, he was appointed vice-provost and professor of moral philosophy. He was also assistant minister of the First Presbyterian Church.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1755, and by the College of New Jersey in 1756; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Glasgow, in Scotland, in 1758. This last distinction, now so common, was then rare, and was only conferred upon men of the most distinguished abilities and learning.

Dr. Alison was a man of high character as a Christian, a scholar, and a preacher. He had an unusually accurate and profound acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics, and was well informed in philosophy, history, and general literature. To his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge Pennsylvania owes much of that taste for solid learning and classical literature for which many of her principal characters have been distinguished.

He opposed the throwing off of the proprietary government, and as a reward for his services Richard Penn, it is said, gave him a fine tract of land at the confluence of the Bald Eagle with the west branch of the Susquehanna.

He was the founder of the "Presbyterian Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows," and the first named of its trustees. Although his family could ill afford it, he

made provision in his will for giving his slaves their liberty.

He had considerable influence in the ecclesiastical judicatories, and in the controversy which agitated the Presbyterian Church in his day he adhered to what was termed the "Old Side."

He died Nov. 29, 1779, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The maiden name of his wife was Armitage. Among other children, he left a son, Dr. Francis Alison, who became a physician of eminence, and who was the father of the late Dr. Robert Alison, of Jennerville, and of Oliver Alison, at one time sheriff of Chester County.

ALLEN, JOHN, was born 8, 3, 1694, and died 9, 16, 1771. He married, in 1719, Amy Cox, and settled in Londongrove. He brought a certificate from Friends in Ireland to Newark Monthly Meeting, 2, 3, 1714. His wife died 9, 13, 1778.

Their children were: 1. John, b. 2, 8, 1720; d. 10, 1, 1754; m. 9, 12, 1740, Phebe Scarlet, and lived in Londongrove. 2. Rebecca, b. 8, 8, 1722; m. Alexander Mode and William Chandler. 3. Emey (Amy), b. 6, 8, 1725; m. Philip Ward. 4. Elizabeth, b. 2, 29, 1728; m. Simon Dixson. 5. William, b. 8, 3, 1730; m. 5, 24, 1758, Sarah Greave. 6. Joseph, b. 5, 12, 1733; m. 11, 13, 1755, Deborah Hill. 7. Mary, b. 11, 1, 1738; m. Moses Fraizer. 8. Phebe, b. 2, 9, 1739; d. 10, 19, 1787. 9. Benjamin, b. 8, 4, 1742; m. 12, 20, 1764, Hannah Greenfield.

One Morrell Allen married Alice Scarlet, a sister of Phebe, wife of John Allen, and lived in Londongrove. There were also Allens in West Nottingham.

ALTEMUS, LEONARD, whose father was a Frenchman and mother a German, was born in May, 1763, and died Aug. 25, 1826. He married Sarah Walker (born February, 1764; died 1798), daughter of Jerman Walker, of Tredyffrin, Chester Co. They had children,—Lydia, Jerman, Isaac, Hannah, Eliza, Rhoda, and Abijah. Isaac, born 9, 18, 1789, married, first, Hannah Swayne, and second, Sarah Ann Pusey, and lived in Londongrove. His children were Francis S., Marshall, Anna Maria, Almira, Hiram, and Hannah Emma.

ANDERSON, CAPT. PATRICK, was born July 24, 1719, on a farm on the Pickering Creek, in what is now Schuylkill township, and was the first child of European parents born within the limits of the old township of Charlestown. He was the son of James Anderson, a Scotch emigrant, and Elizabeth Jerman, daughter of Thomas Jerman, a noted Quaker preacher and thrifty miller, who settled very early in the Chester Valley. When a babe his mother occasionally left him with the friendly Indian women to be nursed, while she visited her parents across the mountain. In his youth he was sent to Philadelphia to be educated, and afterward he taught school in his father's house. He obtained the home property from his father, and on it at an early date built the saw-mill which now belongs to his great-grandson, Dr. M. J. Pennypacker. He was thrifty and enterprising, and among other possessions owned a number of slaves. There is a letter extant, written by William Moore, of Moore Hall, Nov. 5, 1755, during the progress of the French and Indian war, to William Allen, chief justice of the province, recommending him for a captaincy.

In the Revolutionary struggle he bore an active part. In 1774 he was elected one of the Chester County committee of which Anthony Wayne was chairman. In March, 1776, he was appointed by the Assembly senior captain of the Pennsylvania battalion of musketry, and, though then considerably advanced in years, he accepted the position and recruited a company. This battalion, under the command of Col. Samuel J. Atlee, was placed on the right of the American army at the battle of Long Island, fought with great gallantry, capturing from the British and holding a height, and did much to save the army from destruction. Lieut.-Col. Caleb Parry, a friend and neighbor of Anderson, was killed by his side, and, according to tradition, the sight very much enraged him. His company lost heavily in killed, wounded, and missing. Atlee having been captured, the command of the battalion, which had been very much shattered, devolved upon him, and a letter from him to Benjamin Franklin, dated Sept. 22, 1776, detailing its condition, is printed in the Archives. At the capture of Fort Washington all, or nearly all, of his company were taken prisoners, and on the 9th of January, 1777, he made application for a lieutenant-colonelcy, but does not appear to have succeeded. The battalion was reorganized and consolidated with other troops, and he was put in command of the first company of the State regiment of foot, and later of a company in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment in the Continental line.

He was in the service when, in the fall of 1777, the British passed through Chester County in the campaign for the possession of Philadelphia. At his house they committed great depredations, destroying and taking his furniture and other property, including 11 cows, 7 beef-cattle, 40 sheep, 10 swine, and 121 fowls, to the value of £303 3*s.* 6*d.* A mirror, which had been a part of the marriage outfit of his dead wife, escaped, and now belongs to Samuel Pennypacker, Esq.

He was elected a member of the Assembly in October, 1778, and after a long contest obtained his seat. He was re-elected in 1779, 1780, and 1781, and as a member of that body voted against all efforts to abolish slavery in Pennsylvania. In April, 1779, he wrote to the Council of Safety in regard to irregularities in the election of the militia officers of Chester County, as conducted by Col. Levi Gronow, and that election was annulled. In 1781 he was appointed by the Assembly one of the board of commissioners to provide for the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

He married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1748, Hannah Martin, and had two children,—Rebecca and Harriet. He married again, Elizabeth Morris, granddaughter of John Bartholomew, and cousin of Cols. Edward and Benjamin Bartholomew, by whom he had three children,—Isaac, James, and Elizabeth. He married the third time, Ann Beaton, sister of Col. John Beaton, and had by her seven children. He died in 1793, and is buried in the yard of the Valley Episcopal Church.

ISAAC ANDERSON, son of Patrick, was born Nov. 23, 1760. When a boy he was a great favorite with the Indians, who still frequented the valley of the Pickering, and often accompanied them on their fishing and hunting

excursions. Though a mere boy when the Revolutionary war commenced, he was not of the temper to rest in quiet amid the exciting scenes occurring around him. He was one of the squad who visited William Moore and searched for arms, as is detailed in the sketch of that stanch loyalist. In the fall of 1777, during the British invasion, he led a company of militia to the assistance of Washington, and while the army lay at Valley Forge he carried dispatches to and from the Congress at York. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and after the close of the war was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1802 he was elected to the Assembly. From 1803 to 1807 he sat in Congress. In the Monroe campaign, in 1816, he was a Presidential elector, and he was also at one time prominently suggested for the governorship. He was one of the first Methodists in Pennsylvania, he and his wife having been converted in 1780, and he frequently preached for that sect. A sketch of Charlestown township written by him was published in *Potter's American Monthly* for January, 1875. He married Mary Lane, a great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, one of the earliest Philadelphia judges and provincial councilors, and also a great-great-granddaughter of Barbara Aubrey, a first cousin of that William Aubrey who married Letitia Penn, and whose ancestor, Sir Reginald Aubrey, was one of the Norman conquerors of Wales in the twelfth century. They had eleven children. He was six feet four inches high, and a man of great muscular strength, and of perhaps excessive firmness of character. He died Oct. 27, 1838.

Dr. James Anderson was born in Charlestown, now Schuylkill township, April 11, 1782. He was the eldest son of Hon. Isaac Anderson, a gentleman of extensive reading and high position. His early life was spent chiefly at home, and his education was such as the country at that time afforded to its youth. In 1803 he attended a Latin school in Norristown, and in the following year commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Roger Davis, with whom he remained for some time. He attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania for two years, and received his degree in 1806. He first located in Radnor township, Delaware Co. In 1840 he married Mary, daughter of William Thomas, of Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., and there purchased a farm, upon which he settled, and where he resided until his death. He was actively and extensively engaged in the practice of his profession for upwards of thirty years. He was twice married, his second wife being Mary, the daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq. He educated three of his sons to the profession of medicine. Dr. Anderson was possessed of great energy, decision, and firmness of character, inflexible in his principles and the maintenance of that which he believed to be right. He died June 1, 1858, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

ANDREWS, Alexander, was born in this county about 1759, and took an active part in the Revolution. He afterward settled down on the east bank of the Octorara, where he died in 1846. Andrews' bridge, over that stream, was named for him.

Arthur Andrews, of Oxford township, married, prior to 1785, Anness, daughter of James Cooper, and was an active citizen of that neighborhood.

John Andrews married Jane Cooper, daughter of James, and became the owner of 300 acres in Oxford which had belonged to his father-in-law.

APPLE, Capt. William, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1796. He spent his early life there, serving a full apprenticeship to the trade of copper- and tin-smithing, and working at his trade. In 1824 he came to West Chester and established himself in the same business, upon the spot where he ended his busy and useful life in March, 1872, aged over seventy-five years. In March, 1834, he united with the Presbyterian Church of the borough, of which he continued an active member until his death. Blessed with a wife who might almost seem to be the original of the portrait drawn by the wise man in Proverbs xxxi. 10–31, and whose deeds of charity are yet fragrant in our memories, he was eminently successful in all his undertakings in life. Wise in his investments, he accumulated a competency, which he always used for the welfare of the community. His tastes led him to cultivate and foster the organizations for military, fire, and police service, which he deemed essential to the interests of the borough. He often served as a director or trustee of the various monetary interests of the community.

Capt. Apple was singularly liberal in his aid to the struggling, whether in direct charity or in the loan of means or of credit. Very independent in his views, and outspoken in the expression of them, he was always the model gentleman, and his upright form and elastic step were indicative of the untarnished conscience, the unblemished integrity, and the cheerful loving spirit which dwelt in him. His wife died about sixteen months before his own decease.

ARNOLD, Richard, of Burlington, married 2, 19, 1681, at John Woolston's house, near Burlington, Sarah Chamberlin, and subsequently settled in Thornbury, Chester Co., where he died in December, 1720. His children were,—1. John, d. 1717; 2. Grace, m. in 1710 Ralph Eavenson; 3. Thomas, m. 1714 to Hannah Eavenson, and in 1729 to Ann Rattew; 4. Josiah; 5. Elizabeth, m. Richard Pritchard in 1716; 6. William; 7. Richard; 8. Sarah; 9. Anthony, m. 9, 30, 1737, to Sarah Buffington, widow of John, and daughter of Thomas Eavenson, of Thornbury. He died in September, 1746, in East Bradford, leaving one child, Hannah, who became the wife of Col. Isaac Taylor. Thomas Arnold was a fuller, and established a fulling-mill in West Bradford, now in possession of the Temple family.

ASH, Joshua, of Darby, married Alice Woodward, daughter of Richard and Mary, of East Bradford, and had issue,—1. Joshua, b. 4, 16, 1743; m. Abigail Evans, 3, 23, 1769. 2. Caleb, b. 11, 12, 1744; m. Rebecca Lownes. 3. Matthew, b. 10, 28, 1746; died young. 4. Samuel, b. 5, 31, 1748; m. Martha Pearson and Hannah Crozer. 5. Sarah, b. 3, 28, 1753. 6. Matthew, b. 2, 25, 1758; m. Mary Gibbons, who died 3, 24, 1862, aged ninety-seven years.

The children of Matthew and Mary were Jane (m. Abishai Clark), Sarah, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Humphry M., Joseph G., Margaret G., Matthew, Caleb, Joshua W., James, Robert P., Ann, George W.

John Ash, of Darby, perhaps a brother of Joshua, married 2, 25, 1744, Ann Hibberd, of the same township.

ASH.—Daniel Heinrich Esch, son of Frederick Wilhelm Esch and Anna Elizabetha, *née* Enspelerin, of the Reformed Church, was born April 10, 1717; studied the business of an apothecary, his father's profession, with George Herman Enspeler, court, city, and land apothecary in the high countal residence, city of Neuweid, on the Rhine, 1737–39, and another year with Dr. Goebel, at Dierdorff, and in 1741 came to Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from Wilhelm Frederick Schnabelius, the pastor of his church at Hachenburg, dated June 3d of that year. This certificate, with others from the doctors under whom he served his apprenticeship, are now in possession of his great-grandson, Franklin P. Ash, of West Chester. After his arrival here he married, but his exact residence is not stated. Persons of this name were living in the northern part of Chester County prior to 1740, who may have been related to him.

Daniel Heinrich Esch and Elizabeth, his wife, had two children,—Joseph, b. March 7, 1744, and John, b. March 7, 1747. Before the birth of the youngest child the father sailed for Germany, to look after an estate belonging to him; but the vessel was never heard of after. It was his design to take his child Joseph with him, but after going on board the ship he was prevailed upon to send the child back. His widow died about the year 1807.

Joseph Esch (or Ash, as it was anglicized) married Rachel Whitaker, a member of West Caln Friends' Meeting, and, the marriage being by a "priest," she made an acknowledgment to the meeting 2, 17, 1769, and in the 12th month following received a certificate of removal to Concord Monthly Meeting. In the 9th month, 1774, she received a certificate back to Bradford Monthly Meeting. She was perhaps a sister to Phinehas Whitaker, and a daughter of John and Dinah Whitaker. The children of Joseph and Rachel were thirteen in number: 1. John, m. Bathsheba Trego; 2. William, m. Ann Fisher; 3. Mary, m. Caleb Way; 4. Elizabeth, m. James Lowrey and Carvel Cooley; 5. Rachel, m. Jonathan Webb; 6. Joseph, died without issue; 7. Peter, m. Elizabeth Thomas; 8. Phineas, m. Eleanor Alexander; 9. Susan, m. John Ross; 10. Julia Ann, m. George Lawrence; 11. Sarah, m. Peter Schroff; 12. Daniel, died in infancy; 13. David, b. Oct. 21, 1789, m. Hannah Hayes.

William was the father of Phineas Ash, of West Caln; Peter was the father of Franklin P. Ash, ex-recorder of deeds, formerly of Oxford.

ASHBRIDGE, George, arrived at Philadelphia 5, 5, 1698, and in 1701 was living in Edgemont. He married, 8, 23, 1701, at Providence Meeting, Mary Malin, of Upper Providence, by whom he had issue: 1. John, b. 6, 1, 1702; m. 8, 12, 1732, Hannah Davies. 2. George, b. 12, 19, 1703–4; d. 3, 6, 1773; m. 8, 21, 1730, Jane Hoopes. 3. Jonathan, b. 9, 25, 1705. 4. Mary, b. 11, 10, 1710; m. Amos Yarnall. 5. Elizabeth, b. 12, 6, 1708–9; m. John Sharpless. 6. Aaron, b. 12, 25, 1712–3; m. 2, 21, 1737, Sarah Davies, and again, 9, 4, 1746, Elizabeth Sullivan, a widow. He was a prominent citizen, and his last wife a noted minister among Friends. 7. Hannah, b. 2, 26, 1715; m. Joshua Hoopes. 8. Phebe, b. 8, 26, 1717; m. Richard Thomas and William Trimble. 9. Lydia, b. 11, 22, 1719–20; m. Ellis Davies. 10. Joseph, b. 5, 9, 1723; m. Priscilla Davis, 4, 8, 1749. Mary Ashbridge, the mother of these, d. 2, 15, 1728, and George m. again, 1, 6, 1729–30, Margaret Paschall, widow, and soon after removed from Goshen to Chester, where he died in 1748.

The children of John and Hannah Ashbridge were Jane, Jonathan, Elizabeth, John, Amos, Hannah, David, and Aaron. The father died 5, 21, 1747, and his widow in 1771.

George Ashbridge (2) was elected to the Assembly in 1743, and continued to be re-elected each year until his death, which occurred 3, 6, 1773. His children were,—1. Mary, b. 8, 4, 1731; m. Jesse Jones. 2. George, b. 1, 1, 1732–3; d. 10, 25, 1785; m. 12, 5, 1754, Rebecca Garrett. 3. William, b. 1, 2, 1734–5; d. 3, 14, 1775; m. Elizabeth Fletcher and settled at Frankford, Pa. 4. Susanna, b. 7, 19, 1737; m. William Gibbons. 5. Phebe, b. 10, 16, 1739; m. Isaac Massey. 6. Jane, b. 8, 10, 1742; m. Jesse Maris. 7. Daniel, b. 7, 26, 1744, d. 8, 25, 1771; m. Hannah Paul. 8. Joshua, b. 9, 17, 1746, d. 9, 4, 1820; m. 11, 4, 1773, Mary Davis, daughter of Lewis Davis, of Haverford, and remained at the homestead in Goshen. 9. Lydia, b. 12, 12, 1749, d. 7, 17, 1752.

George Ashbridge (3) settled at Milltown, and had the following children: 1. Lydia, b. 11, 6, 1755; m. Joseph Malin. 2. Mary, b. 9, 13, 1758; m Joseph Rhoads. 3. Susanna, b. 9, 30, 1761; m. John Fairlamb. 4. Jane, b. 10, 11, 1764; m. Samuel Downing. 5. Phebe, b. 9, 8, 1767; m. George Valentine. 6. George G., b. 8, 17, 1770; d. 8, 13, 1843; m. 9, 25, 1811, Rachel V. Sharpless, daughter of Abraham and Phebe, of Aston, b. 6, 22, 1786; d. 8, 22, 1858. George and his brother William sold the homestead at Milltown, and for a time engaged in the iron manufacture in Jersey. George died in East Caln, leaving children, Abraham S. and others. 7. William, b. 8, 2, 1773; m. Thomazine, daughter of Col. Richard Thomas, and resided in Philadelphia His children were William, Mary, Jane, and Richard, of whom the latter now owns the old Thomas homestead in West Whiteland.

ASHENFELTER, Henry.—Ashenfelter (originally Aschenfeldter or Eschenfeldter) is a German name, meaning an ash-field. Upon the Revolutionary militia-rolls of Philadelphia County are the names John, Ludowic, and Thomas. Henry Ashenfelter was born July 24, 1814, in Montgomery County, and was the son of Peter and Mary (Gotzwaltz) Ashenfelter. His mother was a daughter of Henry Gotzwaltz, who married the daughter of Christian, son of Heinrich Funk, the eminent theologian and author. Christian was also a distinguished divine. Heinrich had a celebrated religious work printed in Philadelphia in 1763, which was reprinted at Biel, in Switzerland, in 1844, and at Lancaster, Pa., in 1862. Christian's father, Henry Funck (Funk), settled on Indian Creek, in Montgomery County, in 1719, and was an eminent Mennonite preacher. He wrote another book, called "Ein Spiegel der Taufe," printed at Germantown in 1744. He, with Dielman Kolb, on behalf of the Mennonites, supervised the translation from Dutch into German of the Martyr Book of Van Braght, published at Ephrata, Pa., in 1748, and the most imposing literary work of colonial days.

Henry Ashenfelter's grandfather, Ludowic, was in the war of 1812. When five years old Henry removed to this county, and in 1824 began working, when only fourteen, in the Phœnix Iron-Works. He remained in Phœnixville until 1832, then worked at the mouth of Wissahickon in re-ruling unsalable English bar-iron. He returned to Phœnixville and worked in the iron business until 1836, when he removed to Reading, where he helped to make the first nails manufactured there. Here he was two years a school director. In 1845 he returned to Phœnixville, where he was engaged in the mills (nailing-) until 1850, when he organized the Workingmen's Iron and Nail Company, by whom he was appointed inspector of nails. After his return from Reading he was school director five years. In 1852 he embarked in the railroad building as manager, and in 1853 became manager of different departments in the Phœnix Iron-Works, and so continued to 1857. Since then has been tax collector and assessor. For past nine years he has been in the school board, and for five its treasurer. He was four terms a notary public. He is a Republican, active in his party and zealous for its success. He has been a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, since its organization in 1847, and has passed all the chairs. Was a charter member of the Sons of Temperance, instituted in 1845. He was married, Dec. 20, 1836, to Martha Knerr, and has had the following children: Mary Emma, died young; George W., deceased; Hannah Maria, married to Isaac Laning, of Bridgeton, N. J.; S. M.; and Martha Emily, married to Daniel Moore, of the firm of Caswell & Moore.

H. Ashenfelter

Mr. Ashenfelter is one of the county's best citizens, upright and public-spirited. He pays special attention to numismatics, in collecting rare and ancient coins, relics, etc. His son, George W., was first lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was wounded in the ankle at Fair Oaks, before Richmond, in 1862. He was subsequently promoted to be captain, was a brave soldier, and died after the close of the war. His son, S. M. Ashenfelter, graduated at Dickinson College in 1864. He then read law with ex-Mayor Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, and subsequently spent several years in South America, a portion of which was in the office of the United States consul at Guyaquil. He was all this time a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. In 1867 he returned from South America and entered the law-office of Hon. J. B. Hawley (member of Congress), of Rock Island, Ill., where he completed his legal studies. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for New Mexico, which position he held until Mr. Hayes' administration. He edited the *Grant County* (New Mexico) *Herald* for several years, and is now editing and publishing the *Daily Southwest*, in Silver City, New Mexico. He is an enterprising young man, and well versed in the Spanish language.

ASKEW, WILLIAM, produced a certificate from Friends of Woodhall Monthly Meeting, Cumberland, England, to Concord Monthly Meeting, 5, 1, 1728, and settled in Chichester. He probably brought some children with him. He married, 9, 13, 1729, Sarah Yarnall, daughter of Francis, of Willistown. His son Lazarus married, 8, 28, 1742, Mabel Cloud, and died a few years later, leaving children. Another son, Joseph, married, 2, 27, 1749, Rebecca Eyre, daughter of William and Mary, of Bethel. Parker Askew, of Concord, son of Joseph and Rebecca, married, 11, 17, 1779, Hannah Hatton, daughter of Peter and Sarah, of Concord, by whom he had children,—Rebecca, William, Peter, and perhaps others. This branch of the family went to Ohio.

ASTON, GEORGE, a justice of the peace and active citizen, purchased 500 acres in Caln township, on the western side of what is now Downingtown, and is said to have built what is known as the old Hunt mansion, 1727–8. His wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Peter Hunter, of Middletown. He died in 1738, leaving children,—George, Peter, Mary (married to Joseph Few, 2, 18, 1733), Susanna, and probably Esther, wife of Roger Hunt.

GEORGE ASTON (2) married Esther, daughter of Owen Thomas, of East Whiteland, and became the owner of the Admiral Vernon (now Warren) tavern. He left one son, Owen Aston.

George Aston (1) was styled a Quaker (p. 48), but there is no evidence to that effect in the records of the society. His daughter Mary and son Peter became members.

ATHERTON, GRACE, late of Liverpool, England, was married 11, 15, 1712–3, in Whiteland township, to Richard Thomas, of that place. She was the daughter of Henry and Jennet Atherton, who had not then come to this country. Her parents, writing to her not long after, mention, among other things sent to her, a "Brass Bible; I mean a large Bible whose cover is studded with Brass, which was your Grandfather Thelwall's, which we desire thee keep for thy little son." This Bible, which was printed soon after the King James version was authorized, is still in the family of Thomas, but contains no early records. The parents

also wrote, "We have sent over thy Brother William and sister Mary; thy Brother Will^m^ is come over free, and has brought his clearence along with him, and as to thy sister Mary, she is come on the Charges of John Holand, and he is to give her 50*s.* by the year, and she is to serve him 4 yeares, but she is not bound to him." John Holland appears to have arrived in 1714, and these probably came with him. Mary married William Taylor, of Caln, early in 1715. After this the parents came to this country with other children. Henry Atherton, second son of Henry Atherton, late of Whiteland, deceased, and Susanna Garrett, daughter of Thomas, of Willistown, deceased, were married 8, 14, 1731, at Goshen Meeting, his mother and two brothers being present. Thomas Atherton, another son, was married 9, 4, 1741, at Nantmel Meeting, to Abigail Marsh, and about 1763 went to York County. Henry and Susanna had children,—Henry, b. 10, 10, 1732; William, b. 9, 14, 1734; Caleb, b. 12, 12, 1736. William, Sr., was probably the husband of Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Buffington.

BABB, Thomas, married Bathsheba Hussey, daughter of John Hussey, near New Castle, prior to 1700, and lived in Brandywine Hundred. In 1713 his wife died, leaving several children, and he married again, 3, 25, 1720, Elizabeth (Conway) Booth, a widow, of Middletown township.

Thomas Babb, Jr., married Sarah ——, about 1729, and removed to Virginia. Peter Babb, son of Thomas, settled in West Caln about 1725, and married, 11, 22, 1728, Mary Lewis, daughter of Evan and Ann, of that township. His sister Lydia married John Morgan, of Caln, 10, 17, 1735.

Peter Babb had several children, of whom Bathsheba married Jeremiah Piersol and Benjamin Trego; Elizabeth married a Bishop, and Samson married Ann Way, daughter of John and Ann Way, of Kennet. Other children were John, Thomas, Content, Peter, and Susanna.

Samson Babb was disowned by Friends in 1767 for "keeping and using a fiddle," etc. On the removal of the county-seat to West Chester he became a tavern-keeper there for some years, subsequently removing to the interior of the State. He was the father of Samson Babb, at one time sheriff of the county; of John Babb, the proprietor of the "Black Bear" tavern in West Chester, and others.

BAILY, Joel, is supposed to have come from Wiltshire, England. Among the purchasers of land in Pennsylvania was Daniel Baily, of Westbrook, in the parish of Bromham, Wiltshire, weaver, who in 1681 bought 125 acres, which was subsequently located in Birmingham township. He did not come over, but Joel Baily, doubtless a relative, appears to have been concerned in the sale of the land to William Radley in 1713.

The first mention of Joel Baily is at a court held in September, 1685, when he sues Thomas Withers for wages, and also for assault and battery. One Elizabeth Baily was married in that year to Jeremiah Cloud, and in 1687 Joel Baily married Ann Short. At the first court held for *Chester* County the Swedish priest was complained of for marrying George Thompson to one Miriam Short, contrary to the laws of the province. Aaron Coppock married in 1704 Miriam White, a widow; in 1713 they join with Joel Baily and wife in selling land, and Coppock in his will, 1726, mentions his son-in-law, Ralph Thomson.

After his marriage Joel Baily resided on this land, which was partly in Middletown and partly in Aston, but in 1704–5 he removed to Marlborough, settling first in the eastern part of what is now East Marlborough, and later in West Marlborough, where he died in 1732. The children of Joel and Ann Baily were,—1. Mary, b. 9, 10, 1688; d. 1741; m. Alexander Stewart and George Harlan. 2. Ann, b. 10, 10, 1691; d. 8, 12, 1774; m. Jeremiah Cloud. 3. Daniel, b. 10, 3, 1693; d. about 1783; m. Olive Harry, 1720. 4. Isaac, b. 10, 24, 1695; d. 1732; m. 1, 1, 1727–8, Abigail (Johnson) Wickersham. 5. Joel, b. 12, 17, 1697; d. about 1775; m. 8, 28, 1724, Betty Caldwell. 6. John, m. 3, 29, 1729, Lydia Pusey, and again, 4, 8, 1732, Mary Marsh. 7. Thomas, m. to Sarah Bentley, daughter of John and Mary Bentley, of Newlin. 8. Josiah, m. 3, 9, 1734, to Sarah Marsh, and settled at the homestead.

The children of Daniel and Olive Baily were William, Ann (m. Joshua Peirce), Elizabeth, Daniel, Lydia, Olive, Caleb, Nathan, Ruth (m. to Joshua Edwards). Of these, William had a son Levi, born 6, 20, 1750, whom we suppose to have been the father of Jeremiah Baily, the inventor of the mowing-machine.

The children of Isaac and Abigail Baily were Isaac and Joel, the first of whom was the grandfather of Isaac H. and Jesse Baily, near Marlborough Meeting, and of Isaac S. Baily, now living in West Chester, in his eighty-seventh year. Joel, son of Isaac, married 11, 14, 1759, Lydia Pusey, and settled on the Street road where his grandsons, John and George T., reside, it being the former residence of John Smith, at which Londongrove Meeting was first held.

The children of Joel and Betty (Caldwell) Baily were Betty, Hannah, Ann, Joel, b. 12, 16, 1732, d. 10, 29, 1797; Ruth, Mary, Phebe, Isaac, and Joshua. Joel (3) married, 10, 11, 1759, Elizabeth Marshall, of West Bradford, who was the mother of his children. He married, 7, 4, 1776, Margaret Evans, widow, and 11, 28, 1793, Mary Woodward, also a widow. He was a person of scientific attainments, and assisted in observing the transit of Venus in 1769.

John Baily, by his first wife, Lydia Pusey, had one son, John, and by the second, Mary Marsh, had Susanna, William, Betty, Ann, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, Elisha, the latter being the father of Dr. Obed Baily, now of West Chester.

Thomas and Sarah (Bentley) Baily had eight children,—Isaac, Mary (m. Caleb Hayes), John (m. Hannah Pennock), Thomas, Jemima, Ann, Hannah, and Sarah.

John Baily and Hannah Pennock were married 5, 8, 1766, and had eleven children,—Alice, Sarah, Joseph, Moses, Jacob, Thomas, Israel, John, Mary, Hannah, and Ann. Moses, b. 5, 19, 1773; d. 8, 16, 1858; m. 10, 21, 1807, Judith Barnard, and left one son, Richard B. Baily, now of West Bradford. Jacob Baily, b. 7, 29, 1775; d. 4, 26, 1854; m. Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker, of Parkerville, and settled in that vicinity. Their children were Abraham, Ephraim, John P., Mary W., Hannah, Joseph, Susanna, Sarah, Ann, Elizabeth, Jacob, and Eleanor.

ABRAHAM BAILY, the oldest child of Jacob and Elizabeth Baily, was born at Parkerville, Chester Co., Pa., 9, 12, 1801. During his minority he was apprenticed to his uncle, John Parker, of the same place, as a stone-mason. He continued to work at his trade for several years, and in 1833–34 was employed by the Reading Railroad Company in the building of its bridges and culverts, when that road was first laid out. In connection with Chalkley Jefferis and Mr. Ingram, of West Chester, he constructed the U. S. Naval Asylum at Norfolk, Va., and was one of the superintendents of the foundation-work of Girard College. By hard toil and business perseverance he acquired a competency, and settled down in the meridian of his days upon the old homestead farm, where he died (unmarried) 7, 5, 1873.

EPHRAIM BAILY, second child of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born 5, 4, 1803. He was engaged in stove-manufacturing and the tinsmith business, and had extensive shops at Parkerville during the latter years of his life. He married Sibilla Way, and resided in the stone house now or lately occupied by Bernard Hawley, at Parkerville. He died 6, 21, 1837.

HON. JOHN P. BAILY, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born 1, 17, 1805. He attended the common pay-school of his neighborhood and assisted on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade. This did not suit his taste, and at the end of a year he gave it up. He again resumed his studies, teaching school at intervals, and ending his academic education with Samuel Gummere, at Burlington, N. J. His taste was mathematical. While engaged in teaching a select school in West Philadelphia in 1826, he was selected, with John Edgar Thomson and other young men, to assist Maj. John Wilson, of the United States Topographical Corps, to locate and construct a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, but before it was completed he was appointed by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company to locate and construct their coal road in Schuylkill County, remaining in their service until it was completed. He was then appointed to locate and construct a railroad from West Chester to intersect the Columbia Railroad at a point near Paoli, which he did satisfactorily. He was then appointed as a civil engineer in the United States Topographical Corps, and performed important service in the Western country in the location of a national road from Toledo (Ohio) to the Mississippi River, and the survey of the Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1836 he was appointed by the Pennsylvania State Legislature as chief engineer of the public works, which he held until the law creating the office was repealed. He was subsequently appointed, and for a year or so served as chief engineer to the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, in Virginia.

In the winter of 1840 he commenced to read law with Henry S. Van Amringe, of Pittsburgh, formerly of the West Chester bar. After his admission to the bar Mr. Baily removed to West Chester, where he opened a law-office in 1843. In the winter of 1858 he was appointed by Governor Packer as associate judge of Chester County, *vice* Judge Strickland, resigned. When the Rebellion broke out he, with many other Democrats, became a supporter of the Administration in the prosecution of the war. At the next vacancy of associate judge he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to that position, and was re-elected the following term,—ten successive years of incumbency. He subsequently visited Europe, and made a trip across the continent by the Pacific Railroad. Soon after he took up his residence at his native place, Parkerville, with his brother Abram. He died at the residence of Isaac B. Webb, in Pennsbury, on 12, 13, 1874, in the seventieth year of his age.

JOSEPH BAILY, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Parker) Baily, and a descendant of Joel Baily, was born in Pennsbury township, near the Brandywine battle-ground, March 18, 1810. He worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he was bound apprentice to the hatting business. At the expiration of his term of service he spent a year at the boarding-school of John Gummere, in Burlington, N. J., paying for his own schooling. His funds being then exhausted, in the spring of 1832, instead of going home to live on the bounty of others, he packed up a small bundle of clothing and started out to seek his fortune among strangers. He soon obtained work at his trade near Plainfield, N. J., and there earned the first money he could lawfully call his own. After traveling over the country and working at many places, he finally started a shop of his own in his native village of Parkerville. Urged on by the force of an indomitable will, he pursued his business successfully for a number of years, when, in the fall of 1839, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Chester County, and in 1842 was elected to the Senate from the district embracing Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. His colleagues from the district were Dr. Huddleson, of Delaware, and Abraham Brower, of Montgomery. At the expiration of his senatorial term, in the spring of 1845, he purchased a blast-furnace, with a large tract of land attached, on the Juniata, in Perry County. He moved thither, and was soon engaged in the manufacture of iron. He pursued this business with great diligence and success for a number of years, when, in 1850, he was again elected to the Senate from Perry and Cumberland Counties. After the expiration of his second term in the Senate he was elected State treasurer by the Legislature, and in 1860 was chosen to represent the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Perry, Cumberland, and York, in the United States Congress, to which he was re-elected in 1862.

Up to this time Mr. Baily had acted with the Democratic party, and as soon as Congress assembled in 1861 he urged his Democratic colleagues, who had been left in a hopeless minority after the Southern members had treacherously abandoned their posts, to take a determined and bold stand in enacting prompt measures to crush out the Rebellion.

Guided by his own better judgment, he cordially joined the noble band of patriots who rose up in defense of the country, and that most important act of Congress, the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, declaring slavery to be forever abolished and releasing more than four millions of people from bondage, received his active and cordial support. At the expiration of his sec-

ond term in Congress, on the 4th of March, 1865, he again retired to private life, but in 1872 he was elected one of the delegates to represent the counties of Perry, Snyder, Northumberland, and Union in a convention to amend the State constitution.

Mr. Baily has now passed the term of threescore and ten years, yet he still takes a lively interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men.

SARAH BAILY, eighth child of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born 2, 22, 1814. Entered Westtown Boarding-School 9th mo., 1832, and on 12, 15, 1834, became a teacher in the primary department of that institution. Her natural ability and scholarly accomplishments were such that she soon became the principal mathematical teacher of its female department, and "Teacher Sarah," as she was familiarly called, will be remembered by many. She labored in that seminary for a period of thirty-five years, retiring 10, 1, 1869.

JACOB BAILY, eleventh child of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born 3, 12, 1819. In early life he was apprenticed to Isaac Morris, of Philadelphia, to learn the foundry and machine business. He subsequently established for himself a large foundry near Broad and Callowhill Streets, in that city. He had extensive contracts for iron fronts, and at one time did much work for Baldwin & Co., locomotive-builders. The cast-iron fronts in the Everhart stores, borough of West Chester, were made at his foundry in Philadelphia. By dint of business energy and correct habits he accumulated quite an estate. He died, unmarried, 1, 10, 1871.

DR. ABRAHAM BAILY, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Marshall) Baily, was born in West Bradford township, Chester Co., about one and a half miles south of Marshallton, Sept. 5, 1760. He received an English and classical education from teachers employed in the family. He studied medicine under Dr. Nicholas Way, of Wilmington, Del., and was a fellow-student with his cousin, Dr. Moses Marshall. While a student he had an opportunity of becoming practically familiar with surgery immediately after the disastrous battle of Brandywine, in 1777. He attended lectures at the medical school of Philadelphia, but took no degree Shortly after leaving lectures Dr. Baily went as surgeon in a privateer vessel-of-war, and during the cruise visited France. On his return he engaged in the practice of medicine at his native place, until about the year 1789, when, in company with Humphrey Hill and Cadwallader Evans (under the firm-name of Baily, Hill & Evans), he engaged in the iron business. They rented the Andover Works, in Sussex County, N. J., where they continued five or six years, but the enterprise resulted unfortunately. While in Jersey he was chosen captain of a troop of horse, and in 1794 marched with his troop over the Alleghany Mountains in the expedition to quell the so-called Whisky Rebellion. Soon after this he returned to Chester County and resumed the practice of medicine, until the year 1800, when he opened a store in Marshallton and continued a limited medical practice for a number of years. While the seat of government was at Lancaster he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and after its removal to Harrisburg he was elected to the Senate. Some time after his term in the Senate he was appointed a justice of the peace, which appointment he held until his death. Dr. Baily was twice married. His first wife was Phebe Carpenter, and his second marriage, Oct. 22, 1802, to Rachel Carpenter, both daughters of John and Hannah Carpenter, of West Bradford. By his first wife he had six children, and four by his second. Eliza A. Baily, the eldest child by his second wife, married Jonathan Gause; Margaretta (now Harlan), the second daughter by the second wife, married Joel Harlan, of Newlin township.

When Gen. Lafayette visited the Brandywine battle-ground and West Chester, July 26, 1825, Dr. Baily was one of the committee appointed to escort him, and being on horseback nearly all day, occasioned an irritation of the neck of the bladder, which produced a painful and obstinate retention of urine and inflammation of the parts, that resulted in his death, Aug. 13, 1825, at the age of nearly sixty-five years. Dr. Baily was a respectable physician, an upright magistrate, an enlightened public-spirited citizen, and an honest man.

BAIRD, DR. ABSALOM, is said to have been the son of John Baird, an English officer in Braddock's army, who married, in Philadelphia, Catharine McLean (or McClean), and lost his life at Grant's Fort, near Pittsburgh, after Braddock's defeat. His widow, who is supposed to have had relatives in that neighborhood, made her home near Kennet Square, and (it is believed) supported herself by teaching school while her son grew up and studied medicine. Absalom married Susan, daughter of George Brown, of Kennet, and several children were born to them at that place. After the Revolution, during which he served as a physician, he removed to and settled in Washington, Pa., where he died. On one occasion Dr. Baird fell into the hands of Indians, who were about to take his life, but he, suspecting that one of them was a white man in disguise, made the Masonic sign, which was recognized, and he was spared.

Among the descendants of Dr. Baird were Rev. Alex. Reed, of Parkesburg, and Dr. Thomas B. Reed, of Philadelphia.

BAKER, JOHN, of Edgmond, in Shropshire, England, came to Philadelphia and died soon after, in the year 1685, leaving four daughters,—Rebecca, Mary, Dorothy, and Sarah. The records of Chester Monthly Meeting show that a Mary Baker married William Coebourne in 1686; a Dorothy Baker married Philip Yarnall in 1694; and a Sarah Baker married Charles Whitacre in 1687.

JOSEPH BAKER, a brother of John, settled in Edgmont township, and probably gave it the name in memory of his former home. He was an influential citizen and member of Assembly; died 1716. The name of his wife was Mary, and his children were Joseph, m. Mary Worrilow, 3, 18, 1709; Robert, m. Susanna Packer; John, b. 1686, who inherited his father's lands in Edgmont; Sarah, m. Thomas Smedley, 1710.

Joseph Baker, Jr., settled in Thornbury, at the present site of Glen Mills Station, where he died early in 1717, leaving two daughters, and a son, Joseph, was born after his

death. The widow married Dr. John Taylor, who became the owner of the Baker farm. Of the daughters, Sarah married Isaac Strode, and Hannah married Joseph Talbot.

Joseph Baker (3d) married, 2, 30, 1740, at Concord Meeting, Mary Chamberlin, daughter of John and Lettice, of Aston, and settled in Goshen, where he died a few years later. His children were John, who went to Prince Edward Island; Lettice, m. Richard Barnard; Mary, unmarried; and Elizabeth, m. Thomas Brown. The widow married Andrew McCoy.

JOSEPH BAKER, of Edgmont, perhaps a nephew of the first-mentioned Joseph, married Martha Woodward, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, of Middletown. He died about 1735. His children were,—1. Mary, b. Jan. 26, 1699; m. Francis Yarnall. 2. Richard, b. April 21, 1700. 3. Aaron, b. Dec. 2, 1701; m. Mary Edwards. 4. Anne, b. Aug. 18, 1703; m. James Sill. 5. Susanna, b. Feb. 18, 1705. 6. Jane, b. Dec. 7, 1706; m. Thomas Thomas. 7. Jesse, b. March 19, 1709; m. Ann Regester. 8. Sarah, b. March 18, 1711. 9. Joseph, b. Feb. 5, 1713; d. 1736, unmarried. 10. Rachel, b. Feb. 5, 1715. 11. Nehemiah, b. Nov. 19, 1716; m. Lydia Regester. 12. John, b. Jan. 26, 1719.

Aaron and Mary Baker settled in West Marlborough soon after their marriage, which took place 9, 23, 1727, but towards the close of life removed to Londongrove township, where he died about 1783. They had seven children,—1. Mary, m. Thomas Carrington; 2. Martha, m. Joshua Clayton; 3. Esther, m. William Chalfant; 4. Aaron, m. 5, 30, 1759, Sarah Hayes, daughter of James and Mary, of East Fallowfield; 5. Samuel, who married and lived in West Marlborough; 6. John, m. 6, 24, 1767, Hannah Pennock; 7. Joshua, died single.

The children of Aaron and Sarah (Hayes) Baker were Hannah, who married Philip Ottey and William Brogan, and had fourteen children; James, b. 1, 13, 1762, m. Sarah Pennock; Elisha, m. Ruth Pyle; Nathan, m. Rachel Chalfant; Aaron, m. Hannah Harlan; Levi, m. Ann Pyle and Ann McNeil; Joshua, m. Nellie Curry; John, m. Mary McNeil, died 1812, leaving three children, of whom Aaron is living in West Marlborough, on land purchased by his grandfather in 1770; Rachel, m. Jeffrey Bentley; Mary, m. Jesse Miller; Sarah, m. Thomas Wiley.

Samuel Baker, son of Aaron, Sr., had seven children,—Joseph, Joshua, Ruth, Mary, Hannah, Martha, and Esther. Joseph had sons,—Richard, Samuel, and Elijah. The widow of Richard owns and occupies the residence of his grandfather.

Aaron Baker, b. 8, 14, 1767, d. 8th month, 1853; m. 2, 10, 1790, Hannah Harlan, daughter of Michael and Susanna, and had ten children, viz.: Lewis, b. 11, 26, 1790; Reuben, b. 7, 11, 1792; Susanna, b. 12, 20, 1794; George, b. 11, 19, 1796; Jacob, b. 1, 13, 1799; Thomas, b. 4, 12, 1801; Samuel, b. 4, 20, 1803; Aaron, b. 10, 10, 1805; Hannah, b. 2, 10, 1808; Harlan, b. 4, 11, 1810. Of these only Thomas, Aaron, and Harlan are living.

William Baker, at one time register of wills of this county, was the son of Levi, and grandson of Aaron and Sarah Baker. His son William is now deputy sheriff.

James and Sarah (Pennock) Baker had children,—Hannah, Susanna, Lydia, Levi, Phebe, Nathaniel, Eliza, Aaron, Mary, James, Sarah Ann, and Mary Ann.

BAKER, JOSHUA, was born Feb. 16, 1678, and married Margery Knight, of Bandon Bridge, in Ireland; she was born July 15, 1690. They brought a certificate of membership from Friends of Waterford, Ireland, dated 2, 13, 1712, and probably lived a few years in Philadelphia. Some time prior to 1728 they settled in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County.

Their children were,—1. Thomas, b. Oct. 18, 1708, followed a sea-faring life. 2. George, b. Jan. 3, 1709–10. 3. Joshua, b. July 18, 1711, m. 9, 5, 1740, Mary Hill, of Marlborough, and 3, 30, 1768, Alice Pennock, widow of William. 4. Susanna, b. Jan. 20, 1713; m. William McCool in 1737. 5. John, b. June 1, 1714. 6. Peter, b. March 17, 1716. 7. Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1717; m. —— Dickey. 8. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1719; m. Benjamin Reynolds. 9. Richard, b. 3, 17, 1721; d. 11, 18, 1803. 10. Hannah, died young. 11. Robert, b. March 8, 1726–27; became a ship-builder in New York. 12. William, b. 6, 8, 1729. 13. Lydia, b. 6, 12, 1732; m. Samuel Grubb.

Richard Baker married, 11, 7, 1754, Rachel Marshall, widow of Abraham, Jr., of West Bradford, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carter, and settled in West Bradford (now Pocopson) township. She was born in 1719, and died 9, 29, 1799. Richard was an active citizen, and for several years a magistrate. His children were,—1. George, b. 7, 24, 1755; d. 10, 6, 1793; m. Hannah Harris in Ireland. 2. Rachel, b. 7, 16, 1757; d. 5, 17, 1759. 3. Rachel, b. 11, 23, 1759; d. 3, 24, 1843; m. Richard Buffington. 4. Thomas, b. 12, 18, 1762; m. 4, 7, 1785, Sarah Woodward. 5. Richard, b. 8, 21, 1765; d. 4, 14, 1814; m. 6, 19, 1794, Rebecca Webb, daughter of Stephen and Hannah, of Pennsbury, b. 9, 14, 1772, d. 4, 16, 1859.

The children of Richard and Rebecca were,—1. William W., a physician, b. 6, 7, 1795; d. 7, 31, 1838. 2. Hannah, b. 3, 1, 1797; m. James J. Brindley. 3. Rachel, b. 6, 26, 1799; m. Lownes Taylor, of West Goshen, and is yet living. 4. Ann, b. 10, 26, 1801, living and unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, b. 3, 5, 1804; d. 11, 6, 1804. 6. Richard, b. 9, 7, 1805; d. 1824. 7. Rebecca, b. 12, 27, 1807; m. John S. Caldwell. 8. Elizabeth, b. 11, 18, 1810; m. Gen. Josiah Harlan; d. 4, 17, 1874. 9. Stephen, b. 11, 18, 1810; m. Louisa Sharp, and lives on the homestead in Pocopson. 10. George R., b. 3, 31, 1813; m. Elizabeth Gordon, of Wilmington; d. 1862.

BEATON, DANIEL, and Mary Griffith were married April 6, 1744, at the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. He resided in Charlestown township, and was perhaps the father of John Beaton, one of the active Whigs of Revolutionary days. John was one of those who learned the art of making saltpetre, and gave instruction to others in order that a sufficiency might be obtained for making gunpowder. In April, 1780, he was appointed commissioner of purchases of clothing for the county of Chester, in place of Persifor Frazer, declined. In August of the same year he was appointed paymaster of the militia of Chester County, and in June, 1785, was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Orphans' Court of the county of Chester.

BALDWIN, JOHN, was an early settler in Aston township, and by trade a carpenter. Afterwards he became a merchant in Chester, and acquired a considerable estate. He married, 4, 4, 1689, Catharine Turner, a widow, by whom he had children,—Ruth, b. 2, 6, 1694, and John, b. 4, 10, 1697. The latter was a saddler, and resided in Middletown for a time, but mostly at Chester. He married, 4, 11, 1719, Hannah Johnson, daughter of Joshua, and died in 1728, leaving two sons. His father died in 1731.

John Baldwin, son of John and Hannah, was born at Chester, 12, 22, 1719; died in East Caln, 1787; married, 9, 9, 1743, Ann Peirce, daughter of Caleb and Ann, of Thornbury, who was born 11, 11, 1724, and died in 1788. John was a tin-plate worker, and about 1751 settled in East Caln, on land purchased by his grandfather in 1702.

Joshua Baldwin, his brother, was born at Chester, 11, 13, 1721–2, and died in East Caln, 5, 13, 1800. He married, 4, 7, 1744, Sarah Downing, daughter of Thomas and Thomazine, of East Caln, who was born 8, 14, 1725, and died 7, 16, 1745; married (second), 9, 17, 1747, Mercy Brown, daughter of Samuel and Mercy, of Falls, Bucks Co., who was born 1, 12, 1722, and died 1, 22, 1784; married (third), 9, 14, 1785, at Nantmeal Meeting, Ann Milhous, widow of Robert, and daughter of John and Grace Meredith. Joshua settled on the western part of his grandfather's purchase in East Caln.

John and Ann Baldwin's children were,—1. Mary, b. 6, 17, 1744; m. Jonathan Vernon. 2. John, b. 6, 2, 1748; d. 9, 9, 1748. 3. Caleb, b. 6, 31, 1749; d. 2, 11, 1826; m. 11, 24, 1774, to Charity Cope, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Cope, of East Bradford, b. 4, 8, 1754; d. 8, 29, 1840. 4. Ann, b. 6, 20, 1752; d. 4, 11, 1808; m. Aaron Martin.

Joshua Baldwin's children were,—1. Sarah, b. 7, 16, 1745; m. Thomas Meteer. 2. Hannah, b. 11, 4, 1748; m. William Milhous. 3. John, b. 10, 11, 1751; d. 12, 26, 1758. 4. Samuel, b. 2, 13, 1754; d. 7, 14, 1837; m. 4, 28, 1779, to Mary Buchanan, widow of George, and daughter of Hugh and Ann Hilles. 5. Rachel, b. 7, 13, 1756; m. Nathan Sharpless. 6. Ann, b. 12, 13, 1758; m. Benjamin Maule. 7. Mercy, b. 1, 15, 1761; m. John Lloyd. 8. Jane, b. 3, 22, 1763; m. Jacob Maule.

Caleb and Charity Baldwin had four children,—1. Deborah, b. 11, 1, 1775; m. Samuel Jones. 2. John, b. 7, 13, 1778; d. 1867, unmarried. 3. Samuel, b. 6, 30, 1782; d. 12, 17, 1841, unmarried. 4. Jonathan C., b. 1, 30, 1792; d. 10, 20, 1874; m. 1822, Mary Ann Jacobs, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Gibbons) Jacobs, of East Bradford, b. 11, 17, 1803, and still living at the homestead in East Caln. Jonathan C. Baldwin inherited half of his father's lands, to which he made additions by purchase. He was much interested in horticulture, and for some time president of the Chester County Horticultural Society. His children were John Erskine, Hannah (dec'd), Caleb (owns the original homestead in Caln), Deborah, Caroline (m. John Cope), Lydia J. (dec'd), Richard A. (dec'd), James Hanover (died near Vicksburg, Miss., from gunshot-wounds, 1863), Charity, Susan P. (dec'd), Jonathan C., Rebecca S. (m. T. P. Conard), Henry C. (dec'd), Mary Ann.

Samuel and Mary Baldwin had several children, of whom a daughter, Mercy, married Zebulon Thomas, of East Caln, and was the mother of Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., of the Chester County bar; also of Mary B. Thomas and sisters, who conducted their well-known seminary at Downingtown.

THOMAS BALDWIN, blacksmith, a brother of John, of Chester, was married in 1684 to Mary, widow of Richard Linvill, of the county of Sussex, England. He died in Chester in 1731. His children, so far as known, were,—1. Joseph, m. in St. Paul's church, Feb. 6, 1712–3, to Elizabeth Mealis, and dying 1715, left one son, John. His widow m. Joseph Bond, and afterwards a Cranston. 2. Thomas. 3. William. 4. Anthony, m. first to Hannah Coebourne, and second to Margery Hannum, daughter of John and Margery, of Concord. 5. Mary. 6. Martha, m. to John Griest. 7. Elizabeth, m. to Richard Weaver.

Anthony Baldwin settled in Newlin township, where he died about 1760, leaving a large family. His son, Thomas, married Lydia Johnson, b. 5, 4, 1742, daughter of Robert and Catharine (Hadley) Johnson, and had children,—Hadley, Thomas, Johnson, Caleb, Robert, Levi, Phebe, Catharine, Anne, and Lydia.

Hadley Baldwin married, May 21, 1785, Abigail Cloud, daughter of Abner and Amy, and had fifteen children, nearly all now deceased. Thomas married Jane Clark, and had twelve children. Johnson had eight, Caleb three, Robert two, and Levi seven children. The descendants are too numerous to particularize.

FRANCIS BALDWIN, a brother of John and Thomas, was also settled in the neighborhood of Chester as early as 1686. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Coebourne. His descendants are probably in the South and West.

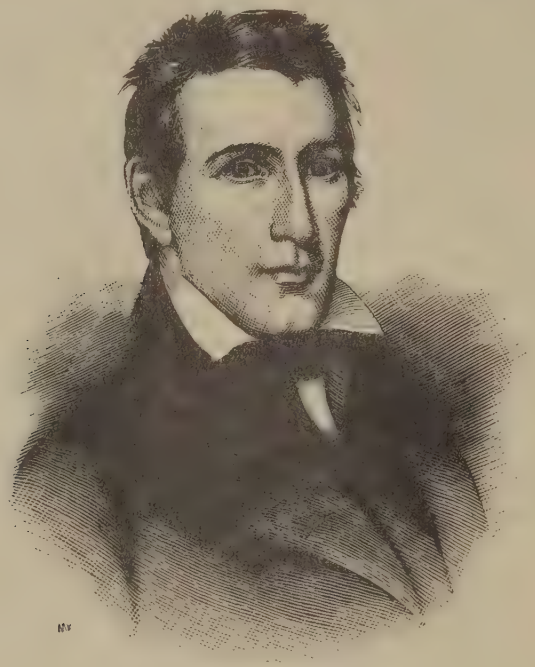
BALDWIN, WILLIAM, a minister among Friends, was born at Gisbourn, in Yorkshire, England, and came to this country from Lancashire, first on a visit, in 1709, and again for settlement, in 1713. He died at Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., 6, 29, 1720, and in 1724 his widow, Mary Baldwin, became the wife of Ellis Lewis, of Kennet, Chester Co. With her came her son, John Baldwin, who married, 9, 13, 1734, Elizabeth Pusey, born 11, 14, 1716, daughter of William and Elizabeth Pusey, of Londongrove. He was born 1712, and died 10, 1, 1746, near Hockessin Meeting.

His children were,—1. Mary, b. 6, 17, 1735; m. Thomas Harlan. 2. Lydia, b. 11, 30, 1736; m. Jonathan Valentine. 3. William, b. 9, 5, 1739; m. 10, 18, 1764, Mary Edge, and settled at Downingtown. 4. Samuel, b. 8, 1, 1741; d. 7, 6, 1745. 5. Thomas, b. 7, 27, 1743; m. 5, 13, 1771, Elizabeth Garretson, daughter of Eliakim Garretson, of New Castle County, and settled in Newlin township. 6. Hannah, b. 8, 6, 1745; died unmarried.

John Baldwin, son of William and Mary, born 7, 5, 1765, died 6, 21, 1816, married 9, 19, 1793, Lydia Trimble, daughter of William and Grace, of Whiteland. They had several children, among whom was Thomas Baldwin, who, with his relative, Joseph Thomas, M.D., has edited a geographical dictionary, a pronouncing gazetteer, etc.

Thomas and Elizabeth Baldwin, of Newlin, had children,—John, b. 11, 27, 1772; d. 2, 22, 1809, a minister. Lydia, b. 11, 15, 1774. William, b. 3, 29, 1778. Hannah, b. 1, 9, 1781. Joseph, b. 10, 9, 1783. Sarah, b. 11, 13, 1787.

The following sketch of one of these children of Thomas and Elizabeth Baldwin is principally taken from "Reliquæ Baldwinianæ," or selections from the correspondence of William Baldwin, M.D., edited by William Darlington, M.D.:



DR. WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Dr. William Baldwin, son of Thomas Baldwin, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, and an approved minister in that society, was born in Newlin township, this county, March 29, 1778. He received no other than the common English education afforded by the country schools of that day, but he evinced at an early age an eager desire for knowledge, and as one of the readiest modes of gratifying that desire became a teacher of a country school in the vicinity of his birthplace. After some time spent in that arduous vocation he turned his attention to the profession of medicine. He accordingly became the pupil of Dr. William A. Todd, then a popular practitioner of medicine in Downingtown, Pa. While a resident there he became acquainted with Dr. Moses Marshall,—who was a scholar and botanist, and had materially assisted his uncle, Humphry Marshall, both in the establishment of his botanical garden at Marshallton and in the preparation of his work on American forest-trees and shrubs,—which first awakened in young Baldwin a taste for the study of plants, and led him to become a sagacious and enthusiastic botanist. While waiting for the means to obtain a diploma he made a voyage to China as surgeon of a merchant-ship, and on his return received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Being thus inaugurated in the profession, he soon after married and took up his residence in Wilmington, Del., where his researches in the vegetable kingdom attracted the notice of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pa., and opened the way for an instructive and delightful correspondence with that eminent botanist.

Dr. Baldwin's health was always frail. A predisposition to pulmonary consumption pervaded all his father's family, and finally swept away every member of it. In the autumn of 1811 the doctor was induced to seek a refuge from our Northern winters in the State of Georgia. During the war of 1812–15 he was appointed a surgeon in the United States navy, and was stationed chiefly at the seaports of Savannah and St. Mary's. All his leisure time was devoted to the exploration of the botany of that region and in contributing to the valuable "Southern Flora" of the accomplished Stephen Elliott. A genus of plants belonging to the Southern *Compositæ* was named *Baldwinia* by Mr. Nuttall,—"as a just tribute of respect for the talents and industry of William Baldwin, M.D., a gentleman whose botanical zeal and knowledge have rarely been excelled in America." His researches were industriously pushed in the wilderness among the Southern Indians, and extended into East Florida as far as St. Augustine.

Dr. Baldwin's reputation as a botanist induced the government, in 1817, to appoint him to accompany the commissioners to Buenos Ayres and other South American ports, to ascertain the condition and prospects of the Spanish colonists. He went as surgeon of the ship "Congress," and the prominent incidental object of his appointment was to investigate the vegetable productions of the places which might be visited. In the performance of this collateral duty, notwithstanding the feeble state of his health, he was most assiduous and eminently successful.

On his return from South America he was selected to accompany, as surgeon and botanist, Maj. Long's expedition up the Missouri River. His unflagging zeal impelled

him to the enterprise, but his strength was utterly inadequate to the task. He died at Franklin, on the banks of the Missouri, far away from the bosom of his family, Sept. 1, 1819. Dr. F. Boott, the distinguished botanist of London, was so much interested in the fate of Dr. Baldwin that he kindly offered a liberal contribution towards causing an appropriate memorial to be placed at his grave. But, sad to relate, when inquiry was made, it was found that the Missouri River, with one of its wild floods, had torn up and washed away the entire burial-ground on its banks where the remains had been interred. If not swept into the Gulf of Mexico, the bed of the Missouri or a delta of the Mississippi may have become the depository of the bones of the lamented Chester County botanist.

BANE, ALEXANDER, of Merion, purchased 200 acres in Goshen in 1711 and settled thereon. In 1713 he married Jane Moore, by whom he had children,—Jane, Mary, William, Catharine, Alexander, and Daniel.

William married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Evans, about 1746, and had children,—Alexander, Thomas, Elizabeth (married Jonathan Hoopes), William, Jesse, Nathan, Abner, Jane, and James.

MORDECAI BANE, probably a brother of Alexander, purchased, in 1716, 200 acres of land in Goshen, where he died about 1747, leaving a second wife, Mary,* and several children, viz.: Mordecai, Nathan, James, Joseph, Mary, Samuel, Isaac, Sarah, Hannah, Rachel, Barbara, and Jane.

Nathan Bane, son of Mordecai, married, Dec. 27, 1735, Mary Cock, daughter of Henry and Mary Cock, of Long Island, born 8, 8, 1711. He died in Goshen, 1748, leaving eight children. Of these, Amy married Nathan Cope, 12, 7, 1758; Sarah married Thomas Hoopes, 4, 28, 1763; James married Ruth Waln, 4, 25, 1765; Elizabeth married Daniel Hoopes, 11, 11, 1762; and Deborah married Samuel Rea, 4, 14, 1774.

BARNARD, or BERNARD.—This is one of the most ancient of surnames, being first taken from Roche-Bernard, an ancient fortified manor-house of Normandy; it had been in use, however, as a baptismal name since the eighth century, and originally derived from northern mythology, signifying boldness; literally, bear's heart, from Bern, the bear, and the courage it implies. The French pronounce it Baér-*nar*, and the English broadly on the first syllable, as Bär n[rd], just as they call Derby *Darby*, and Bertram *Bart* rm.

The ancestor of the Chester and Delaware County family of this name was *Richard Barnard* (1), who served as a grand juror at Chester, A.D. 1686, and died previous to May 5, 1698. He owned land near Chester as early as 1683. Letters of administration on his estate were, on May 11, 1698, granted by William Markham in Philadelphia to the widow, Frances Barnard. There is a tradition among the descendants of this man that he came from Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, when a young man, and that he accompanied William Penn, but this is, as yet, unsupported by evidence. There is an English tradition that he left England about 1642. Attempts have been made to harmonize these traditions, and letters, now in the possession of a member of the family, from a gentleman of the same name in the Parliament of England who is a grandson of Sir Francis Bernard, colonial Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts, declare that "Governor Penn was well known to our family. I have great reason to think that you may claim descent from Richard of Astwood, who in the troubled reign of Charles I. is supposed to have emigrated The family were well acquainted with Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of the celebrated Mr. Penn, the founder of the State of Pennsylvania, and if Richard had already emigrated he might easily have been attracted to the *new* settlement where a family friend presided. I am fully aware that some of our family settled in America, which might probably have induced my grandfather to seek that appointment." These letters were followed by a pedigree, commencing with Godfrey Bernard, A.D. 1240, and a photograph of the correspondent, which bears a resemblance to Simon Barnard, of Philadelphia, James Barnard, of West Marlborough, and some of the Barnards of an older generation.

The late compilation of John Camden Hotten, entitled "Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, &c.," published in 1874, contains a ship's list in which the name of Richard Barnard, aged twenty-three, appears as having sailed Feb. 17, 1634, from London to Barbadoes in the ship "Hopewell," Capt. Thomas Wood.† It is now thought that this is the same individual.

RICHARD BARNARD (1), the immigrant above alluded to, left seven children, namely, *Richard* (2), b. 1684; d. 1767; m Ann, daughter of Abiah Taylor, about 1715; settled near Doe Run, West Marlborough township, then known as "Hilltown," where he had previously purchased between 400 and 500 acres of the Simcock tract, some of which is still held by his descendants. He also purchased in 1726 about 200 acres in Newlin, part of the Nathaniel Newlin tract, also a tract adjoining in the township of East Marlborough, the same now in the occupancy of Charles Barnard, Milton Barnard, descendants, and James Gawthrop, John Huey, Courtland Michener, William Thorne, *et al.* He was the ancestor of all the Chester County branch of the Barnard family.

THOMAS BARNARD, brother of the former (died at Chester, 1732), purchased his father's lands in Delaware County about A.D. 1712, married, first, Elizabeth Swain, of Newark; second, Sarah Carter, of Chester, and became the progenitor of the Delaware County branch, which is now extinct in the male line, the late Maj.-Gen. Isaac D. Barnard being of this line, of whom hereafter.

The other children of the first settler were Sarah, m. Joseph Coburn; Mary, m. Jacob Roman; Lucy, m. Thomas Dutton; Lydia, m. Daniel Walker; Rebecca, m. Enoch Flower.

Dr. Smith, in his "History of Delaware County," says that Richard the first was a Quaker, as all his children appear to have been. If this be correct, he must have be-

* Mordecai Bane and Naomi Medley were married at St. Paul's church, Chester, Dec. 20, 1705, and Mordecai Bane and Mary Teague at Christ church, Philadelphia, June 8, 1731. Perhaps these are the two marriages of the head of this family.

† See also "Drake's Researches among the British Archives," page 100.

come so after his settlement in this State, as George Fox did not begin to preach his doctrine until 1648, or several years after Richard Barnard had left England. However that may be, it is certain that most of his descendants have been Friends, one of the most noteworthy of whom was

RICHARD BARNARD (3), son of Richard (2). He was born in 1723, and died in 1813. He married, first, Susanna Echoff; second, Lettice Baker. He was a model Quaker, and left large estates in land in East and West Marlborough, Newlin, Nottingham, and in Lancaster County, besides some in Delaware. During the Revolutionary war he suffered from pillage of both armies. His residence was then in the valley, just north of Marlborough Friends' meeting-house, in a stone house now belonging to John Huey. From "Book E" of his diary the following extracts are taken:

"9 mo., 5, 1777.—The English army—the command of Gen. Howe came near me—took my mare from son Richard [Richard 4].

"9 mo., 7, 1777.—A company of the Americans at my house. Captain Henry Lee took my little wagon.

"9 mo., 18, 1777.—Captain Lee at my house again.

"2 mo., 29, 1777.—Joshua Lawrence came here with some armed men and took from me two wagon loads of hay, one wagon load of corn. I demanded them to show on what orders. Lawrence said he had 'none, but my name, and Isaac B.' (Baily?).

"1779.—John Ingram & John Finley wagon masters brought seventy-two horses here and fed them seven days with good hay.

"1780, 5 mo., 23.—At several places to take account of sufferings. At G. Passmore's, he said he would be willing to leave it to the judgment of indifferent men what is due to the negro woman that lived with him till she was between thirty and forty years old.

"5 mo., 5.—At a conference about slave holding.

"5 mo., 15.—Committee about slaves.

"Joseph Lucky and his assistants took from me 3 cows, all young milkers, value 13£.

"6 mo., 12.—John Crage & William Crage produced an order from John Hammond and took 2 steers intended for oxen, value 11£, and heifers valued at a moderate price at 11£ = 22£.

"12 mo., 25, 1780.—Set off to Phila. William Hamilton & Joseph Luckey came to my house and took for taxes a horse worth 18£, 20 pounds tallow, a saddle & bridle 1£ 1s., and wallet 2£ & 6s.

"1781, 1 mo., 1.—William Hamilton, Peter Bell, & Joseph Luckey took from me 2 Hogsheads cider & Brass kettle.

"2 mo., 24.—Joseph Luckey took from me a steer 4 years old, 5£ 10; 2 Heifers 3 years old, 3£.

"4 mo., 28.—Geo. McCorkle took from me a mare 20£."

Together with many other and longer lists of property taken to pay what he called "taxes for the support of war," against which he had conscientious scruples about paying. While this was going on he would be busy in works of benevolence and religion. Various anecdotes illustrative of the endeavors of this man to lead a Christian life according to the very letter of the Sermon on the Mount are told. The following is a condensed account of incidents which led to the establishment of the Friends' meeting-house and school at Marlborough, taken from *Friends' Miscellany*, published in Philadelphia, A.D. 1834, vol. v., page 369, entitled "Remarkable Anecdote":

"Some years ago a difference happened between Richard B. and a neighbor of his—a Friend and a younger man than himself—respecting their land line, or the use of a water-course. Many endeavors had been used to effect a satisfactory settlement, and they had several times referred the matter of difference to arbitrators, whose decision was uniformly in Richard's favor. But his neighbor still remained unsatisfied in his mind, and unfriendly in his disposition towards him. This gave Richard great uneasiness and distress, and all means had been used and exhausted in fruitless endeavors to restore harmony between them. It seemed to Richard that he must go and wash his neighbor's feet; he, however, revolted at the idea, but the impression that this cross was obligatory upon him became so overpowering that he finally, upon yielding obedience to what seemed like a command, burst into tears. Arising early in the morning and taking two bottles, a bowl, and a towel, he filled the bottles with water and went to the house of the neighbor, who was not yet up; the neighbor was unfriendly in his reception, and refused. Richard told him that he was willing to do it for the sake of his friendship and good will, and taking hold of his foot began the operation. The neighbor at first resisted, but soon became calm and suffered Richard to wash both his feet and wipe them with his towel. On his way home Richard filled his bottles with water from the disputed stream and preserved them as a memorial. The same day the neighbor himself restored the water-course, and in the afternoon brought his wife and made a social visit, and became and continued friendly to the end of his life. Afterwards, when Richard was accidentally hurt, this neighbor died, and thereupon Richard, lest he should ascribe undue merit to himself by keeping the memorial bottles of water longer, emptied them out."

Previous to this, however, they had resolved on the establishment of a Friends' meeting-house and school on the line of their lands at Marlborough village, and had each contributed a sum of money and two acres of land for that purpose, and the meeting-house and school building, including a house for the teacher, still stand upon the four acres thus donated.

Some of the collateral branches of this family went to Kentucky, Louisiana, and other Southern States. Jeremiah (1), a brother of Richard (3), was the ancestor of John Barnard Guest, the vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and Lydia, a sister, married John McIlvain, of Ridley, and was the ancestress of the McIlvains of West Philadelphia, and of Hon. Abram R. McIlvain, formerly representative from Chester County in Congress.

CYRUS BARNARD, Newlin, son of Richard (3), born 1776, died 1827, somewhat noted as an inventor. He obtained a patent for a mowing-machine as early as 1820, making the journey in his carriage. He was largely interested in the improvement of live stock, and was the first to import merino sheep into Chester County.

RICHARD BARNARD (5), Doe Run, born 1789, died 1850, was one of the first Chester Countians to go to California in search of wealth, although in excellent circumstances in land and money. He took with him a considerable amount in cash, fell sick on shipboard, was robbed, and died when about landing on his return. He was a man of superior intelligence and great force of character.

RICHARD M. BARNARD, Newlin, descended on the mother's side from the Merediths, born 1797, died 1854, was a pupil and relative of Enoch Lewis, and became distinguished as a mathematician, surveyor, and accountant. He was a man of urbane manners, clear head, and great force of character, and was much resorted to in disputed questions. He represented Chester County in the State Legislature, 1837–38.

SIMON BARNARD, a brother of Richard M., born in Newlin, 1802, now living in Philadelphia. He was one of the original anti-slavery society, and, like his grandfather, Richard (3), took a conspicuous and active part, assisting the celebrated Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, in the management of the Underground Railroad. He was a man of very considerable power and influence, positive, uncom-

promising, and fearlessly outspoken when such a course was unpopular and even dangerous. His house was a resort of the leaders in the anti-slavery cause when they came to Chester County, and William Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, Theodore Parker, John G. Whittier, and others of distinction frequently visited him.

Isaac D. Barnard, born at Chester, 1791, died at West Chester, 1834, the most distinguished of his name, and fourth in descent from the immigrant. He studied law at Chester with William Graham, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at West Chester, May 1, 1816. His legal studies had been interrupted by the breaking out of the war of 1812, and before he had completed his twenty-first year he received a captain's commission in the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. He opened a recruiting rendezvous at West Chester, enlisted a large number of men and sent them to headquarters. In the autumn of 1812 he was transferred to Baltimore, where he remained until March, 1813, when he went with his regiment, under Col. Winder, by way of Philadelphia and New York, to Sackett's Harbor. He was present and behaved gallantly at Fort George. Winder's brigade was in the brunt of the action. Capt. Barnard was advanced to the rank of major, June 26, 1813. In the fight at La Cole's Mill he was stationed with his command to cover the artillery, and rendered important service in bringing off the more advanced piece after every man belonging to it had been shot down; his horse was shot by his side. Maj. Barnard descended the St. Lawrence River with Wilkinson, but, owing to the extreme hardship of the service in the winter, he fell sick, and as he lay stretched on his back in a boat he heard the roar of the artillery during the battle of Chrysler's Farm. Afterwards he was quartered in a hut quite in advance of our post, in an Indian country, and exposed to marauding-parties of the British. He was with Izard's army at Plattsburg, where, in consequence of the death and captivity of his superior officers, the command of the corps devolved upon him, and for his conduct in that position he received the compliments of the commander-in-chief. He distinguished himself at the battle of Lyons' Creek, of which Gen. Izard said, "The Fourteenth charged the enemy in front. . . . Maj. Barnard greatly distinguished himself by the officer-like style in which he managed his battalion." Gen. Bissell's report said, "The gallant charge of the Fourteenth soon compelled the enemy to give ground. . . . The handsome manner in which Maj. Barnard brought his regiment into action deserves particular notice."

While Maj. Barnard was conducting this charge, the line formed a slight curve to the rear, when he cried out, "*Dress up, my brave fellows! You're not afraid!*" Whereupon they sprang forward with a bound and the curve was quickly reversed.

The Marquis of Tweedale, who was commanding the One Hundredth British Regiment, twelve hundred men, said during a visit to Philadelphia, after the peace, that he "would be glad to make the acquaintance of the young gentleman, Barnard, who had so gallantly driven him from his position at Lyons' Creek."

After the peace, in 1815, Barnard again took up the law, although the War Department offered to continue him in the regular service. He commenced practice in connection with Archibald T. Dick, Esq., a relative. Mr. Dick, however, soon returned to Chester, while Barnard diligently applied himself to his profession in West Chester, where he established himself in the confidence and affections of the people.

Said the late Dr. William Darlington of him, "The subsequent incidents of his life furnish evidences of popular favor without a parallel in this community." Within a year after his admission to the bar, Col. Cromwell Pearce, sheriff of the county, appointed Barnard as sheriff's counsel, and in the same year he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Chester County, a position which he filled for four years. Soon after he received the latter appointment, two of the oldest and ablest members of the bar, as counsel for the defendant in a criminal prosecution,—a case exciting unusual interest on account of the social standing of the defendant,—thinking young Barnard a "tender-foot," demanded of him to indorse on the bill of indictment the name of the prosecutor, saying that they knew that the prosecution was simply malicious, and that they intended to urge the jury to put the costs upon the prosecutor. Barnard refused to comply, whereupon the judge reminded him in these words: "The jury will have power over the costs in such a case as this." Barnard made no reply, but laid hold of the indictment and promptly wrote his own name thereon, and the case proceeded to trial with him as the prosecutor.

His courage, boldness, and dauntless character greatly pleased the people, and in October, 1820, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania for the district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

He organized the "Republican Artillerists," and was instrumental in securing the monument and grounds at Paoli.

He married, Nov. 30, 1820, Harriet, eldest daughter of Judge Isaac Darlington.

In April, 1824, the Governor tendered him the office of president judge of the judicial district composed of Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, which he declined. About the same time he was elected major-general of the Third Division of the Pennsylvania militia, and as one of the military staff of the executive he was actively and agreeably employed in extending the hospitalities of the commonwealth to Gen. Lafayette. In October, 1825, he was elected a member of the William Penn Society, became solicitor to the Bank of Chester County, and also a member of the board of directors.

In January, 1826, Governor Shulze appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. Shortly after this the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected him to the Senate of the United States, where he occupied a seat until the autumn of 1831, when his health declined to such a degree that he resigned. The New York papers of that day demanded for Barnard a seat in the cabinet. While yet in the Senate at Washington, in 1829, his friends in Pennsylvania were nearly successful in nominating him for Governor. He was defeated by a faction in Chester County, or, in the words of the late Dr. William Darlington, "by a sinister combination of envious cliques." This was the

first reverse Barnard had ever met; his whole course had been a brilliant march towards renown, but now his own county was divided, and, being of an exceedingly sensitive and highly nervous organization, he keenly felt the smart of a temporary defeat. All he lacked of success was unanimity in Chester County.

In July, 1832, he was complimented by being chosen an honorary member of the Peithessophian Society of Rutgers College. His health rapidly deteriorated, and he died in West Chester, Feb. 18, 1834, in his forty-third year, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard, High Street, from whence his remains were removed to the Oaklands Cemetery, Oct. 19, 1854, where a monument to him had been erected. On the occasion of the interment at Oaklands Dr. William Darlington delivered an oration, from which many of the above facts are gathered.

The reinterment of Gen. Barnard was the occasion of a very imposing military pageant; seven car-loads of troops from Philadelphia and companies from other places attended, which, together with the line of citizens, reached from the court-house to the cemetery.

As a lawyer Gen. Barnard acquired a leading practice, notwithstanding the many interruptions of his professional life and the able competitors he had to measure with. An original trial-list for January term, 1826, still in good preservation, shows him to have been engaged in sixteen out of the thirty-six causes then ready for trial.

James Day Barnard, Esq., brother of Gen. Barnard, born at Chester, June 9, 1781, admitted to practice at the Chester County bar, Aug. 15, 1803, was the eldest son of James Barnard, Esq., sheriff of Delaware County; died young, unmarried.

Vincent Barnard, naturalist, botanist, ornithologist, entomologist, taxidermist, mineralogist, artisan, and universal genius; born in East Marlborough, Aug. 27, 1825; died at Kennet Square, April 25, 1871; eldest son of William Barnard, deceased. He married, first, Joanna Pennock, daughter of the late Moses Pennock, second, Sarah, daughter of Simon Martin, who survived him and died in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 22, 1881. In botany he was a *protegé* of Dr. Darlington. Naturally fond of pursuing this study, he when a boy found a plant, the name of which neither he nor his friend, the teacher of the district school, could determine; he was advised to show it to Dr. Darlington, the author of "Flora Cestrica." He said the doctor would not notice a boy like him, but upon being told that the sight of a flower with a request for its name would be a sufficient introduction he was reassured, and went to the Chester County Bank, of which the learned doctor was president. His own account of the interview, thus tremblingly sought, is as follows: "I went into the bank, and walking up to where the doctor was standing, gave him the plant and asked him to please to tell me its name. He looked at me for a moment, and asked me where I found it. He then took down from a shelf a book, from which he read me a full description of it. He then talked to me about plants just as though he had always known me, and said to me that he would be pleased to assist me if I should meet with any difficulty in my studies." After this cordial relations were maintained between them through life.

Among the students of the natural sciences Mr. Barnard was distinguished by a sort of intuitive faculty. He had not the advantages of the higher schools, yet he excelled the college-bred in many of the results and acquirements which he gained. During the winter months he attended the public school at Marlborough, and at other times worked assiduously on his father's farm near by. He early exhibited very marked traits of character, and his teachers often referred to him as worthy of imitation by his fellow-students. His father allowed him two or more rooms of the house for his collections of birds, insects, plants, birds' eggs, minerals, etc., and he employed his mornings and evenings in gathering and arranging specimens. Seldom a day passed without his acquiring some addition to his cabinet and museum, some insect, egg, animal, bird, fish, or plant, until he had accumulated a vast collection of birds shot and stuffed by his own hands, butterflies and insects artistically mounted. He actually began, as a boy, a classified description of the insects of his locality, giving many of them names of his own invention, and had progressed to a very considerable degree before he learned that others had preceded him in that branch of natural science, and at the age of sixteen years he had fairly founded his museum, containing over three thousand specimens of all kinds, which became the wonder of the country-side and attracted many visitors. He wrote an essay on entomology in 1848, describing four hundred and eighty specimens. He set out a botanical garden about his residence at Kennet Square, containing four hundred trees and shrubs. His very fine collection of birds, animals, plants, etc., were after his death purchased by Swarthmore College, where they are now preserved.

Without any previous instruction he was a most thorough mechanic, and could make or repair any tool or machinery from a needle to an anchor, and from a watch to a locomotive. What no other mechanic could do Vincent Barnard would accomplish, and he was much resorted to to execute some piece of work or mechanism where specialists had failed. He was as pertinacious a questioner as Socrates, and pursued the acquisition of knowledge with a sort of impetuosity which no impediment could check. Dying at the early age of forty-six, a career of great usefulness and distinction was untimely cut off. Besides being a man of great mental force and physical vigor, he was of a most generous, genial, and noble disposition, modest deportment, and exemplary character.

Richard Barnard, son of Richard and Ann (Taylor) Barnard, of Newlin, married, 1, 3, 1754, Susanna, daughter of David and Winnifred Eckhoff, of the same township. After Susanna's death he married, 3, 16, 1763, Lettice Baker, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of Goshen, by whom he had ten children. Susanna left two children,—Jeremiah and Rachel, the latter of whom married Joseph Reynolds, of Nottingham.

Jeremiah, born 12, 2, 1754, died 1, 27, 1837, married 10, 25, 1780, at Londongrove Meeting, Elizabeth Passmore, born 3, 13, 1759, died 10, 13, 1847, daughter of George and Margaret (Strode) Passmore, of West Marlborough. Their children were eleven in number, viz.: Susanna, b. 9, 25, 1781; m. Vincent Baily. Jeremiah, b.

1, 20, 1783. George, b. 5, 1, 1785; d. 11, 23, 1841. Margaret, b. 9, 30, 1787. Richard, b. 11, 3, 1789; d. 1, 31, 1850. Mary, b. 1, 31, 1792; m. James M. Lewis. Samuel, b. 5, 13, 1794; d. 10, 1, 1826. Rachel, b. 8, 5, 1796. John, b. 11, 11, 1798; m. Hannah Painter, Lydia Ann Swayne, and Martha ——. Elizabeth, b. 6, 26, 1801; m. Nathan Walton. Anna, b. 6, 9, 1803; m. Jacob L. Brinton.

Jeremiah Barnard, Jr., married 4, 11, 1804, Abigail Pusey, born 4, 6, 1784, died 11, 1, 1876, daughter of Ellis and Abigail (Brinton) Pusey, of Londongrove, and had the following children: Ellis P., Joshua, James, Pusey, Elizabeth, Lydia, Philena, and Susanna P. Barnard.

Of these, James was born in East Marlborough in 1808, and married, 12, 14, 1842, Mary Hicks, born 4, 24, 1818, daughter of Thomas and Amy Hicks, of Londongrove. They have had three children,—Jeremiah, Amy J. (died 1870), and Elizabeth H. Barnard.

BARTRAM, JOHN, the earliest native American botanist, and the founder of the first botanical garden on this continent, was born near the village of Darby, in what was then Chester (now Delaware) County, Pa., 3d mo. 23, 1699. He was the eldest son of William Bartram and Elizabeth, daughter of James Hunt. His lot being cast in a newly-settled colony, his education was very defective. He, however, applied himself diligently to classical and philosophical studies, and always sought the society of the most learned and virtuous men. He had an early inclination to the study of physic and surgery. He acquired so much knowledge of medical science as to be of great service among his neighbors, and it is very probable that, as most of his medicines were derived from the vegetable kingdom, this circumstance might indicate the necessity of and his taste for the study of botany.

He soon conceived the idea of establishing a "Botanic Garden" for the reception and cultivation of various indigenous vegetables, as well as of exotics; and also of traveling for the discovery and acquisition of rare and interesting species. In 1728 he purchased the ground on which his Botanic Garden was laid out and planted, five acres, situated on the right bank of the Schuylkill River, a couple of miles below the city of Philadelphia, as then limited.* Here he built with his own hands a comfortable house of hewn stone. The date of the building is given in an inscription on a stone in the wall, viz., "JOHN * ANN BARTRAM, 1731." His various excursions rewarded his labors with the possession of a great variety of new, beautiful, and useful trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. His garden at length attracting the visits and notice of distinguished persons, he was encouraged to persevere in his labors. He sought to benefit science, commerce, and the useful arts by communicating his discoveries and collections to the curious at home and abroad.

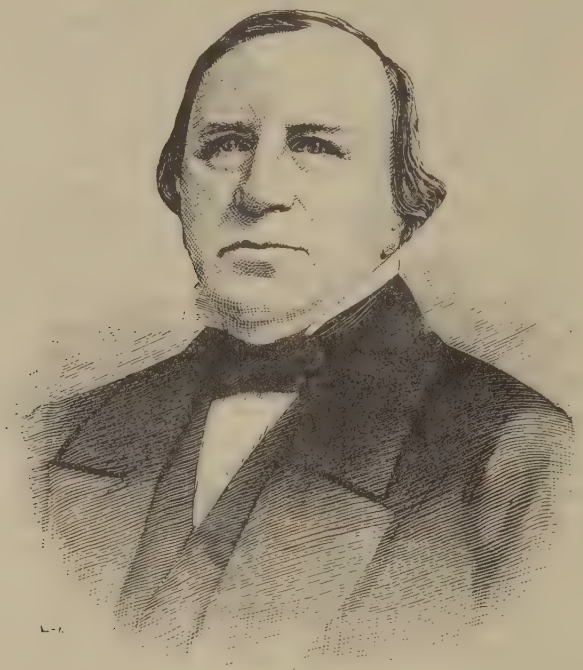
Bartram became acquainted and entered into correspondence with many of the scientific and literary celebrities of Europe,—such as Linnæus, Dr. Fothergill, and others,—and was also engaged in an active correspondence with nearly every scientific contemporary in our country. He was indefatigable in his explorations of our forests and mountain regions, from the Catskills and great lakes down to the sandy lowlands and swamps of the South. A plant was dedicated to Bartram by Linnæus, but it was subsequently merged in a genus previously established. Now a humble moss bears the name *Bartramia*, imposed by Hedwig. At the advanced age of nearly seventy years, John Bartram embarked at Philadelphia for Charleston, S. C.; from thence he proceeded by land through Carolina and Georgia to St. Augustine, in East Florida. When he arrived at the last-named place,—being then appointed king's botanist and naturalist for exploring the provinces,—he received orders to search for the sources of the great river San Juan (or St. John's). He was a man of modest and gentle manners, frank, cheerful, and of great good nature; a lover of justice, truth, and charity. During the whole course of his life there was not a single instance of his engaging in a litigious contest. In his political principles he was a decided patriot,† and zealously testified against every description of human slavery. He was born and educated a Friend, but for some differences of opinion he was disowned by the society.

John Bartram was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Maris, of Chester Monthly Meeting. She died in 1727. His second wife was Ann Mendenhall, of Concord Monthly Meeting. They were married in 1729, and had nine children. Ann Bartram survived her husband upwards of six years, having died Jan. 29, 1784, aged eighty-seven. It appears by the records of the American Philosophical Society, of which John Bartram was one of the original members (his name standing next to that of Dr. Franklin, who headed the list), that he died Sept. 22, 1777, aged 78 years and 6 months.

BAUGH, GEORGE.—The Baugh family is of German extraction, and the first of the name known in the county was John Baugh, who came to America about the middle of the last century. His son John married Mary Price, to whom were born eleven children,—four sons and seven daughters,—of whom the eldest was George. He was born Oct. 17, 1797, in what is now East Coventry township, and was married Dec. 2, 1819, to Catharine Frick (born Aug. 14, 1798), daughter of John and Catharine (Grumbacher) Frick. The fruits of this marriage were four children, viz.: Sarah Ann Jones, d. unmarried; Caroline, m. John Ellis; Allen Armstrong (deceased), m. Hannah, daughter of Michael Towers; Harriet Reinhart (deceased), m. Dr. Edward B. Heckel. George Baugh died April 22, 1865, and his widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Caroline B. Ellis. In his younger days Mr. Baugh was a merchant, and kept store in East Coventry, and subsequently was engaged in farming. He served many years as school director, and was a director in the old Pottstown Bank. He was a pronounced temperance man, taking great interest in that cause, and was equally noted for his opposition to American negro slavery. He often assisted colored people

* The Bartram Garden is now the property of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., a gentleman who rightly appreciates the treasure, and whose good taste has induced him to restore the premises, as nearly as practicable, to the condition in which they were put and left by the venerable founder.

† Sabine classes John Bartram among the loyalists.



Geo. Baugh

to gain their freedom by aiding them on their journeys to the Canadas and more northern climes. He was a local politician of much note, and was as much attached to the Republican party as he had been to the old Whig organization. He owned the fine farm on which his daughter, Mrs. Ellis, now resides, and on which he built the residence in 1829. He had the entire confidence of the community, settled many estates, and was a peace-maker in quieting wrangles and disturbances. He was educated in the German Baptist faith, and attended and helped to support that church. His daughter Caroline was married to John Ellis, son of James Ellis, June 14, 1853, from which union two children have been born,—Ida Catharine and George Baugh Ellis.

BARTHOLOMEW.—These are said to be descended from the celebrated Barthelemi family of France, many of whom, having seceded from the Roman Catholic Church, emigrated to Great Britain in order to escape persecution. From England they came to Pennsylvania at an early day, and we find George Bartholomew, with his wife Jane, living at and owning the Blue Anchor tavern in Philadelphia in 1683. John Bartholomew, of Montgomery township, (now) Montgomery County, died in 1756, and Mary, his widow, about 1762. They had children,—Ann, m. Thomas Waters; Joseph; Thomas; Elizabeth, m. Isaac Davis, Esq., of Tredyffrin; Rachel, m. Benjamin Davis; John; Andrew; Benjamin; Mary, m. —— Thomas; Augustine; and Edward.

Joseph settled in East Whiteland soon after 1740, and died there in November, 1754, leaving a wife, Sarah, and children,—John, Benjamin, Hannah, and Rachel. Their father's lands were divided between the sons, John receiving the homestead and 180 acres, while the remaining 160 acres was devised to his brother. But at the dawn of the Revolutionary war Benjamin spurned the idea of being the inglorious cultivator of an invaded soil. He marched, as captain of a company, to the tented field; he fought gallantly and suffered much, yet Providence spared him to witness the happy termination of the contest, and ultimately restored him to his friends and paternal fields. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, Capt. Bartholomew married Rachel, daughter of William and Sarah (Potts) Dewees, and settled on his farm in the township of East Whiteland, located in the vicinity of his birthplace. On this farm were concentrated all his joys and all his toils. The industry for which he was conspicuous in every pursuit of life was in no situation more fully exemplified than in his agricultural occupations. The appearance of his farm and his stock, the harmony which pervaded his household, his excellent arrangements, all combined to bring to recollection the elegant exclamation of the prince of Roman poets:

> "O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
> Agricolas!"

Capt. Bartholomew did know and did realize the happiness of a farmer's life. No inducements were sufficiently powerful to withdraw his attention from agricultural pursuits. From 1772 to 1775, inclusive, he served as a member of Assembly, and he was repeatedly solicited in afterlife, by those who were best acquainted with his capacity for business, to accept a public trust; but this he uniformly refused. On a particular occasion he was requested to

assign his reasons for declining a public station. He replied, "Many are fond of public employment, and are totally regardless where the theatre of action may be. I should not refuse my services if required on a public exigency, but until that shall exist I must be permitted to remain with my family on this farm; each requires my attention, and each possesses my regard."

His family embraced the following children: Joseph, who married Hannah Davis, and died in Tredyffrin in 1811; Hannah, who married John Hughes; Sarah; John, who married Lydia Cleaver; Rachel, who married Thomas Davis; Marian (Maryanne), who died unmarried; Edward, who married Emily Cleaver; Augustine, who married Maryanne Philips; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Pritner; and Ellen, who became the wife of Thomas Maxwell.

Capt. Bartholomew was a plain, blunt man, and freely spoke his mind. He died on his well-cultivated farm March 31, 1812, aged sixty years. His remains are deposited in the cemetery of the Baptist Church, Tredyffrin.

John Bartholomew, Esq., was the brother of Capt. Benjamin Bartholomew, and was educated for mercantile pursuits, but, preferring agriculture, he early settled on his paternal estate in East Whiteland. He served as major of the Chester County regiment of the Flying Camp in 1775, and in after-life attained to the rank of colonel and brigadier general of militia. He was also a justice of the peace, and of the County Court. In the burial-ground of the Great Valley Baptist Church a monument was erected to his memory, from which it appears he died Jan. 24, 1814, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Thomas Bartholomew, a brother of John (1), probably settled in Willistown after the year 1756. He married Margaret ——, but left no children. He died before Dec. 3, 1765; his wife died in December or January, 1776–7.

Benjamin Bartholomew, of Chester borough, gentleman, died in 1784, leaving a considerable estate to his relatives, including the children of his brother Joseph and sister, Elizabeth Davis.

BEALE, William, son of Thomas and Catharine, of Calne, in Wiltshire, England, was born near Calne, Aug. 14, 1709, and about the year 1728 or 1730 came to Pennsylvania. He settled in the Great Valley, in Whiteland, on the farm now Preston Thomas' clover-mill property, his lands including a part of what is now Thomas Downing's farm. His first wife was Mary Jenkin, born April 9, 1715, died Aug. 25, 1771, daughter of David Jenkin, who died in Uwchlan in 1743. William Beale, with his wife and children, were received into membership at Uwchlan Meeting 3, 21, 1750. He was married again, 3, 23, 1774, at Caln Meeting, to Rachel Lewis, widow of Phinehas Lewis, of East Caln.

The children of William Beale were,—1. Thomas, b. Aug. 6, 1735; d. June 30, 1803, in Tuscarora Valley, where he settled in 1763. He was one of the judges of Mifflin County, and a prominent man in his day. His wife was probably Sarah Todhunter. 2. William, b. Dec. 24, 1738; d. after 1800. 3. John, b. Dec. 12, 1740; d. Jan. 25, 1777, a soldier under Lafayette; m. about 1764 Tamar Burgoyne, daughter of Joseph Burgoyne, of East Bradford. 4. Susanna, b. Dec. 16, 1742, m. about 1763 Noble Butler, Jr., and died in Kentucky after 1803. 5. David, b. June 20, 1745; d. Feb. 6, 1828, at his home in Beale township, Juniata Co., Pa.; he was a prominent man in political affairs, and for many years associate judge in Mifflin County. 6. Mary, b. Oct. 8, 1747; m. 5, 21, 1772, to Samuel Hunt, of East Caln, now Downingtown; d. 9, 24, 1820. 7. Joshua, b. Nov. 19, 1749; lost at sea in a voyage from the East Indies, 1787. 8. Edith, b. June 13, 1752; m. 2, 24, 1779, to Phinehas Whitaker, of East Caln.

William Beale died 11, 27, 1800, in West Whiteland, and was buried by the side of his first wife, on a portion of his farm now belonging to Thomas Downing. Besides his property in this county he owned large tracts of land in the Tuscarora Valley, on which he settled his sons.

John and Tamar Beale left a daughter, Mary, who married, 10, 14, 1790, Anthony Gray, of East Bradford; also a son, Joseph, who was placed by his grandfather as an apprentice with Benaniel Ogden, cabinet-maker, near West Chester, after which he went to Philadelphia and became an extensive manufacturer of furniture in the firm of Beale & Jemison. His son, James M. Beale, came to Chester County in 1830, and died at his residence near Coatesville Jan. 1, 1881. Horace A. Beale, iron-master, of Parkesburg, is also a son of Joseph, and another is Joseph Beale, late surgeon-general in the U. S. navy, now on the retired list by reason of age. Their mother was Margaret, daughter of Capt. James McDowell, of Upper Oxford.

BELL, Hon. Thomas S., son of William and Jane (Sloan) Bell, was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1800; studied law under the direction of James Madison Porter, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar April 14, 1821, several months before he was of age. In May of that year he removed to West Chester, the seat of justice of Chester County. He was entirely unknown in the community in which he settled, and for a time struggled for a livelihood, but his active mind, fluent elocution, and legal knowledge speedily gained for him a prominent position in the profession.

On the election of Gov. Shulze, in 1823, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Chester County, and held that office from December, 1823, until August, 1828. In 1829 he was appointed one of the visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, and in that capacity acted as chairman of one of the committees to report on the state of that institution.

He continued in the uninterrupted pursuit of his profession until May, 1837, when he became a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State, as a delegate from the senatorial district composed of the counties of Chester and Montgomery. In October, 1838, he was returned as a member-elect to the State Senate from the same district, and took a leading part in the difficulties which distinguished the beginning of that session, commonly called the "Buckshot War." Owing to alleged errors in the returns, his seat was contested, and awarded to his competitor, Nathaniel Brooke.

May 16, 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter to succeed Judge Darlington as president judge of the ju-

dicial district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, the duties of which office he discharged with ability and impartiality until Nov. 18, 1846, when he was appointed by Governor Shunk a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This position he held until Dec. 1, 1851, when the tenure of office was changed by the constitution.

He was also, from March, 1855, until December of the same year, president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Carbon, and Monroe, to which he was appointed by Governor Pollock.

He represented Chester and Delaware Counties in the State Senate in 1858, 1859, and 1860.

In every position in which it was his fortune to be placed he acquitted himself with great credit. As a lawyer he was learned, faithful, and diligent. In his intercourse with the bench and the bar he was uniformly courteous and honorable. He had a mind remarkably quick of comprehension, mastering his subject almost by intuition, and there were few more ready men in debate. He was a very fluent speaker, and a clear and forcible writer.

Judge Bell was twice married,—first to Caroline, a daughter of Judge Darlington, and afterwards to Keziah, a daughter of William Hemphill, Esq. His second wife was a granddaughter of Col. Joseph McClellan, a veteran soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Judge Bell died in Philadelphia, June 6, 1861, at the residence of his daughter (the accomplished wife of Dr. Godell, late of Constantinople), and was interred in the Oaklands Cemetery, near West Chester.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas S. Bell was born at West Chester, Pa., May 12, 1838. He was the third son of Hon. Thomas S. Bell; was also a lineal descendant of Col. Joseph McClellan, who was distinguished in the Revolution as a brave, active, and vigilant officer, and who during a long life was held in high estimation by his fellow-citizens.

Col. Bell's education was chiefly acquired at the West Chester Academy. In the juvenile exercises at that classical seminary he gave brilliant indications of the genius that was then in process of development; and on all subsequent occasions manifested a graceful power of oratory, even surpassing the rich and rapid eloquence for which his father was distinguished. He studied the law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar of Chester County at the April term, 1859.

March 11, 1858, he was commissioned aide-de-camp to the major-general of the Third Division of the uniformed militia of Chester and Delaware Counties, and Oct. 3, 1859, he was appointed paymaster of the same division, with the rank of major. May 20, 1859, he was appointed by Governor Packer a notary public for Chester County, and at the general election in October, 1860, he was one of the candidates of the Democratic party for the State Legislature.

In the spring of 1861, while hopefully engaged in the business of his profession, a call was made by the President of the United States for volunteers. Mr. Bell was among the foremost to respond to the call, and was a lieutenant in the first company that marched from his native town. He was appointed adjutant of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment of three months' volunteers, and held that position during their term of service.

He was then commissioned by Governor Curtin lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Hartranft. At Roanoke Island Col. Bell had command of part of the regiment, and his gallant conduct is said by those familiar with the details to have aided much in the success of our arms. At Newbern he had command of the entire regiment. He was ordered to charge the enemy's batteries, which he did, took the first battery, and was the first man to mount it. At Camden he had command of the brigade to which his regiment belonged, which on that occasion was foremost and led the charge. In all these and other engagements he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery.

When the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment—composed largely of Chester County volunteers—was formed, Lieut.-Col. Bell was named for colonel, but the order of the War Department relative to officers changing their positions prevented his acceptance of the honor.

He was killed at the battle of Antietam, after the desperate charge upon and capture of the stone bridge, being struck with a grape-shot in the back part of the head, and fell mortally wounded, Sept. 17, 1862. He was taken to a farm-house in the vicinity, and died about five o'clock of the same day. He had won the attachment of his superior officers and of the entire regiment, and his loss was deeply felt. His remains were brought to his home at West Chester, and interred by the side of his mother, in the Oaklands Cemetery, where it was his expressed wish to be laid.

Col. Bell possessed a fine form and features, and looked, as he was, every inch a soldier. His disposition was most amiable, and he was in the highest sense of the term a Christian. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

BENNETT.—The earliest record of this family is obtained from an old Bible which was brought over by the emigrant ancestors of the present generation. The entries are as follows:

"Baptised was John sonn of Edward and Alis Bennet the 14 day of May 1626.

"Was Baptised Margery the Daughter of Oliver and Mary ffello 14 August 1628.

"Married were John Bennet and Margery ffello the 10 of ffebruary 1650.

"Ann thare Daughter was Baptised the 8 day of April, 1654.

"Baptised was John the sonn of John and Margery Bennet the 20 January 1656.

"Baptised was Edward Bennet the son of John and Margery Bennet the 14 October 1659.

"Baptised was Mary the Daughter of John and Margery Bennet 16 of October 1663.

"Margery Bennet the 16 day of January 1665 but was borne the 25 of December."

John Bennet, son of John Bennet, of Overly, in the county of Worcester, England, and Ann Brinton, daughter of William Brinton, of Nether Gowrnal, in the parish of Sedgley and county of Stafford, were married 4, 18, 1684, at a meeting at Stourbridge, in Staffordshire. John and his brother Edward doubtless came to Pennsylvania soon after this date, and John was appointed constable of Birmingham township 10th month, 1686. He settled at first on land of

his father-in-law, William Brinton, but in 1696 purchased 500 acres adjoining on the north, the deeds for which are now in possession of his great-great-grandson of the same name. John Bennett died in 1709, leaving four children,—William, Olive (married to William Pyle), John, and Ann (married to Joseph England).

Of these, John married, 7, 17, 1719, Sarah Maris, daughter of John Maris, of Springfield, by whom he had the following children: 1. John, m. Hannah Seal, who died with all her children, and he next m. Ruth Way, 12, 18, 1754, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Way, and among their children were Jacob, the father of John, now on the original tract, and Titus Bennett, the bookseller, and author of "Bennett's Arithmetic," b. 8, 10, 1768; d. 6, 27, 1841. 2. William, m. Martha Jefferis and went to Anne Arundel Co., Md., where they died, leaving several children. Three of their sons came to live with their relatives in Chester County, viz.: William, who m. Alice Hoopes and lived on the western edge of West Chester; James, who m. her sister, Hannah Hoopes; and Silas, who m. Abigail Woodward. 3. Titus, b. 8, 12, 1732; d. 12, 2, 1825. 4. James, b. 9, 10, 1734; d. 3, 24, 1825; m. 12, 23, 1761, Hannah Gilpin, and settled in Pennsbury. They were the parents of Isaac Bennett, father of Gilpin Bennett; also of Mary, who m. Cheyney Jefferis, of East Bradford.

Edward Bennett, son of John and Margery, was married early in 1687 to Margery Willis, and settled in Thornbury. She left three children,—John, b. March 10, 1688–9; Jacob, b. May 10, 1691; and Hesther (Esther), b. September, 1694 (m. to Moses Waite). Edward married, in 1697, Sarah Clues, widow, daughter of Francis Stanfield, by whom he had Edward, b. May 22, 1699; Sarah, b. April 1, 1701; (m. Thomas Yeatman), Joseph, b. Sept. 29, 1704; William, b. Dec. 23, 1705; and Elizabeth.

Joseph Bennett married, 3, 20, 1724, Rebecca Fincher, born 9, 6, 1708, in Uwchlan, daughter of John and Martha Fincher. They removed to York County, where they both died in 1757, leaving several children, of whom a daughter, Hannah, married William Kersey, and was the mother of Jesse Kersey.

Edward Bennett, in his will, 1, 25, 1714, gave to his son John "a great bible that did belong to my father, John Bennet." This Bible passed from this legatee to his son Edward, whose daughter Amy became the wife of Henry Jefferis. Richard Worth married the daughter of Bennett Jefferis, son of Henry, and the Bible is now in possession of his daughter.

James Bennett, of Middletown and Aston, born about 1709, died May 26, 1760, and was buried at St. John's Episcopal church in Concord. His first wife was Elizabeth Albin, sister of James, of West Marlborough. She died May 23, 1748, and he married (second) Mary Hill, widow of William, and daughter of John Hunter, of Newtown. His daughter Mary married Isaac Yarnall, of Edgmont, and from this source have come the Christian names of Bennett and Albin in the Yarnall and Smedley families.

BENNER, Philip, son of Henry, was born on the northern or German side of Chester County in the year 1762, and was one of the most efficient business men the county has produced. His father was an active Whig of the Revolution, was captured by the enemy, and personally learned the interior economy of a British prison. Philip, then a youth, took up arms under Gen. Wayne, his relative and neighbor. When he went forth to the field his patriotic mother quilted in the back of his vest several guineas, as a provision in case he should be taken prisoner. After the war he became a successful manufacturer of iron at Coventry Forge, in Chester County. He afterwards removed to Centre County, where he was one of the early settlers, and became distinguished for the manufacture of Juniata iron. He held the rank of major-general in the militia of Pennsylvania, and was twice an elector of President of the United States. The borough of Bellefonte bears testimony to his enterprise and liberality. He was remarkable for his industry, enterprise, generosity, and open-hearted hospitality; his home was the abode of a happy family. He died July 27, 1832, aged seventy years.

BEVERLY, Samuel, from the north of Ireland, brought a certificate from Friends of Ballynacree and presented it to New Garden Monthly Meeting, 12, 9, 1722–3. He was accompanied by his wife Jane and children William and Mary. They settled in East Marlborough, north of Kennet Square. William Beverly married Mary Miller in 1730, and dying before his father, left a son, Samuel, who in 1753 married Ruth Jackson, daughter of Samuel Jackson, of East Marlborough. Mary Beverly, daughter of this last marriage, became the wife of William Gause and the mother of Jonathan Gause.

BISHOP, Joaquim, of Sugartown, Willistown township, is a refiner and melter of platinum, and manufacturer of crucibles, evaporating dishes, ignition tubes, etc. He was born in Portugal in 1806, where his father, an Englishman, was temporarily living, and was director of the Royal Fabrics. He left Portugal on account of the French war, and came to Baltimore in 1810; the next year he removed to Philadelphia. In 1826 he served an apprenticeship to the jewelry business, and that failing he went to a brass-foundry and worked as a finisher. In 1832 he hired at the University of Pennsylvania as assistant to Dr. Robert Hare, Professor of Chemistry, and worked as instrument-maker. In 1839 he left there and commenced business as a philosophical instrument-maker in Philadelphia. Being there urged by some of his friends to try the platinum-work, he carried it on with his other business. In 1845 he drew the first premium at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute for platinum-work done in this country. In 1858, his health failing, he removed his business to Radnor, Delaware Co. His property being near Bryn Mawr and becoming more valuable, he sold it, and in 1865 came to his present place. Here he bought forty-three acres, remodeled the dwelling, and built his manufactory. In 1876 he was the only exhibitor of platinum-work in this country at the Centennial Exposition, for which he received a medal and diplomas, since which time his business has largely increased. His place of business is six miles from West Chester, and three from Berwyn Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He finds a market for his work all over the United States, Canadas, and often ships to Europe. He is the only actual refiner of and dealer in platinum in America. His only

JOAQUIM BISHOP.

education was acquired during his working hours from reading and studying by himself. He married, July 5, 1832, Margaret Cruse, of Philadelphia, by whom he had four children,—Mary, married to John Zimmerling; Samuel C., Thomas, and James. Thomas died at Chattanooga, in the service of the United States, during the Rebellion, and in the same war James was wounded at Fredericksburg and died in Libby Prison. Mr. Bishop was the second time married, July 1, 1847, to Susanna O'Neill, of this county, by whom he had four daughters,—Angelica, married to Wilson M. Matlack; Sally H., to George Entriken; Laura J., to John Entriken; and Clara F., to Baker Wier. Mr. Bishop is extensively known throughout the Union and Canadas, especially by scientific people, with whom, as with the leading colleges, he is by his business largely brought into association.

BIZALLION, Pierre, or Peter, was a French Indian trader, and one of the most noted in the province. He established himself at various points, and penetrated the distant wilderness to barter with the natives for their furs. About the year 1724 he settled down on a farm in the valley, a short distance east of Coatesville, where he died in 1742. He names eight slaves in his will, and his personal property was appraised at £573. His widow, Martha, gave the land, 158 acres (which had been patented to them in 1740), to her nephew, John Hart, by deed of Dec. 22, 1762.

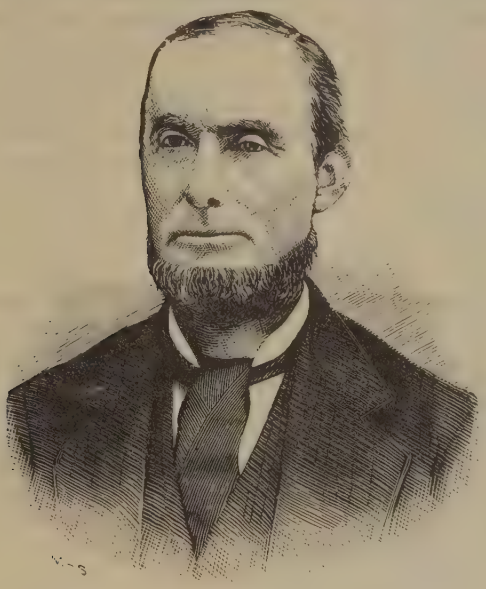
BINGAMAN, Frederick, from Germany, settled in Chester County, and married a daughter of Garret Brownback, by whom he had children,—1. John, who went to Virginia; 2. Frederick, who served in the army of the Revolution in a rifle company whose trimmings were colored with maple-bark; 3. Garret, who was drafted, but his brother Frederick went in his stead, having been out before; 4. Mary.

Frederick, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Cassimir Missimer, of Montgomery County, and resided there for some time. He died in 1832, and she about a year afterwards; both were buried at Brownback's church. They had two children,—John, born Sept. 23, 1783, and Mary, who married Jacob Aman.

John married, Feb. 21, 1809, Mary, daughter of Judge John Ralston, born May 4, 1787, and resided in Coventry. He died Dec. 4, 1825, aged forty-two years, and his widow married Henry Rimby, whom she survives, at the age of ninety-four years. The children of John Bingaman were Joshua, Eliza, John Ralston, Frederick, Robert, William, and Levi.

Levi Bingaman was born Oct. 21, 1824, in Coventry township, opposite the house in which he now resides. His father kept the "Rising Sun Inn," an ancient hostelry of Coventry, dating back to or beyond the Revolution. Frederick (John's father) also kept the same inn, and the buildings are now occupied by Levi, their son and grandson. John kept the inn until Sept. 11, 1817, when, being converted at meeting, he cut down his sign and quit keeping public-house. Levi was raised on the farm until his fifteenth year, and attended the summer schools. He then clerked in Robert Ralston's store in West Vincent for eight years, after which he was in the mercantile trade for twelve years where he now lives. He was married, Jan. 24, 1850, to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Sheneman) Mosteller, of West Vincent. She was of a family of eight sons and three daughters, all living and all married but two. Levi and his wife have had ten children, of whom three are living,—Howard, Samuel, and Levi Arthur.

After selling out his store at home, Levi was in the iron business in Jersey City for two years, until the breaking out of the war. He then returned home and operated for two years the Coventry Forge, and since then has been



Levi Bingaman

working his farm of one hundred and ninety acres. He was a school director a long time, and has been for eleven years an agent, surveyor, and receiver of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester County. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is the inventor of an improvement in apparatus for transmitting motion (No. 154,008, issued July 6, 1874), which is of great value, and is now in successful use in the oil regions of New York and Pennsylvania.

BLAIR, Rev. Samuel, was born in Ulster, Ireland, June 14, 1712. He came to America while quite young, and received his education at the celebrated Log College, at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa., under the Rev. William Tennent. Nov. 9, 1733, he was licensed as a Presbyterian minister by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1739 he became pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Fagg's Manor, in Londonderry township, Chester Co.

Soon after his settlement there he established a classical school, which had particular reference to the study of theology as a science. From this school there came forth many distinguished pupils, who did honor to their instructor, both as scholars and Christian ministers.

Samuel Blair was above the middle stature, comely and well set, with a clear understanding, quick apprehension, prompt elocution, solid judgment, and tenacious memory. He was esteemed one of the most able, learned, and excellent men of his day; a profound divine and scholar, and an eloquent and impressive preacher.

He was a man of weight in judicatories, and a prominent actor in those scenes which in his day agitated, and for a time divided, the Presbyterian Church. He co-operated with and ranked high in what was called the "New Side" party.

He died July 5, 1751, at the age of thirty-nine years, and was interred in the Fagg's Manor burial-ground. He left a son, Samuel, and several daughters, who respectively married Rev. George Duffield, David Rice, of Kentucky, John Carmichael, of Brandywine Manor, and William Foster, of Upper Octorara. Among their descendants are many men of eminence.

Rev. John Blair was a younger brother of Rev. Samuel Blair, and was born in Ulster, Ireland, in the year 1720. He was also an alumnus of the "Log College," at Neshaminy, and a pupil of the elder William Tennent. He was ordained Dec. 27, 1742, pastor of three churches in Cumberland Co., Pa. He resigned this charge Dec. 28, 1748, and was without a settlement until 1757, when he succeeded his brother Samuel at Fagg's Manor, both as pastor of the church and head of the school. In this latter capacity he assisted in the preparation of many young men for the ministry.

In 1767 he was chosen Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and removed to Princeton. He was also vice-president of the college, and officiated as president until the arrival from Scotland of Dr. Witherspoon, who had been elected to the presidency. He resigned his professorship in 1769, and was pastor of a congregation in Orange Co., N. Y., until his death, Dec. 8, 1771.

His disposition was placid, benevolent, and cheerful, and as a theologian he was equal to any man in the Presbyterian Church in his day.

Rev. Samuel Blair, D.D., was born in Fagg's Manor, Chester Co., in 1741. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Blair, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and principal of the school at that place. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1760, and afterwards served as tutor there from 1761 to 1764. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle in 1764. He was popular as a preacher from his first appearance in the pulpit, was considered a young man of fine talents, and one of the most accomplished and promising young ministers in the Presbyterian Church.

The estimation in which he was held may be learned from the fact that at the age of twenty-six he was elected president of the College of New Jersey with entire unanimity. He declined the honor upon learning that Dr. Witherspoon, who had been previously elected and had declined, would, if the call were repeated, accept the office.

In November, 1766, he became pastor of the Old South Church, in Boston, as colleague of Dr. Sewell, which charge he resigned in 1769, and took up his residence in Germantown, Pa. He afterwards served two years as chaplain in Congress. The latter years of his life he spent in retirement and devotion to his books.

His wife was a daughter of the elder William Shippen, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia.

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the

University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and died in September, 1818, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Rev. John Blair was the son of Rev. John Blair, and was born at Fagg's Manor, Chester Co., Oct. 15, 1759. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1775. After his graduation at the college he took charge of an academy in Hanover, Va. He was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1785, and took charge of a congregation in the same place. He subsequently removed to Richmond, built up a church there, and became intimate with her most intelligent citizens, among whom were Judges Marshall and Washington, who were very partial to his company. He was a gentleman of polished manners and fond of intelligent and refined society, and always formed a welcome member of such circles. He had a musical voice, a polished style and manner of delivery, and was very popular as a preacher. He was esteemed a man of rare accomplishments and many virtues. He died in January, 1823.

BOLMAR, Anthony (or, as the name in full was written, Jean Claude Antoine Brunin de Bolmar) was born in 1797, at Bourbon Lancy, a small town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, in Lower Burgundy. He entered in 1810 the Imperial Lyceum of Clermont-Ferrand, where he remained until after the downfall of Napoleon I. In 1816 he went to the city of Lyons to learn the silk business, and commenced an apprenticeship under the Messrs. Cordier & Co. But in 1818, when Anthony Bolmar was approaching the age of twenty-one, and would have to draw his lot in the class of conscripts for 1819, he enlisted in the army, in order to secure to himself the privilege of choosing the regiment in which he preferred to serve. He selected the Sixth Regiment of Hussars, then commanded by a Lyonnais, the Comte de Pernollet. When war broke out between France and Spain in 1822, the Sixth Hussars made the campaign under the leadership of the Duc d'Angoulême. Mr. Bolmar was at this time the brigade-fourrier (quartermaster) of the First Squadron, but had little military duty to perform, because he was more particularly attached to the office of accounts of his regiment.

After six years of military service Mr. Bolmar re-entered civil life. In the year 1826 or 1827 he went to Switzerland, and traveled northward as far as Ostend, from whence he proceeded to England and Scotland, and early in 1828 came to the United States, taking up his residence in Philadelphia.

On his arrival he turned his attention to the business of education, especially to the instruction of young gentlemen in the language of France. He also revised and edited several school-books adapted to tuition in that language. When the Asiatic cholera made its appearance in Philadelphia, in 1832, Mr. Bolmar retired to the borough of West Chester to prosecute his labors on the school-books, and was so much pleased with the rural village that he inclined to remain after the fearful epidemic had left the city. About this time he married an accomplished American lady, and in 1834 was prevailed upon to take charge of the West Chester Academy. While in the full tide of this academic career he was induced to purchase a noble establishment in West Chester, which had been erected expressly for a boarding-school, and of which he took possession in 1840. He continued to conduct the establishment with signal ability until 1859, when some business concerns required his presence in France. The seminary was closed during his visit to his native land; and although he attempted to reopen the school after his return, his shattered health, which had been sensibly declining for a considerable time, prevented its accomplishment. He departed this life on Feb. 27, 1861, aged sixty-four years, leaving a widow and six children.

Anthony Bolmar was a public-spirited man, and did much for the cause of education and for the material prosperity of the borough of West Chester.

BOND, Samuel, son of Joseph Bond, of Bristol, Bucks Co., married, 4, 29, 1749, Thomazin Downing, daughter of Thomas, of East Caln, and settled in West Whiteland, he and his wife being members of Uwchlan Meeting. Their children were as follows: 1. Ann, m. 5, 27, 1773, to Robert Valentine. 2. Jane, m. 1, 13, 1785, to Thomas Stalker, Jr. 3. Thomazine, born 1755; died 7, 29, 1782; m. 5, 11, 1775, to George Spackman. 4. Hannah, m. 5, 16, 1776, to her second cousin, John McPherson, of Virginia. 5. Joseph, m. to Ellen George; and 6. Sarah, m. 5, 16, 1793, at Hopewell, Va., to Asa Moore.

BONZANO, Adolphus, was born Dec. 5, 1830, in the city of Ehingen, kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany. He early received a classical as well as polytechnical education. He arrived at New York City in September, 1850, and went to Philadelphia, where from October until May, 1851, he studied the English language. From May, 1851, to 1855 he was at the American Machine-Works, at Springfield, Mass., where and at which time he learned the machinist business in all its important branches. During the year 1855 he erected machinery in the Southern States. From that date to 1868 he resided at Detroit, Mich., where he was married, July 2, 1857, to Laura J. Goodell, from which union have been born two sons, Maximilian F., May 13, 1858, and Hubert A., Jan. 9, 1867. He was engaged until 1860 as superintendent of machine-shops, etc., then as designer and superintendent of bridge construction. He removed in 1868 to Phœnixville, Pa., for the purpose of carrying on iron bridge-building as a member of the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co. He has charge of the estimates, general plans, and details of construction. This company and firm have constructed an immense number of iron bridges, iron viaducts, and roofs, amounting, up to December, 1880, to four hundred million pounds. Among the principal works executed by this firm are the Girard Avenue bridge, at Philadelphia; the Hudson River bridge, at Albany; the bridges for the Intercolonial Railway, Canada; for the North Shore Railway, Canada; the Elevated Railway in Second, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues, New York City; and the Susquehanna bridge at Havre de Grace, Md.

The company, known as the "Phœnixville Bridge Company," has its principal office at No. 410 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and its works at Phœnixville. The firm is composed of Thos. C. Clarke, Adolphus Bonzano, and John Griffen.

A. Bonzano.

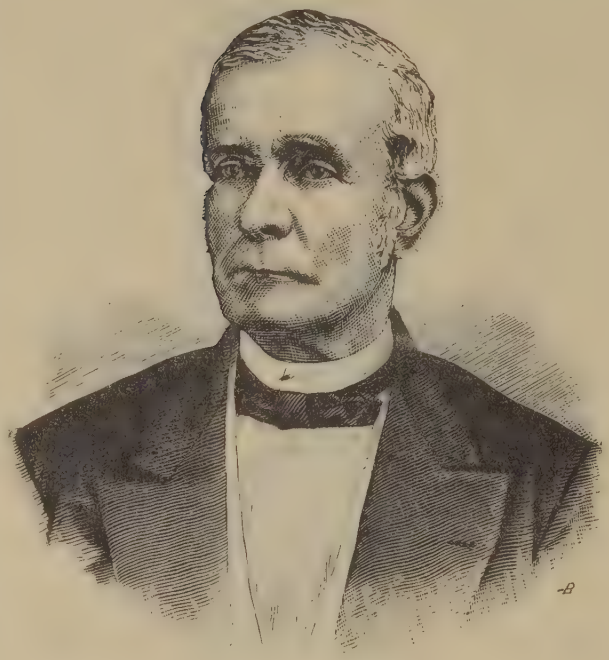
SAMUEL BUCKWALTER.

S. Buckwalter

In 1713 the Manavon tract, at what is now Phœnixville, was patented to David Lloyd. The earliest settler upon it was Francis Buckwalter, to whom Lloyd sold six hundred and fifty acres, in 1720, for £195. Buckwalter, a Protestant refugee from Germany, was subjected when in the Fatherland to many persecutions because of his faith, and it is a matter of family history that he was compelled to read his Bible by stealth, concealed in a cow trough. He finally concluded to flee, and after leaving his home was pursued for three days by his vindictive Catholic brothers, who were determined upon his destruction. His children were Joseph, Jacob, Johannes, Mary, and Yost, and from him are descended all of the Buckwalter family in this county. Of these, Johannes' son John, born Sept. 14, 1777, married, July 27, 1800, Mary Bechtel, born Jan. 2, 1775, and their children were Samuel, John, David, Henry, James, and Elizabeth, who married with James Wynn. Of these children, Samuel, the eldest, was born May 6, 1801, in East Nantmeal township, and in 1817–18 went to Charlestown township to live with his grandfather, Johannes (John), on the farm on which John Henry Buckwalter now resides. In 1832 he was married by Rev. Jacob Wampole to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Margaret High, of Schuylkill township, by whom he had seven children,—Charles C.; John Henry; Samuel R.; Elizabeth, married to Enoch J. Davis; and Helen Caroline, all living; and two deceased, Daniel and Margaret, who died young. Samuel Buckwalter died Feb. 26, 1869, and his wife, Mary (High), Jan. 4, 1850. He was a second time married, in 1855, to Ann Pennypacker, widow of James Pennypacker. He was one of the most systematic farmers in the county, and paid special attention to feeding good stock, in which he greatly excelled, and his farm and stock were kept always in good condition. He was, with his family, a member of the Mennonite Church. He served as a school director and frequently in other township offices. He was an Old-Line Whig in politics and later a pronounced Republican. He was at the time of his death president of the Phœnixville National Bank, in which he was a very large stockholder. Of his children, Charles C. lives in the neighborhood of the old homestead farm, on which resides his brother, John Henry, the popular and efficient county treasurer, elected in 1878 for a term of three years, and the remaining brother, Samuel K., is in active business at Phœnixville. He was known as a successful business man and a model farmer. Respected in the community for purity of character, he was a worthy representative of his well-known family in the county.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN HENRY BUCKWALTER, CHARLESTOWN.

DAVID BUCKWALTER.



David Buckwalter

The Buckwalter family in Chester County springs from Francis Buckwalter, a Protestant refugee from Germany, who settled on the Manavon tract in 1720. From him in the third generation descended John Buckwalter, born Sept. 14, 1777, and who married, July 27, 1800, Mary Bechtel, born Jan. 2, 1775. Of their seven children, David, the third son and fifth child, was born Oct. 8, 1807, in East Nantmeal township. His great-great-grandfather on the maternal side was David Bachtell, who came to America from Germany about the year 1740; bought land in Montgomery County, where he settled and reared a family. His son Samuel married, about 1766, Elizabeth Colson, who was of English birth, but came to America and settled in the northern part of Philadelphia County (now city) previous to 1740. Samuel had now become the owner of considerable real estate in Montgomery County, and during the Revolutionary war sold for high price and took Continental money in payment; came to Chester County, where land was cheap, and purchased a large tract in Londonderry township. He reared a family of seven children,—David, Rebecca, Polly, Betsey, Samuel, Sarah, and Hannah.

Samuel had a large family of sons, who all left this State, and with their descendants are scattered through almost every State in the Union. The name of Bachtell has become almost obsolete in this section of the country. In Virginia it is Petell; in Maryland, Pahtell; and in Ohio, Pachtell. David Buckwalter, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of the day, and was raised on a farm. April 24, 1855, he married Eliza, daughter of Philip and Susanna (Sloneaker) King, the fruits of which marriage were three children,—Mary B., Ettie M., and Annie E. Farming has always been his occupation, except the four years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Upper Uwchlan. He purchased the farm he now owns in 1850, upon which he erected his substantial farm residence, and which contains some-two hundred acres well located for agricultural purposes. Mr. Buckwalter is a member, with his family, of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Upper Uwchlan, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID BUCKWALTER, UPPER UWCHLAN.

BONSALL, RICHARD, with wife, Mary, daughter of George Wood, came from Mouldridge, in Derbyshire, and settled in Darby (now Upper Darby) in 1683. Richard died 7, 13, 1699, and his wife 6, 24, 1698. Their children born in this country were Jacob, 10, 9, 1684; Benjamin, 11, 3, 1687; Enoch, 11, 2, 1692; Eleanor, 9, 8, 1694. Their daughters were married,—Rachel to Daniel Hibberd, 1697; Ann to Josiah Hibbard, 1698; Abigail to Joseph Rhoads, 1701. Elizabeth Bonsall was married, 9, 10, 1686, to James Hunt, but whether a daughter of Richard is uncertain.

Obadiah Bonsall, perhaps a nephew of Richard, married in 1701 Sarah Bethell, and had several children. The descendants of this family number many thousands, and have been largely traced by Spencer Bonsall, of Philadelphia, who is preparing a family history. His father, Edward H. Bonsall, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was born in the limits of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, 5, 28, 1794, and died 4, 14, 1879, the son of Isaac and Mercy (Milhous) Bonsall.

BOYD.—In the year 1732 came William Boyd and Thomas Boyd from the county of Armagh, in Ireland, and with them two unmarried sisters, one of whom married a Mr. Dobbins and the other a Mr. Curry, all of Philadelphia. They also left one married sister in Ireland, who with her husband afterwards emigrated to Philadelphia.

Thomas Boyd settled in the forks of Delaware, but afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1782, leaving four sons and one daughter,—Maj. Alexander Boyd (the oldest son), James, Thomas, and Andrew, all officers in the Revolutionary army, serving through the war. Some time after the war, James and Thomas settled in Kittanning. Of their families nothing is known. The other children remained in Philadelphia and died there.

William Boyd settled near the Half-way House, in Londongrove township, Chester County. In after-life he moved to Oxford township, where he died, April 17, 1767, aged fifty-eight, and his wife eleven days after her husband. Both are buried in the graveyard at Fagg's Manor. He was elected member of Assembly in 1760.

It was said by his sons that when a member of Assembly he attended the sessions in Philadelphia, leaving his home at two o'clock of a Monday morning, taking with him on horseback one or both his sons, then little boys. They would reach the ferry at Schuylkill before noon, when he would cross immediately so as to be in time for the opening of the session, committing to his boys the horse to be fed, and then taken home the same day. They carried their own provisions and provender for the horse. The following Saturday the two boys would be at the ferry again awaiting their father; thus they continued to do during the sessions, which lasted about six weeks. The compensation for this service was equivalent to one dollar and thirty-three cents a day. How different from these times, when ten dollars per day is considered inadequate for like services!

William Boyd left three sons—James, John, and William—and three daughters—Jane, Mary, and Hannah.

William Boyd, the youngest son, went into the marine service early in the Revolutionary war, was soon made a captain, and was afterwards taken prisoner and carried to England, and being exchanged, with health entirely broken, he died the day after his delivery on Long Island. His record is that of a distinguished officer.

Jane, the eldest daughter, married David Cochran.

Mary married George Boyd, brother to Matthew Boyd.

Hannah married Matthew Boyd, by whom she had three children,—Jane, Rebecca, and John. Of these children Jane never married.

Rebecca married Rev. John B. Patterson, the first pastor of Mahoning Presbyterian Church, and left nine children.

John died, unmarried, at the age of twenty-three years.

Matthew Boyd was killed by a fall from his horse. The widow afterwards married Gen. William Montgomery.

James Boyd, the oldest son of William Boyd, was born in West Fallowfield township, about the year 1749. He was in the service in the Revolutionary war, and actually participated in some of its conflicts, and it is believed was in the battle of Germantown. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania in the year 1790, and also of the Assembly during the years 1779, 1780, 1782, 1790, and 1791, and associate judge from Nov. 1, 1793, until his death, Aug. 10, 1821, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Judge Boyd was a man of sterling honesty of purpose and strict morality, and in all the relations of life was a most exemplary citizen. He was noted for his active sympathy for the widow and the orphan, the friendless stranger and the afflicted,—such ever found in him a ready helper. He was courteous and agreeable in his manners, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and always spoken of with respect. In person he was over the middle size, tall and straight, and his every feature spoke the goodness of his heart.

He was for forty years a ruling elder in the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church, an ensample of a true Christian character, and many of the youth of his day—now men well advanced in years—will remember the good advice which he then gave them. In the early days of the temperance movement he was an advocate of that cause.

The most fitting close of this notice is the inscription on the tombstone erected to his memory over his grave in Fagg's Manor burying-ground:

"In memory of
James Boyd Esquire
who departed this life
August 10th, 1821,
Aged 73 years.

"He was a member of convention in framing the present Constitution, and for several years a Representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

"For 27 years an Associate Judge in Chester County and for 40 years a Ruling Elder in the congregation of Fagg's Manor.

"He was a sincere friend an honest man and a devoted Christian."

On the same stone is this inscription also:

"In memory of
Mary Boyd—Relict of James Boyd—
who departed this life July 22nd 1822
aged 76 years.

"Hers were the virtues mild, the softer charities, connubial love, maternal tenderness friendship sincere and piety unfeigned."

John Boyd, the second son of William Boyd above named, served an apprenticeship to the tanner's trade with

Thomas Strawbridge of Chester County, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war entered the service, and continued in the army seven years, leaving it in 1782, having received an honorable discharge. He returned home with nothing left but his horse and equipments. On the 18th of December, 1782, he married Mary Cowan, third daughter of James Cowan, of Octorara, Chester Co.

Mr. Boyd immediately established himself in a tannery in West Fallowfield township, Chester Co., near Cochranville, and his industry, integrity, and high character soon brought him prosperity. He was appointed by the Governor of the State brigadier-general First Brigade, Third Division, Pennsylvania militia. He served many years as a representative from Chester County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Fagg's Manor for twenty years.

John Boyd and Mary Cowan, his wife, had seven children,—Jane, Joseph, William, James, John C., Mary, and Hannah Eliza,—all of whom were carefully trained, and educated as well as could be with the limited means and opportunity at the command of their parents, who carefully inculcated in their children lessons of piety, integrity, and honor, which, being well learned, are the sure guarantee of a useful and honored life.

Jane married Alexander Montgomery, of Danville, Pa., a son of Gen. William Montgomery.

Joseph, William, and James were brought up by their father in the tannery, and John C. Boyd, the youngest son, as a farmer. Joseph and William established themselves in a tannery in Lancaster County, but soon abandoned it. Joseph went to Philadelphia and opened a broker's office, and when John C. quit the farm his brother took him into his office as clerk, and subsequently as his principal traveling agent and collector.

Joseph married Margaret Steel, daughter of William Steel, Esq., of Chestnut Level, Lancaster Co., by whom he had children,—John, William S., and Eliza.

William, the second son, married Eliza Steel, and left several children.

John C. Boyd married Hannah Montgomery, daughter of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, of Danville, May 18, 1820, and shortly after removed to Danville. About 1824 he removed to a farm two miles south of Danville, and built a grist-mill and mansion-house, and enlarged the farm till it contained nine hundred acres. He was a model farmer, but found time to take part in public enterprises. In the act of April 8, 1826, to incorporate the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, he and his father-in-law were named as commissioners, being the fathers of the enterprise. He was also a commissioner in the charter for the Susquehanna Canal Company in 1835, after which he organized a company and built an iron furnace, which, however, was unsuccessful. He died Aug. 18, 1849, leaving seven children.

BOYD, REV. ADAM.—See the history of Upper Octorara Church, page 250.

BRADFORD, DR. JAMES H., was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1802. His parents were Samuel F. and Abigail Bradford, a family of much distinction and great respectability in that city. He was liberally educated, and graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. He made two voyages to China as surgeon, and on the second occasion remained in Canton, and was chosen by the Americans residing there to be their resident physician. For this service he received a stipulated salary, and was placed on the same footing as the English surgeons and physicians. All foreign residents, whether transient or permanent, were entitled to his medical services without any additional compensation. In this field of duty he labored with assiduity and attained a high position. During his residence at Canton a hospital was instituted, and he took charge of its medical and surgical departments. He continued a resident at Canton until 1835, when he returned to Philadelphia.

In 1838 he married Mary H., eldest daughter of the late David Caldwell, who for many years occupied the position of clerk of the District Court of the United States at Philadelphia. In 1850, Dr. Bradford removed with his family to West Chester, where he resided until his death, April 9, 1859. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., where he had shortly before gone with a member of his family, whose state of health required a change of residence for a time. During his residence in West Chester he won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His agreeable manners, his kindness and benevolence, his consistent and exemplary deportment, all endeared him to the community in which he spent the latter years of his life.

BRADLEY, CHARLES, married Mary Jefferis about 1752, daughter of Robert Jefferis, Jr., of East Bradford, by whom he had sons,—George, born 1753, Joseph, and Enoch. Joseph went to Warrington, in York County, where he married in 1782 and left children. Of Enoch nothing further is known.

George Bradley married Mary, daughter of Philip and Mary (Gilpin) Taylor, of Thornbury, born 12, 23, 1753. They resided for some time in West Bradford, and had issue,—Emmor, Ruth (m. to Elias Stanley), Orpha, Caleb, Joseph, Hannah, Elizabeth (m. to Reuben Taylor), Lydia (m. to Thomas Lamborn), Ziba, Rachel (m. to Benjamin Lamborn), and Albina.

Emmor, born 9, 19, 1777, died 1, 25, 1837, married Deborah, daughter of Col. John Hannum, and for a few years afterwards taught school in West Chester, then bought a part of the Hannum property, in East Bradford, and built a house thereon in 1810, and resided there the rest of his life. His children were John, Alice Ann, George W., James, Mary, Emma, Jane, Caleb H. (late secretary of the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company), Taylor, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

BRINTON,* WILLIAM, of Nether Gournall, parish of Sedgely, Staffordshire, England, with his wife, Ann, daughter of Edward Bagley, came to Pennsylvania in the summer of 1684, and settled in the township since called Birmingham. As his home in England was near that town,

* "The English family of Brinton, from whom those in America derive descent, took their name from the parish of Brinton, now Brimpton, in Berkshire. The first so named of whom we possess any definite account is Robert de Brinton, who received a manor in Shropshire from King Henry II. about the year 1160. His lineal descendant removed to Staffordshire about 1450."—*Dr. Daniel G. Brinton.*

it is supposed that he gave the name to the township. He was born about the year 1630, his wife five years later, and they were married about 1659. With them came their son, William, and daughters, Elizabeth and Esther. Their daughter Ann married John Bennett, 4, 18, 1684, and they may have accompanied her parents.

William Brinton had suffered persecution as a Friend, and in the year 1683 had his goods distrained to the value of £5 11*s.* to satisfy a fine of 26*s.* imposed under the Nonconformity Act. On his arrival in Philadelphia, and while detained there in making arrangements for a permanent settlement, he presented two certificates to a Friends' meeting "held at the governor's house" on the 4th of the 9th month (November), 1684. One of these certificates is from the Monthly Meeting of Dudley, and is dated the 15th of the 11th month, 1683. The other is from "his dealers & Correspondents," and is dated Jan. 14, 1683. In 1686 he received a patent for 456 acres of land, to which he made further additions by purchase. His death occurred in 1700, and that of his wife in the previous year. Their daughter Elizabeth married Hugh Harris soon after 2d month (April) 12, 1686, by whom she had four sons and five daughters. Esther Brinton, her sister, married John Willis, of Thornbury, and had several children.

William Brinton, Jr., born about 1667, married, 10, 9, 1690, Jane, daughter of Richard and Jane Thatcher, born 10, 17, 1670, died 12, 17, 1755. In 1704 he built a stone house a little distance south of Dilworthtown, which is still standing, and until a few years since without much alteration. He died in 1751, and was buried 8th month 17th, at Birmingham Meeting. His children were,—1. Joseph, b. 11, 30, 1692; buried 10, 18, 1751; m. 10, 6, 1711, to Mary Peirce, and 2, 14, 1748, to Mary Elgar. 2. William, b. 6, 25, 1694; d. 3d mo. 1761; m. 2, 26, 1716, to Hannah Buller, 5, 9, 1724, to Azuba Townsend, and 5th mo. 1734, to Cecily Chamberlin. 3. Edward, b. 12, 12, 1704; d. 3, 17, 1779; m. 4, 17, 1724, to Hannah Peirce. 4. Mary, b. 2, 1, 1708; d. 12, 13, 1774; m. 9, 8, 1739, to Daniel Corbit. 5. Ann, b. 2, 19, 1710; m. 2, 29, 1731, to Samuel Bettle. 6. John, b. 5, 4, 1715; d. 3d mo. 1748; m. 2, 21, 1736, to Hannah Vernon.

Joseph and Edward Brinton were prominent and active citizens, and their numerous descendants have inherited marked individuality and force of character. A daughter of Edward became the wife of Thomas Darlington and ancestor of a large portion of the family of that name. A genealogy and history of the family, quarto, pp. 60, was compiled and printed for private distribution by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, 1878. His brother, Joseph H. Brinton, is the proprietor of Brinton's greenstone or serpentine quarries in Thornbury.

BROOMALL, John, came to Pennsylvania in 1682, and after his marriage settled in Edgmont or Lower Providence. His death in the latter township occurred in 1729, when he left a widow, Mary, and children,—John, Lydia, Ellen, Mary, and Jane.

John Broomall, Jr., married, Oct. 12, 1720, Anne Lewis, and had several children, of whom a son, Daniel, married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Talbot, of Middletown. They resided for some time in Middletown, afterwards in Thornbury. Daniel died 4, 2, 1817, and his wife 5, 3, 1812; both buried at Middletown. Their children were,—1. Hannah, b. 2, 13, 1755. 2. Joseph, b. 1, 27, 1758. 3. John, b. 11, 8, 1760; died 3, 6, 1848 (father of Hon. John M. Broomall, of Media). 4. Isaac, b. 8, 27, 1762; died 11th mo. 1834. 5. Nehemiah, b. 8, 27, 1762. 6. James, b. 2, 6, 1765. 7. Jacob, b. 4, 18, 1768. 8. Rachel, b. 3, 8, 1771; m. to Caleb Temple. 9. David, b. 6, 24, 1773. 10. Elizabeth, b. 6, 4, 1775. 11 and 12. Joseph and Nathan, twins, b. 7, 12, 1777. 13. Daniel, b. 1, 27, 1780. Isaac Broomall, or *Broomell*, as this branch of the family write the name, married, 1, 11, 1792, Lydia, daughter of John and Susanna Neal, of Concord, born 5, 12, 1772, died in Upper Oxford, 9, 2, 1853. About the year 1800 they removed to the western part of this county, and Isaac died at New London Cross-roads. Their son John, born 1, 10, 1794, died in Upper Oxford, 3, 15, 1881.

Hannah G., widow of Nathan Broomall, died at Phœnixville, Dec. 12, 1879, in her ninety-second year.

BROSIUS, Henry, came from Germany when quite young, with his mother and step-father, who settled in Philadelphia. The latter both died of the yellow fever when it was so fatal there.

Henry married Mary Roberts, daughter of Isaac, of Bucks County, and settled in that neighborhood in 1793; but in 1805 they removed to West Fallowfield and purchased the farm now owned by Daniel Kent, who subsequently married one of the daughters. Their children were Isaac, Benjamin, Mahlon, William, Harper, Mary Ann, Henry, Joseph, Abner, Nathan, Sarah, Charles, Agnes, Amos, and Ruth. Of these, Mahlon married Mary Kent, 8, 17, 1820, and resided in Londonderry, afterwards in Upper Oxford. Their children were Clarkson, Daniel K., Edwin (now of Kennet Square), Esther Ann, John Comly (physician, now of Cochranville), Joseph H., Ann Elizabeth, Lucretia M., Mary Jane, and Mahlon G.

BROWER, Dr. William.—The Brower family, originally from Holland, very early settled in East Coventry township, where the ancestors of Henry Brower, grandfather of Dr. William, lived for two generations before him. Gilbert, son of Henry Brower, married Lydia Urner, to whom were born four children, of whom the eldest (Harrison) is deceased; the surviving three are Rev. Isaac U., Sallie M., and William. The latter, Dr. William, was born Feb. 25, 1842, in East Coventry, and was married, Sept. 18, 1869, to Sallie M., daughter of Joseph Kendall, of Limerick Station, Montgomery Co., by whom he has one child living, Blanche, born March 9, 1872. He spent his boyhood days upon a farm, and began his academic education at Oakdale Seminary in the summer of 1858. The two following summers were spent at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College). He entered the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., in the summer of 1861, where he was also in attendance in 1862 and 1863, at which time he was a member of the senior class. He taught school for six terms, and entered upon the study of medicine in the spring of 1865. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and there was

graduated March 9, 1867. He then located at Spring City, and soon acquired a large practice, where and in which he is now most successfully engaged. He has taken an active part in school matters, and has served uninterruptedly on the school board for the past thirteen years. The schools of Spring City are among the best in the county, which is in large measure due to his zeal and labors on the board. He has also served for several years as a director in the Phœnixville Fire Insurance Company, and his public spirit has been of great aid to the community, which deservedly holds him in high repute.

His mother was an Urner, descended from that well-known family, which came originally from canton Uri, in Switzerland, and having from thence been driven by persecutions, settled in the province of Alsace, from which the three brothers, John, Jacob, and Martin Urner, came to America about 1708.

BROWN.—There are many different families bearing this name, of which the descendants of James and William Browne, of Nottingham, are perhaps the most numerous. According to the evidence discovered by the late Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, they were the sons of Richard and Mary Browne, of Puddington, near Wellingboro', Northamptonshire. The father died 9, 28, 1662, and of his eight children James was born 3, 27, 1656, and William, 1, 29, 1658. James was married at Burlington, N. J., 6, 8, 1679, to Honor, daughter of William Clayton, of Chichester, where he also settled at first. His children were James, b. at Marcus Hook, 1, 17, 1681; William, b. 1, 13, 1682; Clayton, b. 8, 1, 1685; Jeremiah, Margery, Daniel, and Mary.

William Browne was married in England to Dorothy ——, and his eldest son, Joseph, was born there, 4, 12, 1682. In 1684 he married a second wife, Ann Mercer, in 1699 a third, Catharine Williams, and in 1711 a fourth wife, Mary Matthews. Tradition says that William Browne cut the first tree in the settlement of Nottingham, and it is known that the first Friends' meeting there was held at his house. His son, Mercer (or Messer) Brown, was a justice of Common Pleas and a useful citizen.

William Brown, son of James, married Esther Yardley, of Bucks County, and had children,—William, a noted minister; Margaret, married to John Churchman; James, and Daniel. Of these, James married Miriam Churchman, was also a minister, and died in Wilmington, 3, 4, 1772. His son Elijah, born 3, 12, 1740, removed in 1757 to Philadelphia, and was one of the Friends exiled to Virginia in 1777. He married in 1761 Mary Armitt, and died 8, 27, 1810. His great-grandson, Henry Armitt Brown, the gifted writer and orator, died Aug. 21, 1878, in the prime of life, and with the prospect of a brilliant future before him.

BROWNBACK, Garret, or Gerhard Brumbach, as it may have been in German, was one of the earliest settlers of that nationality in Vincent; was the founder of Brownback's Reformed Church, and the first tavern-keeper in that part of the county. He took up 1000 acres of land, partly in Vincent and partly in Coventry, on part of which the church was built at a later date. He had two sons, Benjamin and Henry, and daughters who became the wives of Richard Custard, John Benner, Frederick Bingaman, John Munshower, and William Posey. Catharine was the wife of Munshower. When Garret settled here there was an Indian village about fifty or sixty perches from his dwelling, and the natives rendered him services in return for favors shown them. Garret Brownback died about 1758,

and was succeeded at the tavern by his son Benjamin, who continued in the business nearly thirty years. The latter served during the Revolution. His widow was robbed and murdered, but the murderer never was discovered.

BUCHANAN, Rev. James, was a native of the Brandywine settlement, in Chester Co., Pa., where he was born in the year 1783. He received his collegiate education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated Sept. 28, 1803. He studied theology under Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine Manor, and was licensed by New Castle Presbytery, Sept. 30, 1806.

He was first settled, in April, 1809, over the Presbyterian congregation of Harrisburg, Pa. This charge he resigned in 1815. In 1816 he became pastor of the congregation at Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa. Here he continued for about twenty years, with great acceptance to the people, who were devotedly attached to him. He then took charge of the Presbyterian Church of Logansport, Ind., of which he continued pastor until his death, on the 16th of September, 1843, at the age of sixty years.

He was a man of warm heart, of kind and generous disposition; a judicious counselor, and as a preacher held a very respectable rank.

BUFFINGTON.—*Rich. Bobbinghton* was among the list of *tydables* at Upland in 1677. In 1679, Richard Buffington and John Grubb purchased a tract of land west of Chester Creek, above Chester, which they called "Hopewell of Kent."

Richard Buffington had a wife, Ann, living in 1695; a wife, Frances (widow of John Grubb), living in 1712; and his widow, Alice (Palmer), survived him. He purchased land in East Bradford (in conjunction with William Vestall) in 1696, and removed to that neighborhood within a few years after. Feb. 25, 1720–1, he conveyed his lands to two of his sons, Thomas and William, reserving a life interest therein, and this was probably on the eve of his last marriage. He appears to have settled at a later period on 200 acres immediately in the forks of Brandywine, but never owned the land, which, however, his son Joseph afterwards purchased from the heirs of Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia. Richard died in January or February, 1747–8, probably about ninety-four years of age. By his will he gave a legacy of £20 to the Baptist society which met at John Bentley's, in Newlin township. (See Hephzibah Baptist Church.)

Children.—Ann, m. Benjamin Hickman; Ruth, m. Ezekiel Harlan; Richard, d. 1741, m. Phebe Grubb; Thomas, d. December, 1739, m. Ruth Cope and Ann ———; William, d. unmarried; John, m. Sarah Arnold; Hannah, m. Jeremiah Dean; Mary, m. Charles Turner; Elizabeth, d. 1748–9, m. Peter Collins and John Freeman; Lydia, m. George Martin; Abigail, b. September, 1721, d. April, 1813, m. Edward Seed and David Fling; Joseph, d. Nov. 17, 1785, unmarried; Alice, d. July 19, 1775, m. —— McArthur and James Hance.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for June 28 to July 5, 1739, contains the following:

"Philadelphia.—On the 30th of May past the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of *Richard Buffington*, Senior, to the number of one hundred and fifteen, met together at his house in *Chester* County, as also his nine sons- and daughters-in-law, and twelve great-grandchildren-in-law. The old man is from *Great Marle*, upon the *Thames*, in *Buckinghamshire*, in *Old England*, aged about 85, and is still hearty, active, and of perfect memory. His eldest son, now in the sixtieth year of his age, was the first-born of English descent in this province."

Richard Buffington, Jr., married Phebe, daughter of John and Frances Grubb, and settled in West Bradford. His wife was a minister among Friends, and after his death married Simon Hadly, living in the edge of New Castle County. She died 3, 4, 1769, and was buried at Bradford Meeting on the 6th, at the same time that the mother of Humphry Marshall was interred. The children of Richard and Phebe were John, Frances (m. to Samuel Osborne), Phebe, Richard, Samuel, Henry, Catharine, Peter, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Isaac, and Joseph.

Richard (3), born 11, 23, 1715–6, died 2, 28, 1781, married Mary Bate and Ann (Pyle) Woodward. By the first he had Curtis, Mary, and Phebe, and by the second, Richard, Jesse, Ann, and Esther. Richard (4), born 12, 18, 1750–1, died 11, 19, 1803, married Rachel Baker, daughter of Richard and Rachel, and their son, the fifth Richard in direct descent, is living in West Marlborough, in his seventy-ninth year.

John Buffington, son of Richard (2), married Elizabeth Way and Jane Thatcher, and died 10, 23, 1774, leaving several children, of whom Robert, the eldest, was the grandfather of Wilson Buffington, of Unionville, a builder of numerous bridges. Richard, the second son, was a mason, and with his cousin Curtis built the easterly tavern in Marshallton. He left the neighborhood for a time during the Revolution, and his property was confiscated. His brother Jacob was arrested as a Tory, but escaped from the guards and fled to Prince Edward Island, afterwards to England, but returned to Chester County before his death. Another brother, Joshua, was tried and acquitted.

Joseph Buffington, born 11, 27, 1803, at West Chester, died 2, 3, 1872, was for several years president judge of the district composed of Westmoreland, Armstrong, and Indiana Counties, in this State. He was the son of Ephraim and Rebecca, and Ephraim was the son of Jonathan, the son of William, supposed son of Thomas, the son of the first Richard.

BULL, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, son of William Bull, born June 9, 1744, died July 13, 1837, aged 93 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

He, as most young men in colonial times were forced to do, followed for a while a mechanical pursuit, becoming a stone-mason. He was considered an excellent workman, having assisted in constructing a number of buildings of so durable a character that they were still in use a few years ago, and may be yet. Prior to the Revolutionary war, and also subsequently to it, he was a manager for Potts & Rutter, at Warwick Furnace. Whilst in this capacity he was called into the service of his country, being commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment subsequently to Gen. Wayne's transfer to the regular army. He took the above position upon the promotion of Richard Thomas to the colonelcy. He was attached to the Flying Camp, and was

ordered to New York, where, arriving in time for an engagement, he was forced with his men into action, fought bravely, and when he found his superior in command had surrendered he became so incensed that he broke his sword in two. He of course was captured and taken to the "Jersey" prison-ships, where the prisoners, one of whom was the celebrated Col. Ethan Allen, were furnished an allowance of a few grains of corn a day. Remaining here for a short time, they were placed on Long Island, with the privilege of patroling the same. Here they were kept for about twenty-one months and then exchanged. During the engagement above alluded to, while Col. Bull was carrying an order to a subordinate officer, a wounded soldier piteously plead that he would take him up behind him on his horse and save him if possible. Seeing a stump of a tree near by, he told him to get upon it and he would see what he could do for him. When he returned the maimed man had strength enough to obey this friendly command, and, urging his strength to the utmost, he succeeded in the effort, and was borne swiftly in safety to the fort. In time he recovered, and in after-years, when Col. Bull was a member of the Legislature, the door-keeper was asked to call him out as a man wished to speak to him. It proved to be his old acquaintance of the battle-field, whose safety had been secured amid the storm of bullets discharged as they neared the fort, and who now came to express his heartfelt gratitude to his preserver.

Another incident occurred during his sojourn on the island. Poorly fed and being hungry, he stopped at the house of one of the Low Dutch residents and asked for something to eat. The old lady in broken English replied, "Oh, we've got poor bread." "What will you give me if I build you an oven?" he said, and, as she hesitated in reply, added, "Send your men for brick and sand, and we will see what we can do for you." The materials being brought he went to work, and in a short time the oven was built. She was pleased, and gave him three silver dollars for the work, whereupon he also was pleased. In telling this story he laughingly said that when the thing became known all the little Low Dutch women on the island came in quest of Col. Bull to build them ovens.

Another circumstance he used to mention was that before his capture he found one of his men famishing from want of food and exposure to the weather. Having no great supply of medicine at hand, he procured some gingerbread, softened it with water, forced it down his throat, and thus saved his life. This man, Micajah Posey, returned to his home in the neighborhood of Warwick Furnace, and lived there until he became an old man, many of whose descendants reside in the northern part of this and in the neighboring counties.

After his return from the service of his country in the field Col. Bull continued in the iron business, managing the Warwick Furnace, as before, and turning out forty-two tons of pig-metal per week with a small charcoal furnace, the ore being then of fine quality and the wood first growth. This was a great run of metal, considering that a furnace of equal capacity latterly will yield but little more than one-half this quantity.

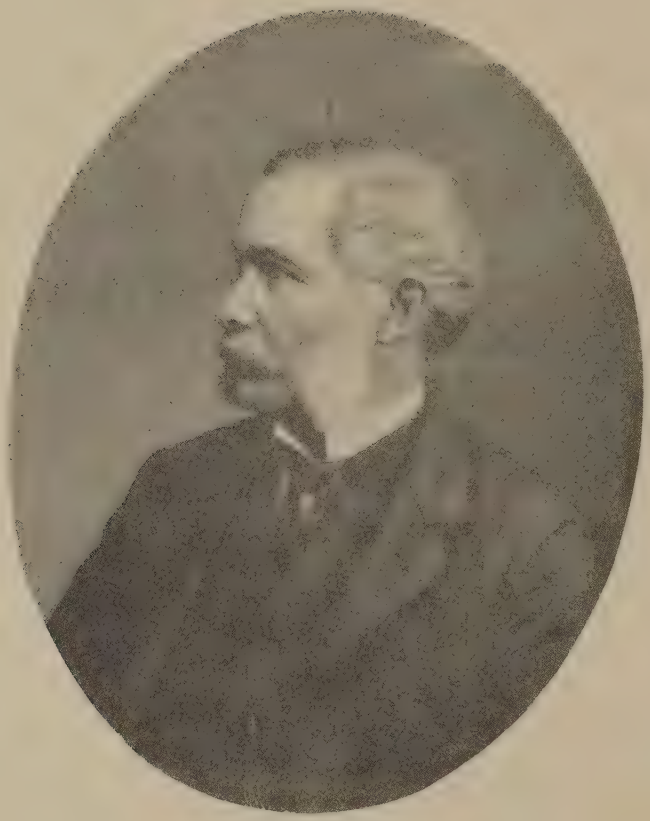
Shortly after the battle of Brandywine a portion of the government troops retreated to the neighborhood of the Furnace, where they remained for some days, the officers of highest grade in the mean time visiting the mansion-house, where they were hospitably entertained by the gallant colonel's noble and patriotic wife.

Prior to leaving the employ of the Warwick Company, Col. Bull bought from them a large tract of land on the head-waters of the south branch of French Creek, where he built a grist- and saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, etc., and upon which he erected a fine mansion, to which he retired, and there resided many years. The property passed into possession of his son, Rev. Levi Bull, and is now the residence of Col. Thomas K. Bull, a son of the latter.

While improving his private property Col. Bull was yet largely engaged in business plans. He acquired, and held until within a few years of his death, nine-sixteenths of an interest in Joanna Furnace, on Hay Creek, Robeson township, Berks County, which interest he disposed of to Judge Darling, of Reading, about 1831, who associated with him Levi Bull Smith, his brother-in-law. The present owner is Col. L. Heber Smith, a great-grandson of Col. Bull, who follows the same remunerating pursuit, and has given assurance that he imbibes the patriotic fervor of his brave ancestor in volunteering to march at the head of his regiment in defense of his country in the war of the Rebellion, and, like his ancestor, was captured and detained in the vile prisons of the South, in this respect suffering more cruel treatment than was accorded prisoners of the Revolutionary war.

Col. Bull was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1790, and also a member of the convention which ratified said instrument. He was a representative of Chester County in the Assembly for many years. Of course he was a man of mark in those early days of our history. Fitted by nature with a strong, vigorous frame, a tall, majestic mien, and a stentorian voice, he seemed formed to command. Resolute and determined in war, he was an excellent manager and a successful business man. Active and enterprising, he gave many a young man employment, and failed not to help the poor and the friendless. His counsel was often asked, his advice taken, and many profited by it. An instance is given: A few miles from him lived a man of moody spirit, morose and ill-grained, who called to see the colonel, and complained of want of success. He was advised to quit the neighborhood and remove to the central part of the State, where it was thought an opening presented for business. Taking the advice kindly he removed, and became an iron-master, prospered, and grew rich. Probably about 1830 he paid his last visit to Chester County, met his old friend and adviser, and after a pleasant interchange of social feeling they parted to meet here no more.

About the year 1810 or 1812, Col. Bull became interested in a project which enlisted the feelings of many of his fellow-citizens in the northern part of the county, viz., the construction of a turnpike-road through the same. This road was designed to run from the Lancaster turnpike, near the Warren tavern, to the base of the Welsh Mountain, near Morgantown; thence by another company to the Blue Ball, and thence by still another to Lancaster, *via* New



Henry W. Burgess

Holland. Associated with Col. Bull in projecting and carrying on this work were Michael Gunkle, John Malin, Mr. Bowen, of the *Ship*, Isaiah Kirk, Ephraim Allen, and others. The State aided the road by a subscription of stock, but of course, in the end, fared as did other stockholders. Not proving a paying concern the organization was kept up for a time, but after the lapse of twenty-five or thirty years, the tolls taken being insufficient to maintain it, the road was abandoned as a turnpike and declared a public highway. Unfortunate as a speculation, the road is nevertheless regarded by those who live along its line as a great advantage to the neighborhood through which it passes, and the public spirit and enterprise of the projectors are fully appreciated.

Under an act of Congress, passed a few years before his death, Col. Bull received a pension of $575 per annum, awarded him for his services in the Revolutionary war.

He was a sincere believer in the Christian religion, and a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in the Great Valley, worshiping therein when convenient, as he lived many miles therefrom. Upon the ordination of his son, Rev. Dr. Bull, to the ministry he assisted in building and supporting St. Mary's Church, in East Nantmeal (now Warwick) township, and became and continued a member thereof till his death. He also joined in the temperance reformation a few years before his death, even foregoing, for the sake of others, the moderate use of wine, to which, as a beverage, he had been accustomed. His declining years were peaceful, and gently he descended to the tomb in a good old age "as a shock of corn fully ripe in its season."

Thomas Bull was married Feb. 28, 1771, to Ann Hunter, daughter of John and Ann Hunter, of Whiteland, who dying in 1817, he married again in 1819, at the age of 75 years, a widow, Lydia Crowell, of Cape May, N. J., who survived him several years. His children were as follows:

1. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1771; m. John Smith. 2. Mary, b. July 10, 1774; d. Nov. 7, 1798; m. Alexander Cobean, late of Gettysburg. 3. Ann, b. Feb. 11, 1776; d. 1850; m. Waters Dewees. 4. Martha, b. Feb. 20, 1779; d. March 12, 1850; m. James McClintock and Samuel Shafer. 5. Sarah, twin sister of Martha, d. 1817, unmarried. 6. Levi, b. Nov. 14, 1780; d. Aug. 2, 1859; m. 1808, Ann Jacobs, daughter of Cyrus Jacobs, and Margaretta, daughter of James Old, a sister to Mrs. Robert Coleman, b. 1789; d. July 10, 1858. 7. James Hunter, b. Dec. 31, 1782; d. Oct. 17, 1797. 8. Margaret, b. Feb. 7, 1787; m. James Jacobs, son of Cyrus, and d. about 1819, leaving three sons and a daughter, Ann Hunter, mother of Rev. James J. Creigh.

Levi Bull, D.D., was born Nov. 14, 1780, at Warwick Furnace, in what is now Warwick township. His mother prayed for a man-child, and, in token of having dedicated him, as far as in her lay, to the priesthood, named him Levi. Her wishes and prayers seemed for a long time frustrated, as his youth, up to manhood, gave no signs of interest in religion. At an early age he entered Dickinson College, where he graduated in his seventeenth year. He made choice of the law for a profession, and entered the office of James Hopkins, Esq., a lawyer of distinction at the bar of Lancaster, with a view of qualifying himself for admission to the bar. While pursuing his law studies, he came to the conclusion that "necessity was laid upon him to preach the gospel," and, abandoning the law, he began a course of study in preparation for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine Manor. He entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and was by Bishop White ordained deacon in 1805, and priest in 1806. His first and last field of labor was the region in which he was born. The social position and public reputation of his father, the extraordinary personal qualities of the son, the interesting facts and notoriety of his conversion, his zeal and boldness, drew all minds in these parts to the young preacher. He preached in churches, in court-houses, in school-rooms, and in private houses. He addressed masses of people in public, and also families and individuals in private. All wondered at the life and power which appeared in his ministry, and no preacher of that day had ever in those parts made such an impression. In the immediate neighborhood of his father's residence there was then no church, but a proposal was soon made for the organization of a parish and the building of a house of worship. This resulted in the founding of St. Mary's Church (in what is now Warwick township) in 1805, about a mile from his home. There, with one intermission, he continued to labor till age and other infirmities withdrew him from active duty. The intermission was that of a year at Wilmington, Del., where he was rector of Trinity Church. Deaths of relatives and the difficulty of filling his post in St. Mary's Church induced him to return and resume his first charge. In connection with St. Mary's he had the care of St. Thomas', Morgantown, Berks Co., nine miles from his residence; Bangor Church, Churchtown, Lancaster Co., nine miles from his home; St. Gabriel's, Morlattan, Berks Co., nine miles distant; and he preached once a month in Pottstown, Montgomery Co., twelve miles away, and very often in Reading and Birdsboro'. Out of his labors grew, besides St. Mary's Church, St. Andrew's, in West Vincent, and St. Mark's, Honeybrook, the one six and the other five miles distant, the last two being offshoots of St. Mary's Church. The labors which he performed were abundant and blessed. He married Ann, daughter of Cyrus Jacobs, Esq., of White Hall, Churchtown, Lancaster Co., of which marriage there were fifteen children, all of whom but one lived to adult age, and seven only of whom survived him. Possessed of a competent estate, his house was the seat of a generous hospitality, and he was held by all who knew him in the highest estimation. He was noted for his disinterestedness, and was ever ready to use his ample income for charitable purposes. The title of "Father," given to him in his later years, indicated the respect and confidence of his clerical brethren. He died Aug. 2, 1859, at his residence in Warwick township, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, in a tomb beside his wife and children, near the walls of the church which more than half a century before had been founded by his ministry.

BURGESS, Hugh.—At the town of Reading, England (in which country he was born), Hugh Burgess began experimenting as to the possibility of making use of the pure

fibre of wood for paper-making in the year 1850, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Watt, an old friend of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. In 1851 they succeeded in making a good, pure pulp from wood by their chemical process, and this paper-pulp was converted into good white paper at a paper-mill at Boxmoor, in Hertfordshire. The London *Journal* printed some numbers of its weekly issue on this paper, and this was the first paper ever made from wood of such a quality as could be used for printing purposes. In 1852, Mr. Burgess was invited to come over to America to introduce the wood-pulp process. He landed in New York City early in 1853, and in the same year was introduced to Mr. M. L. Keen, and with him began to make wood-pulp in the old engine-house of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad, at Gray's Ferry. The paper-pulp made from wood here was manufactured into paper at the paper-mills at Maylandville, close by, and this was the first wood-paper fit for printing ever made in America. In 1854 the paper-mill at Royer's Ford was started, and at this mill the process was brought into its present state of completion and perfection. Wood of various kinds, straw, corn-stalks, bamboo, cane, etc., were at this mill used for the manufacture of white paper-pulp, but no material has been found so suitable for paper-making purposes as wood. The Royer's Ford mill has therefore an unusual historic interest in the paper-making world, and should have to the world in general, since it was at this mill that the paper-making industry was entirely revolutionized and the chemical process perfected which has rendered the paper-making industry to a great extent independent of the supply of rags, which were yearly getting more and more difficult to obtain, as the increasing demand for paper grew faster than the rag supply could keep pace with it. It is doubtful whether ordinary newspaper could be obtained to-day for thirty-five cents a pound if the invention of the manufacture of paper-pulp from wood, etc., had not been made. In 1863 "The American Wood-Paper Company" (of which Mr. Burgess is manager) was incorporated with two million dollars capital, and works on a large scale were put up at Manayunk. These works have the capacity for making about twenty tons of wood-pulp a day, and the Royer's Ford mill turns out about nine tons daily. The wood-pulp made by the "American Wood-Paper Company" is sent to all parts of the country, and is converted into five grades of paper by the paper-mills in various localities.

BUTLER, NOBLE, son of John Butler, of Philadelphia, came to Chester County, and married, 8, 18, 1727, Rachel Jones, of Goshen. A few years later they settled in Uwchlan township, and were members of Uwchlan Meeting, of which they were both overseers. In 1758, Noble fell under the censure of his friends for discounting notes at a higher percentage than they could approve. A committee appointed in the case reported that the complainant "had a bad bargain, but it was of his own seeking," yet as Noble declared he would do the like again if opportunities presented, he was disowned. He died about the year 1801. His children, so far as known, were,—1. John, m. 6, 5, 1760, to Elizabeth Samuel, of Radnor. 2. Enoch, m. 5, 29, 1755, Deborah Swayne. 3. Bathsheba, m. John McOwen, or McCowan, and removed to Shearman's Valley. 4. William, b. 4, 12, 1738; d. 3, 13, 1821; m. 4, 20, 1762, Jane Woodward, daughter of James and Ann (Pyle) Woodward, of West Bradford, b. 8, 3, 1739; d. 7, 1, 1814. 5. Benjamin. 6. Noble, m. to Susanna, daughter of William Beale, and said to have gone to Kentucky.

The children of William and Jane Butler were Samuel, James, Amos, Ann, Rachel, Sarah, and William.

James, born 7, 5, 1767; died 6, 27, 1837; married, 11, 19, 1812, Mary Phipps, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Phipps, of Uwchlan, by whom he had children,—Jonathan P., Joseph, William, now judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Samuel, now State treasurer, and James.

SAMUEL BUTLER, b. 2, 1, 1825, was raised on a farm, attended the public schools, and afterwards the Unionville Academy, over which that celebrated educator, Jonathan Gause, so long presided. He subsequently taught school eight years in this, Berks, and Butler Counties, and then resumed farming. His farm is a part of the old Phipps homestead and purchase. In 1876 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, re-elected in 1878, and in 1879 was unanimously nominated by the State Republican Convention for State treasurer, and at the October election elected by 58,000 majority,—the largest given to any candidate of his party on the State ticket since war times.

He was married in 1849 to Margaretta P. Woodward, from which union three children have blessed them,—Anna, Thomas S., and Henry J.

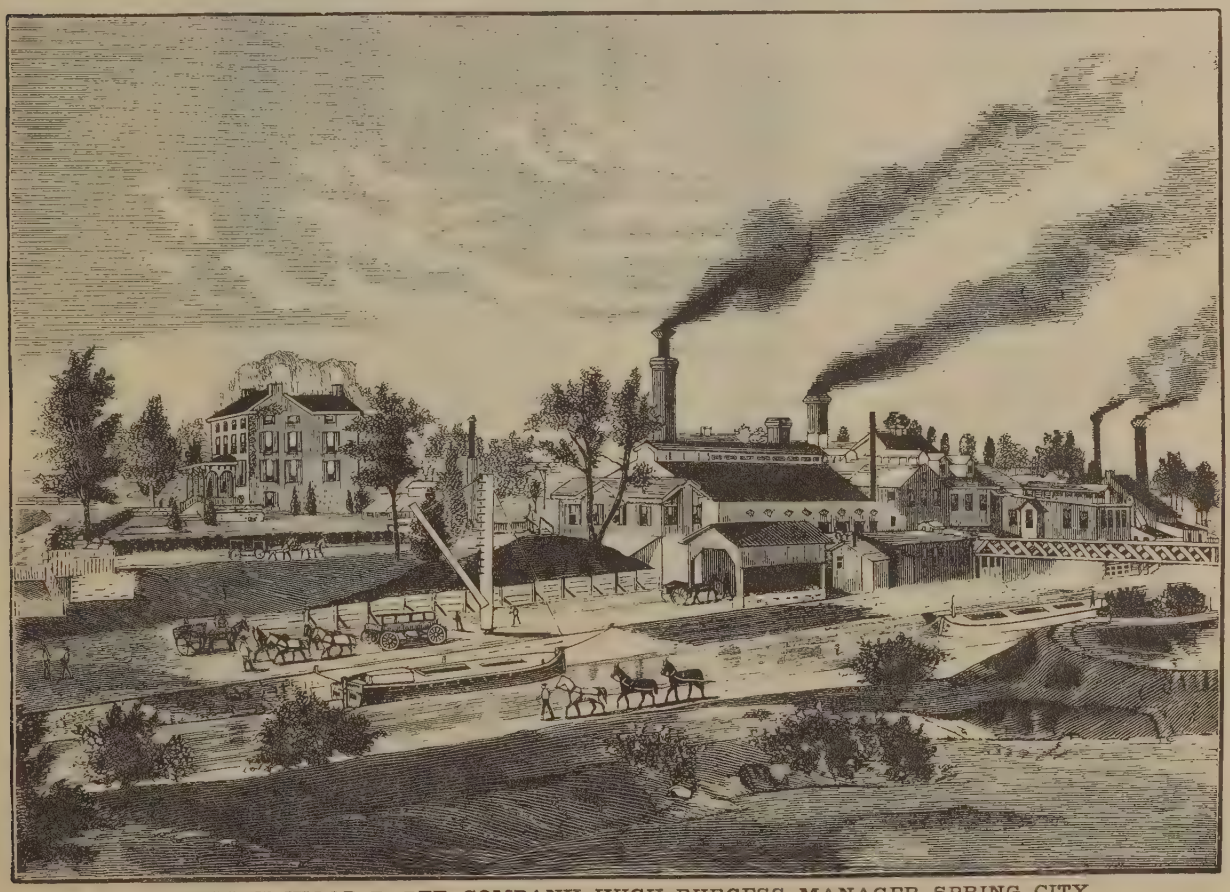
CANE, JOHN, and wife Ann, from the county of Armagh, Ireland, were among the early settlers of Londongrove, but John did not long enjoy his new home. His widow is supposed to have married a person by the name of Todd. John Cane's certificate, from Friends of Bellyhagan, was presented to Newark Monthly Meeting 10, 5, 1713.

John Cane, son of John, deceased, married, 9, 7, 1722, Rachel Malin, daughter of Randall and Mary, of Upper Providence. Ann Cane, his sister, married James Miller in 1722.

Margaret Cane married John Todd in 1720, and Robert Cane married Ann Dixson in 1730, both probably children of John and Ann.

CALDWELL, VINCENT, came from Derbyshire, England, about the year 1699, and brought a certificate to Darby Monthly Meeting, of which, for a time, he was a member. Though a young, unmarried man, he was a preacher of some note, and during his sojourn at Darby made a religious visit to Maryland with the approbation of the meeting. In 1703 he was married to Betty Peirce, daughter of George Peirce, of Thornbury, and soon after settled in Marlborough, Chester Co., where he died in 1720, aged forty-five years. He continued to be an approved minister till his death. His wife did not marry again, though she survived him thirty-seven years, having removed to Wilmington a short time before her death, which happened in 1757, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She lived an exemplary life, attending strictly to her religious duties, and towards its close appeared in the ministry. They had five daughters, viz.: Ann; Betty, m. to Joel Baily, Jr., 1724; Mary, m. to Joseph Gilpin, 1729; Hannah, b. 12, 12, 1711, m. to John Marshall, 1733; Ruth, m. to George

AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY'S WORKS, MANAYUNK.



AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY, HUGH BURGESS, MANAGER, SPRING CITY.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. BAILY, POCOPSON.

Gilpin, 1737. From these have descended a numerous offspring.

CALVERT, WILLIAM, of Quaker parentage, came from Carlisle, in Cumberland, some time prior to 1759, and was for two or three years a member of Kennet Monthly Meeting, whence he removed to Philadelphia.

CARLETON, MARK, and family came from Ireland bringing a certificate from Friends of Mountmellick, dated 4, 3, 1711. In 1713 his widow, Susannah, married Richard Parks, who settled in Goshen.

Thomas Carleton, son of Mark and Susanna, was born at Ballyhakin, near Edenderry, 9, 18, 1699, and in 1720 settled in Kennet, Chester Co., where he married, 3, 20, 1730, Hannah Roberts, widow of Robert, and daughter of William Howell, of Haverford. She was born 5, 17, 1689, and died 5, 6, 1758. Thomas died 9, 30, 1792. He and his wife were active members of Kennet Meeting, and both ministers. Their children were Susanna, who married Michael Harlan, and Thomas, born 8, 21, 1732, died 6, 26, 1803, who married, 10, 26, 1757, Lydia Gregg, daughter of Thomas and Dinah. They had children,—Hannah (married William Passmore), Dinah, Martha, Mark, Sarah, Samuel, Thomas, Lydia (married Abner Mendenhall), Thomas, and Caleb.

CARLILE, WILLIAM, came from Ireland about 1763 or 1764, when his son William was eight years old, and settled on 310 acres, now at Lincoln University Station, the residence being that of Henry Cope. He married a second wife, the daughter of John Meas, and had a son, John Meas Carlile, who lived on Elk Creek, on land inherited by his mother. William, Sr., died Jan. 16, 1801, aged 85, and was buried at New London Church.

William, Jr., entered the army at seventeen, and served in the campaign in New Jersey, at the battle of Trenton, etc. He married Mary, daughter of Col. Taylor, and settled on his father's farm, where he died, April 11, 1840, in his 85th year, and his widow, Sept. 2, 1846, at the same age.

Their children were Elizabeth, who married David Carlile; Alice, married Gibson Creswell, who bought the homestead; Jane, married Charles Wilson; John, born Jan. 10, 1787, died Nov. 24, 1861, married Hannah Steele; William, unmarried.

John Carlile served in the war of 1812. His wife, Hannah, daughter of John and Ann Steele, of New London, died Jan. 23, 1832, and he married twice afterwards. His son, John S. Carlile, of Avondale, with his partners, James Watson and William Miller, are manufacturers of agricultural and other machinery.

CARMICHAEL, REV. JOHN, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, Oct. 17, 1728. His parents were Donald and Elizabeth Carmichael, who emigrated to this country in 1737, and settled near Newark, N. J. John was graduated at Princeton College in 1759, and was licensed in May of the following year. In April, 1761, he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the "Forks of Brandywine," known in common parlance as Brandywine Manor. He was an earnest, uncompromising friend of American liberty. Some time before the Revolution he devoted his pen, in a series of articles published in the papers, calling upon the people, while they should maintain fidelity to their king, to stoutly resist oppression by the English government. In 1775, one year before the Declaration of Independence by Congress, at the request of the militia of the town of Lancaster (Capt. Ross' company), he preached a sermon to them against the tyranny and usurpation of the crown of Great Britain. He succeeded in instilling the principles of patriotism into the minds of the people to whom he ministered to such an extent that when they were called upon to serve their country not a man of them hesitated or faltered. When Congress convened in Philadelphia he visited the members personally, urging them to action. As the war went on his activity in the cause was incessant. He and Rev. Robert Smith, of Pequea, were with the army at the battle of Brooklyn; and when it lay at Valley Forge he literally stripped his house in supplying its needs. On one such visit, learning from Gen. Washington that they were greatly in need of linen with which to dress the wounds of the soldiers, he returned home and stated the fact to the people of his charge, observing to the women, "Now, each of you can spare so much linen," measuring off on his arm. In a day or so a large number of small packages of linen were brought to his house, with which he filled two bags, and, mounting his horse, conveyed them to the camp. The timely supply was followed by a letter of grateful thanks from the commander-in-chief. At length the British set a price on his head, and when their army occupied Philadelphia many attempts were made to take him, which failed, his faithful people keeping scouts out all the time to warn him of danger. In his family Bible is found this entry:

"On the 18th of October, 1777, was born to me a son. Since it pleased the great God of Providence to ordain he should be born the very day and hour that Gen. Burgoyne and his whole army had to come forth and ground their arms and resign themselves prisoners of war; as Gen. Gates was the instrument in the hands of a kind and Divine Providence to effect this deliverance; and as our great, judicious Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, still continues to persevere amidst many difficulties to head the American army, I thought it my duty, as a memorial of these events, to call my son Washington Gates Carmichael."

This son entered the United States army at an early age, and fell a victim to yellow fever at Fort St. Philip.* John Carmichael was thrice married, the last time, in 1775, to a daughter of Samuel Blair, of Fagg's Manor. She was the mother of Washington Gates, above mentioned.

John Carmichael was an eloquent man and a laborious, faithful minister,—one of the noble band of pioneer clergymen of Pennsylvania, whose missionary excursions to preach and baptize often extended fifty or more miles. On one of these excursions, as shown by an entry in his journal, he baptized children of Mr. Bayard, of the well-known Bayard family, then living in Maryland, near the borders of Pennsylvania. He died Nov. 15, 1785. His will, which is on record in the register's office of Chester County, contains a synopsis of the doctrines and polity of the Pres-

* With this officer the male line of Rev. Mr. Carmichael and family name became extinct. There are yet, however, lineal descendants of the blood through female lines: W. W. Nevin, Esq., of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin, of Rome, Italy; John Carmichael Jenkins, Esq., of Natchez, Miss.; Mr. John Carmichael Nevin, of Philadelphia, and others.

byterian Church, as given in her standards, and an expression of his belief in them. It is a curious document.

Dr. John Flavel Carmichael was a son of Rev. John Carmichael, and was born at Brandywine Manor, Oct. 14, 1764. After graduating at Philadelphia, he entered the army in 1789 as surgeon's mate. In 1790 he followed the fortunes of Gen. Harmar to the West, and was with him during his campaign. In 1791 he was at the defeat of Gen. St. Clair, where he barely escaped with his life. Indefatigable in the discharge of duty, we find him till 1793 braving all the vicissitudes of Indian warfare, when he was commissioned as surgeon in Gen. Wayne's army, or legion, as it was called, where he remained until the death of that brave officer. In 1798 he was ordered to the South, under Gen. Wilkinson, where, after undergoing many privations, hardships, and dangers, he finally settled. It is a remarkable fact that he enjoyed the private confidence of each of the generals under whom he acted, and from the correctness of his judgment and his firm decision of character, he was frequently called upon to perform most important service, which invariably redounded to the benefit of the army. In the performance of one of these duties he received an honorable wound, which he carried to his grave.

After leaving the army he settled at Cold Spring, Miss., where he practiced his profession, and where he owned and managed a cotton plantation. At the time he settled there the mass of the people of that region were Spanish and French adventurers of the worst class. Over these he exerted a controlling influence by his position and unflinching courage and his dignity of character, and the whole country there was deeply indebted to him for bringing the population under the control of law and morality, and giving a tone to society. He also, by his scientific knowledge, brought to greater perfection the cotton-planting interest.

The inscription on his tomb thus truthfully portrays his character:

"This monument covers the remains of John Flavel Carmichael, M.D., who was born in Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Penna., October 14, 1764, of Scottish and Puritan ancestors, and died in Mississippi, October 21, 1837. As a physician he was eminently skillful, as a soldier he shared in the arduous campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne against the Indians of the Ohio, and served as Surgeon in the American army for 17 years, with honor, patriotism, and courage. As a man he was honored and wept."

CARPENTER, William, from England, married Margaret, widow of Nathaniel Richards, of New Garden, and daughter of Allen Wiley. In 1746 he purchased 174 acres in that township, which he devised to his son John, and died early in the year 1748. His children were John, Thomas, Sarah, married to Michael Gregg, 12, 11, 1755, and Albina.

John Carpenter, married at Kennet Meeting, 5, 2, 1759, Hannah Walter, daughter of Joseph and Jane, of Kennet, born 8, 30, 1741; died 5, 15, 1800. John died 3, 1, 1810, aged 76. His children were as follows: 1. William, b. 10, 10, 1761; d. 7, 31, 1797; m. Rachel Carter. 2. Joseph, b 1, 30, 1763; d. 10, 1, 1820; m. Rebecca Powell. 3. Albina, b. 12, 29, 1765; m. Jesse Morgan. 4. Hannah, b. 1, 4, 1768; m. John Jefferis. 5. Phebe, b. 1770; m. Dr. Abraham Baily. 6. Jane, b. 11, 24, 1772; m. William Webb. 7. Margaret, b. 1, 9, 1775; m. Joshua Powell. 8. John, b. 2, 10, 1777. 9. Isaac, b. 5, 5, 1779; d. 7, 23, 1833; m. Hannah Beaumont. 10. Rachel, b. 12, 3, 1782; m. Dr. Abraham Baily. 11. Cyrus, b. 8, 12, 1785; d. 11, 26, 1864; m. Sarah Worthington.

Thomas Carpenter married Esther, daughter of Francis Trumble. He died 2, 1, 1815, aged 76, and she 8, 15, 1813, aged 73 years.

Francis Carpenter, their son, born 2, 25, 1771, died 10, 6, 1857, married, 10, 15, 1795, Sarah Baily, who was born 10, 30, 1768, and died 5, 12, 1834, daughter of John and Hannah Baily, of Newlin. They resided in West Bradford, and had children,—Esther, Thomas, Sarah, Francis T., Edwin, Moses S., Albina B., and Hannah, who married John Worth, of East Bradford.

CARTER, Edward, of Aston, in the parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire, England, came to Pennsylvania in 1682, and settled in Aston township, Chester Co. The name of his wife was Margaret, and they had an only son, Robert, who married Lydia Walley in 1688, and had children,—Prudence, b. 11, 6, 1689, m. Caleb Pusey, Jr., of Marlborough; John, b. 4, 8, 1691, d. 2, 21, 1693; Hannah, b. 12, 22, 1692, m. Stephen Harlan; Lydia, m. Joseph Coebourn, Jr., 3, 22, 1718; John, m. 1716 to Isabell Atkinson; Edward; Mary, m. to Thomas Harlan in 1720.

George Carter, "late of Bucklebury, in Berkshire, England," purchased a farm in 1714 on the Brandywine, at what was afterwards called Jefferis' Ford, where he died about the close of the year 1726. The maiden name of his wife, according to tradition, was Elizabeth Tull. She married a second husband, James Jefferis, March 3, 1728. The children of George Carter were five in number,—Anna, m. William Mack; George, m. Lydia Worth; Rachel, b. 1719, m. Abraham Marshall and Richard Baker; Elizabeth, m. Samuel Worth; John, b. 11, 26, 1723, d. 6, 14, 1770, m. Hannah Cope, 2, 10, 1746.

George Carter, Jr., inherited the "upper plantation," of 260 acres, in East Bradford. He married, 4, 19, 1744, Lydia, daughter of Thomas Worth, his next neighbor; she was born 9, 22, 1721, and died 6, 20, 1780. George was buried 6, 23, 1783. His children were,—1. Thomas, b. 6, 23, 1745. 2. George, b. 8, 21, 1747; d. 9, 3, 1813. 3. Joseph, b. 10, 5, 1749. 4. Mary, b. 6, 21, 1753. 5. Elizabeth, b. 2, 5, 1756. 6. Lydia, b. 9, 24, 1758; m. Isaac Davis. 7. Rachel, b. 6, 3, 1761; m. William Carpenter. 8. Rebecca, b. 4, 23, 1764.

Of these George inherited the homestead, upon which he continued to reside. His wife, Ruth, daughter of George and Martha Martin, was born 1, 28, 1757, and died 10, 19, 1843. Their children were Margaret, Emmor, Lydia, George, Joseph (married to Minerva Webb), Martha, Rebecca, and Ruth (married to Milton Marshall).

The land was divided between the three sons, but is now owned by the Worth family.

CHADS, Francis (*Chadsey*, as the name was often written, or *Chadsi*, as he appears to have signed himself in 1688), doubtless came from Wiltshire, England, and settled in Chichester in 1684. The name of his first wife is believed to have been Hester, but it is not known that she left

children. In 1695 he married Grace, daughter of Francis Stanfield, of Marple, and probably settled soon after on the Brandywine, at the ford which bears the family name. There he built a mill, perhaps in 1707, as there was difficulty between him and his neighbors at that time, presumably about the dam or water-right. The mill was there in 1710, but it appears in after-years to have gone down and the site was forgotten. When the foundations of the present mill were dug some timbers were found which were pronounced to be a part of the old structure.

Francis Chads died about 1713, and his widow married, 7, 16, 1714, Gayen Stevenson. Their children were Sarah, m. Feb. 12, 1714, Mordecai Cloud; John; Grace, m. Thomas Clayton, 1724; Betty, m. William Pyle; Ann, m. —— Peterson; Francis, who died young or unmarried.

John Chads married, 8, 2, 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Richardson, of Whiteland, and probably built the old stone house at the north end of the village of Chads' Ford. In 1736 he established a ferry on the creek, and brought in a bill of £30 to the commissioners in the following year for building a "fflatt or Schowe." From the items in this and later bills it appears that a large cable-rope was stretched across the creek, and a windlass used to pull the boat back and forth. In 1760, just before his death, John Chads brought in a bill for rebuilding the boat, and among other items charges "for wood to burn y° old boat and y° trouble of ditto, £1." He died in the 10th or 11th month, 1760, leaving no children, but dividing his property among his relatives, of whom Joseph Davis, who married his niece, Hannah Cloud, appears to have been the favorite. He was licensed to keep a tavern in connection with the ferry in September, 1736, and continued in the business a few years, but in 1746 he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, James House, and though he continued to own the property he did not keep the tavern. Amos Harvey followed House in 1752, and Henry Hayes came next in 1757.

His widow continued to reside in the old stone house, to which were attached 40 acres of land separate from the tavern, and at the time of the Revolution her nephew, Amos House, lived with her and farmed the land. She died about 1791.

This name is generally and incorrectly written Chadds, but the signature of John Chads shows the latter spelling to be correct.

CHALFANT, John, obtained a warrant, 10, 22, 1701, for 250 acres of land in Rockland Manor, where he had settled two years previously. This was in what is now the lower part of Birmingham. He died in August, 1725, leaving sons, John and Robert. John, Jr., died about 1730, leaving sons, John, Solomon, and Robert, who appear to have been then grown up.

The children of Robert, Sr., were Mary, b. Nov. 26, 1713, m. to —— Shields; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 29, 1715, m. —— Barnet; Robert, b. Aug. 28, 1718, died young; Thomas, b. Jan. 13, 1721, died young; Ruth, b. Oct. 15, 1723, m. to —— Frame, ancestor of the late Robert Frame, of Birmingham; Robert, b. Feb. 12, 1725; Thomas, b. March 2, 1729. The father died in 1767, leaving a widow, Martha.

Robert Chalfant, supposed a son of John, Jr., married first Ann Bentley, daughter of John and Mary Bentley, of Newlin, and settled on land in that township. A house, said to have been built in 1732, upon which were their initials, was torn down about 1864 by George Young, the present owner of the property. Ann (Bentley) Chalfant left children,—John, Mary (Bonnal), Jane (Few), Ann (Ligget), Robert, and Elizabeth (Quay). The father married a second wife, Elizabeth, by whom he had children,—Jesse, Joseph, and Jonathan. He died in 1792.

Whether all of the name are descended from the John first mentioned is unknown. Of course there is the usual tradition of "three brothers" in this case.

Henry Chalfant, son of John, of West Marlborough, married, 8, 15, 1740, at Londongrove Meeting, Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Thomas and Ann, and had children,—1. Jonathan, b. 4, 8, 1743; m. Ann Barnard, 12, 24, 1777. 2. Thomas, b. 11, 20, 1745–6; m. Phebe Hayes, 4, 5, 1775. 3. Henry, b. 5, 1, 1748; m. Susanna Swayne, 5, 17, 1775. 4. Ann, b. 12, 12, 1750–1. Elizabeth, b. 2, 2, 1754; m. Joseph Dickinson. 6. Jacob, b. 1, 11, 1758; m. ——Barnard and —— McCorkle. 7. Mary, b. 8, 8, 1760. 8. Abner, b. 11, 16, 1762. 9. Caleb, b. 2, 7, 1766; m. Mary Dickinson, 5, 25, 1796.

David Chalfant, of Pennsbury, son of Thomas, married, 10, 30, 1783, Frances Dowdall, daughter of John and Mary, of Marlborough. They had one son, Goodwin Chalfant, born 9, 8, 1788, who married Hannah Windle, 10, 14, 1812, and resided in East Marlborough. Their children were David W., deceased; William, living near Unionville; Sidney, m. to Edwin James, of East Bradford; Jane, m. to Joseph Dowdall, of New Garden; Lydia, m. to Thomas F. Seal, of Unionville.

David Chalfant, the grandfather, died 10, 3, 1832, aged 72 years, 2 months, 16 days; and his widow, 7, 4, 1840, aged 85 years, 8 months, 13 days.

William Chalfant married Esther Baker, daughter of Aaron and Mary, of West Marlborough, and had ten children,—Mary, Martha, Esther, Aaron, Phebe, Alice, William, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Susan,—all of whom were married, and several of them went West. Aaron bought a farm in Londonderry in 1796, where he died, Aug. 29, 1808. His wife was a daughter of John Wilson, who married a Todd. William Chalfant, son of Aaron, born in April, 1798, is now living at or near Chesterville, in Franklin township.

CHAMBERLIN, Robert, of Concord, was the son of Elizabeth, wife of Francis Hickman, by a former husband, and was doubtless born in the neighborhood of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, England. Some of Elizabeth's children came to this country in advance of their mother. The latter, in her will, 1698, mentions her sons-in-law, Richard Ridgway, Richard Arnold, and Charles Jones, who must have married Chamberlins.

Robert and Mary Chamberlin had the following children: 1. Susanna, b. 7, 13, 1691; m. John Pyle. 2. John, b. 10, 1, 1692. 3. Robert, b. 8, 17, 1694. 4. Mary, b. 10, 21, 1698; m. Daniel Pyle. 5. Jacob, b. 2, 30, 1702. 6. Joseph.

John Chamberlin (2) married, 10, 21, 1721, at Concord

Meeting, Lettice, daughter of Moses Key, and lived in Aston, where he died in 1732. His widow married Thomas Vernon in 1734. John's children were Mary, b. 4, 1, 1723, m. Joseph Baker and Andrew McCoy; William, b. 11, 24, 1724, m., 9, 16, 1748, to Martha Palmer (see genealogy of Palmer family); Elizabeth, b. 4, 25, 1726, m. William Hughes; John, b. 12, 12, 1728, m. Jane Thompson; Isaac, b. 6, 25, 1729; Ann, b. 11, 21, 1731, m. Charles Ryan.

Robert Chamberlin (3) married first Sarah Woodward, and second Cicely ——, and died in Concord in the winter of 1731–32, leaving children,—Jacob, Susanna, Robert, John, and James.

Joseph Chamberlin (6) married, 2, 19, 1726, Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Sharpless, of Middletown, and settled on a farm in Concord. They had three children,—Mary, Hannah, married to Robert Pennell, and Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Mercer.

CHAMBERLAIN, JONAS, came from Ireland, bringing a certificate from Friends of Edenderry, dated 11, 5, 1731, and settled in Sadsbury, Lancaster Co. He married, 8, 9, 1734, Jane, daughter of Alexander Bane, of Goshen. He died 9, 8, 1771, and his widow 3, 4, 1777. Their children were Joshua, Hannah, Jane, Mary, Hannah, Jonas, Joseph, William, and Jane.

Joshua married, 11, 24, 1756, Mary, and Jonas married, 12, 3, 1766, Elizabethl daughters of Joseph Powel, of Sadsbury, Chester Co., and had each large families.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, son of William, born Dec. 28, 1662, died 10, 7, 1730, married (for first wife, it is presumed) Elizabeth Austwick, baptized May 24, 1658, daughter of Philip Austwick.

John Chambers, "of Acaster (?) Selby, in the county of the city of York," yeoman, and Deborah Dobson, daughter of Richard Dobson, deceased, of Tollerton, in the county of York, were married April 13, 1699.

John Chambers and family brought a certificate from Friends of York, England, dated 1, 6, 1712–3, which was presented in Philadelphia, after which they went over into New Jersey for a time. In 1715 they settled on White Clay Creek, in the edge of New Castle County, on a farm known then and since as the "Hopyard." Deborah Chambers died 4, 24, 1731.

The children of John Chambers were as follows: 1. John, b. April 20, 1690; d. 2, 2, 1717. 2. William, b. March 17, 1692; d. 3, 30, 1761. 3. Richard, b. June 20, 1700. 4. Joseph, b. Feb. 5, 1704. 5. Mary, b. Jan. 7 (?), 1707; m. Samuel Jackson, of Marlborough.

William Chambers married, 8, 22, 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Miller, of New Garden; she was born 1704, and died 2, 18, 1783. They lived in White Clay Creek hundred, and had the following children: 6. William, b. 6, 8, 1731; d. 8, 11, 1735. 7. Mary, b. 11, 27, 1732; m. James Wollaston and Robert Johnson. 8. Deborah, b. 9, 6, 1734; d. 3, 12, 1760. 9. Joseph, b. 4, 25, 1736; d. 6, 5, 1742. 10. William, twin with Joseph, d. 9, 27, 1760. 11. John, b. 1, 4, 1738. 12. Elizabeth, b. 11, 4, 1740; d. 5, 27, 1742. 13. Hannah, b. 8, 14, 1741; d. 6, 7, 1742. 14. Elizabeth, b. 5, 14, 1743; m. Daniel Thompson. 15. Joseph, b. 1, 23, 1745.

Richard Chambers (3) married, 4, 19, 1729, Elinor, sister of William's wife, and had children,—16. John, b. 1, 26, 1730. 17. Mary, b. 7, 13, 1731. 18. Martha, b. 10th mo., 1736. 19. Sarah, b. 11, 20, 1740. 20. Samuel, b. 1, 8, 1742. 21. Hannah, b. 2, 6, 1744. 22. Benjamin. 23. Joshua.

John Chambers (11) married, 12, 15, 1762, Rebecca, daughter of Joshua Johnson, of Londongrove, and probably settled in that township. Their children were William, Joshua, Elizabeth, Caleb, Mary, Sarah, David, and Phebe. William married Susanna Pusey, 11, 17, 1790, and was the father of John P. Chambers, whose sons, Edwin (deceased) and Cyrus, are well known as inventors and machinists.

Joseph Chambers (15) married, 5, 21, 1767, Amy, daughter of James Thompson, and had a son Joseph, who married, 11, 16, 1809, Deborah Phillips, and resided in New Garden. His children were Lydia, Amy, Mary Ann, Mahlon, Joseph P., Deborah, and Sarah.

John Chambers (16) married Sarah, daughter of David and Rachel (Harris) Black, and had children,—Joshua, Newton, Isaac, Elinor, Richard, b. 8, 16, 1775, d. 8, 17, 1863; Deborah, John, and David. Richard's children were Sarah, Margaret, John W., Caroline, David M., Elizabeth, and Richard.

CHANDLEE, BENJAMIN, son of William Chandlee, of Kilmore, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, came to Philadelphia, and learned the trade of a clock and watchmaker with Abel Cottey, whose daughter Sarah he married, 3, 25, 1710, and about 1715 settled on a tract of land in Nottingham which had belonged to her father. There he built a smithy and made brass cow-bells, then much needed. In 1741 they sold the property and removed to Wilmington, where he died about 1745.

The children of Benjamin and Sarah were Mary, m. to Neal McCaskey; Cottey, d. 10, 9, 1807, aged ninety-four years, 5 months, 21 days; William, m. Mary Elgar; Benjamin, m., in 1750, Mary, daughter of Goldsmith Edward Folwell, of Wilmington. He settled in the village at Brick Meeting, and with his brother Cottey manufactured clocks, compasses, etc.

CHANDLER, GEORGE, the ancestor of the family in this county, left his home at Greathodge, in Wiltshire, England, in 1687, with his wife Jane and seven children, —Jane, George, Thomas, Swithin, William, Charity, and Ann. The father died at sea on the 13th of December in that year, but before the close of the following year his widow found a second husband, William Hawkes, of Chichester, (now) Delaware Co. John Chandler, a brother of the elder George, came perhaps at the same time, but does not appear to have had a family. His home in England was at Oare, in the parish of Wilcott. The early records of that parish show that the Chandlers were an old family there. In 1602, John, the son of Thomas Chandler, was baptized, and in 1613, William, the son of Swithin Chandler. April 8, 1633, George, the son of John and Annie Chandler, was baptized. This may have been the emigrant, but it is uncertain. Swithin Chandler, son of the latter, was born 6, 24, 1674.

Jane Chandler, Jr., married Robert Jefferis, of Chichester, afterwards of East Bradford, Chester Co. George, Jr.,

married Ruth Bezer, and remained in Chichester, where he died in 1714. Swithin married Ann ——, and settled in Birmingham township, on the Brandywine, but subsequently removed to Christiana Hundred, Del. William married Ann Bowater, and after some years settled in Londongrove township, where he died in 1746. Thomas married Mary Mankin, and settled on the Brandywine, in Birmingham. He left no children, but made his nephew Thomas, son of William, his principal heir. Charity probably died young. Ann married Samuel Robins, and died in Philadelphia, 8, 10, 1758.

As far as has been ascertained, the following are the names and births of the children:

Of JANE: Patience, Charity, William, James, Robert, George, Jane, Anne, Mary, Benjamin, Thomas, John.

Of GEORGE: George, Ruth, John, Isaac, Rachel, Susanna, and others.

Of SWITHIN: Jacob, b. 2, 9, 1705; Charity, b. 1, 20, 1707; Ann, b. 2, 1, 1709; Jane, b. 3, 11, 1711; Sarah, b. 3, 20, 1713; Swithin, b. 10, 1, 1715; Thomas, b. 10, 3, 1718; Margaret, b. 5, 6, 1721; Mary, b. 5, 18, 1723; Phebe, b. 3, 31, 1726; Betty, b. 1, 25, 1729; Hannah, b. 4, 4, 1732.

Of WILLIAM: Jane, b. 3, 1, 1713; Lydia, b. 8, 2, 1714; Samuel, b. 3, 17, 1716; William, b. 2, 20, 1718; John, b. 1, 20, 1719–20; Ann, b. 12, 27, 1721; Thomas, b. 6, 11, 1794; Moses, Mary.

Of ANN: Sarah and others.

CHARLTON.—This family is supposed to have settled first in Maryland, where Edward Charlton owned an estate, in Prince George's County, which prior to 1739 bore the name of "Charleton Forest." Thomas Charlton, of Londonderry, died in 1743, leaving a wife, Alice, and children,—John, Thomas, Arthur, Poynton, Isabella, Ann, Jane, Elinor, Mary, and Lettice,—some of whom were then married. Henry Charlton, of the same township, died in 1745, leaving a wife, Isabella, and children,—Thomas, John, Edward, Henry, Lettice,—and son-in-law, John Charlton.

The property now in possession of Thomas M. Charlton, near Penn Station, is held by deed from Christiana Gulielma Penn, dated 1758.

CHEYNEY, JOHN, the ancestor of this family, died in Middletown township in 1722, leaving two sons, John and Thomas. These became the owners of 1500 acres in Thornbury in 1724, and some of the land still remains in the family.

John Cheyney, Jr., married Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Hickman, and died about 1745, leaving five children,—Thomas, b. Dec. 12, 1731, d. Jan. 12, 1811; John, b. June 20, 1733, d. Oct. 8, 1806; Joseph, b. Jan. 12, 1735, d. Aug. 10, 1794; Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1737, d. Sept. 30, 1820; Richard, b. March 23, 1739, d. June 17, 1791.

Thomas Cheyney married Elizabeth Hickman, a sister of his brother's wife, and died August, 1728. His children were Mary, and Ann, b. Feb. 21, 1727–8, m. to James Jefferis.

Thomas Cheyney, son of John and Ann, m. in 1755 Mary Taylor, widow of Philip, and daughter of John and Margaret Riley, of Marcus Hook, formerly of England. She died in 1766, and in 1769 he married Mary, widow of Abraham Vernon, and daughter of William Bennett. She died July 9, 1819. His children were Ann, Lucy (m. Benjamin Hickman), Richard, Mary, John, Alice (m. Francis Hickman), Elizabeth (m. James Hickman), and William.

He was a justice of the peace, and an earnest Whig in the time of the Revolution (see p. 70), and one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of his day. He was known far and near as Squire Cheyney. He was buried in the family graveyard, a short distance northward from Cheyney Station.

Joseph Cheyney, his brother, married Edith Mendenhall, and had thirteen children, of whom the youngest was named Waldron, in remembrance of relatives of that name in England.

Mary Cheyney, daughter of John, married Richard Riley, Esq., of Marcus Hook.

Richard Cheyney, the youngest son, married Mary, daughter of John Hannum, of Concord, and had children,—John, William, Charles, Jane, Elizabeth, and Mary.

CHURCHMAN, JOHN, from Saffron Waldon, in Essex, England, came to Pennsylvania about the year 1682, being then about 17 years of age. A relative, George Churchman, also came hither, and in 1689 was complained of by Chester Monthly Meeting for coining money. Susanna Churchman, of Chester township, married, 9, 26, 1690, Joseph Coebourn, and George and John Churchman were among the witnesses.

John was married in 1696 to Hannah Cerie, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cerie, formerly of Oxford, in Oxfordshire, England, who is said to have come over in the same vessel, being then about six years old. Her father died in 1683, and her mother was married again to —— Buzby. John and Hannah were among the first settlers in Nottingham, where he died in 1724, and she 9, 22, 1759. Their children were ten in number,—George, b. 7, 13, 1697, d. 4, 29, 1767; Dinah, b. 6, 7, 1699, m. Messer Brown; Susanna, b. 7, 13, 1701, m. William Brown; John, b. 8, 29, 1703, d. 9, 8, 1703; John (2), b. 6, 4, 1705, d. 7, 24, 1775; Thomas, b. 11, 16, 1707–8, d. 4, 8, 1788; Miriam, b. 8, 25, 1710, m. to James Brown; Edward, b. 9, 14, 1713, d. 12 mo. 1732–3; Sarah, b. 3, 17, 1716, d. 8, 2, 1750, m. Joseph Trimble; William, b. 11, 29, 1720, m. Abigail Brown.

John Churchman, Jr, married, 11, 27, 1729, Margaret Brown, daughter of William and Esther. They were both ministers, and he spent upwards of four years on a religious visit to Great Britain. Margaret died 7, 28, 1770, about the 64th year of her age. Their only son, George, was born 8, 28, 1730, and died 11, 18, 1814. He married, 5, 28, 1752, Hannah, daughter of Mordecai and Gainor James, who was born 1, 11, 1728, and died 10, 16, 1789.

They had ten children,—John, Mordecai, Edward, Micajah, Margaret, Gainer, George, Joseph, Hannah, and Hannah (2).

Several members of the family were surveyors, but the most ingenious in this line was John, the son of George, born in East Nottingham, 5, 29, 1753.

About the year 1778 he executed a map of the penin-

sula between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, including the State of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia.

About the year 1790 he constructed a Variation Chart or Magnetic Atlas, and a Stereographic Projection of the Spheres, on a Plane of the First Magnetic Meridian, on a new plan, with a book of explanation, on which account he met with violent opposition from some characters of eminence in the learned world (as appears by publications yet extant), who could not relish that an obscure and self-taught genius should acquire ideas that had so long escaped the penetration of men who had long been familiar with the illuminations of science.

But whilst he was thus persecuted in the land of his nativity, he maintained an encouraging correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks, Esq., Bart., President of the Royal Society of London, H. Parker, Secretary of the Commission of Longitude; also with the commissioners and secretaries of several learned societies and academies at Hamburg, Prussia, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Cambridge, Paris, etc., and with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other liberal-minded men in America, who were pleased to say they highly approved of his laudable design of improving magnetic observations; that they acknowledged the originality and usefulness of his ideas and schemes; that the subject would derive no small increase from his ingenious works; that it was a work of great merit, and might be of use in navigation; that they advised him to pursue with diligence a subject wherein his progress authorized a reasonable hope that science would derive real increase, etc.

In 1792 he embarked on a voyage to England and France, in order to pursue his researches, as also with a view to apply his scheme to find the longitude at sea. He returned about the year 1796.

Having received invitation from a learned society in Russia, he visited Copenhagen, and thence to St. Petersburg, where he met with great attention, was elected member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received a golden medal with the diplomatic honors thereof. He arrived in London in the year ——, still pursuing his studies with undeviating diligence. He received a silver medal from a society as an acknowledgment of some ingenious topographical discoveries.

Sitting up late one night at his accustomed labors, he was found fallen in a paralytic affection, from which, after a few months, he so far recovered as to embark for home in the ship "William Murdoch," Capt. Horn.

He never arrived, but died at sea, in the ship, 17th of the 7th month, 1805, aged about fifty years.

CLAYTON, WILLIAM, with his family, arrived in the ship "Kent" from London, in company with certain commissioners sent out by the proprietors of New Jersey to purchase lands from the Indians, etc. In 1678–9 (March) he purchased the share of Hans Oelson, one of the original grantees of Marcus Hook, and settled at that place. As a Quaker, he was an active and consistent member, and likewise took a part in political affairs. He was a member of Governor Markham's Council, and also of that of the proprietary after his arrival, while at the same time he served as one of the justices of the court of Upland County, and subsequently for that of Chester County, presiding at the first court held in Pennsylvania under the proprietary government. He died in 1689, leaving a widow, Prudence, and the following children, if not more: Prudence, m. to Henry Reynolds, 11, 10, 1678; Honour, m. to James Browne, 6, 8, 1679; William, m. to Elizabeth Bezer, 1682; and Mary, to John Beals, in the same year.

William Clayton, Jr., died in Chichester about 1727, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and children,—William, Richard, Rachel, married to Thomas Howell, Edward, Ambrose, Thomas, and Abel. His daughter Elizabeth, born 5, 12, 1685, is not mentioned in his will, but she married Daniel Davis in 1705.

William (3) married Mary, daughter of Walter Marten, of Chichester, and died about December, 1757. His children were Mary, m. to Nineveh Carter; William, m. Mary Evans, of Uwchlan; Lydia, m. John Spruce and Abraham Carter; Sarah, m. John Phipps; Moses; Prudence, m. to John Ford; Patience, m. to Henry Grubb; and David.

Edward Clayton married, 12, 25, 1713, Ann Whitaker, daughter of James, and settled in Bradford, on the southwest side of the present village of Marshallton. The Friends' Meeting property is a part of the land. He died about 1760. His children were John, Elizabeth, Hannah, m. Robert Green; Joshua, b. 1, 8, 1725; William, b. about 1728, d. 4, 16, 1814; Sarah, m. Joseph Thornbury; and Susanna, m. to Isaac Spackman.

Joshua married, 5, 16, 1753, Martha Baker, daughter of Aaron and Mary, of West Marlborough, and continued to reside on a part of his father's land. His children were Aaron, b. 4, 2, 1754, m. 6, 9, 1779, to Sarah Baily; Mary, m. Enoch Speakman; Joshua; Samuel, m. Ann Speakman; Hannah, m. Amos Speakman; Jacob, Martha, Caleb, Rachel, Susanna, and Isaac.

William Clayton, son of Edward, married, 3, 24, 1750, Abigail Woodward, daughter of Henry and Mary, of East Bradford; second wife, Mary, died 3, 8, 1825. Their daughter Ann died 4, 7, 1825; son James, 9, 1, 1827, aged 49; and son Thomas, 12, 20, 1864, aged about 85.

CLEAVER, ISAAC, married (about 1794) Ann Sturges, and settled near "King of Prussia," in Montgomery County. He was a blacksmith, and had the following children: Lydia, Ann, Hannah, Hiram, Samuel, Phineas, Catharine, John, and Sarah, all of whom save John lived to a good old age. About 1822 the father and mother, with four of their children, accompanied Rev. Thomas Roberts, pastor of the Great Valley Baptist Church, Tredyffrin township, and some others, as missionaries to the Cherokee Indians in Virginia, returning after an absence of about two years. Isaac died in March, 1828, aged 60 years, and Ann, his wife, August, 1836, aged 63. Hiram, the first son, married Jane, daughter of Enoch Abraham, November, 1832, and for a number of years followed his occupation, blacksmithing, at the Spread Eagle shops, Radnor, Pa. After the death of his father-in-law he purchased of the estate the homestead farm, on the Lancaster turnpike, one mile east of Spread Eagle. The railroad built by the State—now Pennsylvania Railroad—passed through the

property, upon which there was a station named for the owner, Hiram Cleaver. This farm he owned until 1869, when he sold it to J. Henry Askin, who had purchased a tract of several hundred acres adjacent to the railroad station, the name of which he had changed to Wayne. Jane, wife of Hiram Cleaver, died April, 1854, and in 1856 he married Sarina D., daughter of John Jones, of Tredyffrin township. He served as representative in the Legislature, session of 1857 and 1858. He was also fifteen years justice of the peace in Radnor township. After the sale of his Radnor township farm, he purchased one of J. P. Hutchinson, known as "Cottage Home," one-fourth of a mile north of Leopard, in Easttown township, which was his residence until the time of his death, July, 1877, aged 76 years.

Isaac Abraham Cleaver was the only child of the last named who lived to manhood. He was born on the farm in Radnor, May 12, 1843, and was educated at the common schools, of which his father had long been a director. Sept. 11, 1861, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted, with several other members of the Great Valley Baptist Church, in Co. C, 97th Regt. Pa. Vols., and served his country with fidelity until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his father's home. He was severely wounded by a ball in his left foot in the fearful charge on the enemy's works at Green Plains, Va., May 20, 1864. In January, 1865, he married Mary B., daughter of Henry and Sarah Kaufman, of Easttown township, and for three years engaged in working his father's farm in Radnor township. In the summer of 1868 he embarked in the mercantile business in Berwyn (then Reeseville), occupying the old store stand, which building becoming too small for his increasing business, in the winter of 1870 he erected his present large and commodious store and residence, as shown in the accompanying engraving. The children of Isaac A. and Mary B. Cleaver were Frank, Eugene, Jane, Mary, Sarah, and Eliza, of whom but two, Eugene and Jane, are living, the others, with their mother, having "entered into rest." In February, 1876, he married M. Lizzie, daughter of John Gropp, of Tredyffrin township. Mr. Cleaver has since his residence in the village of Berwyn been its postmaster, secretary of its school board, and merits the reputation of being an active and enterprising merchant.

CLINGAN.—William Clingan (often written Clinghan) was a sterling, patriotic citizen and magistrate of West Caln township, Chester Co., during the Revolutionary contest. He appears to have held the commission of justice of the peace by successive appointments from the year 1757 to 1786, and for the last six years was president of the county courts. In 1777 he was one of the sufferers by the ravages of the enemy. From 1777 to 1779 he was a member of the Continental Congress. In 1778 he was a member of the Congress which adopted the Articles of Confederation. In 1779 he was appointed to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan officer, agreeably to the resolve of Congress of June 29th for borrowing twenty millions of dollars.

The first regular movements for transferring the seat of justice in Chester County from Chester to West Chester was an act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1780, wherein William Clingan was the first-named commissioner to effect that object. It was not accomplished, however, until 1786.

The residence of Mr. Clingan was a short distance west of the village of Wagontown, on the "Old Lancaster road." It afterwards belonged to the Schrack family, and is now owned by Abraham Brubaker. The building is of stone, and was doubtless considered a large and complete structure when built.

At one time during the career of the noted robbers, the Doanes, Mr. Clingan was visited by them. In some business transactions he had received a large amount of money in gold, and the visit of the Doanes had reference to this treasure, which they supposed was in the house. While searching for it one of them announced that he had found it. Mr. Clingan's desk had been opened, and there stood a large leathern bag full of money, and seizing a violin which was in the house, as they said, to have a jubilation over their good luck, they mounted their horses and were off. The bag, however, which they supposed to contain the gold was simply filled with coppers, the church collections as he had brought them home from Sunday to Sunday, and which, when he had a quantity on hand, he exchanged for larger money. One of the gang, afterwards executed, was visited by Mr. Clingan in prison, and he told him of their chagrin when they discovered their mistake.

An incident of his time may be worth noting as showing the spirit which animated the people during the Revolutionary struggle. At the marriage of William Clingan, Jr. (a nephew of the subject of this notice), June 17, 1778, there were present a number of young gentlemen and ladies, and it appeared that every gentleman in attendance had performed a tour of duty in the military service of the country. After the marriage ceremony a motion was made, and agreed to by all present, "that the young unmarried ladies should form themselves into an association, by the name of 'The Whig Association of the Unmarried Young Ladies of America,' in which they would pledge their honor never to give their hand in marriage to any gentleman until he had first proved himself a patriot in promptly turning out when called to defend his country, by a spirited and brave conduct, inasmuch as they were unwilling to be mothers of a race of slaves and cowards."

Squire Clingan died at an advanced age, May 9, 1790, and was interred in Upper Octorara burial-grounds. He left no descendants.

The William Clingan, Jr., whose marriage is here referred to married Jane Roan, a daughter of Rev. John Roan and Ann (Cochran) Roan. Mrs. Roan was a sister of Dr. James Cochran, and was an aunt of Samuel Cochran, of whom sketches are herein given. She died April 22, 1788, and was buried at Upper Octorara. William Clingan, Jr., was born in West Caln township in 1756, and some years after his marriage removed to the Buffalo Valley, in (now) Union County, where he resided until his death, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Clingan was a prominent and influential personage on the frontiers during and subsequent to the war of the Revolution. He died May 24, 1822, his wife surviving until May 7, 1838. They left seven children,—Margaret, John, Annie, Thomas, Elizabeth, George, and Flavel.

CLOUD, WILLIAM, of Calne, in Wiltshire, England, purchased land Oct. 7, 1682, which was afterwards laid out in Concord township. The will of William Cloud, of Concord, "being aged and well stricken in years," was proved in 1702, in which he mentions his sons,—William, Jeremiah, Joseph, John, and Robert. Of these Joseph came over as a servant to John Bezer, and received his 50 acres of land in Caln township, where he was living in 1709. John, William, and Jeremiah resided on Naaman's Creek for some time. William was living in Caln in 1715, and died there in 1720. His eldest son, Joseph, was there in 1719, but probably at Pextang after this. Joseph, Sr., married Mary Moore, widow of Richard, and mother of Thomas and John Moore. He died in 1739.

Jeremiah Cloud died at Naaman's Creek, leaving children,—Jeremiah, Mordecai, Daniel, and others, of whom the two first named settled in the eastern part of East Marlborough (now Pocopson) township. Jeremiah married Ann Baily about 1710, and had children,—Elizabeth, Joel, William, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Mordecai, and Rachel.

Mordecai, his brother, married, Feb. 12, 1714, Sarah Chads, daughter of Francis, and after her death married, 9, 30, 1738, Abigail, widow of Isaac Baily. He died in 1745, leaving children,—Mordecai, Abner, Betty (married William Baily), Sarah, Susanna (married —— Dougherty and Israel Taylor), Hannah (married Joseph Davis), and Joseph.

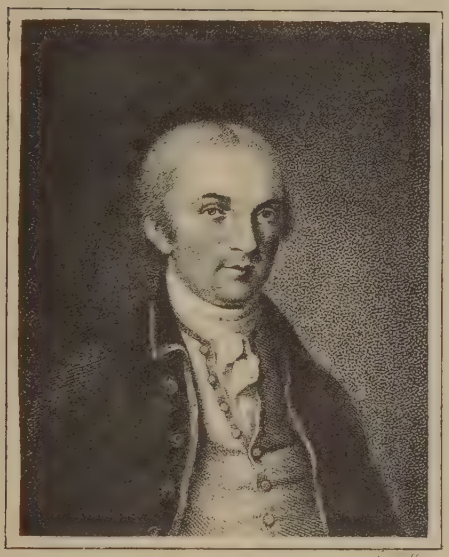
Abner Cloud married, about 1760, Amy Pyle, and had children,—Elizabeth, Abigail, b. 2, 25, 1765, m. Hadley Baldwin; Mary, Lydia, Joseph, Abner, Amos, Hannah, and Ann.

Joseph, born Aug. 27, 1770, died July 3, 1845, married, Aug. 21, 1797, Eliza, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Maris) Taylor, of West Bradford. He was at the head of the melting and refining department of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, from January, 1797, till Jan. 14, 1836, when he resigned on account of defective eyesight. He died in Radnor, and was buried at Laurel Hill. Besides two daughters, Eliza and Elizabeth, who died young, he had a son Joseph, born Dec. 17, 1800, died June 2, 1834, married Elizabeth Roberts. He owned what was known as the Como farm, in West Bradford, and was familiarly spoken of as young Dr. Cloud. His son, Edwin Cloud, resides in Franklin township.

COCHRAN, DR. JOHN.—About 1570 there crossed over from Paisley, in Scotland, to the north of Ireland one John Cochran. He was a clansman of the powerful house of Dundonald, and of kin with its noble head, and for several generations his descendants were born, tilled the land, married, and died in the home of their adoption. Many were of the gentry, most were yeomen, but all led sober, upright, and righteous lives. The family names were carefully handed down from sire to son: James, the son of John, was succeeded by John, who, in turn, was father of another James. Then came Robert, called "honest" to distinguish him from others of the same name. His sons were James, Stephen, and David, and these latter crossed the sea and settled in Pennsylvania. The children of James were Ann, Robert, James, John, Stephen, Jane, and George. Ann married the Rev. John Roan; Jane, Rev. Alexander Mitchel; Robert died, leaving a daughter, Isabella; James died in April, 1768, preceded by his father, James, who died in the autumn of 1766.

James first resided in Sadsbury, where his son, Dr. John Cochran, was born, Sept. 1, 1730, and was educated at the grammar-school of Dr. Francis Alison. He received his professional training in Lancaster, under Dr. Thompson. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war young Cochran had but recently finished his medical studies. He entered the service, however, as a surgeon's mate in the hospital department, and remained with the Northern army until the close of the war. Dr. Cochran, together with Maj. (afterwards Gen.) Philip Schuyler, joined Bradstreet when he marched against Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1758. Dec. 4, 1760, he was married to Mrs. Gertrude Schuyler by Dominie Westerts, of the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany, N. Y. That lady was the only sister of Maj. Philip Schuyler, and the widow of Peter Schuyler, whose grandfather, Peter, had been president of the Council of the province of New York in 1719. By her first husband she had two children: one, Peter, who married, but died childless; the other, Cornelia, who married Walter Livingston, grandson of Robert Livingston, first lord of the manor of Livingston. After his marriage Dr. Cochran removed to New Brunswick, N. J., and there continued to practice his profession, becoming one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, and in November, 1769, succeeding Dr. Burnet as its president. During the close of the winter of 1776 he offered his services as a volunteer in the hospital department, and Washington recommended his name to the favorable notice of Congress in a letter written in the beginning of 1777. He spoke of Dr. Cochran's services as a volunteer, and of his experience during the French war. On April 7, 1777, Congress resumed the consideration of a report on the hospitals, and plans modeled after those of the British army, having been proposed by Dr. Cochran and Dr. William Shippen, and approved by Gen. Washington, were adopted that day. On the 11th of the same month, in pursuance of His Excellency's recommendation, Dr. Cochran was selected for the position of physician and surgeon-general of the army of the Middle Department. In 1781 (January) Congress conferred upon Dr. Cochran the unsolicited appointment of director-general of the hospitals of the United States, in place of Dr. William Shippen, who had resigned. He was on terms of intimacy with Washington, Lafayette, Wayne, Paul Jones, and other eminent contemporaries, and much of his private correspondence has been preserved, showing the closeness of the ties which bound him to those great men. To him Washington presented his camp furniture; he received from "Mad Anthony" the latter's sword, the silver hilt of which was melted into goblets, and thus came down to his descendants, while Lafayette sent him from France a gold watch of delicate movement. Upon the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati, Dr. Cochran became a member from the State of New York, and in 1790 President Washington appointed him commissioner of loans for the State of New York. He died April 6, 1807, at the age of seventy-six years.*

* Abridged from a sketch of Dr. Cochran, by Walter L. C. Biddle, in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*.



Drawn by Cochran

John Cochran

SAMUEL COCHRAN was born in West Fallowfield township, Jan. 16, 1763. He resided at Cochranville, and gave the village its name. His emigrant ancestor and grandfather was James Cochran, who married Ann, a daughter of Cornelius Rowan, an early settler. James and Ann (Rowan) Cochran left seven children, noticed in the preceding sketch, among whom was Stephen, the father of the subject of this sketch. Stephen Cochran commanded a company in the Revolution, and was elected to the Assembly in 1777 and 1778.

Samuel Cochran was a drummer-boy in his father's company when about sixteen years of age. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1816 and 1817, and of the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1818 to 1820. He was also surveyor-general under the administration of Governor McKean, from 1800 to 1809, and under that of Governor Hiester, from 1821 to 1824. He was a prominent man in his day, prepossessing in his appearance, held in high esteem by his neighbors, and his advice was sought by them in their difficulties. He was for forty years a ruling elder in Fagg's Manor Church. He died May 3, 1829.

COATES, MOSES, produced a certificate to Haverford Monthly Meeting from Carlow, Ireland, dated 3, 8, 1717, which stated that he had been brought up there from a child, and had taken his wife from among Friends in the province of Munster. In 1731 he purchased land at the site of Phœnixville, in Charlestown, and settled there. The name of his wife was Susanna, and among his children were Samuel, Moses, Jr., Benjamin, Jonathan, Aaron, and Elizbeth, married to John Mendenhall.

Samuel married, 3, 11, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Mendenhall, of East Caln, where he also settled and left three children, viz.: Aaron, b. 4, 6, 1744; Moses, b. 12, 4, 1745–6; Isaac, b. 2, 1, 1748, d. 4, 3, 1809.

Isaac married Hannah Stalker, daughter of Thomas and Grace, and had children,—Beulah, Grace, Lydia, Rebecca, Seymour, Amy, Zillah, Israel, and Lindley. The descendants are largely represented in the neighborhood of West Grove.

Moses Coates married, 4, 26, 1770, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, of Lancaster County, who died 4, 5, 1775, leaving two children. Moses was married again, 5, 6, 1777, to Mary, daughter of Peter Vickers, of Plumstead, Bucks Co. His children were Elizabeth, m. to Jesse Kersey; Hannah; Isaac, m. to Mary Gilbert, 1801; Ann, Caleb, Esther, Elisha, Sarah, Mary, Moses, Aquilla, Amos, and Jesse.

Moses Coates possessed considerable inventive genius, and towards the close of the last century he contrived and constructed a curious apple-paring machine, which was at once simple, convenient, and highly useful in domestic economy. With some slight modifications the instrument is still in popular use. He also invented a self-setting sawmill, which attracted much notice at the time, but of its practical importance at the present day we are unable to speak. He likewise claimed the invention of a horse-rake, among other ingenious implements. That instrument, however, was afterwards greatly improved and brought nearly to perfection in the intellectual community of Kennet Square and vicinity, where agricultural machinery of various kinds is produced on an extensive scale; but as the inventors and machinists are yet living and flourishing, their memoirs must await the historic efforts of some future county Plutarch.

Dr. Jesse Coates, the youngest son of Moses, was born 3, 4, 1796, and died 8, 3, 1868. The village of Coatesville was named for his father, but became a town in the son's time. Owning a great portion of the land, he sold much of it to enterprising men, and assisted in other ways in advancing the interests of the place. He was a highly-esteemed citizen.

CONARD, DENNIS, of whose name in German a great many different versions are given, came from Crefeld on the Rhine and settled at Germantown in 1683. His second son, Matthias, was the father of Cornelius Conard, of Horsham, and he was the father of Everard Conard, who married Margaret Cadwalader, and about the year 1784 removed to New London township, where he purchased 300 acres of land. His children were Isaac, Cornelius, Abraham, Everard, Jesse, Sarah, Mary, and Margaret, all of whom left families except Isaac and Margaret. Isaac and Abraham settled in Lampeter, Lancaster Co., and the latter was the ancestor of Samuel Conard and his cousin, Isaac Cooper, of the firm of Cooper & Conard, of Philadelphia.

Jesse Conard married, 2, 10, 1802, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Pennington, and was the father of Rachel, David, Ruth, Thomas, Ann (married to Job H. Jackson), Milton (now a director of the poor), Everard, Susanna, and Lydia (married to Thomas Gawthrop).

Thomas Conard, son of Jesse, owned and conducted a boarding-school at West Grove for several years, in which he was succeded by his son, Thomas P. Conard, now of Philadelphia. His eldest son, Alfred F. Conard, is of the Dingee & Conard Company, rose-growers.

Joseph Conard, son of Cornelius, of Horsham, and brother of Everard, of New London, settled in Tredyffrin township. His son Paul was the father of Jesse Conard, Esq., of the Chester County bar, and of Rebecca and Sarah Conard, the latter being now the widow of Abia Passmore. Rebecca was the author of some poems, which have been published in book form. She died in West Chester, 5, 1, 1875, at the age of 75 years.

COOK, PETER, of Tarvin, Cheshire, England, married, 10, 7, 1695, Elinor Norman, of Kingsley, at Newton, in Cheshire, and had the following children, of whom the first was born at Tarvin, the second at Kingsley, and the rest at Norwich, in Cheshire: John, b. 7, 2, 1696; Mary, b. 9, 12, 1698; Peter, b. 10, 4, 1700; Isaac, b. 10, 18, 1702; Thomas and Abraham, b. 8, 29, 1704; Elinor, b. 3, 22, 1707; Mary, b. 3, 22, 1709; Samuel, b. 2, 23, 1712.

The name in England appears to have been written Cooke. This family embarked for America soon after the birth of the youngest child, but the father died on the voyage or shortly after their arrival The widow produced a certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting, 1, 29, 1714, and in that year was married to John Fincher, with whom she removed with her children to Londongrove.

John Cook married, in 1718, Elinor Langdale, or Landsdale, and had children,—Mary, Margaret, John, Hannah, Stephen, Phebe, and Peter. Of these, Stephen married

Margaret Williams, and was the father of Ennion Cook, the school-teacher of Birmingham, b. 1, 1, 1773.

Peter Cook, Jr., married, 9, 26, 1730, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of Birmingham, and removed to Warrington, York Co., Pa., and left numerous descendants, some of whom have returned to Chester County. The late Dr. William H. Cooke, of Carlisle, who was much interested in the family history, and who returned to the original spelling of the name, died March 21, 1879. His father, Jesse Cook, died Feb. 9, 1880, aged eighty-three years.

COOPER, JAMES, of Lancaster, England, removed to Mayfield, in the county of Stafford, about 1674, and in 1684 came to Pennsylvania, settling in Darby township. In the records of Darby Meeting we find the birth of Mary, 9, 4, 1699, and William, 5, 11, 1701, children of James and Hannah Cooper. Mary married James Johnson, of New Garden, in 1721, at which time her father was living at "Muscle Cripple" plantation, in New Castle County. In 1728, James Cooper was an attendant at Kennet Meeting, but nothing further is known of him. The following may have been his children:

WILLIAM COOPER, of Kennet, married, 8, 18, 1732, Mary Miller, daughter of Samuel and Margaret, of Sadsbury, by whom he had children,—William, Calvin, Robert, and perhaps others. Robert was a justice of the Common Pleas prior to 1790. William, Jr., like his father, was a fuller, and lived for a time in Coventry and Tredyffrin townships.

HANNAH COOPER, of Kennet, married, 1, 8, 1738, John Clark, of West Marlborough, afterwards of Sadsbury, Lancaster Co.

CALVIN COOPER was a taxable in Birmingham in 1732, and in 1734 was one of the overseers of the poor for that township. About this time he purchased a tract of land on the Octarara, at or near the site of Christiana, where he erected a mill. He was a fuller, or "cloth-worker," as given in old records. He died 9, 15, 1779. His first wife was Phebe, daughter of Samuel Hall, of Kennet, to whom he was married 4, 29, 1732; she died 6, 18, 1757, and a year later he married a widow, Elizabeth Jefferis. His children were as follows: 1. William, b. 9, 5, 1734; d. 2, 20, 1821; m. 12, 5, 1759, Elizabeth Pyle, daughter of John and Rachel, of Kennet. They settled in West Bradford, at a fulling-mill late belonging to Daniel Temple. 2. George, b. 2, 28, 1737; d. 1, 14, 1820; m. 10, 15, 1761, Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Ann Truman, of Sadsbury; second marriage, 5, 24, 1787, to Hannah Dixson. 3. John, b. 12, 9, 1739; d. 2, 15, 1811; m. 10, 24, 1764, Rebecca Moore, daughter of James and Ann, of Sadsbury. 4. Hannah, b. 10, 3, 1742, probably died young. 5. Mary, b. 12, 17, 1744; d. 9, 18, 1806; m. 3, 24, 1773, to John Dixson, and 11, 28, 1781, to James Phillips, of Hockessin. 6. James, b. 2, 14, 1747; m. 11, 8, 1775, Rachel, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Moore, of Sadsbury. He married a second wife, Catharine Powell, and removed to Northumberland County, Pa. 7. Phebe, b. 6, 6, 1750, probably died young. 8. Sarah, b. 12, 12, 1753; m. to Thomas Dixson.

Calvin's Cooper's residence was in Lancaster County, of which he was a commissioner, justice of the Common Pleas, and several times a representative in Assembly. His descendants are very numerous in this and adjoining counties. There were Coopers in Oxford and other townships, who are not supposed to be related to the above.

COPE, OLIVER, of Abury, Wiltshire, England, was a purchaser of land from William Penn by deed of Sept. 8, 1681, and is supposed to have arrived in this country early in 1683, as he obtained a warrant for the survey of some land in that year. He fixed his residence on Naaman's Creek, below the circular line of New Castle County, and there died about the end of May, 1697, leaving a wife, Rebecca, and four children, viz.: 1. William, who inherited some of the land, and with his wife Mary sold it to Adam Buckley in 1729. 2. Elizabeth, who married —— Foulke and Hugh Blackwell. 3. Ruth, m. to Thomas Buffington, of Bradford. 4. John.

Rebecca, the widow of Oliver, died at John Cope's, in Bradford, about 1728. Of William's children or descendants nothing definite is known. An Oliver Cope, of Kennet, in 1747–53, may have been a son, and Rebecca Cope, who married John Walter, of Sadsbury, a daughter.

John Cope purchased 200 acres in Bradford in 1712, and erected a log house thereon, in which his children were born. The name of his first wife is not preserved, but he married (second), Nov. 30, 1721, Charity Evans, widow of John, and daughter of Robert and Jane Jefferis, of East Bradford. Some time after this he joined with Friends, and he and John Buffington were appointed, 11, 6, 1732–3, to have oversight of burials at Bradford Meeting, which is his first appearance on the records. He married a third wife, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fisher, 12, 23, 1748. In 1761–63 he appears to have been to some extent a maltster. He died 2, 14, 1773, aged 82 years. The following were his children: 1. Hannah, b. 4, 25, 1724; d. 10, 10, 1817; m. John Carter, of East Bradford. 2. Samuel, b. 1726; d. 9, 15, 1817. 3. Mary, b. 1728; d. 2, 6, 1813. 4. John, b. 1730; d. 7, 31, 1812. 5. Nathan, b. 1733; d. 12, 3, 1820. 6. Caleb, b. 11, 4, 1736; d. 5, 30, 1824. 7. Joshua, b. 11, 4, 1736; d. 1818. 8. Joseph, b. 8, 1, 1740; d. 12, 11, 1820. The average of their ages while all were living was over eighty years.

It may be remarked that John Cope and all his children wrote the name *Coope*, but the original spelling was resumed by all branches of the family early in the present century.

Samuel Cope married Deborah Parke, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah, who lived on the adjoining farm, and settled on the eastern part of his father's land. His children were Charity (married to Caleb Baldwin), Jesse, Samuel, Abiah, Rebecca, Jonathan, Deborah, Mary, Sophia, and Deborah (second). Samuel succeeded him in the possession of the farm, and left one son, Gerard Cope, who died 5, 19, 1871, and the place was sold by his children.

Abiah Cope married Jane, daughter of David and Jane Morris, of Berks County, and left four sons,—David, Samuel, Abiah, and Morris. These are all deceased except the last, who resides in West Marlborough, aged 81 years. He with his brothers, David and Samuel, have been well-known ministers in the Society of Friends.

Jonathan Cope established a tilt-mill, and manufactured scythes, augers, and other tools, in East Bradford. He married Susanna Mercer and (second) Zillah Darlington, and had children,—Phebe, Elizabeth, Susan, Jesse, John, Margaret, Caleb B., Samuel, Deborah, Jonathan, Chalkley, and Darlington. Of these, John lives on the homestead, aged 81 years, and Darlington in Franklin township.

Nathan Cope, son of John and Charity, succeeded his father at the homestead with half the original tract. He married Amy Bane, of Goshen, and had children,—Sarah, Hannah, Amy, Benjamin, Abigail, Nathan, Deborah, Charity, Edith, Rebecca, and Ezra. The last was the father of Edge T. Cope, living on the Brandywine, while Benjamin is represented by his only son, Caleb S. Cope, who holds the original homestead.

Caleb Cope (of John and Charity) went to Lancaster, where his children were born, but later in life removed to Philadelphia. His son, Thomas P. Cope, was a successful shipping-merchant, in which business he was succeeded by his sons, Henry and Alfred, now also deceased. Prof. Edward D. Cope, a distinguished naturalist, is the son of Alfred, and his mother was of the Edge family of this county. Caleb Cope, of Philadelphia, a well-known patron and promoter of the fine arts, is a son of William and grandson of Caleb, of Lancaster.

Joseph Cope, the youngest son of John and Charity, married Ann Taylor, 4, 6, 1769, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Taylor, of Kennet (now Pocopson) township, and settled on a farm near his father, where he carried on the malting business in connection with farming. His children were Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Charity, John, Isaac, Hannah, and Joseph, of whom only Elizabeth, Sarah, and Joseph married. John, born 5, 1, 1783, died 3, 18, 1811, at Natchez, Miss. Having little taste for practical agriculture, his father placed him at Westtown Boarding-School, where, under those thorough teachers, Enoch Lewis and John Forsythe, his mind was carefully trained. He subsequently had the benefit of a course of instruction on natural philosophy and the higher mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, under the accomplished Prof. Patterson. He also availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his residence in Philadelphia to study nautical astronomy, with the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. His progress in these pursuits naturally directed his attention to the business of teaching as a profession, in which calling he spent some years in Philadelphia. At this period he mingled much with scholars and strangers, visitors and sojourners in the city, literary and scientific men, among whom he was highly gratified to make the acquaintance of the younger Michaux, who was then engaged on his splendid work descriptive of the forest-trees of North America. With a desire to see more of the world, in the spring of 1810 he went to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio River, with a view of engaging in the mercantile business at some point on the Mississippi River. At St. Louis his health failed, with threatening symptoms of pulmonary disease. Arriving at Natchez, about the beginning of the year 1811, his disease became more serious, and he sank under it a few weeks afterward. The late Dr. Darlington said of him that he "was unquestionably one of the most profound and promising young mathematicians of his day."

Joseph Cope, his younger brother, inherited the homestead, and upon a part of which he continued to reside until his death, 4, 4, 1870, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He visited England in 1820, partly on account of his health, and in 1839 returned thither to procure improved stock of cattle and sheep, of which he was a most enthusiastic breeder for many years. He was a great admirer of the standard English writers and poets, and seldom penned a letter without a familiar quotation from one of them.

He married, 11, 27, 1823, Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Cope, of Fayette Co., Pa, by whom he had children as follows: 1. Ann, m. to Darlington Cope, of Franklin township. 2. John, m. first to Caroline Baldwin, who left one child, and second to Hannah M. Cooper, of Parkesburg. He was assistant superintendent of the West Chester and Philadelphia and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroads at the time of his death, 3, 4, 1867, and was instantly killed by the cars. His widow and daughter Lucy conduct a boarding- and day-school at Toughkenamon. 3. Paschall, m. to Amy A. Baily, of West Chester; d. 8, 25, 1873, leaving one child, Lydia, now the wife of Prof. Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College. 4. William Cowper, m. to Margaret M. Hughes, of Londongrove, d. 2, 5, 1868, leaving one child, Mary H. 5. Ellen, m. to Lewis Passmore, of London Britain; d. 12, 5, 1874, leaving three children, William C., Thomas L., and John W. 6. Edward Young, m. to Alice Gilbert and living in Ohio with two children, Charles and Anna.

Joseph Cope married second Eliza Gilbert, daughter of Abner and Ann, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., 4, 6, 1838, by whom he had two children. 7. Rachel W., m. first to William Cope, and second to Job Huestis, and died in Ohio, 10, 18, 1874, leaving issue,—Frank and Edna Cope and Edward C. Huestis. 8. Gilbert, m. 2, 5, 1880, to Anna Garrett, daughter of David and Mary Ann, deceased, of Birmingham, and they have a son, Herman, b. 11. 21. 1880, in West Chester.

The following sketch of a member of the family is inserted by request:

Benjamin Cope, born 9, 14, 1765, died 12, 15, 1845, son of Nathan and Amy, of East Bradford; married first, 9, 13, 1792, Rachel, daughter of Joshua and Edith Sharpless, who died 8, 10, 1807; and he married second, 6, 11, 1817, Rest, daughter of Caleb and Mary Swayne, of East Marlborough, born 4, 7, 1778, died 3, 29, 1844. He left but one child, Caleb S. Cope.

On the 15th of 2d mo., 1799, also on the 7th of 2d mo., 1801, Benjamin Cope received certificates from Bradford Monthly Meeting to travel as companion to Thomas Baldwin, who was paying a religious visit to some of the neighboring Quarterly Meetings. He was appointed in 1814 one of the committee of oversight of Westtown Boarding-School, and on the establishment of Birmingham Monthly Meeting he was appointed, 1, 4, 1816, to the stations of elder and overseer therein. He was chosen by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 4th mo., 1818, as one of the committee on Indian affairs, in which service he several times visited the different reservations in Western New York.

Although his time was very much occupied in the service of the church, yet he was also successful in business; for by prudent dealing, and by proper economy, he always had something to spare for public improvement and private charities.

On the 5th of 9th mo., 1804, he and his first wife informed Friends

of Bradford Monthly Meeting of a concern that attended their minds to go and reside with the Indians, near the Alleghany River, to instruct them in agriculture, spinning, dairying, etc. Obtaining their concurrence and unity, also the approbation of the Yearly Meeting's committee, they started on their journey the 20th of 5th mo., 1805, and arrived at Tunesassa the 7th of 6th mo., having to travel between sixty and seventy miles of the latter part of the way through an uninhabited pine forest on foot. They left a very interesting manuscript of incidents and labors among that people. Here his wife died, and Benjamin returned home in the winter of 1810–11. In 1812–13 he traveled as companion to Caleb McComber, who was on a religious visit to the meetings of Friends in Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina.

Perhaps here would be a suitable place to state that this short account, which was placed here that the memory of the just might live, and also to show the crowning result of a retiring, unspeculative life of integrity and true holiness, owes its position in this volume principally to the suggestion of my friend, Eli K. Price, whose father and mother, Philip and Rachel Price, were among the most intimate friends of Benjamin, Rachel, and Rest Cope. Eli K. Price speaks of him as follows: "I have a clear and distinct remembrance of B. Cope, particularly his general appearance and countenance. His features were symmetrical, his expression was friendly, benign, benevolent; and all his movements were in harmonious accord with these expressions. All of these indicated truly the character of the man, and that it sprang from the inward life that made the mild, gentle, sincere gentleman; a gentleman of the truest stamp, one who must do to others as he would have others do unto him; one who must obey the religious powers always operating within him. He was a good man, a holy man."

And there are many more still living who well remember his fatherly care for their temporal and spiritual welfare; how by unwavering example and kindly precept he endeavored to direct their steps in the path of wisdom and virtue; and none have better cause than those of his own immediate family, for he was a pattern of dignity, integrity, and uprightness in all the departments of life. Also many of the late worthies, who, we have good reason to believe, have been safely gathered home with him, have left like testimony behind them concerning him.

Hannah Rhoads, writing to me after his death, observes, "What a loss the church sustains in the removal of such pillars! May a deep consideration of this impress the minds of some of the younger members!"

James Emlen (who was himself a remarkably upright standard-bearer in the Lord's army), coming to see him about the commencement of his last sickness, remarked to him, "I have always esteemed thee as a father in the church." Benjamin was silent for a short time, and then said, "I have not seen how this sickness will terminate, but I feel quiet on looking back on my getting along through life. I do not know whether, if I had my time to live over again, I should mend it much. What a satisfaction to experience such a solemn quiet! I enjoy it more than I can express in words."

Here is a declaration that speaks volumes, an autobiography that but few can leave behind them; and on viewing the course of his conduct through every relation in life, I think there are but few who could more truly bear such a testimony.

Verily, the work of righteousness is peace, and the effect thereof quietness and assurance forever. But this can be but a brief index to the history of a long, useful, and eventful life, which was a perpetual rebuke to the ungodly. As he lived so he died, retaining his mental faculties bright and clear up to his latest moments, leaving behind him a rich legacy in instructive remarks and exhortations which my present limits will not permit me to publish.

On Second-day morning, the 15th of 12th mo., 1845, he appeared for some time to be engaged in supplication, but in so low a tone that we could not gather any part of what he said till near the last, when in a sweet melodious voice he continued, "Oh, Holy Father, I cannot relieve my spirit! Oh, Holy! Holy! Holy! forever and for evermore! I believe I know all of you. What shall I say? Farewell! farewell! farewell!"

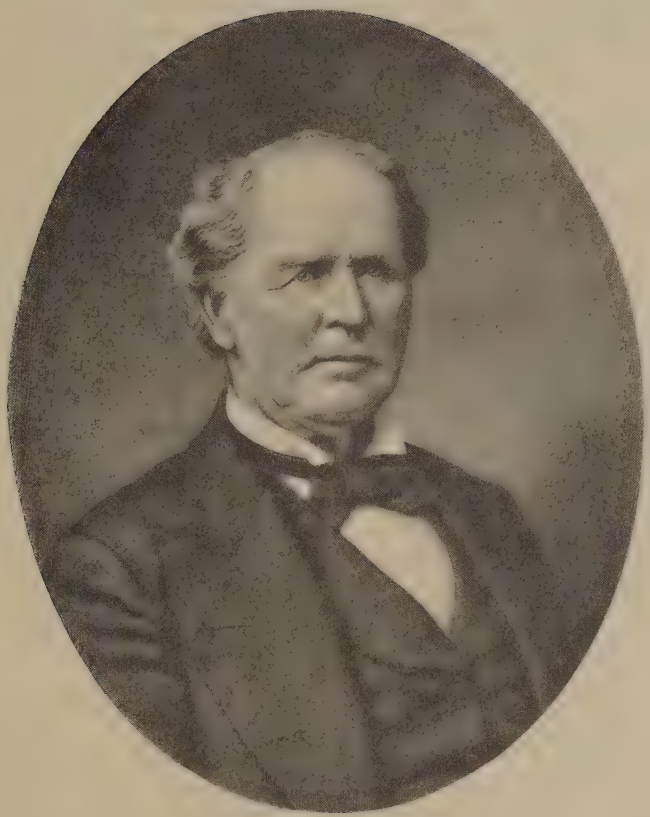
Four o'clock: "Oh that I could but be relieved! poor creature! It seems as if a little more would gather me home. Oh Lord, if thou wouldst gather me! gather home!"

And here began the song of the heavenly host, the song of Holy! Holy! Holy! which gradually became less distinct as his breath grew shorter and fainter, till both at once, in awful, solemn silence, ceased forever.

What joy to grasp a father's hand
Who calmly meets his doom,
And hear him speak about the land
Which lies beyond the gloom!
To hear him with his latest breath
Begin the eternal song,—
Triumphant pass the gates of death,
The heavenly host among!

C. S. Cope.

CORNETT, Samuel, of Schuylkill township, Chester Co., Pa.—John Cornett, an emigrant from Ireland, early in his life settled in this county, and married Jane Knowles, by whom he had nine children,—Samuel, William, Joseph Latta, James Alexander, Sarah, m. to Samuel L. Rhoades, of Berks County; Jane, Joseph P., and Elizabeth Ann. John and his wife Jane were members of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, in which faith they reared their children. John, by his industry and economy, was enabled to raise an interesting and amiable family, of which he was long spared to be an honored head. He died March 24, 1847, and his wife Jane, Aug. 26, 1874. Samuel, their oldest child, was born Dec. 8, 1808, and in addition to a good common-school education enjoyed the educational facilities of the Chester County Academy. After leaving this school he followed his trade of stone-mason for fifteen years, when he accepted a position from Whitaker & Garrett, at their iron-works in Cecil Co., Md. He afterwards returned to Phœnixville, in this county, and commenced the mercantile business, under the firm-name of Cornett & Whitby, which continued for five years, when, upon the dissolution of this partnership, he assisted, for a short time, Joseph Whitaker in the Phœnix Iron-Works. He then re-entered the mercantile business, under the firm-name of Cornett & Co., with John Vanderslice and James Mellon as partners, afterwards Reeves & Cornett, which was for twenty years a well-known and well-patronized store, on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, Phœnixville. His close confinement to business caused his health to give way, and he sold out his interest to John F. Starkey, and purchased his father's old homestead and farm, one mile west of Phœnixville, where, by his wonted and close attention, he is now known as a very successful and enterprising farmer. He also owns considerable real estate in Phœnixville, and no man is better known or more highly respected in this part of the county. In early life he was a Democrat, and held the office of postmaster in Phœnixville under Jackson and Taylor. From the formation of the Republican party he supported its nominees until the question of the legal suppression of the liquor traffic became a political issue, and finding that the Democratic and Republican parties were unwilling to support the principle of prohibition, and upon the repeal of the local law, becoming convinced of their determined hostility, he has acted with the Prohibitionists. All his life Mr. Cornett has been a total abstainer and active temperance man, and from education and principle was prepared to receive the platform of the Prohibition party, both National and State, and actively participated in the campaigns of 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80. He was the candidate of the Prohibition party in 1877 for State treasurer, and in 1880 for Congress. He is a man of great probity of character, large and varied business experience



Samuel Cornett

and acquaintance in Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties, where he commands the confidence and esteem of the people, hence his party did wisely and well in often selecting him as one of its standard-bearers. Of his brothers and sisters, the only ones living are Jane C., Elizabeth Ann, and Dr. Joseph P. Cornett. Another brother, Dr. James Cornett, was in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Rebellion, was taken prisoner on Wilson's raid, taken to Andersonville, and died shortly after his return home. Dr. Joseph P. was first lieutenant in Company G, 176th Pennsylvania Regiment, re-enlisted in 99th Regiment, and was at the capture of Lee at Appomattox. Samuel Cornett was many years a director in the Iron Bank of Phœnixville, and is now vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Association of that place.

COWAN, Rev. John F., son of Adam Cowan, was born in Sadsbury township, May 8, 1801. He learned the printing business in Lancaster, but at the termination of his apprenticeship entered upon studies with a view to the ministry. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1824; studied theology in the seminary at Princeton, and was licensed to preach April 8, 1829. He had charge of Presbyterian churches in Missouri until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he became chaplain of the military hospital in St. Louis. He there incurred the disease which terminated his life, Sept. 29, 1862. He was in the fullest sense an evangelist, and was instrumental in founding and strengthening a number of churches in Missouri.

He has two sons in the ministry, the Rev. John F. Cowan and Rev. Edward Payson Cowan, the latter now of Germantown, Pa.

COX, John, from England about 1708, settled in the neighborhood of Kennet, and is supposed to have been the father of Richard Cox, who married, 3, 26, 1712, Margaret Potts, of Abington Monthly Meeting. The children of Richard were Anna, b. 8, 29, 1713; Sarah, b. 12, 15, 1715; Richard, b. 2, 17, 1718; Jonathan, b. 6, 11, 1720; Joseph, b. 2, 18, 1723; Benjamin, twin with Joseph; John, b. 8, 9, 1725. In 1728 they removed near to the Schuylkill River, and Richard died in Vincent township about 1760.

Benjamin Cox and Elizabeth, his wife, had children,—Richard, Margaret, Jonathan, William, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, Benjamin, and John. William, born 12, 21, 1751, married, 6, 15, 1780, at Goshen Meeting, Lydia Garrett, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, of Willistown, where they settled. Their children were Hannah, Benjamin, John (of Longwood), Abner, Thomas, Elizabeth, Levi, Jonathan, Lydia, and William.

Henry Hamilton Cox.*—In an article written by Bayard Taylor, and published in the *Atlantic Monthly* some fifteen or sixteen years ago, under the title of "A Strange Friend," a story is told of an Irish gentleman of noble family, who, accompanied by his wife and children, came to East Marlboro', Chester Co., and remained there in seclusion in the disguise of a member of the Society of Friends, leaving his Irish estate in the hands of a steward till the rents and profits should discharge the debts by which they were encumbered. The gentleman is there represented to have assumed the dress, manners, and forms of speech peculiar to the Friends, playing the part of one thoroughly convinced of their principles, and conforming by choice to their usages from motives merely of policy or convenience, and, as soon as his estates were disencumbered, to have suddenly thrown off his disguise and resumed at once his original character as a man of the world. The story rests on a basis of well-known facts, but the facts are somewhat colored and embellished by the fertile fancy of Mr. Taylor. The original of the picture drawn by the artist was Henry Hamilton Cox, better known as Henry Cox. I have taken considerable pains to become acquainted with his history, as far as it is known in this region, and I will proceed to state the result of my inquiries.

Henry Hamilton was a member of an Irish family connected with the nobility, but was not himself a noble, though generally reputed so to be while in America. In his youth he held a commission in the British army, and served in India with a rank not exceeding that of captain. A considerable landed estate, owned by his grandfather, Sir Michael Cox, was devised to him by that gentleman. The title, of course, did not accompany the devise, but went by descent to the next heir-at-law. The devise was subject to a condition that the devisee should take the surname of Cox, which he immediately did, whether by virtue of an act of Parliament or by voluntary assumption I am not informed. His great-grandfather, who bore the same name as his grandfather, was also a baronet, and for many years chancellor of Ireland. For a time after the devise took effect he wrote his name H. Hamilton Cox, but subsequently dropped the Hamilton and was called Henry Cox. In 1799 he emigrated with his family to this country. The first trace we have of him here relates to a transaction with the Philadelphia Library Company. He brought with him a number of volumes of original manuscripts containing correspondence between the military and civil departments of the British government during the reign of William and Mary. Of these he made a free gift to the Philadelphia Library Company. During Hepworth Dixon's visit to this country, in the early part of this century, the volumes were shown to him. He immediately recognized their value, and on his return home he discovered that they would fill a hiatus in a series of similar volumes belonging to the British government, and deposited in a public library at Dublin. Application was thereupon made for their restoration to their proper place in that series, and to that application the Philadelphia Library Company promptly acceded. From the time of William and Mary till 1799 these volumes had been in the hands of the family of Henry Cox, whose lineal ancestor was connected with the government during the period to which the manuscripts relate, and had the custody of the rolls. And whatever may have been the facts which attended the possession of the papers in the first instance, no blame could be attached to the last possessor by reason of any conduct on his part respecting them.

Soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania he took a lease of a farm in York County, within the limits of York Monthly

* By Joseph J. Lewis.

Meeting of Friends. He was at that time, it is believed, about forty years of age. He professed to be a Friend, dressed very plainly, and conformed to all the usages of the sect. He was particularly strict in requiring that the dress of his children should be entirely plain, and would tolerate no approach on their part to the fashions of the world. So far as the records of the York Monthly Meeting show, he does not appear to have produced a certificate of membership from any other Monthly Meeting, but seems to have been allowed the privileges of a member without evidence of any right. His wife did not profess to belong to the society, nor did her mother, who was a member of the family. It appears by the minutes of the proceedings of the York Monthly Meeting, dated 9th month 9, 1801, that he on that day made request that his eight children—Joshua, Richard, David, Martha, Mary, Sackville, Eleanor, and Henry—should be received into membership. His request was complied with. Under date of 9th month 10, 1806, at his request, his children Henry Washington, Catharine Anne, Alexander James, and Arabella Dorothea were received into membership. Under date 11th month 6, 1811, there is on the same minutes this entry: "Henry Cox requests the right of membership for his two youngest children, namely, William John and Jane Eliza, which, being considered, was united with, and they received into membership." The same book of minutes shows an entry to this effect: "1806, 4, 19.—Henry Cox expressed a desire to attend the ensuing yearly meeting in Philadelphia. We inform he is a member in good esteem amongst us. The clerk is directed to furnish him with a copy of this minute signed on behalf of the meeting." By two other minutes it appears that in 1808 and 1809 he was appointed to represent the Monthly Meeting of York at the Quarterly Meeting of which it is a constituent part. From this it must be inferred that he was a recognized member of the society in good standing.

He continued to reside in York County until the spring of 1813, when he removed with his family to Chester County, and became a lessee of a large farm of about four hundred acres belonging to Isaac Pennock, in East Marlborough township, within the limits of Londongrove Monthly Meeting.* Prior to his removal, under date of 3d month 10, 1813, he obtained a certificate from York Monthly Meeting to that of Londongrove for himself and his minor children. His four elder children,—Joshua Hamilton, Richard, David Hutchinson, and Martha,—who had attained majority, applied for and obtained at the same time certificates for themselves.

During his residence in York County he was punctual in his attendance at meetings both for worship and discipline. In the former he sometimes spoke by way of exhortation, but not very acceptably, and was never acknowledged as a minister. In meetings for discipline he frequently took an active part. On some occasions it is said that, forgetful of his surroundings, he addressed the meeting as "My Lords," as though speaking to the peers of the Upper House of Parliament, though he certainly never was a member of that body. Some of the elderly people in the neighborhood of York remember his conveying his large family of young children to meeting on Sundays in a cart, he acting as driver, and on arriving near the meeting-house door, of his withdrawing the tail-board and "dumping out his load as he might have done a cart-load of potatoes." This instance of eccentricity, and others of a similar character, affected him unfavorably in the consideration of his neighbors, and caused among the Friends more or less distrust as to his real character, notwithstanding his superior intelligence and unexceptionable moral deportment.

In the summer of 1817, Henry Cox received information that his Irish estates were at length disencumbered, and he immediately commenced preparations for leaving America during the following spring. It appears by a minute on the Londongrove Monthly Meeting, dated 9th month 17, 1817, that he applied for and obtained a certificate at that date certifying his membership to Friends in Dublin. Before those preparations were completed his son Richard, a young man, well educated and of great promise, was killed by a fall from his horse. This sad accident was a terrible shock to the father, mother, and family, and awakened the sympathy of the neighborhood. This sympathy was manifested in so considerate and kindly a manner as to inspire in the bereaved family the most grateful recollections of the kind-hearted people among whom he had previously dwelt without quite comprehending them. The accident which was fatal to Richard occurred Dec. 29, 1817, and Henry Cox, having completed his arrangements, sailed for Liverpool early in the following spring. When he reached the town upon which his lands bordered, he was met by his tenantry in a body with demonstrations of joy. His horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn by the crowd to his old mansion, where he was welcomed by the acclamations of his people. Immediately previous to his departure he published a poem written during his residence in East Marlborough. It was issued in a little volume from the press of Kimber & Sharpless, No. 93 Market Street, Philadelphia, and was entitled "The Pennsylvania Georgics." It was a pastoral poem in imitation of the Georgics of Virgil, and descriptive of a farmer's life in Pennsylvania. The author directed that after Kimber & Sharpless should be fully repaid the expense of printing and publishing from the proceeds of sale, the residue of the profits, whatever they might be, should be handed over to the Widow's Asylum, of which Mrs. Sarah Ralston was the head. After disposing of as many copies as would fully indemnify them, the publishers sent the remainder of the edition to the Widow's Asylum. About the time his little volume came from the press an error was discovered, which was a subject of some mortification to the author. Two lines in the early part of the poem were repeated in the latter part. He called at the store of Kimber & Sharpless and requested that the latter couplet should be stricken out. Mr. Isaac Pugh, who was then in attendance in the store, pointed in answer to the motto on the title-page,—

"No line, which dying I would wish to blot,"

and observed that, after adopting such a motto, the blotting

* This farm is about one mile east of Londongrove Meeting, and on the north side of the Street road, and is the property lately owned and occupied by Samuel Moore, now deceased.

of the two lines would not look well, and that, at all events, not one reader in twenty would observe the repetition. Mr. Cox insisted, however, upon the obliteration, and a dozen or two of copies were treated as he desired. I happened to be in the store at the time of this interview, and well recollect Mr. Pugh informing me of what had occurred immediately after Mr. Cox had withdrawn. He, if I recollect aright, was then on his way to New York to embark for Liverpool. He was dressed as one of the plainest of the Friends. I soon after learned, however, that on his way from New York to Liverpool he doffed his plain coat, threw his broad-brimmed hat into the sea, and appeared in the ordinary dress of a man of the world. The news of this transformation caused a good deal of talk among those who had known him in America, and strengthened the suspicions that were previously entertained, that his connection with the Friends was a matter of caprice or policy, rather than of principle.

Henry Cox, after his return to Ireland, in the course of a few years became involved in the troubles which have obtained for centuries between landlords and their tenants in that unhappy and ill-governed country. These caused him much annoyance and anxiety of mind, and are supposed to have hastened his death. He died in the year 1822 of inflammation of the brain.

During his residence in America he pursued the avocation of a farmer, upon rather a large scale, with energy and industry. He did not immediately adapt himself to the modes of tillage in vogue in Pennsylvania, but adhered for some time with characteristic pertinacity to the course of farming with which he was acquainted in Ireland, under different conditions of soil and climate. This want of readiness on his part to adopt new modes, made necessary by circumstances, interfered with his success. Some failures, however, taught him the lessons which he was slow to learn, and he came at length to follow our ordinary agricultural processes. He did not depend upon the products of his farm wholly for his support, but received occasionally moderate remittances through William Warder, of Philadelphia, from his steward in Ireland.

He was a man of large frame, of good features strongly marked, and of somewhat decided and resolute aspect. His manners were those of a well-bred gentleman, accustomed to society, yet he had somewhat of a soldierly air and a bearing that was deemed aristocratic. This made him unpopular with the people generally of the neighborhood, with whom he did not seem ready to associate on terms of equality. In his intercourse with persons of education and culture he was habitually cordial and agreeable, and there was no assumption of superiority. In a word, his adoption of the principles of Friends did not alter his notions of social distinction, and he could not readily accommodate himself to the republican level to which his neighbors expected him to conform. He was strictly honorable in his dealings. But he did not patiently brook opposition, and he had an imperative way with him that seemed to indicate a consciousness of the right to command. I recollect, when a boy under fourteen, meeting with him unexpectedly. I had been sent on an errand to his landlord, Isaac Pennock, and stopped at his house to inquire the way. He came out into the piazza in front of his dwelling on my summons, and gave me courteously and explicitly the directions that I needed. I was so much struck with the appearance and gentlemanly demeanor of the man that I mentioned the circumstance to my father on my return home, and told him that I had noticed a scar on the back of one of his hands as he placed it on the rail of the piazza while speaking. My father then informed me who he was, and what were his objects in removing to this country, and also that he had been an officer in the British army and had served in India, and that the scar which I had observed was caused by a cannon-ball, which had grazed his hand in action and taken off the skin without inflicting permanent injury.

When Henry Cox left this country he had the appearance of being a man about sixty years of age. His family accompanied him to Ireland, and one of his sons took with him a wife, whom he married in this country. Richard, at the time of his death, was under an engagement of marriage with Miss Alison, a sister of the late Oliver Alison, Esq. The daughters of Henry Cox corresponded with Friends in America for some years after their return to Ireland. Two of them, Katharine A. Cox and Arabella Lucas, are still living in Queenstown, Ireland, and he has a grandson, Richard S. Cox, Esq., who now resides in Toronto, Upper Canada.

In "The Strange Friend" there are some embellishments to which we are indebted solely to the imagination of the author. One of them is the love of the landlord's son for a daughter of his tenant, which resulted in a disappointment so grievous that the young man never married.

Whether Isaac W. Pennock ever had any fancy for either of the Misses Cox I am not informed; but certain it is that if he had it was attended with nothing very serious, for he married, not long after the family left America, a very lovely lady of the city of Philadelphia, who is, I believe, still living.

In the tale of "The Strange Friend" the principal actor is represented as playing a hypocritical part from the beginning in passing himself off as a member of the Society of Friends conscientiously attached to its principles; and there seems to be a general impression in the community accustomed to worship at the old Londongrove meeting-house that the representation is true as applied to Henry Cox. But this view of the subject is hardly credible. It is difficult to believe that a man of his associations and high social position should have so far forgotten what was due to his own character as to wear the mask attributed to him during nineteen years of the best part of his life, when it is obvious that such a deception could afford to no honorable mind either amusement or satisfaction, but must have been most humiliating to his self-respect. It is still more difficult to believe that he should have educated his children in principles essentially diverse from his own, and enforced upon them habits and usages not conformable to his own tastes and opinions. He was doubtless eccentric and probably unstable, and his views and feelings may have been largely influenced at different periods of his life by differences in the condition of his fortune and his prospects. He may not have had the moral courage to meet his old asso-

ciates in the character and garb of a Friend, and subject himself to the ridicule with which he would be liable to be assailed by them, wholly unacquainted as they probably were with the peculiarities of the people with whom he had connected himself. There was doubtless much inconsistency in his conduct, but he does not appear to have been, in any of the elements of his character, of the stuff of which hypocrites are made.

As to the merits of his poem I am unable to speak. I can recollect that it was written in heroic English measure, and that the versification was easy and flowing, and the rhythm faultless. On the fidelity of its descriptions I formed no judgments. I have endeavored to find a copy, but have failed after extensive inquiry. Writing verses seems to have been a family proclivity. I have some now in my possession written by his son Richard, and others by his son Sackville. Though pretty clever for young men of their age, they are not remarkable. They give no indication of genius.

Although Henry Cox before leaving this country was furnished at his own request with a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Londongrove showing his right to membership in the society, he does not appear to have made any use of the document on his return to Ireland. He certainly never associated with the Friends in that country, nor did he profess the principles or conform to the peculiar usages of the sect during any part of his subsequent career.

CULBERTSON, JOHN, ESQ., died Nov. 11, 1767, aged 57 years, and was buried at Brandywine Manor church. Maj. John Culbertson, probably a son, was an active Whig during the Revolution. He died Sept. 12, 1794, aged 55 years, and Sarah, his wife, April 15, 1812, aged 75.

The following notice occurs in Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War":

"Captain Samuel Culbertson, of Colonel Montgomery's Regiment of Flying Camp, a Fort Washington prisoner, was captured Nov. 16, 1776. He was a prisoner, within certain bounds on Long Island, until Aug. 16, 1779, when he was ordered into the city prisons of New York. Lewis Pintard and Colonel Palfrey supplied him, in 1776 and 1777, with money. He was exchanged Nov. 2, 1780, at Elizabethtown, N. J., and made his way to his place of abode, at Yellow Springs, Pa. Capt. Culbertson was possessed of fine literary abilities and military talents."

Margaret, wife of Samuel Culbertson, died May 12, 1811, in her 66th year.

CUNINGHAM, CAPT. ALLEN, was of the Scotch-Irish stock, and was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1738. He emigrated to this country in 1765, and settled at New London Cross-roads, in Chester County, in 1775.

In the war of the Revolution he actively participated in the campaigns of 1776 and 1777, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He commanded a company at the battle of Brandywine, in the division of Gen. Maxwell. This company was held in reserve, in a grove near Chads' Ford, during the whole eventful day, with positive orders not to fire a gun until specially directed; and although exposed to danger, and liable to be shot down by the enemy, not a man violated the order, but remained at his post, ready and eager for the order to fire. It was not given, and this brave portion of the reserve, in the evening, marched off the field as coolly as veterans.

He was a man of talent and education, as his letters written while in the service (some of which have been recently published) abundantly evince. He was noted for his probity and punctuality in his engagements, for his excellent judgment, and his industry and uprightness in business; so much so that his honor and industry were proverbial in his neighborhood.

The lives of few men have been more checkered with good and evil, and although not volatile or over-cheerful in disposition, he was never known to be despondent. To use his own words, he was "twice shipwrecked, twice robbed, twice burned out, twice married, and had two sons and two daughters." He never held an office, and although frequently and earnestly solicited, never could be induced to accept any station either in church or state,—a virtue with which the *present* generation are not very familiar.

He died May 15, 1801, at the age of 63. His remains were interred in New London graveyard, and the stone which covers his grave contains the simple record of his name, his years, and the time of his death, together with a line from Pope,—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Gen. John W. Cuningham was a son of Capt. Allen Cuningham, and was born in the village of New London, Chester Co. (then, and until recently, known as New London Cross-roads), in the year 1779. In this village he resided during his entire life.

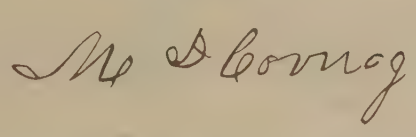
He represented Chester County in the State Legislature in the years 1809 and 1810, and was appointed prothonotary by Governor Wolf, Feb. 15, 1830. This office he held during the entire administration of Governor Wolf,—six years,—and was esteemed a very efficient and accomplished officer. He also held the office of clerk of the court during the greater portion of the same period. Gen. Cuningham was a Presidential elector in 1828, when Gen. Jackson was first elected to the Presidency, and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1836.

He possessed a strong and vigorous mind and great benevolence of character. He was a devoted friend of the soldiers of the Revolution, and was frequently called upon by them for assistance in making applications for pensions, and he prepared and put together the evidence of their claims for the mere pleasure of the task. Indeed, the whole neighborhood made frequent requisitions upon his services, and never in vain. To all he was kind, considerate, and obliging, and no one was more useful in his day and sphere. His name and his character inspired confidence, and a promise given to perform anything was followed by execution, or the most strenuous efforts at fulfillment.

His "stane of memorial," in the old graveyard at New London, contains this inscription,—

"Sacred to the memory of John W. Cuningham. In public life esteemed and variously employed. As a neighbour, upright, firm, and friendly. At home, tender and affectionate. Of the Presbyterian Church an attached member, and for twenty-nine years a ruling elder. He departed this life April 26, 1840, in the sixty-first year of his age."

MORDECAI D. CORNOG.

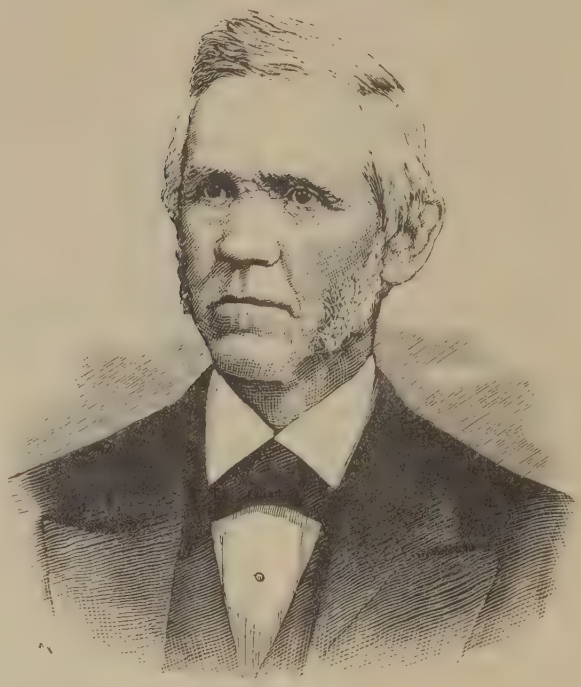


The Cornog family early settled in this county, where its descendants are quite numerous. Abner, son of Abraham and Dinah Cornog, married Margaret Davis. To them were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son and fifth child, Mordecai Davis Cornog, was born Feb. 18, 1818, in Easttown township. On his mother's (Davis) side he is likewise of Welsh descent. He passed his youth on his father's farm and was educated in the subscription schools. He was married Feb. 18, 1837, to Sophia Curll, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Curll.

This union was blessed with three children: Naomi, married to Watson Lobb; Ella, married to Christian Lapp; and Jennette Davis. He began farming on his own account in Charlestown township just before his marriage, and some seven or eight years subsequently came to the place he now owns. This is the old Cornog homestead of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, to which his parents removed when he was but one year old, and which after his father's death he took at the appraisement. Farming has been his avocation, with considerable attention paid to dairying. He has served on the school board and taken an active interest in educational matters. He belongs to the Great Valley Baptist Church, where he and his family worship.

He is identified with the Republican party, but has never sought political place or power. His post-office is Chester Valley, on the railroad of the same name. His farm is located in a beautiful region, and has upon it fine improvements. He is a highly respected citizen in the community, and is a systematic farmer, raising large crops, particularly of corn. He is a man of good business tact and judgment, as was his father, Abner, who by industry and careful management acquired an estate of over seven hundred acres of choice farming lands.

RESIDENCE OF MORDECAI D. CORNOG, TREDYFFRIN.



Henry E. Chrisman

On Sept. 5, 1730, Daniel Chrisman arrived from Germany in the ship "Alexander and Ann," William Clymer master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, as the vessel's report shows. He settled in Worcester township, then part of Philadelphia, now of Montgomery County. He had a son, Henry, who was the father of Jacob Chrisman, who married Margaret Evans. To this couple were born five children, of whom the third son and fifth child, Henry E. Chrisman, was born April 8, 1822, in East Vincent township. On the maternal side he is of Welsh extraction. He spent his boyhood days on the farm; attended the common schools, and afterwards the academy of Rev. Mr. Rodenbaugh, in Montgomery County. He began farming on his own account in 1873, having previous to that time been managing the estate of his father. He was married June 13, 1877, to Martha, daughter of John Chrisman. He is a general farmer, and has two hundred and seventy-six acres of land, upon which, in 1880, he erected his present farm residence. He has served on the school board. He attends, with his family, the Lutheran Church. Is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an office-seeker. His farm is the same deeded by Thomas Willing to Hazel Thomas, Dec. 24, 1794, and was a part of "Callowhill Manor," of one thousand acres, on a branch of French Creek, and conveyed by the Proprietary under Penn, April 16, 1686, to Robert Thompson. Henry, grandfather of Henry E. Chrisman, bought it at sheriff's sale, and the deed is dated Feb. 26, 1819, the land being sold in settlement of Hazel Thomas' estate at judicial sale.

Henry E. once belonged to the First Troop of Chester County militia, was in it some six or seven years, and in the latter part of this time commanded a company. He went with the troop to Philadelphia to suppress the "Southwark Riot," under the command of Capt. Hallman, whom he succeeded as captain, receiving his commission from Governor Johnston.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY E. CHRISMAN, EAST VINCENT.

CUNNINGHAM, SAMUEL, of Nantmeal township, was a member from this county in the convention of July 15, 1776, to form the first State constitution. He was also a member of Assembly in 1776 and 1777; appointed collector of excise Nov. 27, 1778, and justice of the peace Aug. 26, 1791. He died June 26, 1806, aged 74 years, and was buried at Brandywine Manor. Sarah, his widow, died Jan. 30, 1807, aged 66, and his son John, Jan. 24, 1816, in his 47th year.

CURRIE, REV. WILLIAM.—The following account of Mr. Currie was taken down from the lips of a lady who was well acquainted with him, and whose statement may be relied upon as being entirely correct: "William Currie was born and educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and under the following circumstances emigrated to America. A Mr. Carter, of Virginia, having an only son, placed him at college in Glasgow to receive all the advantages of a liberal education; but being an only child, and consequently a great favorite with his parents, they were soon led to regret the step they had thus taken in separating themselves from their son. They at once determined to send for him, requesting the faculty to send one with him who would be competent to perform the duties of a tutor, and under whose instructions he would be able to complete his education. Mr. Currie, being then much esteemed in the college as a man of learning and sound judgment, was at once recommended, and consented to take charge of his young pupil, and shortly after sailed for America. With this family he continued a number of years, after which he came to New Castle, in Delaware, where he became intimately acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Ross, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and under whose influence he was led to examine the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Scotland, and was accordingly recommended by the Rev. Mr. Ross to the Royal Society of England, whither he proceeded for ordination. After his return he became rector of Perkiomen, Radnor, and St. Peter's Churches. He was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. Ross, by which marriage he had five sons and one daughter,—John, James, William, Richard, Alexander Ross, and Elizabeth. His daughter Elizabeth was married to Dr. Demon, of Reading. John was educated to the legal profession, and married a wealthy lady named Crookshank; they lived and died near Bethlehem, Pa. James, William, and Alexander were physicians. Alexander went to one of the West India Islands, married and died there. William married and died in Philadelphia. Richard joined the First Militia, and went to Amboy; afterwards returned and died, leaving a widow and three children to the care of his father.

"Mr. Currie continued to be the rector of the above churches until independence was declared. Feeling that he could not violate his ordination vows by refusing to pray for the king of England, he resolved to give up the charge of the churches. He accordingly left the churches, but occasionally preached by request, and performed other duties appertaining to his office. His second wife was Lucy Ann Jones, formerly a Miss Godfrey, at this time the widow of David Jones. He resided for a few years after this marriage on his farm in Tredyffrin, situated a short distance from Washington's encampment at Valley Forge. He here lost his second wife, after which he gave his farm into other hands and resided with his tenants. His granddaughter married, and Mr. Currie spent the remainder of his days with her, and died at the advanced age of 105 years. He was interred at Radnor church, together with his two wives and his son Richard; he died some time during the autumn of 1803."

DARLINGTON, JOB, of Darnhall, Cheshire, England, with Mary, his wife, had children,—Abraham, John, Joseph, Matthew, Jane, Mary, and perhaps others. The mother died Dec. 18, 1728, and the records of the parish of Whitegate show that Job was buried Aug. 11, 1731. Of the children, Abraham and John came to Pennsylvania, and tradition says it was through the inducement of John Neild, an uncle by marriage, who lived in Aston township. There is evidence that the boys came while not yet fully grown. John is said to have gone to Maryland, and it is not known that there are any of his descendants bearing his name.

Abraham, born 1690, was bound apprentice to a saddler at the age of eleven years, and followed that calling after his arrival in this country. His residence for some years was in Aston, whence he removed to a farm in Birmingham, which he bought in 1723 from the heirs of John Fred, now belonging to Clement Biddle. He early joined with Friends, and was married among them in the 1st month (March), 1712, to Deborah, daughter of Joseph Carter. She died leaving no children, and he married in the 10th month, 1716, Elizabeth Hillborn, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth, of Bucks County. She died 12, 28, 1771, and was buried at Birmingham on the 30th. Abraham died 2, 9, 1776.

Their children were as follows: 1. Mary, b. 1, 14, 1717–8; m. 2, 29, 1736, to Moses Pyle. 2. Deborah, b. 7, 13, 1719; m. 10, 16, 1741, to Samuel Taylor, of East Bradford. 3. Elizabeth, m. 9, 21, 1750, to Isaac Pyle. 4. Abraham, m. 1, 18, 1769, to Mary Nicklin, and 11, 22, 1786, to Lettice Ryan; descendants few in number. 5. Thomas, m. 4, 25, 1754, Hannah, daughter of Edward Brinton, of Birmingham, and settled in East Bradford, on 100 acres of his father's land, purchased from John Strode in 1750. 6. John, m. 3, 17, 1751, Esther Dicks, daughter of Peter and Sarah, of Providence, and settled on 100 acres, the remainder of his father's purchase in East Bradford, where he died 2, 3, 1813. 7. Hannah, m. 4, 30, 1752, to William Jefferis, of East Bradford. 8. Rachel, m. 4, 25, 1765, to William Seal, of Birmingham; second husband Isaac Miller, a first cousin of her former husband, to whom she was married 7, 3, 1777. 9. Job, probably died young. 10. Rebecca, m. 12, 28, 1763, to John Brinton, of Kennet.

Aug. 20, 1853, a sesqui-centennial gathering of the Darlington family met at the residence of Brinton Darlington, grandson of the emigrant, in East Bradford, where nearly four hundred persons were present, out of the thousand and more then living.

The children of Thomas and Hannah Darlington were,—11. Edward, b. 6, 13, 1755; 12. Abraham, b. 8, 28, 1757; 13. Thomas, b. 1, 21, 1760; 14. Jesse, b. 2, 16, 1762; 15. Amos, b. 3, 15, 1764; 16. George, b. 8, 22, 1766; 17.

Stephen, b. 10, 25, 1768; 18. Hannah, b. 1, 27, 1771; 19. Elizabeth, b. 2, 7, 1773; 20. Emanuel, b. 6, 28, 1775; 21. Brinton, b. 12, 23, 1781.

The children of John and Esther Darlington were,—22. Sarah, b. 3, 1, 1752; 23. Job, b. 12, 20, 1753; 24. Joseph, b. 12, 12, 1755; 25. Elizabeth, b. 8, 15, 1757; 26. Esther, b. 7, 7, 1759; 27. Deborah, b. 5, 1, 1761; 28. Leah, b. 8, 29, 1763; 29. Rachel, b. 8, 29, 1763; 30. John, b. 3, 17, 1766; 31. Zillah, b. 9, 5, 1769. Of these, Job married Rebecca Hoopes, remained at the homestead, and had children,—Joshua, Esther, Susanna, Garrett, Job (now at the same place), John T., and Jacob E. Darlington.

Edward Darlington (11) married, 3, 8, 1781, Hannah, daughter of John and Joanna Townsend, of East Bradford, born 12, 17, 1760, died 8, 9, 1826. Edward died 4, 1, 1825. Their children were William, b. April 28, 1782, d. April 23, 1863; Thomas, b. June 27, 1784, d. Feb. 17, 1866; Ziba, b. June 1, 1788, d. Nov. 7, 1876; Sarah, b. July 19, 1790, d. May 12, 1818; Samuel, b. Nov. 6, 1793, d. Dec. 25, 1794; Jane, b. Sept. 9, 1796, d. Jan. 3, 1817; Edward B., b. Dec. 16, 1798, d. May 6, 1851, m. March 23, 1831, to Hannah Sharples, daughter of Nathan H. and Martha, of West Chester.

Of these, Thomas was possessed of a love for family history, and many of the family papers. He died unmarried, and these papers passed into the hands of his brother Ziba, who spent the last years of his life in West Chester. He was a fine old gentleman, with a mind well stored with reminiscences of the past, which he took pleasure in relating. He was first married, Feb. 19, 1829, to Hannah Webb, but their children died young. His second marriage was on March 5, 1850, to Ruth C. Gilpin, who survives him.

Henry T. Darlington, son of Edward B. and Hannah, learned the printing business, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, trustee of the West Chester State Normal School, commissioner for the erection of the Insane Asylum near Norristown, etc.

Abraham Darlington (12) married, 3, 22, 1781, Susanna, daughter of Isaac and Esther Chandler, born 10, 10, 1760, died 5, 12, 1849. He died 2, 14, 1844, having had the following children:

Isaac (judge), b. 12, 13, 1781, d. 4, 27, 1839; Hannah, b. 5, 16, 1783, d. 11, 2, 1839; Thomas, b. 11, 14, 1784, d. 11, 8, 1860; Benedict, b. 9, 22, 1786, d. 7, 17, 1864; Abraham, b. 7, 17, 1789, d. 7, 31, 1879; Clement, b. 7, 4, 1791, d. 8, 19, 1791; Esther, b. 5, 5, 1793, d. 1, 7, 1877; Susanna, b. 11, 11, 1795, d. 9, 15, 1803; Eliza, b. 5, 26, 1797, d. 3, 17, 1878; Cidney, b. 2, 19, 1799, d. 7, 7, 1868; Chandler, b. 11, 4, 1800, d. 3, 29, 1879; William, b. 10, 19, 1804, d. 12, 6, 1879. Of the eldest and youngest of these sketches are here given.

Thomas, the second son, married Mary Brinton, 9, 7, 1809, daughter of Joseph and Mary, b. 6, 24, 1788, d. 1, 27, 1828. He died 11, 8, 1860. His children were Brinton (sheriff), Clement, Abraham B., Mary Ann, Jane, Susan, Joseph, Isaac, Melinda, Franklin, Thomas, Edward, Alfred, and Chandler.

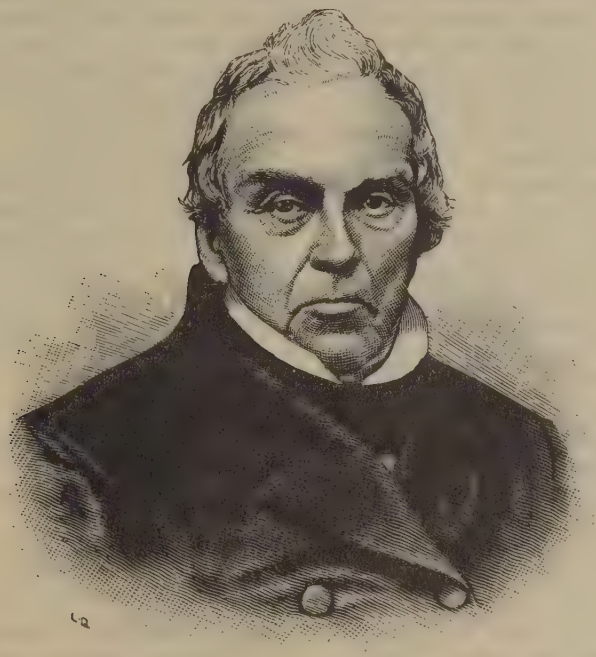
George Darlington (16) married, 5, 28, 1795, Lydia, daughter of Richard and Lettice Barnard, of Newlin, born 8, 6, 1770, died 5, 31, 1826. He died 5, 16, 1839, in Pennsbury, now Pocopson, township. His children were Hannah, Richard, Stephen, Cyrus, George, Joseph, Hillborn, Lydia, and Eliza. Richard married Edith Smedley, daughter of Thomas and Abigail, of Willistown, and removed to West Marlborough. His brothers, Stephen, George, and Joseph, reside on adjoining properties in Pocopson.

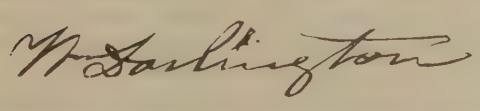
Brinton Darlington (21) married, 11, 12, 1807, Sarah Garrett, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth, of Willistown, born 4, 24, 1785, died 2, 19, 1854. Brinton died 8, 29, 1860. His children were Isaac G. (who was a noted maker of ice cream), Brinton, Thomas B., Hillborn (a physician), Elizabeth, and Sarah Ann.

Jared Darlington, son of Jesse (14) and Amy, established a high reputation as a dairyman, in which he is succeeded by his sons, at and near Darlington Station, in Middletown, Delaware Co.

Dr. William Darlington, LL.D.—Dr. William Darlington, the eldest child of Edward and Hannah (Townsend) Darlington, was born near the ancient village of Dilworth, now called Dilworthstown, in Birmingham township, April 28, 1782. He descended from ancestors each branch of which, as far as it can be traced, was an unmixed race of plain English Quakers. He was early inured to the severe labors of agricultural life, and when old enough to hold the plow was kept at work in the summer, and only permitted to go to school in the winter season. He obtained a good English education under John Forsythe, an Irish Friend, one of the best teachers of that time in the county, and in the spring of 1800 entered the office of Dr. John Vaughan, a reputable physician of Wilmington, Del. While pursuing his medical studies he also acquired a knowledge of the French language, and there developed a passion for the study of languages which enabled him afterwards to master the Latin, Spanish, and German. During the scourge of the yellow fever in 1802, all the physicians in Wilmington fled but Dr. Vaughan and his pupil, William Darlington, who continued heroically at their posts and rendered faithful services in that fearful epidemic. In the winters of 1802–3 and 1803–4 he attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and June 6, 1804, graduated, being the first citizen of Chester County who took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in that university. The subject of his inaugural thesis was "The Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease," which received a flattering compliment from the distinguished Prof. Rush. At the close of his second course of medical lectures he attended the botanical lectures of Prof. Benjamin Smith Barton, and thus began his first acquaintance with that science whose beauties and pleasures he, in later years, did so much to illustrate, and in so successful a manner as to make his name known and respected throughout the botanical world. On receiving his diploma, he returned to his native place and commenced the practice of medicine. In the following year he was appointed physician to the Chester County Almshouse, and also surgeon to a regiment of militia. The latter appointment, however, caused his disownment by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, as it was contrary to their

discipline to assist in or encourage war in any manner whatever. In 1806, Dr. Darlington was appointed surgeon to an East India merchantman belonging to Philadelphia, and made a voyage to Calcutta, whence he returned the following year. A sketch of the observations made during this voyage was, some years afterwards, published in the form of familiar letters in the *Analectic Magazine*. In the year succeeding his return from Calcutta he settled in West Chester and resumed the practice of medicine, and was soon in the enjoyment of an extensive and profitable practice. He was married, June 1, 1808, to Catharine, daughter of Gen. John Lacey, of New Jersey, an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war. In 1811 he was made a trustee and secretary of the West Chester Academy, then about to be built, and these offices, then conferred





on him, were continued more than half a century, and up to his death. In September, 1814, during the war of 1812, he went to the camp on the Delaware River as an ensign in the American Grays, a volunteer company of West Chester, and there was chosen major of the first battalion, in which his company was assigned, in which post he served until the corps was disbanded. In 1814 he was elected to the Fourteenth Congress of the United States, and in 1818 and 1820 elected to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Congresses from the same district. During his second term the celebrated Missouri question agitated the Union from one end to the other, and called forth the ablest efforts of the best men in Congress. On that question Dr. Darlington was found ranked with those who were desirous to *restrict* slavery, and raised his voice in a most able speech in opposition to its extension. While serving his three terms in Congress he was distinguished for untiring and assiduous industry and attention to the duties of his station. In 1822 he was appointed by the Secretary of War a Visitor to West Point, and his report attracted great attention throughout the country.

In 1825 Pennsylvania commenced her grand scheme of canals and railroads, and Dr. Darlington was one of the members of the first Board of Canal Commissioners, and was associated with such men as Albert Gallatin, John Sergeant, Robert W. Patterson, and David Scott, whose names hold a distinguished place in our country's annals. He served in that station two years, during the last of which he was president of the board. In 1826, in conjunction with some of his intimate friends, he assisted in organizing the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences, of which institution he was president from its origin; and in the same year he published his "Cestrica," being a catalogue of plants growing around the borough of West Chester. The arduous duties of the office of canal commissioner calling him away from home more than was either convenient or agreeable, he resigned that office the next year, and was almost immediately thereafter appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts of his native county by his political and personal friend, the late lamented Governor Shulze, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till 1830. In 1828 he and some of his medical friends co-operated and formed the Medical Society of Chester County, of which he was unanimously placed at its head, which position he held until 1852, when he resigned, and was immediately elected an honorary member. In 1830 the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to lay out

a State road from the Delaware River, near New Hope, to the Maryland line, in a direction towards Baltimore. About the same time, through the exertions of himself and other prominent citizens, the West Chester Railroad was built by a company of which he was the first president, and superintended the construction of the road. In 1830 he was elected president of the Bank of Chester County, of which institution he had been one of the commissioners named in the charter for receiving subscriptions of its capital stock, and a director almost ever since its establishment in 1814. He was re-elected annually, and continued in that station at the time of his death. In 1837, Dr. Darlington published his "Flora Cestrica," a description of the flowering plants of Chester County, which was a new edition of his former work, much enlarged and greatly improved. In 1847 he prepared and published his "Agricultural Botany," and in 1843 he collected the letters, memoranda, etc., of Dr. William Baldwin, a native of his own county, who was also passionately devoted to botany, but who died at an early age while on the expedition up the Missouri under Maj. Long. These remains were given to the world in a volume entitled "Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ." The pioneers of botany in Pennsylvania were Humphry Marshall and John Bartram, both of Chester County; and Dr. Darlington collected in 1849 such portions of their correspondence as still remained in existence, comprising, together with their own letters, those of many eminent botanists of the day, and published them in one large volume, with illustrations of their homes, under the title of "Memorials of Bartram and Marshall." The doctor's son, Lieut. B. S. B. Darlington, who for seventeen years had been an officer in the United States navy, died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1845, of a disease contracted during the first cruise of our squadron on the coast of Africa, under the stipulations of the Ashburton treaty which concern the slave-trade. His youngest son, who bore his name, was acting colonel of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion of 1861–65. In 1853 the name of *Darlingtonia Californica* was given in his honor by Dr. Torrey, of New York, to a new and remarkable variety of pitcher-plant found in California, and a similar honor had been conferred on him in 1825 by Prof. De Candolle, of Geneva, for the doctor's eminent services in the beautiful science of botany. Shortly after the death of Lieut. Darlington, that afflicting dispensation was followed by one still more severe and poignant in the death of the doctor's wife. She had borne him four sons and four daughters, and for nearly forty years had been his faithful counselor and partner. Soon after her death he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the congregation of which he had years before assisted in forming, as well as in aiding in the erection of its church edifice.

Dr. Darlington died April 23, 1863, aged nearly eighty-one years, with his mental vigor unimpaired, but his physical system worn out by a long and active life. In his earlier years he was an ardent politician, and a warm Republican of the school of 1800, and was long a leader of the Democratic party of his county. He was a zealous supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and of the economical doctrines of the American system, as advocated by Clay, Carey, Niles, and Calhoun, before the latter turned nullifier. The radical tendencies of the Democratic party, in the campaign of 1824, caused him to abandon that party for the more conservative principles of the men who supported Adams and Clay, and he was from that time onward a Whig and Republican. As a political writer, he was bold, nervous, and sententious, with a strong vein of sarcasm running through his compositions, whilst as the author of numerous literary addresses and scientific dissertations, delivered before bodies of that character, his style was easy, plain, and flowing, mingling wit and humor with knowledge and instruction. As a physician, he enjoyed an extensive practice, and whilst he continued his medical labors he was confessedly at the head of his profession in Chester County. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College, and that of Doctor of Physical Science from Dickinson College, and he was elected a member of more than forty literary and scientific associations, among which may be mentioned the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and the Botanical Society of the Netherlands at Leyden.

The last work in which he was engaged was "Notæ Cestrienses," or notices of Chester men and events, the joint production of himself and his friend, J. Smith Futhey, each contributing a portion thereof. Dr. Darlington was then nearly eighty years of age, and the work was only finished a few months before his death.

His extensive herbarium of plants and his scientific works he bequeathed to the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science.

His remains repose in the Oaklands Cemetery, near West Chester, in the establishment and embellishment of which he took a deep interest. The following is the epitaph inscribed upon his memorial stone, written by himself twenty years before his death:

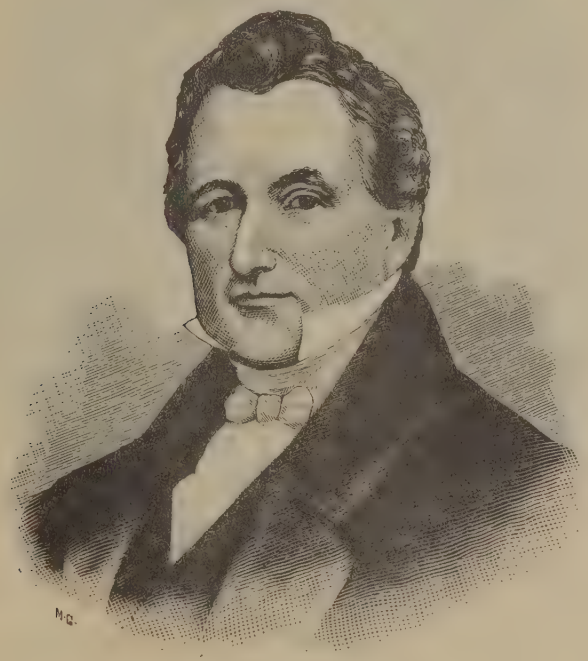
"Plantæ Cestrienses, quas dilexit atque illustravit, super tumulum ejus semper floreant." (The plants of Chester, which he loved and described, may they blossom forever above his tomb.)

ISAAC DARLINGTON, eldest son of Abraham and Susanna (Chandler) Darlington, was born in the township of Westtown, Chester Co., Dec. 13, 1781. He was of the fourth generation from Abraham Darlington, the first immigrant of the family, which at a sesqui-centennial gathering of the clan in 1853 mustered nearly four hundred, and reckoned altogether upwards of one thousand living members.

While Isaac was yet young, his father and family removed to Thornbury township, near Birmingham Meeting-house, where he was brought up and had his home until he had nearly reached the age of eighteen years. His father had been taught the trade of a blacksmith (for in those days it was usual for young men of reputable family to learn some mechanic art), and was an excellent workman; but he was also a practical farmer, and carried on both occupations with extraordinary energy, skill, and success. He likewise, for a number of years, filled the office of justice of the peace with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the vicinage. He was a hard worker on the farm through the day, and did the smith-work for the neighborhood during the noon intermission, and in the

evening, often wielding the hammer until late bedtime. His sons were early initiated into the same industrious habits, and Isaac, being the eldest, as soon as he acquired sufficient strength to swing a sledge-hammer, labored continually with his father in the fields, and was moreover taught to blow and strike in the smith-shop at noon and in the evening. Probably no boy in Chester County was trained to more laborious habits in early life than Isaac Darlington.

His education was simply English, with a fair start in mathematics, and his schooling was limited to the winter season as soon as he reached an age or was strong enough to work on the farm or take his stand by the anvil. It is true he had the benefit of the instructions of John Forsythe, the best schoolmaster of that period and region of



Isaac Darlington

country, and under that tuition he made extraordinary progress. Isaac Darlington's physical constitution was remarkably sound and vigorous, and from his earliest youth his intellectual powers and attainments so far exceeded those of his juvenile contemporaries as to excite the admiration of all who knew him. At the age of fifteen years his aspirations reached beyond the farm and smith-shop; but as his father did not then perceive the importance of a thorough education for such faculties (a circumstance much to be regretted, for he was endowed with a singular aptitude for learning), instead of sending the boy of so much promise to a seminary, where his powers could be adequately trained and developed, he was merely permitted to take charge of an insignificant country school. In this occupation Isaac Darlington was engaged for two or three winters, and acquitted himself with remarkable success for so juvenile a teacher, whose pupils were often his seniors. In his eighteenth year, dissatisfied with the drudgery, and impatient under the routine duties of a rural pedagogue, as then practiced, he turned his attention to the profession of the law and became a student in the office of Joseph Hemphill, Esq., at that time a distinguished member of the bar at West Chester. Although, like most county towns of that day, West Chester was a place of perilous dissipation, especially among the young men of the legal profession and sundry idle hangers-on of society, Isaac Darlington, amid it all, applied himself so successfully to his studies that he was found duly qualified, and admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty years.* The powerful grasp of his intellect enabled him—maugre the prevalent, unpropitious habits of the time—speedily to take a high and influential position among his professional seniors who then attended the county courts and adorned the West Chester bar.

In the years 1807 and 1808 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he was an active member; but, finding the position to interfere with his practice, he declined a further continuance in that station. At a special election,

* In a chronological list of West Chester lawyers, showing the dates of their admission respectively, it appears that Isaac Darlington was admitted at November term, 1801, some two or three weeks before he was twenty years old. Tradition says that when the committee asked him if he was of age he carelessly replied, "Not quite;" and, judging from his finely-developed, manly form and nonchalant manner that he must have nearly reached that period, one of them remarked that a few days more or less were of little consequence; and, with a complimentary report in his favor, the precocious minor forthwith took his stand among the veterans of the Chester County bar.

however, in February, 1816, to supply a vacancy, he was chosen to the same body without opposition. During the war of 1812–15, although a zealous member of the political party opposed to that war, when the strife began to be serious Isaac Darlington aided in raising a company of volunteer infantry for the defense of altars and firesides; was the first lieutenant and master-spirit of the corps, and on the call of the Governor, in 1814, after the sack of Washington City, marched with it to the camp formed for the protection of Philadelphia. He there served as adjutant of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers until the close of the campaign.

At the general election in 1816 he was elected by the district composed of Chester and Montgomery Counties a member of the Fifteenth Congress, and served through the term, but declined being again a candidate.

In December, 1820, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Chester County, which office he held until May, 1821, when he received the appointment of president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware. This situation he held until his death, April 27, 1839.

Judge Darlington was twice married, first to Miss Mary Peters, by whom he had two interesting daughters, the eldest of whom especially was distinguished for rare personal and mental endowments; but he survived them both, and has left no descendants. His second wife was Miss Rebecca Fairlamb, who survived him nearly twenty years.

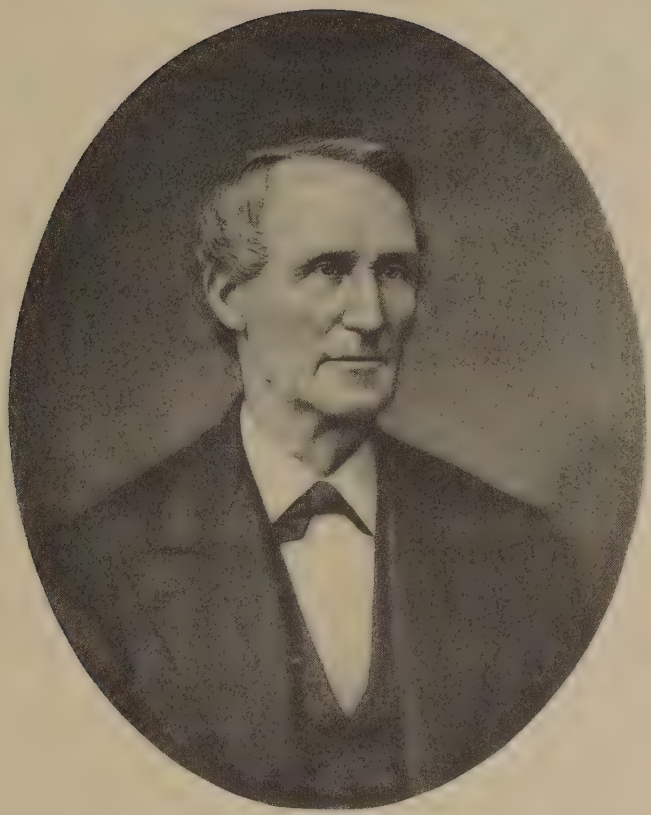
William Darlington, youngest son of Abraham and Susanna, was born 10th mo. 19, 1804, and married, 3d mo. 19, 1829, Catharine Paxson. Their children—fifth generation in America—were Charles, d. in childhood; William H., m. Hettie, daughter of Caleb Brinton; Stephen P., m. Josephine, daughter of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis; Francis J., m. Annie M. Biles, of Maryland; Isabella, m. Maj. L. G. McCauley; and Catharine Mary, m. Jerome B. Gray. William Darlington studied law with his brother, Judge Darlington. On Jan. 31, 1826, he was examined by Ziba Pyle, William H. Dillingham, and Townsend Haines, a committee appointed by the court, who reported "that they find him well qualified to practice as an attorney of this court," whereupon he was admitted and sworn in at the bar on same day before his brother, who was then the presiding judge. The discipline, flexibility, and ease which collegiate education is supposed to best supply were in his case attained by self-culture, quick observation, engrafted into the stock of native good sense, superadded to such educational facilities as the local schools afforded; and with a natural aptitude for the practical adaptation of circumstances and means to ends, he became, like his illustrious brother, a man of intuitions. He soon achieved a deserved prominence at the bar. He was steadfast to his profession from the commencement of his practice, in 1826, to the moment of his death, when he sank down in the corridor of the court-house, Dec. 6, 1879, while on his way to the court-room to try a cause. His practice was chiefly confined to the county courts in Eastern Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the State, although he was frequently engaged in the District Court of the United States at Philadelphia, and was a member of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. As the committee of the Philosophical Society of West Chester, of which Mr. Darlington was a distinguished member, has aptly said, "There was nothing dramatic nor startling in his career, but he kept right on in the higher levels of local practice, surrounded by a large and wealthy clientage, whom he served always with the utmost alacrity and fidelity.

> "'Untainted by the guilty bribe,
> Uncursed amid the harpy tribe.'"

In 1837, when less than thirty years of age, he was elected a member of the State convention to remodel the constitution, where he bore so active and discreet a part that thirty-five years later, when further amendments were to be considered, the people with one accord recommissioned him to represent them in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, in which he took a most conspicuous and honorable part. He served as deputy attorney-general for Chester County from 1835 to 1838, under Governor Ritner, but had a distaste for the practice of criminal jurisprudence, as it was in the deeper and richer mines of legal science that he most loved to delve, consequently his practice was of the most desirable and lucrative kind. About the year 1857 he traveled in Europe, attended the "World's Fair," and kept a journal of all he witnessed worthy of preservation. He visited the locality where his progenitor, Job Darlington, lived, at Darnhall, and discovered many facts relative to the Darlington lineage. He lived to see all his children married, well established, and flourishing, and it was his delight to prosper them. He was a great student, and his literary tastes, although varied and quite ardent, seemed to incline more to modern history, which, it is believed, he read more as a record of events than as showing a development of thought in a strictly literary sense. As the "memorial" of the Philosophical Society happily said,—

> "He was a man who, in the strong language of Napoleon, was 'victory organized.' He rose up out of the common level, lifting up others with him,
>
> "Not propped by ancestry,
> Whose grace chalks successors their way,"
>
> but by the force of his own merits acquired high station and great wealth; yet he was not puffed up, proud, or aristocratical, but remained plain and unpretending and true-hearted; was easily approached, and always interested in the wants and purposes of the people, countenancing worthy young people, and taking an active part in affairs."

Richard Darlington, son of Richard and Edith, was born Aug. 14, 1834, and first educated in the common schools of West Marlborough township. At sixteen years of age he went to Jonathan Gause's academy, near Marshallton, and afterwards was for two years or more a pupil at Ercildoun Boarding-School. He now entered upon the work of instruction, teaching for a while in this last-named school; then a select school near Green Tree; at Westfield, N. J.; and at Friends' Central High School, Philadelphia. During all his spare hours from teaching he was engaged in the study of French, Latin, phonography, and many other branches, and in 1858 entered Harvard University, directing his attention chiefly to the studies of the Lawrence Scientific School of that institution, to which he added geology, botany, chemistry, and other branches, under



Thos Darlington

Agassiz, Gray, Cook, Horsford, and other noted professors of that day. In 1861 he bought the Ercildoun Seminary for Young Ladies (since removed to West Chester), and conducted it from that to the present time. This school is now known as "Darlington Seminary," named after its proprietor, and which for the last twenty years he has managed with marked success. In 1857 he began reading law, but his educational duties engrossed so much of his time that he abandoned the study and resumed teaching and lecturing. He is one of the leading educators of the county; takes an active part as a lecturer in teachers' institutes and in the State Teachers' Association. He was president of the West Chester Philosophical Society, in which he takes a deep interest. He married, in 1861, Lizzie F. Alexander, of Bucks County, formerly a teacher in Ercildoun Seminary, an accomplished scholar, and deeply interested in the various departments of the institution over which she presides. He gives most of his time to his profession, but does not fail to take an active interest in all scientific, literary, and political movements that are transpiring around him. Darlington Seminary was founded in 1854 as "Ercildoun Seminary," at Ercildoun, but in 1877, Mr. Darlington purchased a valuable property three-fourths of a mile southwest of West Chester, to which he removed that school in October, on the completion of the new buildings, where the new school opened. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the surroundings are most tasteful and satisfactory. The grounds include twenty-six acres, and the school buildings, commodious and elegant, admit of about sixty boarders. It is the largest private school in the county, and one of the largest in Eastern Pennsylvania. He and his wife conducted the Ercildoun Seminary from 1861 until 1877, when the buildings were partially destroyed by a tornado,* after which the school was removed to its present location. They had while the Ercildoun school was under their control over 1200 boarders, and in their four years at West Chester have frequently been unable to accommodate all who desired to attend. Four teachers are employed, and the pupils, from every section of the Union, embrace in part those designing to become teachers. It is in no sense a local school, but extends its influence to the most remote parts of the country, and its direct control and management have always been under the care of its learned and popular principal and his accomplished wife, who devote their time and attention to its minutest details. The great secret of its success has been in the careful supervision exercised over its various departments, and in the character of the instruction bestowed upon its pupils.†

WILLIAM DARLINGTON, a settler in West Nantmeal about 1730, came perhaps from Ireland, judging from his associations. He died in the fall of 1757, leaving a wife, Mary, and children,—Joseph, Robert, John, and Meredith.

Saffell gives the following notice of a member of this family:

"Lieut. Robert Darlington, of Col. Watts' Regiment of Flying Camp, was captured at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, and was confined on Long Island. He was admitted to parole May 26, 1777, but was ordered into the New York city prisons on the 17th of August, 1779, where he was supplied by Mr. Pintard and Mr. Beatty, and was honored, on the 6th of June, 1777, with a warrant for one hundred and sixty-seven dollars from His Excellency Gen. Washington. He was exchanged at Elizabethtown, May 14, 1781, and returned to his home in Chester Co., Pa. Lieut. Darlington was an able officer, a ripe scholar, and polite gentleman."

Robert Darlington had seen military service prior to the Revolution, and about 1770 was keeping tavern near the Brandywine Manor church. He was an Episcopalian.

JOSEPH DARLINGTON was a single man in Aston in 1715, and in 1718–19, of Goshen, but in 1721 was a married man in Caln township, where he probably resided until his death.

DAVID, JAMES, of Tredyffrin, purchased land there in 1711, which he conveyed to his grandson of the same name in 1741. He died in or about 1744, leaving a daughter Margaret, wife of James Abraham, Jane (married to Thomas James, May 15, 1722), Eleanor, unmarried, and some grandchildren by a deceased son, viz.: James David, Elizabeth (married to David Parry, Sept. 27, 1735, and secondly to —— Hackett), Mary (married to Henry Owen), etc.

Eleanor Davis inherited the homestead of 100 acres, and with her lived John Thomas, whose wife, Elizabeth, was her niece, and Rachel James, the daughter of her sister Jane. Eleanor Davis and John Thomas were murdered and Rachel James dangerously wounded, Aug. 1, 1752, by three men, two of whom were subsequently caught and hung.

LLEWELLYN DAVID, of Haverford, "sawyer," purchased Oct. 16, 1708, from Lewis Walker, of Valleyton (Tredyffrin), 300 acres of land in the latter township. He had purchased in 1705 205 acres in Easttown, but did not settle there. He was married, Nov. 14, 1709, to Bridget Jones, by whom he had four children,—Elizabeth, Isaac, Sarah, and Llewellyn. His widow married April 7, 1722, James David, or Davies, of Tredyffrin. Isaac Davies, or Davis, son of Llewellyn and Bridget, married, May 30, 1738, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Bartholomew, and, buying the interests of the other heirs, settled on the homestead in Tredyffrin. He was a justice of the peace and an active citizen; died in 1778, leaving a wife and children,—Benjamin, Mary (married to John Morgan), Thomas, John, Sarah (married to Daniel Wilson), Elizabeth (married to Maj. Ezekiel Howell), and Joseph, a physician. His widow survived him about one year, dying in July, 1779.

The property was divided between the sons,—Benjamin, John, and Thomas. John Davis married Ann Morton, daughter of John Morton, the signer, and had children,—Isaac, John Morton, Mary, Charles Justis, Ann, Benjamin, and Albert. His services in the Revolution are set forth in a petition to Congress, from which we make the following extract:

"The Petition of Charles J. Davis, Administrator, &c., of John Davis, late of Tredyfferin township, in the county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, respectfully represents the said John Davis, who entered the Army of the Revolution in the year 1776, raised a

* An illustrated description of this tornado is given on page 459 of this work.

† For a further account of the Ercildoun Seminary and the Darlington Seminary, of West Chester, see the department "Educational and Literary," in this work.

company and served as Captain of the same, and on the 21st day of October, A.D., 1780, was regularly commissioned a Captain in the Pennsylvania Line, and continued in the service to the end of the war.

"His commission, signed by John Jay, his oath of allegiance, taken before General Lord Sterling, his certificate of membership of the Society of Cincinnati, a copy in his hand writing of the military orders issued while the army was encamped at Valley Forge, and his diary of the military events with which he was personally connected down to January, 1782, about the time when active military operations were suspended, are still extant, and have been exhibited to committees of Congress. Capt. Davis was present at and participated in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Yorktown; and he was also with Gen. Wayne in South Carolina and Georgia during his operations in those States.

"By an Act of Congress, of the 21st day of October, 1780, it was provided that all officers continuing in the service until the close of the war, should be entitled to half pay for life. This half pay thus promised Capt. Davis never received."

In April, 1800, John Davis was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade of the militia of Chester and Delaware Counties, and on March 31, 1803, was commissioned an associate judge of Chester County, a position he continued to fill until disabled by the infirmities of age. He died in 1827.

His son, John Morton Davis, born 1788, died 1848, married 1818, Elizabeth Knight, of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children, Mary and Albert K., who reside at the homestead. John M. Davis married in 1830 a second wife, Anna Maria Walley, by whom he had children,—William W., Henrietta, John M., Elizabeth, Isaac Henry, and Anna Maria.

Dr. Isaac Davis* was the eldest son of Gen. John Davis, of the Great Valley, Chester Co. His mother was Nancy, the daughter of John Morton, a name familiar to every one who has read of our struggles for independence.

Dr. Davis was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester Co., Pa., July 27, 1787. He commenced the study of the Latin and Greek languages with the Rev. Wm. Latta, afterwards went to Norristown, and pursued his education with diligence and success under the direction of the Rev. John Jones, a Presbyterian clergyman. In the year 1806 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Shallcross, of Darby, Delaware Co., and after remaining some time he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Elijah Griffith, of Philadelphia, and completed his medical education by attending three courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. He received his diploma from that institution in 1810. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Edgmont township, Delaware Co., and was cared for in the family of Everet Passmore, near the "William Penn." He had, however, been there but a short time, says Dr. Thomas Harris, U.S.N. (and his intimate friend), before he received an appointment from President Madison as surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of the United Infantry, under the command of Col. Simonds, who was then stationed at Albany, N. Y.

After being at Albany about six months the regiment was ordered to Carlisle, Pa. From there he, with his regiment, was sent to Pittsburgh, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and finally to Fort Jackson, Miss., where he closed his life by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs, July 21, 1814, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. Dr. Davis was a talented and accomplished gentleman and skillful physician. He was never married.

John Davis, or David, of Uwchlan, purchased 100 acres there in 1715, and is said to have come from Radnorshire. He died in 1736, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Sibyll Harris, and children,—1. Daniel, who died in Uwchlan about 1784, probably unmarried. 2. Hannah, m. 9, 10, 1743, to David Cadwalader. 3. Mary, m. 9, 28, 1740, to David John. 4. Rachel, b. 2, 10, 1720; m. 3, 10, 1745, to Joshua John. 5. Elizabeth, m. to Jonathan Worrall. 6. Sibbilla, b. 1, 1, 1726; m. 4, 13, 1746, to Edward Williams, and 3, 27, 1754, to William Kirk, of Nantmeal. 7. Amos, b. 3, 1, 1728; d. 2, 23, 1782; m. 5, 5, 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Grace Meredith, of Vincent; second marriage, 6, 7, 1771, to Agnes, widow of William Brown, daughter of Evan and Susanna Jones. 8. Abigail, probably died unmarried. 9. John, m. Hannah, daughter of Griffith and Ann John. 10. Ruth, b. 3, 27, 1733; m. to Jacob Williams. 11. Benjamin, b. 7, 27, 1736; d. 10, 9, 1809; m. 10, 31, 1771, to Hannah, daughter of John Davies, of Radnor, by whom he had children,—John, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Benjamin, Amos, Tacy (m. to Thomas Woodward, of Thornbury), Samuel, Sibbilla, Sarah, and Ruth (m. to Samuel Smedley).

John Davis, of Thornbury, died in March, 1719–20, leaving a wife, Mary, and children,—Abraham, John, Daniel, Isaac, Mary, Hannah, Susanna, and Charity. This family continued to own land in Thornbury and the lower end of East Bradford, now Birmingham, until after the Revolution.

Asa Davis, born 8, 8, 1743, son of William and grandson of Lewis and Florence David; married Elizabeth Humphreys in 1769, and came, perhaps, from Haverford to East Bradford in 1784. He had children,—Elizabeth, William, Jane, and James, of whom the first married Jesse Reece, and was the mother of Davis Reece, who occupied the position of governor in Westtown Boarding-School from 1831 to 1859. William Davis married, 10, 14, 1802, Mary Hibberd, and had children,—Emmor, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Deborah, Samuel H., and Martha.

Roger Davis, M.D., the son of Isaac Davis, was born in Charlestown township, Chester Co., Oct. 2, 1762. His mother's name previous to marriage was Sophia North. She was a resident of Montgomery County. He received a good English education, and under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Simonton, pastor of the Valley Presbyterian Church, obtained an excellent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. He pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Duffield, of Philadelphia, and attended three full courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, though he took no degree. About the year 1785 he commenced the practice of medicine in his native township, where he continued to reside until his death. He was married to Sarah Jones, of the township of Heidelberg, Berks Co., on May 10, 1785. By this marriage he became the father of thirteen children, of whom (in 1852) four were living,—two sons, Jones and Thomas Davis, physi-

* By C. J. Morton, M.D., in *Medical Reporter*, vol. i. p. 126.

cians, in Montgomery County; Isaac Morris Davis, residing upon the homestead farm; and a daughter, Maria Anderson, a widow, in the same township. In the year 1809 he was chosen a representative to the State Legislature, and served two years in that body. In 1811 he took his seat as a member of the Lower House of Congress, in which he served four years. He died of congestive fever, Nov. 20, 1815, aged fifty-three years.

Dr. R. Davis, as a man, was highly esteemed; as a physician, he was greatly beloved; as a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate.

The facts for this notice were furnished by his son, Dr. T. Davis.*

Nathaniel Davis and Hannah Martin were married March 4, 1746, at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and resided in Charlestown, Chester Co. Their son Hezekiah served in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner at Fort Washington. He was exchanged Dec. 8, 1780, at Elizabethtown, and returned home. He was a member of Assembly in 1803 and 1804.

J. M. Toner, of Philadelphia, communicates the following to the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, iv. 120, as copied from a document on file in the pension office in that city:

"Lieut. Hezekiah Davis, born on Nov. 22, 1747, in Charlestown, Chester Co., Pa., and residing there in 1832, enlisted early in 1776 in Fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Magraw, which was afterwards captured at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. Davis was appointed lieutenant in Capt. Culbertson's company, belonging to the Flying Camp, Sept. 7, 1776, which commission was signed by Benjamin Franklin, President of Council of Pennsylvania, and joined his regiment, Col. Wm. Montgomery, but as he did not take the command, it was organized, etc, by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull. The regiment was raised in Chester County and went to Fort Lee, which was being or was built by the corps of the Flying Camp, the troops laying around in huts and tents. From there they were ordered to Fort Washington, where the Flying Camp were taken prisoners, the engagement continuing from early morn till late in the P.M. The prisoners were taken to New York City, and Davis confined with others on board the prison-ship, but in a few weeks went to Long Island, and exchanged Dec. 7, 1780.

"During his captivity he made a list of officers who were prisoners of war and detained in New York City and on Long Island from official documents, showing the rank, dates of commission, the corps to which they belonged, the time when captured, and place where taken, as well as those who had died prisoners of war, which document he exhibited to court in 1832 when making his affidavit for his pension. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by act of April 2, 1822, granted him a pension. He names Dr. Wm. Darlington as one to whom he is well known. He always resided in Charlestown."

Caleb Davis was one of the active Chester County men of the Revolutionary period, who figured considerably in our Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives. His duties were chiefly civil, but seem occasionally to have been partly military. In April, 1776, he obtained £1500 for payment for firelocks, etc., in Chester County; also £100 and an order for two quarter-casks of gunpowder. In April, 1777, the Board of War made a requisition upon Col. Caleb Davis, Chester County, for wagons. But in July, 1777, he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester County, with Thomas Cheyney, Esq., as his surety; in which offices he was continued until 1791. May 5, 1778, an order was drawn on the treasurer, in favor of Caleb Davis, for the sum of £15, for six days' riding to Gen. Potter's camp and through the neighborhood of Darby and Chester, in order to gain intelligence. Caleb was a prominent target for the shafts of the county wits during the protracted struggle for the removal of the seat of justice from the ancient Upland to West Chester, viz., from 1780 to 1786, when the removal was effected. But he was also a good officer and a zealous patriot in the times which put men's real worth to the test. The old gentleman was distinctly remembered, towards the close of the last century, in his retirement on a valuable farm near Chester, but the exact date of his decease has not been ascertained.

Joseph C. Davis.—Caleb Davis, of Welsh descent, and of a family early settled in this county, married Jane Walker, of English extraction. Of their twelve children, Joseph Cope Davis, so named for a friend of his father, was born June 3, 1820, in Honeybrook township. He

Joseph C. Davis

passed his youth on a farm, was educated in the common schools, and one of his early teachers was the distinguished Professor McClune, now of Philadelphia. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for seventeen years. He then engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued some twenty-nine years. He began this business in the basement of a tailor's shop, and increased it until during the war his annual sales aggregated forty thousand dollars a year. He erected the fine building in Honeybrook where he successfully conducted this business, from which some three years ago he retired. Since then he has been engaged in selling sewing-machines, which before he had united in his hardware trade. He is also largely interested in the insurance business, life and fire,—in the former representing the "Penn Mutual," of Philadelphia,—and has been for eighteen years a director in the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was a director in the Bank of Chester Valley, at Coatesville, and for some years after its change into a national

* *Medical Reporter*, vol. i. p. 96.

bank. He has been a director in the National Bank of Honeybrook since its charter in the spring of 1868. He was a member of the board of East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad for fourteen years, and until its extension to New Holland. He was married, Feb. 22, 1843, to Rebecca A., daughter of William Buchanan, by whom he has had nine children, of whom seven are living. Of these, Franklin B., of the U. S. army, and three daughters are married, viz.: Elizabeth, to Charles Hornberger; Mary, to J. D. Landis, of Coatesville; and Ida Almena to Mordecai Markward, of Coatesville. The other three living are Norrie Evelin, Charles Walker, and Joseph Simpson. The names of the two deceased were Asenath Ann and William Summerfield. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has filled all positions therein save that of the ministry. He has added much to the material growth of Honeybrook in building and in varied business matters.

DEAN, WILLIAM, brought a certificate to Newark Monthly Meeting, 1, 3, 1714–5, from Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, and married, 9, 15, 1722, Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of Birmingham. She was a minister among Friends. They at one time owned a farm in what is now the southern part of West Chester, which they sold to Nathan Sharples in 1747, and removed to Wilmington. They had children,—Isaac, Caleb, and Hannah, born in Birmingham.

JEREMIAH DEAN, a brother of William, married in 1720 Hannah, daughter of Richard Buffington, of Bradford, by whom he had children,—James, Nehemiah, John, and Mary (m. to Joseph Cook).

JOSEPH DEAN was the son of Rev. William Dean, a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Ballymenagh, county of Antrim, Ireland, Aug. 10, 1738. His father was licensed by the New Brunswick Presbytery, Oct. 12, 1742, and was sent to Neshaminy and the Forks of the Delaware. In 1745 he went into Virginia, but the year following he was ordained pastor of the congregation at the Forks of Brandywine. He died July 9, 1748, at the early age of twenty-nine, and his remains lie in the graveyard at Brandywine Manor. He was an active, zealous, and faithful minister. He had four sons,—Joseph, Benjamin, John, and William,—and one daughter, who married a Mr. Fleming, residing on the Susquehanna. Joseph Dean became a large importing merchant in Philadelphia previous to the Revolution. He was a signer of the celebrated non-importation resolutions. At the outset of the war he loaned the general government some sixty thousand dollars, which he lost. In December, 1776, he was appointed by the Assembly on the Committee of Safety, and on the organization of the Board of War a member of that body. In January, 1781, the Supreme Executive Council appointed him one of the auditors "to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this State in the service of the United States," and in October following a warden of the port of Philadelphia. In 1790 he was chosen auctioneer of that city. Joseph Dean purchased large quantities of real estate at the close of the Revolution, the property of attainted persons. He died Sept. 9, 1793. Mr. Dean was twice married, first to Frances McCracken, who died March 1, 1776; second to Hannah Boyd, who departed this life June 28, 1823. Their remains lie interred in the Moravian burying-ground at the corner of Franklin and Vine Streets. A portrait of Joseph Dean, by Peale, is in the possession of William F. Dean, Esq., of Philadelphia. John Dean, a brother, was a major in the army of the Revolution; and William, another brother, a colonel in the same service, who did valiant duty at Princeton, Trenton, and Germantown.*

DELL, THOMAS, of Upton, in the county of Bucks, England, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, of that place, was married, 5, 22, 1691, at Reading, to Mary Eldershaw, of Reading, daughter of Edward and Mary, of Southwark, Surrey. They had the following children: Mary, b. 5, 31, 1695; Sarah, b. 6, 11, 1699; Elizabeth, b. 6, 1, 1697; Thomas, b. 9, 29, 1701; Edward, b. 2, 24, 1704, d. 5, 20, 1704.

Thomas Dell, late of Reading, in Berkshire, brought a certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting, 10, 27, 1708, and settled in Ridley township. He took an active part in meeting affairs, and his wife was clerk for a considerable time. He died 6, 15, 1750, aged 84, and she 9, 11, 1751, aged 81. Their daughter Sarah died 7, 27, 1714 (or 1715). Elizabeth married, 7, 29, 1720, William Swayne, of Marlborough.

Thomas Dell, Jr., married, 8, 7, 1728, Rachel Sharples, daughter of James and Mary, of Providence, and left children, two of whom married, viz.: Sarah to Isaac Weaver, 7, 20, 1750, and Mary to William Pennell, 2, 25, 1751. From these the name of Dell, as a given name, has descended in both Weaver and Pennell families.

DENNY, WILLIAM, probably of Scotch-Irish stock, settled in Uwchlan as early as 1735, and in 1750 obtained a patent for 293 acres next to land of Robert Smith and others. In 1775 he and his wife, Margaret, conveyed this to David Denny, one of their sons. William died Oct. 8, 1784, in his 77th year, and his widow May 7, 1794, aged 76.

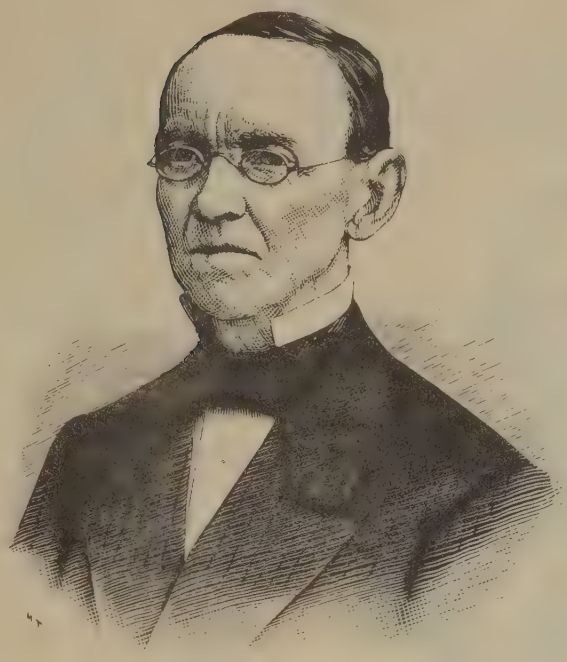
David Denny was an active patriot in the Revolution and a useful citizen after its close; was a justice of the peace, and one of the first directors of the poor. He died Nov. 4, 1820, in his 78th year. His first wife, Elizabeth, died Sept. 21, 1809, aged 59 years, 6 months, 10 days, and Martha, his second wife, died June 14, 1867, in her 78th year. All were buried at Brandywine Manor church.

We find a William Denny, unmarried, in Birmingham, 1721–22; as a married man in West Nottingham, 1734 to 1740, and perhaps later. Walter Denny was also unmarried in Birmingham, 1721–22, a married man in West Nottingham, 1724–26, and of Kennet, 1729–32.

WILLIAM and WALTER DENNY, brothers, removed from Chester to Cumberland County in 1745. William's wife was Agnes, daughter of John Parker, and their son, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, born March 11, 1761. A journal which he kept during some of the campaigns was published by the Historical Society some years since. David Denny, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chambersburg, was a son of Walter.

* 2d Archives, i. 9.

JAMES M. DORLAN.



James M Dorlan

The United States government, on June 11, 1872, granted by letters a patent, No. 127,858, for an improvement in "Sizing Paper, etc.," to James M. Dorlan, which most valuable invention has become of great benefit to the world. It consists of a new and useful ingredient (in compounds or compositions of other ingredients) called chloride of lime, bleaching-powder, or bleaching-salts, or its equivalent, to be made use of in any suitable quantities, as and for an improvement in creating or forming a poreless or water-proof gum size in paper stock and paper pulp for gum pulp-sizing paper of any or all kinds, but more particularly for gum-sizing paper stock and paper pulp for making pulp-sized hanging or house-wall and other wall papers of all qualities. Mr. Dorlan was born March 19, 1807, in this county, near Manor meeting-house. He early learned the paper-making trade, beginning in his fourteenth year, and during this time only attended school one month in a year. He served his apprenticeship with Davis & Cooper, and afterwards carried on the mill for Joseph M. Downing, now Guie's mill.

About the year 1832 he purchased the paper-mill on the east branch of the Brandywine, four miles from Downingtown, and now known as Dorlan's mills. When he bought it thirty-seven acres of land were attached, and to this he added nearly two hundred more. This mill, operated successfully by him for about fifty years, found a market for its paper in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. During this time he never was engaged in litigation with his patrons. About fifteen hands were employed to run the mill, which is now operated by his son, Samuel B. He was married in 1828 to Elizabeth Dowlin, to whom were born eleven children; the following are living: Samuel B.; Thomas; John D.; James; Esther Helena, married to Henry L. McConnell, of Philadelphia; and Mary Elizabeth, married to Dr. C. G. Traichler. Mr. Dorlan is of English descent, and was the son of Samuel and Mary (Scott) Dorlan. He started with no capital but his will and industry, and has been eminently successful in the race of life. He was elected justice of the peace, but owing to his extensive business declined to serve.

In 1851 he was elected from Chester County a representative in the Legislature, and served a full term. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is highly respected in the community. His invention and patent to make paper impervious to water, to which he devoted much time and means, has given him celebrity, and made his name widely known.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. DORLAN, EAST BRANDYWINE.

DE BEELEN.—In the list of taxables in West Nantmeal, soon after the close of the Revolution, we find the name of "Baron Debillion." His full name is said to have been Jacob Francis Frederick Nugent, Baron de Beelen, but he signed himself simply Baron de Beelen Bertholf, and his place of residence "Head of little Brandywine." He was interested in botany, and obtained seeds and plants for cultivation from Humphry Marshall. Tradition says that he fled from his native land, and that his silverware, China, and French-plate looking-glasses were the wonder and admiration of the residents for miles around his home near Cambridge. His remittances ultimately failed, and his property passed into other hands.

DICKEY, REV. EBENEZER, D.D., was born near Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., March 12, 1772. His ancestors migrated from the north of Ireland, and were members of the Associate Presbyterian Church. His mother, whose maiden name was Jackson, descended from English Puritans.

He graduated with great credit at the University of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. John Ewing was then the provost, in the year 1792. He was licensed in 1794 as a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and in 1796 became pastor of the Associate Reformed congregations of Oxford and Octorara. His connection with Octorara was continued until 1800, and with Oxford until his death. His father and grandfather had both served as elders in the latter church.

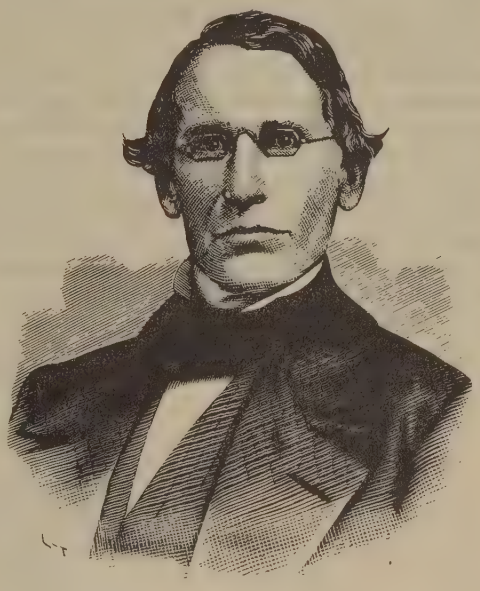
In 1822 a union took place between a part of the Associate Reformed Synod and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Oxford congregation, with their pastor, came under the care of the General Assembly. Mr. Dickey had taken an active part in bringing about this union. In 1819 and 1820 he traveled extensively in Europe for the benefit of his health.

He possessed eminent intellectual endowments, a clear, comprehensive, and well-disciplined mind, and was a clear, strong, solemn, and impressive preacher. He was a man of great prudence and sincerity, and an eminently safe counselor. His advice was frequently sought and seldom disregarded. He was also characterized by amiability and simplicity of character; was cheerful, social, and affectionate, and enjoyed the confidence of his congregation and of the community in which he lived.

He was an earnest advocate of every cause promising to advance the interests of man for this life as well as the future. The cause of education, temperance, and agriculture in his native county found encouragement at his hands. He was free from sectarian bigotry, and his views were far in advance of the general opinions and feelings of his day. He seemed to have caught the first dawning light of the world's progress, and his only desire to live was that he "might see the great changes which would take place in the next twenty years."

He was a prominent actor in the affairs of the church, and exercised a commanding influence in her judicatories. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1823. He died May 31, 1831, in the 60th year of his age.

DR. EBENEZER V. DICKEY.—Of the family of Samuel Dickey, who came to this country from the north of Ireland early in the seventeenth century, his son, Samuel Dickey, was married to Mary Jackson in 1759, and had four sons,—John, Samuel, Ebenezer, and David. Ebenezer, born in 1771, had four sons,—John, Samuel, Ebenezer, and



David. Ebenezer V., the subject of this sketch, was born in Oxford, Dec. 15, 1821. After completing his preparatory studies in the academy at Hopewell, he entered Lafayette College, and was graduated by the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and settled in the practice of medicine in Oxford. He was married in 1845 to Miss Frances G. Ralston, daughter of Samuel Ralston, of Brandywine Manor, and sister of Dr. Ralston, of Norristown. She and three children survive him. In connection with his brothers, John and Samuel, he was largely instrumental in the building of the Baltimore Central Railroad, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was elected from Chester County in 1856 to the State Legislature, and served one term in the House, and having secured, with his brother Samuel, a charter for the Octorara Bank, which was located at Oxford, was elected its first president. For the purpose of restoring his health he traveled in Europe, but returned unbenefited, and died July 31, 1858. As a man and as a physician he was very much respected, and exerted a wide influence as a citizen and member of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. JOHN MILLER DICKEY, D.D., for more than fifty years was a most successful man in doing good. Remarkable for the variety of the work accomplished, for the large, comprehensive, and correct views entertained, and for the independence shown in devising and executing plans of usefulness, the purity and benevolence of his motives and the modesty and sincerity of his manner won for him the confidence of all who labored with him, or who knew him. The scene of Dr. Dickey's labors, and where for the most

of his life he retained a home (residing a large part of each year in Philadelphia), was the town of Oxford, in Chester County. Here, on Dec. 16, 1806, he was born, the eldest son of Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, D.D. Here his grandfathers for three generations had lived, many of whom had been office-bearers in the church. Here his own father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years, known as a learned divine, an earnest and eloquent preacher, and a wise and judicious counselor. His mother was the daughter of John Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia, from whose four daughters, all marrying ministers, have sprung many men of high standing and acknowledged ability in the learned professions and in business. Another daughter married Rev. William Finney, for fifty years pastor in Churchville, Md.; another, Rev. Dr. Charles G. McClean; another, Rev. Samuel Dickey, still prominent before the people of Chester County as a man of large mind, varied attainments, and great benevolence; the other son was Dr. Ebenezer V. Dickey, a physician and surgeon of large practice and skill, who is mentioned elsewhere. Gifted by nature with a strong physical frame, the eldest son early began the study of the classics in the academy connected with his father's church, then under the charge of a famous teacher named Kirkpatrick, who afterwards went to Milton, Pa., accompanied by his pupil, who there completed his preparation for college associated with other pupils, many of whom afterwards gained distinction in their native State. Among them were ex-Governors Curtin and Pollock, with whom an unbroken friendship was maintained, and who assisted him on various occasions in his plans of public benevolence.

REV. JOHN MILLER DICKEY, D.D.

Dr. George Junkin, founder of Lafayette College, Pa., and president of Washington College, Va., and Miami University, Ohio. Jane, the eldest daughter, was a woman of remarkable character, in whom we can trace many of the features which distinguished the son. Of her, as a pastor's wife for forty years, her brother-in-law, Rev. William Finney, wrote,—

"She possessed a strength of nerve and a spirit of enterprise that carried her beyond the narrow circle of home. She hesitated not over what she believed to be her duty, but efficiently and at every hazard performed it. Her whole soul was thrown into all her undertakings. She was qualified to lead rather than to be led, to govern rather than to obey, and while manifesting in various forms the humble spirit of a Christian, she possessed in an eminent degree all the essential elements of a mind and heart of the highest order. She was a friend to all, especially to those in need."

Born of such parents, should we not expect a noble character in the son? Besides the eldest son, there were born to these parents three daughters and two sons,—Rev. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1824, then under the presidency of Dr. John M. Mason, afterwards of New York (his father's co-laborer in the establishment of the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary of New York City), the influence of whose spirit made a deep impression upon the young heart. Hence he passed to Princeton Theological Seminary under Drs. Alexander and Miller, from whence he was licensed to preach in 1828 at the age of twenty-one. But his preparation was not yet complete. The good old custom of the church required him to spend two years in missionary labors. In these God blessed him with marked success. He was sent to visit the northern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, then possessing few Presbyterian churches. On horseback and with his saddle-bags he traveled, passing through Stroudsburg, Wyalusing, Orwell, Towanda, and many other towns, preaching in school-houses, court-houses, and, when the congregations were too large, in barns. In some places, after two or three weeks' preaching,

there were scores of converts gathered, which grew in many instances into flourishing churches, and still remain. During the next year he went as missionary to the State of Georgia, and to St. Augustine, Fla., where his success was such that he was called as pastor to St. Mary's, Ga., and to the Second Church, Savannah, and at the same time to New Castle, Del., in which latter place he was ordained in 1830. Here he began a ministry of the warmest mutual interest, attended by the chancellor of the State, Kinsey Johns, Judge Black, and others. But during the next year, on the death of his father, he was called to the charge of the Oxford Church. During the remarkable revivals of religion in 1832–33 he was conspicuous as a revival preacher in the best sense of the word,—old in doctrines, new in labor, power, and effect. At this date he was about twenty-six years of age, tall and commanding in appearance, with strongly-marked features and a penetrating eye. Especially was his voice noticeable, clear and powerful, yet sweet and persuasive. His articulation was so perfect that even the old and partially deaf came to hear him preach. A ripe scholar and earnest student, his public exercises and sermons commanded great attention. During 1832–33 he was accustomed to go from church to church and preach at protracted meetings, day and night. At this time Dr. Dickey received numerous calls, among others to Washington, D. C., and two to Philadelphia, one of the latter, signed by many clergymen (Albert Barnes and others), urging his acceptance. Declining all invitations to remove elsewhere, he chose rather to devise new places of usefulness in his own large congregation, including at that time fields occupied by several other congregations. He maintained at one time in different parts of his congregation more than twelve Sabbath-schools, and regular preaching in Oxford and West Nottingham churches, and at other points. He established Zion Church as a separate congregation.

In 1834, Dr. Dickey married Miss Sarah Emlen Cresson, of Philadelphia, sister of Elliott Cresson. How much the husband's success should be attributed to the wife eternity alone will disclose. Educated, refined, devoted, self-sacrificing, possessing a deep religious experience and knowledge of the truth, and interested in every good work, her influence was strong and lasting. For more than forty years they walked side by side. In 1854 his health was broken down, and his life is believed to have been prolonged by their removal to Philadelphia, where they continued to reside during the remainder of life, a period of about twenty-four years. She died in February, 1878, and he six weeks thereafter. One of their sons, John M. Cresson Dickey, Esq., resides in the homestead in Oxford, and is a member of the bar of Chester County. Another son, Rev. Clement C. Dickey, is pastor of the Sixty-third Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. The sons inherit the public spirit of their parents.

In 1835 the subject of public schools excited the deep interest of Dr. Dickey. Throughout the State they were taught by teachers poorly prepared. After consideration he decided to establish a training-school for women as teachers, wherein moral science and the Bible would form part of the course. In the employment of women as teachers he was much interested; accordingly, in 1837, property was purchased for the purpose, and he associated with himself, at first, Rev. Dr. Ralston, afterwards, his brother, Rev. Samuel Dickey; and the "Oxford Female Seminary" became and remained for more than twenty years a powerful instrumentality for good, sending out hundreds of young women fitted for any position in life. Its work only ceased when the State established normal schools for all. On the subject of temperance Dr. Dickey took decided grounds. He organized local societies in his own congregation, gathering in the young. He conducted conventions, which did much to secure the present school system. He took an interest in improved agriculture, and in the planting of ornamental trees and flowers. He originated and assisted in completing the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. One incident illustrating his character cannot be omitted, and is of itself full of thrilling interest. A young colored girl named Rachel Parker, living in Pennsylvania, was cruelly kidnapped and carried to Baltimore and sold into slavery. No one dared to pursue or attempt her recovery. All were intimidated by threats of personal violence if they should presume to enter a slave State for any such purpose. Dr. Dickey formed a party of a few interested men and started to Baltimore. The train upon which they traveled was watched by desperate men, who at one point, near Baltimore, boarded the cars, and taking out one of the party, hung him to a tree until life was extinct, thinking in this way to intimidate and turn back the brave leader of the company. But nothing daunted, he pursued his purpose. He entered the court-room in Baltimore and demanded the body of the woman upon a writ of law. Accompanied by the sheriff of Baltimore, he passed her captors among the slave-pens of the city. Failing to find her there, he pursued from place to place, until they were beaten out in their vain efforts of concealment and compelled to return their victim, with another taken about the same time, from the far-distant city of New Orleans, whither they had taken her. This incident created universal interest at the time, and may be found described at length in Still's "History." It produced a most salutary effect upon public opinion, and the warmest approval was bestowed upon Dr. Dickey for his conduct of the case. There remains to mention another great and successful work of Dr. Dickey's later life.

He long felt the need of educated teachers and preachers for the colored people both North and South, and though at the time slavery existed, yet he determined to do what he could to prepare teachers for this destitute people, not only in America, but in Africa, where the life of a white man was very short because of a fatal climate. Accordingly, in 1851, he resolved to lay the foundation of a permanent institution, though more than ten years were yet to pass before emancipation should be proclaimed. He secured a charter from the State for "Ashmun Institute," taking the name from that of "Judiah Ashmun," an African missionary whose character he admired. By necessity he became the president of its board of trustees and its nursing father, although he never taught as a member of its faculty. The site was chosen about four miles from Oxford, at what is now called Lincoln University Station, upon the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, upon a spot where

a young colored man, afterwards a missionary in Africa, and whom Dr. Dickey had partially educated in his own study, used to pray that a way might be opened up for the education of his race. The *rock* upon which he knelt was placed in the foundation. In December, 1856, the Rev. Dr. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer delivered the opening address, and Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, endowed the first professorship. In the front of the main hall Dr. Dickey erected a tablet with the prophetic words,—

"The night is far spent; the day is at hand."

This was truly the darkest hour, when only the strong eye of Faith could see that it was "far spent." Under the instruction at first of Dr. Carter, of Baltimore, and now of Dr. Isaac Rendall, president of the faculty, the classes have never been omitted. When the work became wonderfully increased by emancipation the name was changed from Ashmun Institute to Lincoln University,* and now, after a quarter of a century of uninterrupted success, its graduates are to be found occupying positions of trust in nearly every State in the Union. Several of its graduates have gone as missionaries to Africa Dr. Dickey, at the time of his death (March 21, 1878), had been for many years an esteemed member of the board of directors of Princeton Theological Seminary. He is everywhere acknowledged to have been a leading spirit in all departments of public usefulness in which he was engaged.

JESSE C. DICKEY is of Scotch-Irish origin. His grandfather, John Dickey, came to America in 1744, bearing with him a certificate of membership from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, which he deposited in the Presbyterian Church of New London. He was a farmer of considerable intelligence and noted integrity. Dying at the age of seventy-five, he bequeathed his farm and homestead to his son Robert. He being anxious to engage in a business more lucrative than farming, sold his farm in 1800 to Francis Good, late owner of the same, and removed to Beaver, Pa. From thence he removed to New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa. Here, on the 27th of February, 1808, Jesse C. Dickey was born. The father, being unfortunate in his new undertakings, became much discouraged, and returned in the autumn of 1812 to Chester County. The demands of a largely-increasing family made it necessary to seek aid from his children. Thus, at the early age of eleven, Jesse became a farmer's boy, and continued working in the summer and attending school in the winter until twenty-one years of age, when he began teaching. For six years he taught and attended school alternately. He was very ambitious and anxious to advance in scholarship, and pushed forward with untiring energy towards the acquirement of an education. A share in the New London Library furnished him with excellent reading, and contributed largely in storing his mind with valuable knowledge. History and biography were his favorite reading. Especially did he esteem the lives of Benjamin Franklin and Henry Clay. To the life of the former he declares much of his success in life is due. During these six years of teaching he gave instruction to six of his sisters and two brothers, who, with an ambition akin to his own, soon became independent. Being anxious to secure a permanent home for his parents, he purchased, in 1832, his present homestead farm, to which they immediately removed. Here his father died at the age of eighty-one. His mother, some years later, died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Hudson, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Mr. Dickey married, Dec. 11, 1834, Margaret, youngest daughter of Col. David Dickey, of Hopewell. Twenty years later she died, and three years subsequently he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson, an eloquent preacher in the Society of Friends. As early as 1832, Mr. Dickey became noted for his strong anti-slavery principles. In 1837, when William Burleigh was invited to deliver an anti-slavery speech in the school-house of Hopewell (which, owing to the prejudices of the neighborhood, was locked against him), Mr. Dickey opened his private house, from whose porch Mr. Burleigh delivered an eloquent address to an interested audience. He received in 1842 the nomination on the Whig ticket for the Legislature, and was elected for three successive years. As a member of the Legislature Mr. Dickey became prominent through his active interest in matters of special importance.

In 1846 he purchased the property late the residence of Col. David Dickey. After enlarging the buildings he opened the Hopewell Academy. A liberal patronage made this work a success. Many young men came hither to secure an academical education, and no young man proving himself worthy of aid was ever denied a home and advantages of instruction. In the fall of 1848, Mr. Dickey was elected to Congress. In that body his anti-slavery principles were manifested in his speech on the admission of California into the Union as a free State. His whole record was such as to secure his renomination, although his opponent, the Democratic candidate, was chosen to the office.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Dickey, as a member of the State Central Committee, labored zealously for the election of Governor Curtin and President Lincoln. Being in Washington when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he joined the Cassius M. Clay battalion for the defense of the city, in which he served until it was disbanded. After this he was connected with the quartermaster's department, under Capt. C. G. Sawtill, until the "Seven Days' Fight." In the mean time he was appointed paymaster in the United States army. He continued in this service until June, 1866, with headquarters at St. Louis and New Orleans. During this period he traveled by land and water 33,188 miles, disbursing more than four million of dollars. Since the war Mr. Dickey has been actively engaged in farming, taking always a deep interest in the growing skill and intelligence of the agriculturist. To the laboring class of the community he has ever been a fast and efficient friend, advocating their cause both in public and private. The passing years have touched him lightly, his physical nature being still strong and vigorous.

DICKS, PETER, of the city of Chester, England, flax-dresser, purchased 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, Aug. 16, 1684, from James Dicks, who had bought the same from William Penn in 1681. Peter, with his wife Esther, arrived about 1686 and settled in Birmingham, where he

* See sketch in Educational Department of this work.

Jesse B. Dickey

died in 1704. In 1708 his widow married John Mendenhall.

The children of Peter were Hannah, m. to Jonathan Thatcher; Elizabeth, m. to Richard Tranter, 10, 2, 1714; Sarah, m. to Joseph Pyle, 4, 16, 1715; Esther, m. to Francis Swayne, 1724; Deborah, m. to Jonathan Fincher, 1726; Nathan, and Peter, who married in 1716 Sarah, widow of Thomas Powell, Jr., and daughter of Joseph Hayes, of Cheshire, England. He settled in Providence, and later in life became interested in iron-works. He died about 1760, leaving a widow, Sarah, formerly wife of William Swaffer, to whom he was married in 1750. His children were Joseph, b. 3, 26, 1717; James, b. 6, 18, 1718; Nathan, b. 11, 2, 1719; Sarah, b. 1, 19, 1720; Peter, b. 10, 23, 1722; Job; John; Abraham; Esther, m. to John Darlington; Jane, b. Nov. 4, 1751, m. to John Peirce, 11, 17, 1786; Roger, b. 7, 30, 1753, m. Rebecca Maris, 5, 25, 1797, d. 12, 29, 1808. He was an esteemed minister among Friends.

DILLINGHAM, WILLIAM H., was the son of Nathan and Rebecca (Fessenden) Dillingham, and was born in the town of Lee, in Western Massachusetts, Aug. 3, 1791. His education, preparatory to a collegiate course, was acquired at Lenox Academy, in the vicinity of his birthplace. At the age of fifteen years he entered the sophomore class in Williams College, where he continued a year and a half. The circumstances of his family, however, rendered it expedient to withdraw from college before his course was completed; but his *alma mater*, in 1815, conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. In 1808 he came to Philadelphia and commenced the study of law under the auspices of the late Charles Chauncey, Esq., a gentleman who was ever his generous friend and faithful counselor, and for whom, to his latest hour, he cherished the most profound veneration and grateful regard. In 1811, Mr. Dillingham was admitted to the bar, and thereupon settled in the city of Penn as a practitioner of the law. With a taste finely cultivated, and a decided predilection for literary and scientific pursuits, he was always ready to aid in establishing and fostering institutions which promised to enhance the intellect and moral character of the community. Accordingly, we learn that in 1813 he was one of a "half-dozen young men of Philadelphia" who "came together and arranged a plan for the establishment of reading-rooms." From this slender beginning has resulted the noble institution which is at once the ornament and benefaction to that city, known as the Athenæum.

In 1817 he removed to West Chester, where he rapidly advanced towards the head of the bar, among competitors distinguished for talents and professional acumen. He was especially remarked for that exemplary trait in a barrister of being always well prepared and ready for trial, so far as depended on himself, when his cause was called on. In 1821 he received the appointment of prosecuting attorney, which office he held until the close of 1823. In May, 1823, he married Christiana, daughter of Joseph H. Brinton, Esq., of Chester County, and thus became identified in feeling and interest with the people among whom he resided. He co-operated cordially in all measures propounded for the public benefit, and was a liberal supporter of all their institutions, religious, educational, literary, and scientific. His professional abilities becoming generally understood, his services were put in requisition in nearly every important case within the sphere of his practice. He was employed as solicitor of the Bank of Chester County for upwards of fifteen years; was one of the founders and a principal manager of the Chester County Athenæum; was a trustee of the West Chester Academy for seventeen years, and a munificent member of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science for nearly twenty years. In 1837 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he was both active and eloquent in the great cause of education, and in the support of scientific institutions. In the autumn of 1841, after a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in West Chester, Mr. Dillingham returned to Philadelphia, where he passed the residue of his days; but in retiring from Chester County he by no means ceased to be interested in the concerns of that venerable bailiwick. In all the movements of her people, designed to elevate the pursuits of agriculture and to promote a taste for the refinement of horticulture, he manifested a lively interest. When, in 1847, the Chester County Horticultural Society was projecting their spacious hall,—the second edifice dedicated expressly to Flora and Pomona in the United States,—Mr. Dillingham cheered them on in their generous purpose by an able and persuasive address, which convinced them that in the vocabulary of a people embarked in such an enterprise, in such a region, there should be no such word as fail. It might be supposed that by merging himself in the vast and growing metropolis after so long an absence he would be lost to public view, but not so. His qualifications were justly appreciated, and his services speedily secured, such as the direction of the public schools, the Institution for the Blind, for the Deaf and Dumb, the Schuylkill Navigation Company, etc. In July, 1843, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and justified the choice by his zeal for its prosperity, and his anxiety that it should continue worthy of the great names associated with its early history.

In the latter years of his life he gradually withdrew from the active duties of his profession, though he served as counsel for the Bank of Pennsylvania from 1846 until 1852, when the feeble state of his health, induced by a slight paralytic stroke or affection, caused him to resign. His infirmities continued to increase, attended with great nervous excitability, though still retaining his mental faculties and his literary predilections, until Dec. 11, 1854, when he suddenly departed this life. A letter written by him to Dr. William Darlington, dated December 8th, and received by the doctor after his death, was his last labor, and refers to the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society." Although the published and avowed productions of Mr. Dillingham's pen are not voluminous, he was a frequent contributor of elegant and judicious essays to the leading journals of the times. He was also the author of several highly-finished performances in the character of orations and reviews. Of these it is sufficient to mention his addresses before the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, the Alumni of Williams College, the Chester County Horticultural Society, the Society of the Sons of

New England in Philadelphia, and his glowing tribute to the memory of Peter Collinson. His researches in procuring authentic material for his discourses were indefatigable. His literary taste was refined almost to fastidiousness, and hence his style is terse, chaste, and polished. It may be safely predicted of him as a writer, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.*

DILWORTH, JAMES, married, about 1681, Ann Waln, and came from Thornbury, in Yorkshire, to Bucks Co., Pa., where he died in 1699, leaving children,—William, Richard, Jane, Hannah, Jennet, Rebecca, and James. Of these, it is believed that William married Sarah, daughter of Richard Webb, and settled in Birmingham.

John Dilworth, son of William, married, 12, 8, 1749–50, Hannah Woodward, daughter of John, of Thornbury, and his sister Hannah married first John Martin, and second John Woodward. John and Hannah Dilworth had two sons,—Caleb and John; of whom the first married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Ryant, in 1790.

James Dilworth, perhaps a son of William, married, in 1745, Lydia, daughter of George Martin, of West Bradford, by whom she had children,—Charles, Joseph, Sarah, Caleb, William, James, Mary, George, Lydia, Hannah, and Letitia. He died 8th mo., 1769, and his widow, 10, 25, 1814, at the age of 95. He is said to have built the first house, a log hut, where Dilworthstown now stands, and the tavern building in 1758, though there was no tavern kept there until after his death, when his son Charles obtained license. The latter was a prominent citizen and frequently concerned in public affairs. He was disowned by Friends for taking an active part in Revolutionary measures. Benjamin Hawley notes in his diary, 8, 27, 1770, that he "went to the Raising Charles Dilworth's sign." No doubt it was made the occasion of much drinking and hilarity.

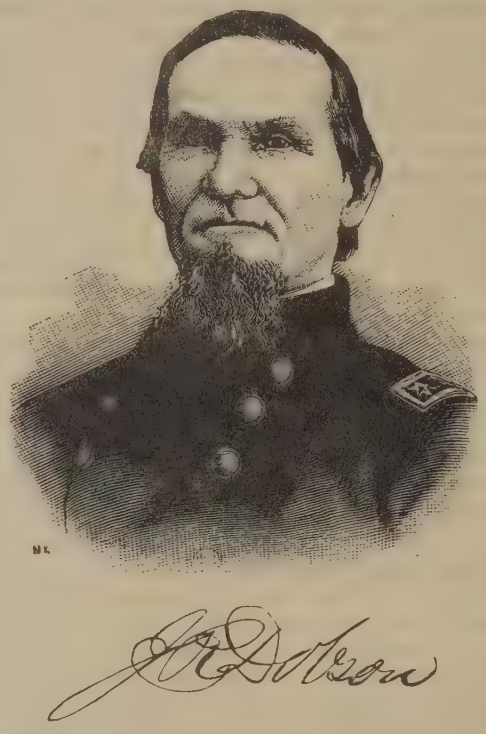
Hannah Dilworth, daughter of James and Lydia, married, 11, 4, 1775, John Parry, and her sister Letitia married Edward Brinton.

DR. RICHARD B. DILWORTH was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1810. His parents were Thomas and Sarah Ann (Burch) Dilworth. He studied medicine under Dr. Kennedy, at Oxford, Chester Co., a practitioner of considerable merit, and at the time a resident of that place, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in March, 1835.

In June, 1835, he married Harriet, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., and located at Youngsburg, Chester Co., where he devoted himself to the practice of his profession until 1849, when he removed with his family to Juniata Co., Pa., where he, in company with others, had purchased a large tract of woodland. He died Nov. 15, 1851, of an affection of the heart. He left seven children.

As a man, Dr. Dilworth was free from selfishness, which, added to his energy of mind and irreproachable character, rendered him beloved by all who knew him. As a physician, he was successful and much beloved by his patients.

DOBSON, GEN. JOHN R.—James and Hannah Dobson, of the Society of Friends, emigrated from London, England, in 1750, and settled in Pennsylvania. Their son, John R. Dobson, married Sarah A., daughter of John and Mary (Haybisen) Richesson; the former an emigrant, in 1756, from Manchester, England, and the latter born in this State of German parents. To John R. and Sarah A. Dobson was born in Cumberland County, Dec. 6, 1818, John Richesson Dobson. He received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the



iron business. In 1848 he entered upon the duties of superintendent in the Phœnix Iron-Works. In December, 1848, he married S. A. Slackhouse, born in February, 1828, in Dover, N. J., and their family now consists of one son and two daughters. In 1858 he was burgess of the borough of Phœnixville. In 1860 served as school director. In 1861, at the call of the President, he recruited a company, and on the 19th of April offered its services to Governor Curtin, and was succeeded in the iron-works by his brother, Joseph Dobson. His company was accepted and mustered into service, and known as Co. G, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. He served with his company in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg, where, in the charge on Little Round Top, Capt. Dobson was so severely wounded that he was rendered unable to resume active duties in the field. For his bravery on that occasion he received from the War Department a major's commission. In 1864, at the expiration of his three years' service, he was mustered out with his regiment, and returned to Phœnixville to resume the duties which he had left to enter the army. In 1866 he was elected school director, and served as secretary of the board. In 1867 an effort was made to erect a monument in Morris Cemetery to the memory of those who had fallen in defense of the nation, in which he took a prominent part, serving as president of the organization. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Phœnixville. In 1870 he was commissioned by Gover-

nor Geary as captain of Reeves Rifle Company, and in 1871, by same, as major-general of the Third Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, and bore a conspicuous part in the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Phœnixville. In 1873 was reappointed postmaster, and the next year resigned his position in the iron-works to perform the duties of this office, and was again succeeded in the former by his brother. In 1876 he was reappointed by Governor Hartranft major-general of the Tenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he was reappointed postmaster, which position he yet occupies. In 1877, at the outbreak of the riot in Pittsburgh, by order of the Governor, he assembled his division at Malvern Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and moved with Governor Hartranft to Pittsburgh. After a week's stay in Pittsburgh, the Tenth Division was relieved from further duty and returned home. In 1878, by act of the Legislature, the National Guard of Pennsylvania was reorganized by consolidating the existing ten divisions into one division, thus terminating the commissions of field- and staff-officers.

He most bravely and loyally aided the government in the war in defense of the Union and for the suppression of the Rebellion.

DOWNING, THOMAS, born in Bradninch, in Devonshire, England, Dec. 14, 1691, married, first, Ellen ——, and, second, Thomazine ——, who was perhaps the mother of all the children, two of whom were born in England. He was a taxable in Concord township from 1718 to 1732. At Concord Monthly Meeting, 6, 3, 1730, "Thomas Downing & his wife made application to this meeting to com under the care of friends; they having produced papers from under severall friends hands of their sober and orderly conversations where they have Lived, this meeting receiveth them." In 1733 they removed to Sadsbury, but in two or three years after settled at the place since known as Downingtown. Thomas married a third wife, Jane Albin, widow of James, and daughter of John and Mary Edge, 12, 15, 1756. She was a minister, and died 1, 23, 1759. He died 1, 15, 1772. There is reason to think that while in Concord he operated a mill belonging to Nathaniel Newlin, and he and his descendants continued to be mill-owners at Downingtown for several generations.

The children of Thomas Downing were,—1. Thomazine, b. 10, 6, 1715; died young. 2. Thomas, b. 3, 27, 1717; d. 11, 19, 1736–7. 3. Richard, b. 2, 27, 1719; d. 7, 8, 1804; m. Mary Edge. 4. John, b. 10, 18, 1720; d. ——; m. Elizabeth Hunt. 5. William, b. 3, 24, 1722; d. ——; m. Ellen John. 6. Jane, b. 10, 6, 1723; d. 10, 29, 1795; m. John Roberts. 7. Sarah, b. 8, 13, 1725; d. 7, 16, 1745; m. Joshua Baldwin. 8. Thomazine, b. 8, 15, 1727; d. ——; m. Samuel Bond. 9. Samuel, b. 6, 11, 1729; died young. 10. Joseph, b. 10, 12, 1731; died young. 11. Joseph, b. 4, 30, 1734; d. 10, 7, 1804; m. Mary Trimble.

Richard Downing (3) married, 3, 21, 1741, at Uwchlan Meeting, Mary Edge, born 7, 2, 1721, died 12, 13, 1795, daughter of John and Mary, of Providence. In 1787 he was assessed with a grist-mill, fulling-mill, two saw-mills, and a malt-house in East Caln, and his son Richard with a merchant-mill. An old saw-mill, which has been in the family for generations, has just been torn down. Richard's children were as follows:

1. Hannah, b. 1, 19, 1741–2; d. 4, 5, 1752. 2. Thomas, b. 10, 13, 1743; d. 4, 12, 1752. 3. Jane, b. 11, 1, 1745; d. 4, 20, 1752. 4. John, b. 12, 17, 1747–8; d. 1748. 5. Richard, b. 5, 4, 1750; d. 1, 5, 1820; m. Elizabeth Rees. 6. Mary, b. 7, 31, 1752; d. 1, 30, 1779; m. Daniel Trimble, 6, 20, 1776. 7. Thomazine, b. 8, 26, 1754; d. 5, 4, 1817; m. Richard Thomas. 8. Jacob, b. 10, 25, 1756; d. 10, 2, 1823; m. Sarah Drinker. 9. William, b. 1, 29, 1759; d. 12, 24, 1759. 10. George, b. 11, 8, 1760; d. 8, 10, 1765; drowned in the race. 11. Samuel, b. 2, 4, 1763; d. 10, 3, 1819; m. Jane Ashbridge. 12. Joseph R., b. 6, 19, 1765; d. 1, 17, 1855; m. Ann Worrall.

John Downing (4) married, March 5, 1747, before Thomas Cummings, Esq., Elizabeth, daughter of Roger and Esther Hunt, of East Caln. He became a tavern-keeper about 1760, and after several years was succeeded by Richard Cheyney at the sign of the "King in Arms," where the Revolutionary county committee met in 1776. His children were,—

1. Esther, b. 12, 22, 1748; died young. 2. Mary, b. 11, 17, 1750; m. Israel Whelen. 3. Thomas, b. 1, 4, 1753; m. Sarah Jacobs. 4. Esther, b. 6, 30, 1755. 5. Hunt, b. 1, 12, 1757; d. 2, 15, 1834; m. Deborah Miller. 6. John, d. 10th mo., 1822; unmarried. 7. Samuel, m. Elizabeth Templin. 8. Elizabeth, m. Richard Templin.

William Downing (5) married, 10, 10, 1741, at Uwchlan Meeting, Ellen John, born 2, 26, 1718, daughter of Samuel and Margaret John, of Uwchlan, in which township he was living at that time. He and his wife received a certificate, 4, 20, 1748, to New Garden Monthly Meeting, and settled in Bart, Lancaster Co. He married, 12, 19, 1765, at New Garden Meeting, Margaret Miller, widow of Samuel. Some of the family removed to Centre County. William's children were,—1. John, b. 6, 3, 1744. 2. Samuel, b. 8, 2, 1746. 3. Sarah, b. 1, 3, 1749; m. John Moore, 5, 1, 1765. 4. Mary, b. 7, 12, 1751; m. William Marsh, 10, 10, 1770. 5. Jane, b. 2, 25, 1753; m. Andrew Moore, 4, 30, 1777. 6. Hannah, b. 11, 24, 1754. 7. Ruth, b. 11, 12, 1756. 8. Thomas, b. 3, 25, 1759; m. Rebecca Starr, 4, 24, 1781. 9. William, m. Phebe Bicket, 12, 20, 1781.

Joseph Downing (6) married, 10, 9, 1755, at Bradford Meeting, Mary Trimble, born 8, 8, 1736, died 7, 4, 1807, daughter of James and Mary (Palmer) Trimble, of West Bradford. Joseph was born in Sadsbury, Lancaster Co., and upon his marriage settled in the valley east of Downingtown, on property since owned successively by his son Joseph, and grandson, Richard I. Downing. His children were,—

1. Thomas, b. 10, 14, 1758; d. 10, 31, 1829; m. Sarah Smith. 2. Jane, b. 7, 27, 1761; d. 6, 20, 1813; m. John Gordon. 3. Mary, b. 10, 14, 1763; d. 6, 20, 1813; m. Dennis Whelen. 4. Thomazin, b. 3, 31, 1765; m. Samuel Kennedy. 5. Joseph, b. 4, 9, 1769; d. 12, 28, 1841; m. Elizabeth Webster. 6. James, b. 4, 11, 1771; d. 7, 31, 1831; unmarried. 7. Sarah, b. 8, 1, 1773; d. 1857; m. Samuel Webster. 8. Richard, b. 6, 26, 1775; d. 7, 2, 1807; unmarried. 9. Ann, b. 3, 1, 1778; m. William A. Todd, M.D.

Richard and Elizabeth (Rees) Downing had children,—Thomas, David, Mary, Richard, William, Elizabeth, m. to John R. Thomas, and Phebe, m. to Jesse Meredith.

Jacob and Sarah (Drinker) Downing had children,—Henry, Elizabeth, m. to Robert Sharpless; Mary, m. to George Valentine; Sarah, m. to Reuben Valentine; Henry; Sandwith, b. in Philadelphia, 10, 24, 1799, d. 4, 4, 1847, m. Lydia Smedley, daughter of Peter and Phebe, of Uwchlan. They were the parents of Samuel R. Downing, now of East Goshen.

Joseph R. and Ann (Worrall) Downing were the parents of William W., b. 12, 29, 1791, d. 2, 13, 1873, m. Mary P. Mason; Samuel J., b. 12, 9, 1794, d. 8, 16, 1876, m. Debby Ann Downing, daughter of the third Richard; Charles, b. 10, 16, 1798, d. 5, 3, 1863, m. Ann Trimble. William W. was much interested in the family history, and collected many facts relative thereto, now in possession of his daughter, Anneliza Scott. Charles had children,—Mary, Sarah, Daniel T., Charles, Joseph R. (now cashier of Downington Bank), and Edward.

Hunt Downing's wife Deborah, born 2, 28, 1760, died 12, 27, 1833, was the daughter of Patrick and Patience Miller, and their children were Joseph M., Isaac, and Israel W. Joseph M. married Grace Stalker, and was the father of Thomas S. Downing, of East Caln. Israel W. Downing, born 10, 22, 1793, died 11, 10, 1831, married Lydia A. Thomas, 5, 5, 1824. After his death she married David Townsend, of West Chester.

DUNLAP, Rev. James, D.D., was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1744. He received his early education at the school of Samuel Blair, at Fagg's Manor, and graduated at Princeton College in 1773. He was a tutor in the college from 1775 to 1777. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New Castle, at Fagg's Manor, in 1781, and shortly thereafter removed to Western Pennsylvania. He was pastor of the congregations of Laurel Hill and Dunlap's Creek, in Fayette County, until 1803, when he was chosen president of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, in Washington County, which station he held with great respect until 1812. In 1806 the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the college over which he presided. He was eminent for his minute and accurate attainments in classical literature, with which it is said he was so familiar as to have the ancient classics in his memory to recite, or hear and correct the recital of others. Even in his old age it was his delight to devote a part of each day to his favorite Latin and Greek authors. His influence in the college was very great, and he contributed much to its upbuilding. He died Nov. 22, 1818.

DUTTON, John, of Overton, in Cheshire, England, whose wife, Mary, appears to have been a sister of Job Darlington, of Darnhall, purchased 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania by deed of May 22, 1682, and arrived in the province in the same year. He located his land in Aston, extending across the township, and the upper line touching on the western branch of the creek. He was buried 5, 4, 1693, and his widow soon after married John Neild, of Aston.

The children of John and Mary Dutton were,—1. John, b. 10, 29, 1675, at Marbray (?), in Cheshire; m. in 1704, Elizabeth Kingsman, daughter of John and Hannah, b. 9, 6, 1685. 2. Edward, b. 1, 18, 1676–7, at Overton; m. in 1701, Gwin Williams, and settled in Bethel. 3. Thomas, b. 3, 3, 1679, at Overton; d. with smallpox, 10th mo., 1731; m. 1701, Lucy Barnard, daughter of Richard and Frances, of Aston, and settled on a part of his father's land. 4. Elizabeth, b. 11, 27, 1681; d. in Pennsylvania, 10, 23, 1682. 5. Robert, b. in Pennsylvania; m. 9, 13, 1707, at the house of her father, to Ann, daughter of William and Ann Brown, of Nottingham, where he settled. He afterwards engaged in trading to the West Indies, and there are reasons to think that as the master of a vessel he went to sea about 1725, and was never heard of again.

Thomas and Lucy Dutton had children,—Thomas, Rebecca, Richard, David, Lydia, Jonathan, John, Mary, and Sarah. Of these, Richard married Mary Martin, daughter of Thomas and Mary, of Middletown, and had children,—Thomas, Hannah, Joseph, Rebecca, Mary, Jonathan, and Richard. Thomas, son of Richard, married Hannah, daughter of Francis and Sarah Routh, and was the father of the late Thomas Dutton, of Aston, who died 9, 12, 1869, aged 100 years, 7 months, and 10 days.

A genealogy of this family was published in 1871.

EACHUS, Robert, was a resident in Goshen as early as 1715. He became the owner of 400 acres of land in or near what is now the northeast quarter of West Chester, which by his will passed to his sons John and William. He died in 1727, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Brinton) Harry, who married again, 1, 13, 1728–9, at Goshen Meeting, John Gleave, of Springfield, and died in Marlborough, 3, 8, 1758; buried at Kennet.

The children of Robert and Elizabeth were,—1. John, m. 9, 22, 1734, to Hannah, daughter of Isaac Haines, of Goshen. He died Jan. 19, 1779. 2. William, m. 3, 25, 1749, to Sarah Peirce, of Goshen, widow. Probably left no children. 3. Robert, m. Mary ——, and had children,—Mary, William, and Robert. 4. Enoch, m. Esther Evans, and had children,—Sarah, William, Elizabeth, and others. William, m. Rebecca Townsend, and was the father of Townsend Eachus, senior. 5. Daniel visited North Carolina in 1762, returning the next year. 6. Elizabeth, perhaps died unmarried. 7. Ann, m. 2, 22, 1736, to James Wickersham, of Marlborough. 8. Alice, m. 9, 20, 1746, to David Ogden, of Springfield.

John and Hannah Eachus were the parents of Phinehas Eachus, the first landlord of the Turk's Head tavern. Phinehas was married, 11, 23, 1757, at Goshen Meeting, to Sarah Trego, daughter of William and Margaret Trego, of Goshen. The family tradition is that a Masonic lodge held meetings at his house, and that he became responsible for the debts of some of them, which brought about his financial ruin. The sheriff seized his property, and the most of the land passed into the possession of Isaiah Matlack, the tavern being purchased by John Hoopes. He must have had a taste for the classics, as he named two of his sons Virgil and Paris.

Virgil Eachus married Bathsheba Webb, and resided for several years in Middletown, Delaware Co. In 1808 he married his second wife, Mary Starr, and after a few years re-

moved to Maryland, but returned about 1825. His children by the first wife were Homer (born 7, 15, 1792), Joseph, Obed, Hiram, Edna, Betsy, Mahala, Abner, Preston; by the second, Vanleer, Bathsheba, Minshall, Sarah, and Virgil Trego Eachus.

EAVENSON, THOMAS, purchased a tract of 120 acres of land in Thornbury from John Simcock, 1, 6, 1687, and in or about July, 1688, married Elizabeth Woodward. Nov. 16, 1702, he purchased 317 acres, also in Thornbury. Elizabeth Eavenson was living in 1717, but Thomas in his will mentions a wife Margaret. He died in Thornbury about the month of November, 1726, leaving five children, all by his first wife, viz.: 1. Richard, m. 10, 4, 1712, at Concord Meeting, to Jemima Newlin, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary, of Concord. They resided in Thornbury, where his father conveyed to him 133 acres of land, Sept. 29, 1711. Richard died in 1739, leaving a wife and three children. 2. Ralph, m. 1710, to Grace, daughter of Richard and Sarah Arnold, of Thornbury, and settled in Concord, where he died in 1744, leaving children,—Jacob, Joseph, Hannah, and Phebe. His widow died about the close of 1746. He was an active member of Concord Meeting, though his parents do not appear to have been Friends. 3. Hannah, m. 10, 30, 1714, to Thomas Arnold, and about 1720 removed with him to West Bradford. 4. Joseph, m. 2, 10, 1717, to Catharine George, of Radnor Monthly Meeting, daughter of Richard George, of Llangyrig, in Montgomeryshire, Wales. To him his father conveyed 292 acres of land in Thornbury, 8, 12, 1717. 5. Sarah, m. first John Buffington, of West Bradford, who died in 1736, leaving four children,—John, Thomas, Mary, and Sarah. She married again, 9, 30, 1737, Anthony Arnold, by whom she had a daughter,—Hannah.

The children of Richard and Jemima Eavenson were,—6. Richard, b. 3, 3, 1718, m. 2, 11, 1739, to Alice Gilpin, daughter of Joseph and Hannah, of Birmingham. Their children were Esther, Enoch, Hannah, Thomas, and Isaac. 7. Nathaniel, b. 1, 28, 1720, m. 3, 20, 1746, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Martha Palmer, of Concord, b. 3, 24, 1724. He became the owner of near 500 acres in Thornbury and Westtown townships, near the present Street Road Station. After his death his widow married William Hawley in 1769. 8. Mary, b. 11, 2, 1721, m. 1747, to Richard Barrett (?)

George Eavenson, son of Joseph and Catharine, married Mary Williams. He died in Thornbury, 4, 30, 1816, aged 89 years, 3 months, and 11 days, and his widow 7, 7, 1828, aged over one hundred years. Their children were,—9. Catharine, b. 3, 1, 1756, m. Levi Massey; 10. Joseph, b. 6, 28, 1758, m. Ann Yearsley; 11. Eli, b. 1, 12, 1761, m. Rachel Seal; 12. Jesse, b. 10, 19, 1766; 13. Richard, b. 12, 26, 1770, m. 3, 24, 1803, Lydia, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Eavenson) Jones, of Westtown. Their children were Jones, Mary, Benjamin, George R., and Humphrey, of whom Jones is the head of the Quaker City Soap-Works, in Philadelphia.

The children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Eavenson were Martha, m. to Benjamin Johnson about 1769; Hannah, m. 12, 10, 1766, to Moses Cock, of Thornbury; Richard, d. 1, 11, 1771; Rebecca, b. 2, 1, 1754, d. 9, 23, 1829, m. Benjamin Jones; Jemima, m. 1782, to Benjamin Kirgan; Elizabeth, b. 8, 15, 1759, m. 12, 4, 1784, to Anthony Morris.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, an early settler in Middletown, is thought to have come from Wales about the year 1682. There is no mention of a wife coming with him, but a son, John, accompanied him. In 1688, William married Jane Atkinson, a native of Yorkshire, he being then about sixty and she about thirty years of age. He died in 1717, and his widow about 1736. It is supposed there were other children than John by the first wife, while by the second there was a daughter, Sarah, who married Joseph Pratt in 1717.

John Edwards, born, according to tradition, about 1671, inherited his father's land in Middletown. He married, early in 1700, Mary Ingram, of Burlington, N. J., and had children as follows: 1. John, b. 1701, m. in 1743, and had a son, William, who settled in West Marlborough, but later in life moved up the Susquehanna River. 2. Mary, b. 1703; m. Aaron Baker. 3. Elizabeth, b. about 1705; m. John Lawrence, of Springfield. 4. Nathan, b. 1708; married and settled in Middletown, where he kept the Black Horse tavern. His children were Susanna, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, John, and Elizabeth. 5. Hannah, b. about 1710; m. Job Harvey, Jr., in 1739. 6. Moses, b. 2, 2, 1721; removed to West Marlborough 1741, and in 1743 m. Esther Plummer, daughter of Robert and Elinor. 7. Phebe, b. 1724; m. in 1743, Benjamin Worrall. 8. Joseph, b. Dec. 10, 1717; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Malin, 1745, and in 1761, Hannah, widow of John Regester. Joseph Edwards, of Middletown, who died in 1858, was a grandson of this second marriage. He collected considerable of the family history, and began the preparation of the history of Delaware County, the completion of which was prevented by his death. 9. Amos, b. 1729; m. in 1761, Rachel, and had children,—Thomas, John, and Mary. The last, b. May 22, 1762, d. Nov. 27, 1816, m. Thomas Beatty, and their sons, John, William, and Robert, became distinguished cutlers.

John Edwards, son of Nathan, m. Hannah Baker, widow, formerly Pennock, and had children,—Pennock, b. 6, 26, 1782; Nathan, b. 2, 6, 1784; John, b. 7, 15, 1786; Sarah, b. 2, 27, 1788, m. Joseph Leonard. John Edwards, Jr., m. Hannah Gibbons, daughter of Dr. James Gibbons. He was proprietor of iron-works at Glen Mills, was for several years a member of Congress from the district composed of Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster Counties, and was buried at Middletown Meeting 10, 5, 1825.

The children of Moses and Esther Edwards were Sarah, b. 12, 17, 1743; Esther, b. 5, 11, 1745; Joshua, b. 9, 4, 1746; Caleb, b. 9, 7, 1748; Hannah, b. 7, 13, 1750; Moses, b. 3, 10, 1752; Mary, b. 5, 15, 1755; John, b. 12, 12, 1757; Thomas, b. 3, 20, 1760; Phebe, b. 6, 15, 1763; Nathan, b. 2, 24, 1766.

EDGE, JOHN, with his wife Jane and family, emigrated from St. Andrew's, Holborne, in the county of Middlesex, England, and settled in Nether Providence about the year 1685. He was an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and the Monthly Meeting was sometimes held at his house. He had been subjected to heavy fines and im-

prisonment in his native country for refusing to act contrary to his conscientious scruples, and on one occasion was subjected to a public trial. He died 5, 10, 1711, aged about sixty-five years. His children were as follows: 1. Sarah, m. 1686, to Thomas Bowater, and d. 2, 26, 1692. 2. Mary, m. 1, 3, 1697–8, to James Sharples, and d. 2, 17, 1698. 3. Abigail, m. 3, 24, 1705, to Edward Woodward, and d. 9, 27, 1716. 4. Joseph, probably unmarried. 5, John, b. about the beginning of the 5th month, 1685; m. 8th mo., 1709, to Mary Smedley, daughter of George and Sarah, of Middletown. He died about 1734, in Upper Providence, and his widow m. 9, 7, 1739, John Yarnall, and died 1781. 6. Jacob, b. 3, 8, 1690; d. 2, 7, 1720; m. 1712, Sarah, daughter of Rees and Hannah Jones. She married again, 11, 10, 1721, Caleb Cowpland, Esq. Of the foregoing, Sarah and Joseph are believed, but not positively known, to have been children of John and Jane.

The children of John and Mary were,—7. George, m. 9, 19, 1741, to Ann, daughter of William Pennell, of Middletown, b. 11, 26, 1721; he died as early as 1752, and his widow m. 1, 11, 1759, James Worrall. 8. Sarah, m. 2, 5, 1739, to Lawrence Cox, and, second, to David Reece. 9. Jane, m. first, to James Albin, who died in West Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1750, and she married, second, Thomas Downing, of East Caln. 10. Jacob, m. in 1746, Margaret Paul, of Abington, and removed thither. 11. Mary, b. 7, 2, 1721; d. 12, 13, 1795; m. Richard Downing. 12. Rachel, b. 6, 29, 1725; d. 1, 31, 1779; m. Robert Valentine.

The children of Jacob and Sarah Edge were,—13. Hannah, b. 6, 18, 1713; d. 12, 24, 1750; m. 9, 18, 1736, to John Lea. 14. Jane, b. 9, 3, 1715; d. 3, 28, 1784; m. 2, 26, 1739, Thomas Parke, and 8, 10, 1763, James Webb. 15. Abigail, b. 8, 28, 1717; d. unmarried at Lancaster, 1781. 16. Sarah, b. 9, 19, 1719; d. 7, 23, 1728.

The children of George and Ann Edge were,—17. Mary, b. 11, 18, 1742–3; m. William Baldwin, of Downingtown. 18. John, of whom hereafter. 19. Sarah, b. 8, 24, 1746. 20. Ann, b. 12, 26, 1748; m. first, Robert Parke, second, Benjamin Taylor, and, third, William Trimble, by each of whom she had children.

John Edge, son of George and Ann, born in Upper Providence, 10th mo., 1744, learned the milling business with his uncle, Richard Downing, at what is now Downingtown, and while doing business at the "high mill," now of Jacob Edge, was married, 8, 1, 1768, at East Caln Meeting, to Anne Pim, daughter of Thomas and Frances Pim, of East Caln. He afterwards owned the Hibernia Mill, on the west branch of the Brandywine, and about 1790 built the "Half-way House," opposite the much-frequented mill of his cousin, Richard Downing. He here acted the host and kept store with his eldest son for some years, and was succeeded by his daughter, Sarah Reese (afterwards Hannum), on retiring to the "Ship" farm.

In 1792 he purchased from Dr. Thomas Parke the "Ship" property, enlarged the mansion to double its former size, and on the western half built for his son George the house now owned by John G. Edge, and established his son Thomas on the tract lying in the borough east of the present Hunt tract, and south of the Lancaster road, extending to the Brandywine. On this they had built the large mansion now owned by the estate of Charles Wells, deceased, and here Thomas kept store for a number of years. The house now (1876) owned by the Misses Reese, near the bridge, was one of the family enterprises, and he may be said to have been the pioneer in improving the southwestern section of the borough, as by him were sold the building-sites on which the older houses were placed.

To his youngest son, John, he gave the "Ship" property, 116 acres, now owned by Dr. Eshleman. He is represented as having possessed a great force of character and an active, enterprising temper, and was fortunate in business; a keen observer, he was given to sallies of humor or wisdom for the benefit of his neighbors, many of which were current long after his death, which occurred 9, 14, 1816.

The children of John and Ann Edge were Sarah, b. 10, 10, 1769, m. —— Reese, and, second, James Hannum; Jane, b. 10, 18, 1771, d. 2, 14, 1857; Thomas, b. 1, 29, 1774, m. 10, 15, 1806, Edith Pusey, daughter of Joshua and Hannah, of Londongrove; Ann, b. 7, 8, 1776, m. Thomas A. Parke; Fanny, b. 1, 29, 1779; George, b. 6, 30, 1782, d. 12, 31, 1831, m. 3, 19, 1806, Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Hoopes, b. 3, 29, 1784, d. 7, 30, 1832; John, b. 3, 3, 1785, d. 9, 11, 1832, m. 12, 18, 1811, at Londongrove Meeting, to Ruth, daughter of Francis and Hannah Wilkinson, of Londongrove, b. 12, 26, 1789, d. 5, 10, 1872; Mary, b. 10, 7, 1787, m. 11, 11, 1806, to Lea Pusey; Pim, b. 1, 9, 1792, d. 7, 5, 1795.

The children of Thomas and Edith Edge were Joshua P., b. 10, 11, 1807, m. 5, 3, 1837, to Sarah Ann Hewes, of Concord, both now deceased; Jacob, b. 11, 21, 1808, m. Anna, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Valentine, and resides on Beaver Creek, in Caln township. He is president of the Downingtown Bank. Ann, b. 4, 21, 1811; Hannah, b. 8, 7, 1814, m. 10, 23, 1839, to Alfred Cope, ship-owner and merchant, of Philadelphia. She was the mother of Professor Edward D. Cope, of Philadelphia. Thomas, b. 3, 3, 1818; Susan, b. 12, 11, 1819; Jane, b. 4, 1, 1822; Jonas, b. 1, 21, 1824; Frances, b. 9, 16, 1826; Lydia E., b. 12, 4, 1830.

Thomas J. Edge, son of Joshua and Sarah Ann, while residing with his father on a farm in New Garden township, became interested in improved methods of agriculture, and was a contributor to agricultural journals. His labors in this field led to his being appointed secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, of which he has proved a very efficient officer.

The children of George and Sarah Edge were Mary, m. to Richard Pim, Jane P., John G., Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah Ann, Lydia P., and Priscilla. Of these, John G. and Joseph own fine farms in Caln township.

The children of John and Ruth Edge were Elizabeth, b. 10, 28, 1813; Fanny, b. 10, 11, 1815; Ruthanna, b. 10, 25, 1817, m. to Nathan J. Sharpless, now of Penn township; William, b. 9, 4, 1819, was for some time president of the Downingtown Bank, now a member of the Stock Board in Philadelphia, with residence at Downingtown; John P., b. 6, 22, 1822, a physician and unmarried.

Dr. John P. Edge was born in the old "Ship" tavern-

house, in East Caln, now Caln township, June 22, 1822, and was a farm-boy until eighteen years of age, and attended the neighborhood schools, except three years which were spent at Westtown Friends' Boarding-School. He then taught private and public schools, read medicine, and graduated M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1846, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Downingtown, which he pursued with success for thirty years.

He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Chester County during the sessions of 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. His nomination was entirely spontaneous and unsolicited, and was an instance in which the office sought the man, and not the man the office. He served as chairman of the committee on Geologic Survey, and was also a member of the committees on Education, Agriculture, and Constitutional Reform. He originated and had passed the bill establishing the Board of Agriculture, which promises more of benefit to the farming interests than all else that has been done in that direction in this State. G. H. Morgan, in his "Legislative Sketch-Book," in speaking of Dr. Edge, says, "That his interest is especially centred in three questions that relate to the moral, industrial, and sanitary welfare of the masses was shown in the active part he took at the last session (1875) in his efforts to secure more enlarged accommodation for the poor of the State, and especially for the separate treatment of insane criminals, and by the fact that he presented more petitions, etc., to the House from the farming interest, and on questions of moral reform, than any other member."

He has been a member of the Chester County Medical Society from its revival, and has frequently represented it in the State and National Associations, and always endeavored to maintain the honor of the profession.

At the organization of the Board of Agriculture, in January, 1877, he was nominated by Governor Hartranft as a member for the State at large, and was, against his expressed wish, reappointed by Governor Hoyt.

On July 4, 1876, he made an address to the people of Downingtown, giving the history of the town and surrounding neighborhood, which is replete with interesting and instructive information.

EDMISTON, JAMES, of West Nottingham, died about 1757. The name of his wife was Margaret, and his children mentioned in his will were William, Elizabeth, and John. He had a brother Hugh, and was probably related to the following.

DR. SAMUEL EDMISTON graduated at Princeton College, and married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair, of Fagg's Manor. He was appointed by Benjamin Rush, Surgeon-General, May 16, 1777, as second surgeon in the military hospitals under his (Rush's) direction. Although he wrote his name *Edmiston* in his correspondence, yet in official documents it is *Edmondson*. Having taken the oath of allegiance to the new government on the 8th of October, 1781, he received a commission dated the next day as U. S. surgeon, of which the following is a copy:

"*The United States of America in Congress Assembled*

"To SAMUEL EDMONDSON ESQ^{R}, *Greeting*. We Reposing especial trust and confidence in your Patriotism Prudence and fidelity do by these presents appoint you To be Physician and Surgeon of the Hospitals of the United States, from the Twentieth Day of September, 1781. You are Therefore faithfully and diligently to discharge the duty of Physician and Surgeon

"By doing and performing all manner of things thereunto Belonging, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall Receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress for that Purpose appointed, a Committee of the States, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the Army of the United States, or any other your superior officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust Reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force untill Revoked, by this or a future Congress, the Committee of Congress before Mentioned, or a Committee of the States.

"Witness His Excellency Thomas McKean Esq^{r} President of the Congress of the United States of America, at Philadelphia The Ninth day of October 1781, and in the Sixth year of our Independence,

"THO^{S}. MCKEAN *Prest.*

"Entered in the War Office
and examined by the Board
Attest
"JOS CARLETON *Secretary of the Board of War.*"

Dr. Edmiston's daughter Margaret married Joseph Turner, whose descendants reside in Upper Oxford.

EHRENZELLER, DR. JACOB, was the son of Jacob Ehrenzeller, a native of Switzerland, who migrated to this country and engaged in the business of tavern-keeping in Fourth Street, Philadelphia, where the subject of this notice was born, about Sept. 1, 1757. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, but under whose guidance is not known. It is known, however, that he was a classical scholar. From 1773 to 1778 he was a medical apprentice in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he acquired a considerable amount of practical knowledge. He never obtained a degree either of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine, but received a certificate of qualification to practice medicine from Drs. Kuhn and Shippen, by which he was enabled to procure the commission of assistant surgeon, and entered the American army during the Revolutionary war. He was present, on duty, at the battle of Monmouth and some other engagements, in which he always conducted himself with great propriety. Towards the close of the war he left the army and settled in the township of Goshen, Chester Co., where, for a number of years, he sedulously attended to the duties of his profession. Subsequently he removed into the borough of West Chester, and continued his professional labors until within a few years of his death, which occurred from apoplexy, July 18, 1838, in his eighty-first year. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Hankee, and had two daughters, both of whom were imbecile and died in early life, thus adding to the many sad evidences of the injurious results of consanguineous unions.

For many years Dr. Ehrenzeller enjoyed a lucrative practice, and commanded in a great degree the confidence of the community. He held the office of chief magistrate of the borough as often and as long as he would consent to serve. A good portrait of him was painted by Miss Strode, an accomplished lady artist of the vicinity, and presented by her to the Chester County Cabinet, where it is carefully preserved.

As a physician, Dr. Ehrenzeller was eminently practical, and gave general satisfaction by the fidelity with which he devoted himself to his duties. In manners he was rather austere, and sometimes abrupt, with a dash of caustic sarcasm when improperly interfered with, but he possessed a

kind heart, and was ever ready with his best efforts to relieve the sufferings of the afflicted. He had but little patience with the absurd credulity of the ignorant in medical matters; disdaining to argue them out of superstitious notions, he would occasionally remark to his brother-practitioners, "*Si vulgus vult decipi, decipiatur!*"

Few men evinced a more ardent patriotism than Dr. Ehrenzeller; and in the latter years of his life he delighted to talk of the Revolution, and of the men who conducted that struggle to its glorious termination. He always had a cutting remark for those of his contemporaries who had opposed the noble cause of freedom and independence.

ELDRIDGE, THOMAS, and Mary, his wife, produced a certificate from Friends in Philadelphia, 4, 10, 1717, having already settled in Caln township. He was by occupation a shoemaker, and a certificate given to Isaac Williams, who had been his apprentice for six years, is dated "Caln the 22d Day of the first month, 1716–7." He died prior to March 8, 1739, leaving children,—James, Joseph, and Mary. The latter married John Starr, of Charlestown, and her brothers also married. James and Sarah, his wife, went to Wilmington, and were perhaps the parents of Jesse Eldridge, who owned a farm on the Brandywine at or near the circular line. Their daughter Martha married at Uwchlan Meeting, 4, 14, 1763, John Whelen, and was the mother of the founder of the *Village Record*.

JONATHAN ELDRIDGE, said to have been a twin brother of David Eldridge, of New Jersey, settled in Goshen township. His death resulted from falling into the wheel-pit, or being caught in some of the machinery, at what is known as McCall's mill, in Goshen. It is said that he had a brother William and some sisters, but was the only one of the family who came to this county. The records of Goshen Meeting show that his father's name was Thomas. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Joseph Garrett, by whom he had children,—Hannah, b. 10, 2, 1763, d. 2, 22, 1764; Joseph, b. 10, 11, 1765, d. 2, 17, 1845. He married, 10, 3, 1771, Sarah, daughter of Ellis and Lydia Davis, of Goshen, by whom he had a daughter, Lydia. His widow married, 12, 1, 1779, William Allen, of Londongrove.

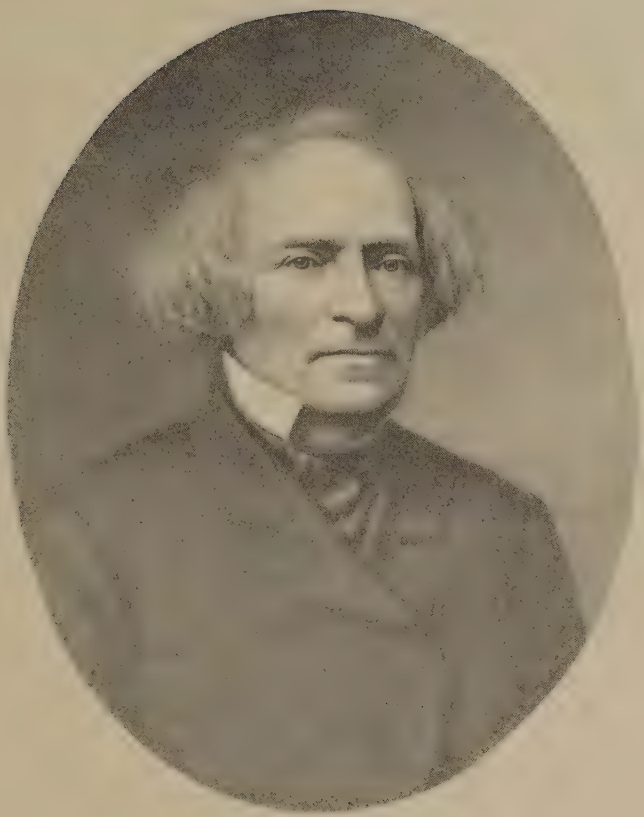
Joseph Eldridge married Lydia Griffith, born 10, 18, 1763, died 7, 10, 1817, daughter of Nathan and Rachel, of Willistown, and had the following children: Jonathan, b. 7, 6, 1789, d. 6, 15, 1791; Nathan, b. 11, 12, 1790, d. 5, 19, 1791; Joseph, b. 3, 16, 1792, and still living in East Goshen; James, b. 11, 19, 1793, d. 9, 27, 1794; Enos, b. 9, 13, 1795, d. 12, 29, 1868; John, b. 11, 29, 1796, deceased; Lydia, b. 10, 18, 1798, m. Isaac G. Hoopes; Reuben, b. 8, 13, 1801, now residing in West Chester; Mary, b. 6, 25, 1803, d. 8, 3, 1807; Abner, b. 6, 26, 1806, m. Amy (Hoopes) Davidson, now resides near Muscatine, Iowa.

Joseph Eldridge, Sr., built a fulling-mill on his farm, in East Goshen, next to the line of Willistown, in 1813, and his son Joseph, when married to Abigail Garrett, 6, 9, 1814, settled there, occupying a part of the mill as a house, and carrying on the business. He afterwards enlarged the mill upwards and outwards, beside erecting a substantial stone house a few yards westward and other buildings. The old homestead buildings became the property of his brother-in-law, Isaac G. Hoopes.

The children of Joseph and Abigail were Mary, Lydia (married to Caleb S. Cope), Garrett, David, William Penn, Jonathan, and Pennell, of whom only Mary, Lydia, and David are living.

The children of Enos and Susanna were Harriett (married to Richard J. Thatcher), Rachel, Joseph G., Lydia Ann (married to Joseph Liddon Pennock), Anna Maria, Issachar, Jane M., and Margaret G., the last two being the proprietors of a school at Malvern.

ELWYN, DR. A. L.—Thomas Elwyn was born in Canterbury, England; graduated at Oxford in 1794, and came in 1795 to America. He came of a family old and honorable in British history, and married in Portsmouth, N. H., July 16, 1797, Elizabeth Langdon, born December, 1777. She was the daughter of Hon. John Langdon, born December, 1739, on the Piscataqua. She was a descendant of the famous Sherburne-Wentworth families, which, with that of Langdon, dates far back into England's brightest annals. John Langdon's mother, Mary Hall, was a great-granddaughter of Ralph Hall, a signer of the Exeter "Combination" of 1639. John Langdon married, Feb. 3, 1777, Elizabeth, only daughter and second child of John, son of Henry and Dorothy (Wentworth) Sherburne, intermarried with a daughter of John Moffat, a wealthy merchant of Portsmouth, N. H. John Langdon, in 1775, was a delegate in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; was Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire; was Governor of that State; was a United States Senator, and the first presiding officer of the United States Senate, and when Washington was first inaugurated President, in April, 1789. He was a great man and distinguished patriot. He died Sept. 20, 1819, at Portsmouth, N. H., leaving but one child, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Elwyn. The latter died many years before his wife, who deceased at Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1860, having had nine children,—Catharine Cecilia, Elinor Elizabeth, John Langdon, Emily Sophia, Alfred L. (subject of this sketch), Charles Henry, Emma Matilda, Thomas Octavius, and William Octavius. Alfred L. was born July 9, 1804, in Portsmouth, N. H., where he went to school under the noted Deacon Tuppan. In 1816 he went to Exeter Academy, and there remained three years. In 1819 he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1823. He read medicine in Boston with the celebrated Dr. Gorham. He went to England, and to Edinburgh in October, 1826, and back to London in April, 1827. Then passed one year in Paris, and in summer of 1829 returned to America, having in the course of his sojourn abroad visited his father's relatives in England and kept up a continuous course of study. In 1831 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and received his diploma as M.D. He was married, Jan. 31, 1832, to Mary Middleton, daughter of Dr. James Mease, and granddaughter of Hon. Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, by whom he has one living child, Rev. Alfred Elwyn. His daughter, Mary Middleton Elwyn, married Dr. G. W. Mitchell, and died in 1861, leaving two sons, both living. In 1845, Dr. Elwyn, who has always resided in Philadelphia but has never practiced medicine, purchased property in East Bradford township, where he has had a sum-



Alfred Langdon Elwyn

mer residence ever since. He was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society in 1850, and has been largely identified with its progress. He was connected with the establishment of the Institution for the Blind of Philadelphia, and was the originator of the training-school for feeble-minded children, located at Elwyn, and fostered and built by the State. He has ever taken the greatest interest in all the philanthropic institutions, and aided in the creation of many of them. He is now the oldest living member of the American Association of Science. He belongs to the Academy of Natural Sciences; was a director for many years in Girard College, and long time an officer in the Historical Society. He served as president of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was president of the old Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. He was one of the Philadelphia board of three for licensing taverns under a special act of the Legislature, in which he acquitted himself with honor and to the credit of the city. His farm in East Bradford originally belonged to Philip Price. The first guano put on lands in the county was by Dr. Elwyn on his farm in 1846. He has given much attention to the natural sciences, philosophical inquiry, and political economy, and contributed largely to the press, reviews, and magazines with his able pen. His varied learning and versatile genius has made him one of the most pointed and incisive of our educated men. He still pursues his studies with the ardor of his youth unabated, and is a zealous worker in the cause of humanity.

EMBREE,* JAMES.—The family of James Embree have heretofore traced his name and ancestry to Moses Embree, of Egg Harbor, N. J., and through a membership with Friends. I have always supposed that he had not come there from Europe direct, and that his name was not of English origin. Years ago I had written to Robert C. Embree, counselor-at-law, in New York, for the genealogy of his family, but he had not then traced it. When the request came to write this sketch for the "History of Chester County" I renewed the correspondence. He had then, with the aid of Charles B. Moore, counselor-at-law, of that city, of antiquarian tastes, completed the chain back to John Embree, of Flushing, L. I.; and in a census of the towns of that island, taken by authority of law in 1698, the name of John Embree appears in the list for Flushing, and in the list for Hempstead, eleven miles farther east and twenty-one from New York, appear the names of Moses Embery and Mary Embery.

The French Huguenots, terribly persecuted in France under Louis XIV., had before that date numerously settled in the city of New York, at New Rochelle, twenty miles northeast of that city, on the north side of Long Island Sound, and at the above villages, on the south side of the Sound, and at the west end of the island, where Brooklyn now stands. The transition by water from thence was natural and easy down the coast of New Jersey to Egg Harbor. The lapse of time would conform with the known longevity of the family if this Moses were taken to be the father of Samuel, the father of James, born in 1748, and would hardly admit of another link in the chain.

* By Eli K. Price.

The name seems more French than English, and the spelling is thus derived: R. C. Embree writes me that Mr. "Milhun, French druggist on Broadway, and very much of a gentleman and scholar, told me years ago that he knew the name well in Normandy, but there spelled Embré." Our double *ee* at the end is to preserve the same sound as the accented *é* in French. Constitutional characteristics in the Embree posterity in Pennsylvania strongly attested the inherited effects of the religious persecutions in France and Ireland by a religious sadness that alternated with the natural vivacity of the French and of the Celtic blood of the Kirks of Ulster. Their emotions vibrated between the heights and depths of religious experiences and a constitutional cheerfulness.

The inquiry has been pursued backwards and forwards. From the "Annals of Hempstead," page 54, under date of May 24, 1682, it is shown that Moses Emory and others contributed to the support of Jeremy Hobart, minister there. April 1, 1687, Samuel Emory is made constable. July 3, 1691 (page 56), Moses Emory is assessed £124 13*s.* 4*d.* We next find traces of Moses and Mary Embro, or Embree, in New Jersey.

The minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., show that Moses and Mary Embro, his wife, were there—then Friends in that "Quaker Settlement"—from 1711 to 1725, this being the meeting record of the births of their children: Abigail, b. 18th of 12th mo., 1711; Martha, the 13th of 12th mo., 1712; Sarah, 11th of 3d mo, 1715; *Samuel, 15th of 8th mo.*, 1717; Moses, 26th of 11th mo., 1714; John, 12th of 11th mo., 1721: Elizabeth, 12th of 6th mo., 1724. On the 14th of 9th month, 1717, Thomas Ridgway and Moses Emmory were present, and made report of having attended the Quarterly Meeting as its representatives; Moses Emmory gave in the certificate to the Monthly Meeting. On the 10th of 4th month, 1725, Richard Osborne and Thomas Ridgway made report that, in pursuance of their appointment, "they had made inquiry after Moses Emmory's life and conversation, and find nothing but that it had been very orderly;" and at a Women's Meeting, held 13th of 3d month, 1725, a request was made for a certificate for Mary Embro, for her removal into Pennsylvania with her husband; and it was granted at next meeting, the committee having reported "her conduct orderly, and diligent in attending meeting," etc.

Abington Monthly Meeting, in Pennsylvania, contains the following: 26th of 5th month, 1725, "A certificate was produced by Moses Embree and wife from Little Egg Harbor, in order to settle within the verge of this Monthly Meeting." Minute, 30th of 1st month, 1731: "Oxford Friends having made application for some relief for Moses Embree, this Meeting orders each Particular Meeting to raise a collection for that purpose." Minute, 28th of 4th month, 1731: "Paid to Moses Embree for the relief of his family in the *smallpox*, the sum of £4 10*s.*" Let us bless the memory of Jenner that we are nearly exempt from the scourge; and all who have the blood of Friends in their veins be thankful for the uniform humanity in their ancestors, of whom this act was characteristic.

"At Haverford Monthly Meeting of Friends, held 13th

of 5th month, 1732, a certificate was received from Abington Monthly Meeting of 29th 3d month, 1732, for Moses Embree and wife and daughter Martha, and the rest of the children;" and 8th of 11th month, 1735, one was received there from Abington for Sarah Embree. The 13th of 10th month, 1736, Thomas Thomas and Martha Embry pass meeting a second time, "and are left to their liberty," and two Friends are appointed and "ordered to see them married, safely united, and bring an account to the next Monthly Meeting." The 13th of 10th month, 1739, certificate was granted for Moses Embree and wife to Oley Monthly Meeting (in Berks County).

Oley Monthly Meeting records, at Maiden Creek, show that Moses Embree produced certificate from Haverford Monthly Meeting, 5th month 31, 1740, wife and son Samuel; and at same date Mary Embree produced in the Women's Meeting a certificate from Haverford. Moses Embree, *Junior*, came from Abington 4th month 27, 1745, and married Margaret Eleman in 1752. *Samuel Embree*, son of *Moses* (senior), of *Robeson* township, Lancaster Co., and married Rachel, daughter of James Lewis, of Comru township, Berks Co.* March 10, 1761, *Samuel* bought of Jona. Stephens a tract of 53 acres 119 perches in Comru, and on May 18, 1769, bought of William Thomas a tract of 191 acres 40 perches in Comru township. Samuel devised his lands to his sons, James and Moses; and in 1786 James conveys 160 acres in Comru to Moses. Samuel died 2d month 24, 1777, leaving issue but those two sons.†

Of other children of Moses and Mary Embree, it may be added that Abigail, the eldest, married Charles Townsend, of Philadelphia; Sarah married John Hughes, of Merion, and (secondly) Owen Humphrey; Moses, Jr., went to North Carolina, and probably to Georgia; John was living near Wrightsborough, Ga., in 1800.

James Embree, son of Samuel Embree, of Comru township, Berks Co., and Phebe Starr, daughter of Merrick Starr, of Maiden Creek, were married 5th month 15, 1771, at Maiden Creek. Their children were Samuel, b. 3d mo. 7, 1772; Merrick, b. 9th mo. 7, 1774; James, b. 7th mo. 5, 1776; Phebe, b. 2d mo. 1, 1778. Their mother died 2d mo. 15, 1778.

James Embree, son of Samuel, married, 12th mo. 11, 1782, Rebecca Kirk, daughter of William Kirk, of East Nantmeal, at Nantmeal Meeting. Their children were William, b. 9th mo. 16, 1783, d. 1st mo. 25, 1865; Rachel, b. 8th mo. 15, 1785, d. 2d mo. 14, 1813; Davis, b. 6th mo. 9, 1787; Hannah, b. 9th mo. 19, 1788, d. 1st mo. 15, 1867; Jesse, b. 1st mo. 2, 1790, d. 8th mo. 9, 1823; Daniel, b. 7th mo. 25, 1791; Sibbilla, b. 4th mo. 1, 1793, d. 1793; Sibilla, b. 4th mo. 12, 1794, d. 4th mo. 30, 1873; Rebecca, b. 1st mo. 31, 1796, d. 9th mo. 27, 1877; Elisha, b. 4th mo. 25, 1797; Anna, b. 5th mo. 22, 1799, d. 6th mo. 4, 1862.

James Embree purchased the place in West Bradford where Israel Lamborn now lives, about two miles westward of Marshallton, in 3d month, and moved to it 4th mo. 1, 1791. He brought a certificate from Exeter to Bradford Monthly Meeting in the same spring, for himself, wife, and all his children to Jesse inclusive.

James Embree farmed his place during the residue of his life, and also malted barley. He and his wife Rebecca both became elders of Bradford Monthly Meeting. They were faithful to their duties and careful to take their children to meetings, and to give them all the education that the schools and their means could afford, and the schoolhouse on the road running south from the Strasburg road to the poor-house was the place of their schooling, and where several of them commenced to teach. Phebe, Sibbilla, Rebecca, and Anna had the advantage of a Westtown School education. James Embree, born 6th mo. 3, 1748, died 8th mo. 5, 1815; Phebe, his wife, born 8th mo. 8, 1750, died 2d mo. 15, 1778; Rebecca, his wife, born 2d mo. 3, 1858, died 9th mo. 7, 1808.

Now what more can I say of James Embree? Not a scrap of his writing is found, except the Bible entries of the births and deaths of his children. I have a memory of him, and can say of him that he was a dignified, serious, and earnest man. He was intelligent in business and in mechanical inventions. He was well informed and faithfully practical in the affairs of religious society. The weight of these and the responsibility of providing for fifteen children was a constant pressure upon him. If all men had to bear the weight he bore, life would be too anxious for human happiness; but in his religion and his family he had great consolation.

Well, James Embree did this, the best thing a man can do, if he has the courage, health, and energy to do it: he chose wisely his wives; he raised fourteen children to manhood and womanhood, all in good reputation, and all well fitted for usefulness in society. That is more creditable than even first-rate farming. Shall I not then speak briefly of these, and of how they struggled with life when cast upon their own resources? It is more interesting to observe this strife than that of the children of the rich, who have all they need provided for them, which the prudent save and grow richer, and the improvident waste and grow worse and poor. The history of the Embree children has its lessons and deep pathos.

The children of the first wife were constitutionally grave and correct. Samuel went to Ohio, was a farmer, and has left a worthy posterity. Merrick was a farmer, and kept a nursery at the south end of the Embree farm, on the Strasburg road. His worthy descendants are in and about Marshallton. James was a farmer and store-keeper, and is represented in West Chester by his son Pearson and family,

* Robeson township was next southeast of Comru, and is now in Berks.

† The pursuit to the early source of the Embrees in America has had the interest of a chase after game, or for new plants or minerals, with a zest even more emotional than science or mining profits, for it enlisted a human sympathy for those whose blood is yet young and fresh in the veins of my children and grandchildren, whose ancestry came through the persecutions the Huguenots and Quakers endured, and the trials of successive settlements in new frontiers in the wilderness. The names of those to whom I owe thanks for aid in this genealogical pursuit are Charles B. Moore, Robert C. Embree, John Jordan, Archelaus R. Thare, Leah Blackman, Isaac Mather, Dr. James Levick, Joseph W. George, Tyson Embree, John S. Pearson, J. Willis Martin, Charles R. Miller, and, as to later events, Pearson and Anna Embree, William J. Jenks, Charles Stokes, and his granddaughter, Anna Albertson.

where the mechanical tendency of his grandfather has well cropped out. Phebe died unmarried.

The children of the second wife had another element, and it is interesting to study the law of heredity in the two sets. Something is indicated when it is said Rebecca's grandfather was an Irishman, and more when it is stated that he was of the vigorous race of the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, peopled centuries back by adventurous Scotchmen.

But I forbear to speak of these until I have spoken of their mother, Rebecca Kirk, whose father, William Kirk, was son of Alphonsus Kirk, who left Lurgan, Ireland, in 1688, with the approval of his meeting and his parents, Roger and Elizabeth Kirk, and reached New Castle County, near the lower border of this State, old Chester County, and settled on the east side of the Brandywine in 1689. He married Abigail, daughter of Adam Sharpley, 12th month, 1692–3. The subjoined letter of Rebecca is copied here for good reasons, for she was the faithful helpmeet of James Embree during all her married life; it shows her own mind, feelings, and characteristics, and inferentially those of Rachel, the beloved daughter addressed, who during the next year was to replace her mother in the care of her many children, and to become the comforter of her father in his old age and great bereavement. It shows her familiarity with the Scriptures when these were more read than now, and there was a keener relish for their religious truths and poetical beauties:

"WEST BRADFORD, 5th Mo. 18th, 1807.

"DEAR CHILD,—I don't know that I have much to tell thee that will be likely to produce much satisfaction, or feel very interesting to thee, as it seems as if I had to pass of late through a winter season; a season wherein the beauties of creation lay obscured, and the voice of the turtle is not heard, though nature is wearing her brightest garment, the fields spreading forth their most beautiful foliage, and the gardens displaying their liveliest colors, the little birds uttering their sweet notes on almost every branch; yet to me it is like a winter season.

"I don't mention these things to cast a gloom over thy tender mind. I know thee has enough to bear, and I am sometimes afraid too much. I feel concerned lest thee should suffer thy situation to impress thy mind too seriously. I want thee to be as cheerful as is becoming, and what thee can't help try to think but little about it. I have been under the necessity to do so, and have been helped thus far to my admiration; and although it has been with me as above described, yet I am thankful that it is not worse than it is. . . .

"We have had the company of dear Mary Wichell, of Frankford, and dear Ruth Richardson, of Philadelphia, at our Quarterly Meeting, and at Bradford Meeting, and at our house. I told R. Richardson I had a daughter in town and where thee lived. She said she would be glad to know thee, etc. . . .

"I remain thy ever affectionate mother,

"REBECCA EMBREE."

This is the only letter I have found written by James Embree, or Rebecca his wife. It shows the tender maternal spirit of her mind in loving sympathy with her beloved daughter, as first entering upon the trials of life. It shows that the "seed" of life were yet living in the Society of Friends here in America, and here in Chester County, as George Fox had foreseen them in ascendency on his deathbed in 1690, when his last words were, "All is well, and the seed of God reigns over all, and over death itself; and though I am weak in body, the power of the Lord is over all, and over all disorderly spirits." In making the extracts I feel as one who has exhumed a sacred seed that has laid under ground for three-fourths of a century, to take a new growth in the light and warmth of the sun, in "good ground." May it fructify in good fruits.

The letter shows that she waited for the Lord to be gracious, as was the wont of faithful Friends in all times; to watch observantly the guidance of God, with sincere solicitude to follow the intimations given, and if for a season it pleased Him to withhold the evidence of his gracious presence, patiently to wait his reappearance, in the faith that He would never desert his faithful children. It is plain she was then under the preparing Hand for her immortal life. In the following year she died.

Rachel then, or soon after, had her severe trial, and bore it as women often do, silently, though knowing the grief was hastening her to the grave. He who had proffered his love was worthy; but her parents thought they saw that her happiness would not be secured by leaving their home. Her few remaining years were beautifully holy and instructive. I speak of what I saw. She died 2d month 14, 1813.

Rebecca Embree, wife of James, as all her sisters, had an education that fitted her well for all household duties, and for those of a wife and mother whose husband was not rich and whose children were many; for they were four by a first wife and eleven by the second. For these she provided clothing; kept them in condition to go respectably to school, to meeting, and into society; she trained them well in intellect, manners, and morals; was their nurse and largely their physician; she was a sympathizing visitor to the sick and poor; and as an elder was a mother in the Church of the Society of Friends. In the administration of their discipline she was humane and merciful. She ever remembered that "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him; for He knoweth our frame." She remembered that we are all his children, and that we are all liable to err. I have heard her daughter Hannah repeat that as a child she heard when sitting in the Women's Meeting of business. A member was under treatment for marrying "out of meeting," whom Rebecca, as one of a committee, had visited, and knew her tender condition of mind and her desire to remain in membership with Friends. Finding a disposition to disown the offender she said, "I would have Friends seriously to consider the step they are about to take. Here is a contrite woman, of tender spirit, asking to be kept in membership with us, and to share our sisterly sympathy and religious fellowship and cares. If we drive her from us she will go out with feelings hardened towards us; she will be the more exposed to temptation because we have thus done, and because she will not have our loving care. On our action may depend her safety, and on us may rest the responsibility of the loss of an immortal soul!" The appeal was availing. Truly it requires more than human wisdom to know when the higher duty is, to clear the religious society of the reproach of unworthy members, or to forbear to disown, to continue to labor, and to try to save. It may not be forgotten that the door of Christ's mercy is never closed to those who will repent and live. No touch of selfishness may inhere in the performance of hallowed duties.

I will speak of the ten children of James and Rebecca

Embree who grew up, in the order of their deaths. Rachel was the first to go. Her brother Jesse, in a letter to his friend, Charles Stokes, of Rancocas, N. J., dated 3d month 24, 1813, speaks of being at home before the death of his "worthy sister," and much "in her edifying society." He describes the scene as very affecting, to see the aged father take final leave of his beloved daughter, who had acted the part of a mother to the younger children, who was his implicit confidant, who had soothed him in sickness, and was his greatest comfort in declining years. He also speaks of the impressive solemnity of the meeting held at her funeral, wherein Jesse Kersey drew very forcibly the contrasted feelings of the parent who loses a virtuous with those of one who buries a vicious child. I remember her in her years of decay as one sweetly devout in her religion, affectionate, kind; whose spirit longed for a more perfect existence; whose countenance already bore a heavenly sweetness and angelic beauty.

Jesse Embree was the next of these children to pass out of this life. Before 1812 he had been keeping school at Moorestown, N. J., and there formed an intimate acquaintance with Charles Stokes, of Rancocas, now in his ninetieth year, who has kindly furnished me with copies of eleven of his letters, written from 1st month, 1812, to 8th month, 1816; the dates from Baltimore being from 12th month 3, 1812, to 5th month 21, 1813, where he taught school, and from 2d month, 1814, they came from Cincinnati, Ohio. In his last letter from Baltimore he said his father had given his consent to his going Westward, apprehending that his health would no longer stand the confinement of teaching. Jesse exclaimed, "He is a dear, good old man, and is very tender of his son."

I have read all Jesse's side of the correspondence, written in the freedom of the most intimate and confiding friendship. It details the trials of a teacher, also the trials of one constitutionally nervous; of one refined by nature and culture when brought into contact with the rough customers of a brewery and of a Western steamboat captain. But every line of his letters shows him to have been true to his parental and social training, in morals and religion, and his own refining culture, and not a trace of the modern scepticism is to be seen.

His brother Davis and himself were brewers in Cincinnati, and were occupied in the effort to extend their business by sending their ale down the rivers at the date of the last letter from Cincinnati. I remember to have met Davis when their business included the buying and selling of real estate, in which they thought they were prospering. But they as well as others were, while floating on a paper currency at high flood-tide, unconscious how high the nominal values were above the real prices when to be paid in specie, when sheriffs' sales should close their transactions. From this height paper inflation prices were declining after 1816 until Aug. 17, 1822, and hence the lines in the letter of Jesse of that date, written at St. Louis, to the widow of his deceased friend: "Nominally possessed of an estate at home, I labored under the most mortifying and persecuting financial embarrassment." The letter was to Eliza W. Hinchman, of Philadelphia. He endeavored to afford consolation to her, when he sadly needed it himself.

"St. Louis, August 17, 1822.

"Dear Eliza,—A long train of painful and adverse events has sent me a melancholy and almost hopeless wanderer through the limitless and perilous regions of the Mississippi; my mind a wreck of misfortune; my heart the victim of separation, and my person the subject of disease. Nominally possessed of an estate at home, (I) labored under the most mortifying and persecuting financial embarrassments; and possessed of all that is amiable, affectionate, and soothing and kind in the conjugal state, I am doomed to consume nine-tenths of my time at an almost unmeasureable distance from my family, and generally without the reach of their correspondence. But callous and apathetic as the unmeasureable weight of woe is calculated to render my feelings, and much as these feelings, while their sensibility remains, might be exercised selfishly upon my own calamities, yet I found this morning, and I rejoiced in the discovery, that my nature can be moved, and my indurate feelings of sympathy awakened by the afflictions of my friends. Some indisposition, extreme debility, and an unusual depression of spirits have made me for the last week the guest of a young relative and friend of this village, who was raised in your city, and from some unknown cause I was daily impressing upon him the peculiar nature and the almost unexampled strength of my attachment to thy late amiable and worthy consort. I told him that we loved each other in our youth, and that our affection was strongly corroborated by his memorable visit to my little family in Cincinnati. My Mary ranked him highest in the list of my Eastern friends, and always spoke of him in the most affectionate terms. Judge then of my emotions when transiently perusing the newspaper I met the annunciation of his death.

"His innocent, useful, and charitable life, and his smooth and happy passage to a world of spirits and 'the world of bliss,' first filled my imagination; but a melancholy train of memories, a bereaved and disconsolate widow, a helpless family of orphans, and a weeping circle of friends succeeded, awakened all the tender emotions of my earlier years, and moistened those eyes, (to) which the sullenness of grief has recently refused that consoling tribute. May thy fortitude, oh my afflicted and mourning friend, be strengthened by the Guardian who watched over your conjugal felicity, and who will keep a charitable register of thy widowed woes. And may I never more murmur at my afflicted destiny while the cords of my connubial love are unbroken, and the wife of my choice, the consort of my life, remains. But let us under the mantle of grief, no less than in the sunshine of joy, render Him the tribute of gratitude in the room of disaffection, and praise in the room of complaint.

"Thy sincere and sympathetic friend,

"Jesse Embree."

This is the last letter from Jesse Embree that I have seen. He was commanding the steamboat the brothers owned, and which he was commanding at the time of his death, and which Davis commanded in 10th month, 1823, when he obtained the information of his last hours from M. C. Comstock, of whom Davis wrote, "We all owe him the greatest debt of gratitude for leaving his business and going on shore in the wilderness country to wait upon him, which he did, never leaving his bedside till his death." This is Mr. Comstock's statement:

"Arkansas Territory, Phillips County, Walnut Bend.

"Arrived here on the 6th of August, 1823, at 10 o'clock P.M., in the Steam Boat 'Cincinnati,' went on shore with Captain Embree, who was dangerously ill with a remittent fever, and took lodgings at the house of William Dunn, Esquire, where I waited on Captain Embree during his sickness, which terminated on the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., and on the following day at 12 meridian (Sabbath) buried him in a Christian like manner. Of Captain Jesse Embree it might truly be said, he did hide the faults he saw in others, and always felt another's woe.

M. C. C."

This is a terse and telling eulogy, which no tombstone recorded; but, better, it will go on a page in the "History of Chester County," whose people he ever loved, the imagery of whose beautiful scenery faded not from his mind while

he lived. His poetic sensibilities there had their birth, but the fruits of his poetic culture have disappeared.

Daniel took the parental homestead and malt-house and carried on his father's business; but working on the ebbing tide of the inflated currency towards a specie basis, while debts must be paid at their face amount, he came to insolvency. He removed to Washington, D. C., and after a time to Dayton, Ohio, where he left children and grandchildren.

Elisha took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, went West and Southwest, married and had a son; was in the drug business, and failing to have success, entered the quiet community of Shaking Quakers, in Indiana, where he and his son carried their intelligence and received the requital of a livelihood. There we see in our country the extreme of celibacy, that, if general, would bring the race to an end; while in Utah we have the other extreme, where the sanctity of the Christian family of one wife and one mother is lost, and the race suffers deterioration.

Anna married Eli K. Price. She died 6th mo. 4, 1862, leaving to survive a son, John Sergeant Price, and a daughter, Sibyl, married to Rev. Starr H. Nichols, and four grandchildren. Her husband has paid his tribute of affection to her memory in the memoir of their beloved daughter Rebecca, privately printed in 1862.

William died 1st mo. 23, 1865. He, as had his brothers, had a hard struggle with life. He was a brewer, maltster, and store-keeper. He founded Embreeville; took an active part in the meetings of Friends; was clerk in them; as a young man was their agent among the Indians under their care. He was treasurer of Chester County; came to live at West Chester, and there died, leaving a son, Norris, and daughter, Rebecca, and grand and great-grandchildren. The daughter married James House, who came to live at West Chester, and there died, after having been miller and farmer on the Pocopson, and a useful member in civil and religious society; a man of intelligence, right feelings, and excellent judgment. William Embree's greatest loss came by the failure of his principal customer for malted barley.

Hannah Embree was a teacher of children in country schools, and during many of her later years in West Chester. She had a love for the occupation, and the children loved their teacher. Many worthy citizens, of various ages, remember with affection her cheerful and useful teachings and good life.

Davis Embree was a brewer in Cincinnati at the beginning of 1814, when his brother Jesse joined him. Their affairs were connected from that time to the death of the latter, with what result and from what cause we have seen. In the latter period of their partnership they owned for several years a steamboat, which at first Jesse commanded, but afterwards Davis was her commander, and thereby became familiar with steam navigation on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Explosions of boilers, running into sawyers or snags and upon shifting shoals, and racing of boats were so common as to make the navigation of those rivers the most dangerous that could be made. The public were treated to pictures of those explosions in a way that was horribly amusing. The vessel and its varied cargo were blown up, the fragments flying in all directions, with human bodies in all states of mutilation and disjointed parts rising and falling in the air, with a few left entire to complete the joke by implying such familiarity with the practice as to coolly salute each other in the air. Davis well understood the causes of these perils and the best remedies to be applied. By one of these the "Cincinnati" was wrecked, some time before May, 1825, when I was in Cincinnati.

Davis Embree was the most efficient advocate for an act of Congress to repress the dangers of all steam navigation. To this he devoted several years of his time and the energies of an intelligent and vigorous mind. The act of Congress of 30th August, 1852, was the result, and is the basis of the system of inspection and supervision of steamboats and their boilers, with supply of life-preservers, in force to the present time. It was due to him and his fitness and skill that he should receive the appointment of inspector for the Mississippi River district, and he continued to hold office under the act with general approval for some years; but his independent Ulster blood was too much for his safety. He would not for office concede his freedom of speech, and a successor of other party politics was appointed to his place under the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

Though there are many disasters yet occurring, by reason of the neglect of duty by officials, owners, and captains, the savings under the act, if they could be counted, would be of lives numbered in thousands, and of property numbered in millions, in the past and through all future times. Seldom, indeed, has one man exercised so much power for good as this son of Chester County.

Sibbilla was the veteran teacher of the family. From the small home school-house she went to the palatial one of Westtown to teach in 1813, and, as every good teacher is, was there further self-taught, as well as taught by others. There she remained some years. Her sister Anna, after some years spent in teaching in Wilmington, joined Sibbilla in teaching in Philadelphia. In the three places they moved under the benign auspices and protective care of Friends, as Jesse did in New Jersey and in Baltimore. This is an advantage that is of inestimable value to those who leave the parental roof to procure a livelihood. At the same time it afforded to these young women a most intelligent and agreeable social circle. Here they were employed together for several years. When Philip Price established his boarding-school for girls, soon after 1830, Sibbilla went to her uncle as a teacher, and remained with him until his death in 1837, and afterwards with his daughter, Hannah P. Davis, until she sold the school building in 1852. She extended her studies into the French language, drawing, and natural history.

Rebecca went, in 1816, to live with Sally Norris Dickinson, daughter of Governor John Dickinson, author of the "Farmer's Letters" before, and president of the Supreme Executive Council after, the Revolution, and lived in close friendship with her until her death, a period of more than forty years. There she read with her history, travels, biography, and general literature. The opportunities for improvement there afforded her were most ample and made available. In that attractive and plain but

elegant home she met socially many members of the Society of Friends and others, women and men of superior culture and intelligence, and of high moral and religious excellence. This society was very refining to Rebecca, and her previous training and her kindred qualities made her fully susceptible to the influences that surrounded her. No better example of the dignity and refinement of a perfect lady could be seen than was Sally Norris Dickinson.

It may here be truly said of all the daughters of James Embree that they were cultivated and refined ladies; of all his sons that they were gentlemen in the sense of the better qualities of a true gentleman, though generally they were as plain in dress and address as required by the strictest observance of the rules of Friends' discipline.

There is something to be observed of the children of James and Rebecca Embree that was distinctive. They were of nervous constitution, and sanguine temperament as well, with little of the ballast of the phlegmatic. While the sanguine made them hopeful and enterprising, the nervous left them depressed when exhausted or disappointed. They had a quick perception of the humorous, witty, and ridiculous that readily caused cheerfulness and laughter and made them brightly social; but this vivacity again was met by the seriousness of a profound religious feeling, so that the alternations were plainly visible and often of quick recurrence. The blood of the persecuted French Huguenot and of the Ulster Irish ancestor were both manifest.

Am I here asked why I thus commemorate persons who had so little success in life, for never one of them grew rich? There are some things in life better to be done than the getting of riches, which has frequently a hardening tendency. The life of every daughter, so long as she lived, she lived independently and happily, and died leaving more loving and beloved friends than is commonly the lot of women. The failures of sons to grow rich was from overruling causes, but without reproach, and their lives convey lessons valuable as cautions to others; and some of them were wise enough not to covet or strive for wealth. They all, sons and daughters, of both mothers, had an affection for each other more than is common; that never failed, and made them helpful of each other according to ability. Rebecca, by the liberality of her devoutly-beloved and ever-lamented friend, Sally Norris Dickinson, was enabled during life and at death to be helpful to her nearest relatives, whose tender and affectionate care and attentions she perfectly enjoyed. The conclusion is that James Embree and Phebe and Rebecca, his wives, while they lived, and through their children after them, were benefactors of society, and the world will long be the better because they had lived.

Have I seemed to occupy more than a due share of space in this local history with the sketches of the lives of Philip and Rachel Price, and of James and Rebecca Embree? In writing them I have had this feeling: that my memory reaches further into the past than any who will write for this Chester County volume. I look back to a period when Friends there constituted a larger proportion of the community than now, and exercised a greater relative influence than now for the general good. Other religious persuasions now more abound, and with increase of religious earnestness. We yet look upon many Friends there true in faith and practice, and such as I knew them in my youth; yet I have not been able to divest my mind of the feeling that "the society" is slowly waning, and the thought fills me with sorrow that in time it will verge to extinction there, where their good work and example have been conspicuously beneficent. In this possible event it has seemed good that our local history should carry into future time the true conception of what we have seen and known to be true. It is a precious part of the good history of our humanity, so sparse in this world. And in contemplating a possible future so sad I have this assured satisfaction: that besides the works of humanity they have done,—works great indeed compared with their relatively small numbers,—they have leavened the world with a leaven that will leaven it through indefinite time; have made its Christianity more spiritual and real; the inspirations of the Holy Spirit more assured among men; made mankind more humane; borne testimonies of righteousness that the world can never forget; given to it conceptions of divine truth that must at once stand the test of the most enlightened understanding and the divinest teachings of the Gospel.

The history of the Friends for over two hundred years, while it awfully reflects upon a persecuting and wicked world, is that which the good of mankind will in all the future look back upon with the highest approbation. They bore their persecutions heroically, they endured and died in the spirit of martyrs, but they never retaliated by injury for injury; yet they owed it to humanity and to God to bear their testimony against all wrong, and to cry aloud against all oppression and iniquity, and this they did as fearlessly as they suffered bravely. Though seeming so serious a people, so unromantic to the young and worldly, their history is truly the brightest and most beautiful, in contrast with which the records of chivalry and the Crusades fade into folly and wickedness. It is but the light of the good and the true that will be seen across the darkness of the centuries.

EMLEN, GEORGE, of Philadelphia, vintner, and Hannah Garrett, of the same place, daughter of William Garrett, of Chester County, were married 4, 5, 1694, and had the following children: 1. George, b. 5, 7, 1695; m. Mary, daughter of Robert and Susanna Heath, in 1716. 2. Samuel, b. 2, 15, 1697; m. Rachel Hudson, 10, 2, 1731. 3. Caleb, b. 4, 9, 1699. 4. Joshua, b. 2, 14, 1701. 5. Hannah, b. 12, 3, 1703–4. 6. Ann, b. 3, 19, 1705; m. William Miller, of New Garden, Chester Co. 7. Mary, b. 11, 1, 1707–8; m. John Armitt. 8. Sarah, b. 1, 19, 1709–10; d. 8, 2, 1752; m. 3, 25, 1738, James Cresson.

Hannah Emlen, widow of George, married William Tidmarsh, of Chester, in 1716.

George and Mary Emlen had children,—George, b. 6, 21, 1718; Hannah, b. 4, 1, 1722; and Joseph, b. 5, 1, 1728. Joseph died young, Hannah married William Logan, and George married Ann Reckless, daughter of Joseph and Margaret, of New Jersey.

Their children were George, b. 2, 25, 1741; Caleb, b. 9, 15, 1744; Mary, b. 10, 19, 1746; Joseph, b. 10, 28, 1748; Margaret, b. 2, 15, 1750; Anne, b. 4, 30, 1755; Samuel, b. 8, 28, 1756; James, b. 6, 26, 1760.

Of these, Samuel was remarkable both for learning and piety. As a minister he seemed to have a wonderful insight of the spiritual condition of his hearers. James Emlen, his brother, was well educated, and it was designed that he should travel in Europe for his further accomplishment, but he declined the proposal and retired to the country, where he sojourned a considerable time with his relative, Hannah, widow of William Miller, of New Garden, afterwards wife of Jacob Lindley. He assumed the management of her mill without an assistant and declined compensation, stipulating only that he might grind for some of the poorer customers without taking toll. In this, however, he was careful not to let the left hand know what the right hand did.

In 1782 he removed to Middletown township, and was married, 4, 23, 1783, at Concord Meeting, to Phebe Peirce, daughter of Caleb and Ann, of Thornbury. The next year he purchased from Joseph Talbot 102 acres of land, together with a grist-mill and 29 acres adjoining in 1785. His wife, born 11, 11, 1758, died with the yellow fever 10, 25, 1793, and he died from the same epidemic 10, 3, 1798. While he lived here he was an elder in the meeting, and very serviceable as clerk, recorder, etc.

The children of James and Phebe Emlen were as follows: Anne, b. 6, 9, 1784, m. Judge Walter Franklin, of Lancaster; Joshua, b. 12, 22, 1785, m. Abby Smith, of Philadelphia; Mary, b. 8, 13, 1787, m. George Newbold, of New York; Samuel (M.D.), b. 3, 6, 1789, m. Beulah Valentine, of Philadelphia; Phebe, b. 8, 30, 1790; James, b. 6, 17, 1792.

This youngest child became the owner of the property, by releases from the other heirs, in 1818, and sold the mill and 100 acres to Nathan Yearsley in 1823. Upon the remaining tract was a house, built in 1794, for the miller, to which he made additions for school purposes. This is now owned by Samuel Markley. On the property and by the road leading to Middletown Meeting is a frame tenant-house, in part of which it is said that James Emlen taught school at one time, and to which an addition was made to accommodate the meeting for a time after the division in the society, until the new stone structure was erected.

He was married 1, 11, 1816, to Sarah F., daughter of Cadwallader and Phebe Foulke, of Ohio Co., Va., she being then a teacher at Westtown Boarding-School. In 1835 he became a teacher at this institution, and resided with his family on the property for about thirteen years. Removing thence to West Chester, his wife died 7, 27, 1849. She was a minister, and paid religious visits to distant parts, including Great Britain. James was a highly-esteemed elder in the meeting, but of quiet and unobtrusive deportment. He died 10, 23, 1866. His children were James, who died young, Mary, Phebe, Sarah C., Anne, Susan, and Samuel, the last being now a resident of Germantown.

The following sketch of his brother, Samuel Emlen, is taken from a memoir prepared by his friend, Dr. Charles D. Meigs:

Dr. Samuel Emlen was born in Chester County, March 6, 1789. As springing from one of the oldest and most respectable families of the Society of Friends, he received, of course, in his early education, all the advantages which their strict example and sedulous inculcation of good morals could bestow. His education was chiefly English, but, as it was carefully superintended, he laid in it a solid foundation of knowledge on which he afterwards erected a considerable structure of various and available information. Dr. Emlen's acquirements were more solid than specious, and produced in him those excellent fruits which have caused his death to be so much regretted.

In the year 1808, having resolved to devote himself to the profession of medicine, he placed himself, as a house-pupil, with Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, and under his roof, and with his example constantly before him, made rapid progress in his studies, to which, by the testimony of his teacher, he absolutely devoted himself. Under the roof of Dr. Parrish, as a member of his family, Dr. Emlen passed four years, during which, having attended the lectures delivered in the university by Profs. Rush, Wistar, Barton, Physick, James, and Coxe, he graduated M.D., and in June, 1812, embarked at New York for England.

Arrived at London in July, he placed himself in the vicinity of one of the great hospitals, where he sedulously endeavored to acquire the greatest amount of practical and surgical knowledge. Attendance on hospital practice, or lectures by the celebrated individuals whose reputation had attracted him thither, conversation with celebrated men, to the houses of many of whom he had free and familiar access, and visits to objects which interest the man of science or the philanthropist, kept his mind on the stretch; and he accumulated a large stock of information, of which he noted down the heads in his journal, a perusal of which affords satisfactory evidence of the diligence with which he employed himself even at that period. The declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, which reached London soon after his arrival, placed no obstacles in the way of his studies while in the metropolis. The detention it occasioned him gave him an opportunity, however, of making an extensive tour through England, Ireland, and Scotland, the history of which is detailed with considerable *naïveté* in his journal. At length the obstacles to his visit to Paris were removed, and, after a residence of fourteen months in the island, he reached that city about the time of the emperor's return from Leipzic. His stay in London, and his frequent access to the society of the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and lecturers, had increased his stock of knowledge, while the elegant society in which he moved, although it never abolished the gravity of his carriage or the serious and sententious style of his conversation, imparted, nevertheless, to his manners that urbane cast which is far more estimable and trustworthy than the false and heartless elegance of more fashionable intercourse. They were marked by the gentleness, self-possession, and confidence which belong to the gentleman. In Paris, though daily attracted by the extraordinary events of that eventful period of history, Dr. Emlen continued to attend mainly to the objects of his visit. The battles fought in the vicinity filled the hospitals with soldiers suffering every species of military accidents, which he carefully studied. After the surrender of the French capital he returned to London in June, from whence he pro-

ceeded to Holland, and came home in the corvette "John Adams," as bearer of dispatches for the government, after an absence of nearly two years and a half. Soon after his arrival he commenced the practice of physic, and was elected one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, an excellent school of practice, through which most of the eminent practitioners here have passed. In 1819 he resigned this station in consequence of increasing occupations, soon after which he was elected to be one of the managers, and finally, after the death of his revered friend, Dr. Griffiths, became secretary to that charity. During the year 1819, when the yellow fever prevailed along the water margin of Philadelphia, he was secretary of the Board of Health, and made those observations of which the fruit is to be found in his valuable paper on yellow fever.

As a member of the Board of the Guardians of the Poor, as physician to the Magdalen Asylum, the Orphan Asylum, and the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, he established broadly and deeply the foundations of a reputation which tended daily to raise him in the public esteem. He succeeded Dr. Griffiths as secretary to the College of Physicians, and to his zeal is undoubtedly owing much of the renewed activity and efficiency which mark the present course of that institution. In 1825 he was elected one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital, an office to which he was annually re-elected,—a sufficient proof of the assiduity and ability with which he discharged the functions of that honorable and responsible situation. This excellent man sat not down contented with the discharge of merely his professional duties. He had acquired very solemn impressions of the magnitude of the evils which the vice of drunkenness has brought on the country, and few persons, although much attention had been given to it by some of the foremost men of the time, had accumulated more of the statistic knowledge on the point than himself. In the organization of the "Pennsylvania Society for Discouraging the Use of Ardent Spirits," as well as in its administration as manager, he took a very active and discreet part. Dr. Emlen's private business occupied a very large share of his time. It had augmented rapidly during the last few years of his life, so that, with his public and private affairs, he had little leisure for visits of ceremony, or for any waste of that time which, in his eyes, was so valuable.

In 1819 he married Beulah Valentine, like himself a member of the Friends' society. In the tender relations which this union produced he found the purest sources of happiness. To his children he bore an affection that might be called passionate, and the fire of parental love glowed in his breast with redoubled intenseness, perhaps because of the habitual restraint under which he was accustomed to hold his passions. How lamentable must have seemed the stroke which divided him in this world from that care and watchfulness over his children which appeared to be, for him, the best part of existence! Nevertheless, in committing his family, as he did on his death-bed, to the providential care of his Maker, he seemed to have acquired a calmness and submission that permitted no murmuring word to escape his lips, nor allowed of one sign of impatience or willfulness to express his unwillingness to meet that fate for which he was prepared by a blameless life. He was daily rising in solid reputation and in the general estimation of his fellow-citizens, when he fell a victim to an attack of remittent fever, on April 17, 1828, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

ENGLAND, JOSEPH, son of John and Love England, was born at Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, England, 7, 2, 1680. His profession was that of a millwright. Having charge of the Water-works at London Bridge, in Deal, he, in 1705, obtained from Prince George, of Denmark, a protection against impressment. He is described therein as a "tall, slender man, with dark brown hair, and fresh coloured."

About the year 1710 he married Margaret Orbell, daughter of Samuel and Joanna Orbell, of Deal, in Kent, where he remained a few years, and went thence to his native place. In 1723 they came to Pennsylvania and settled at Nottingham. Joseph spent most of his time for the next four years at iron-works some distance from his family. In 1730 he became a minister among Friends, and died 10, 23, 1748, his latter residence being in New Castle County. His wife was born 6, 3, 1685, at Deal, and died 2, 7, 1741; both buried at the "Brick" Meeting. Their children were as follows: 1. John, b. 7, 19, 1737; d. 8, 8, 1748; m. about 1736, Elizabeth ——, who afterwards became the wife of Joshua Johnson, of New Garden. 2. Samuel, b. 4, 18, 1717; d. 7, 27, 1791; m. 9, 11, 1740, Sarah Slater, and had several children. 3. Joanna, b. 7, 29, 1721; m. John Townsend, of East Bradford. 4. Joseph, b. 9, 2, 1723, at Springfield, in Nottingham. 5. Lydia, b. 12, 24, 1730–1; d. 1, 24, 1733–4.

WILLIAM ENGLAND, of Willistown, married Sarah Pennock, and died leaving a son, William. His widow married, 12, 7, 1749, Amos Boake, and they settled in Caln. William England, Jr., married, 1, 16, 1771, Susanna Hall, of Willistown, and removed to West Bradford, at or near Marshallton, where he had a smith-shop. Their children were Mary, b. 12, 3, 1771, d. 12, 17, 1771; Sarah, b. 3, 2, 1773, d. 10, 23, 1773; Thomas, b. 11, 17, 1774, m. 2, 24, 1803, Mary Clemson; William, b. 8, 31, 1776; David, b. 6, 22, 1778.

Susanna, the mother, died 7, 29, 1778, and William married second, 5, 22, 1783, Hannah Wood, who died 11, 2, 1822, at the supposed age of ninety-one. William died 10, 19, 1813, aged seventy-two.

The children of Thomas and Mary were Hannah, Emily, Lewis, James, Rachel, Lindley M., William, Thomas, Mary Ann, and Sidney.

EVANS, of London Britain.—An old manuscript in possession of this family says that John Evans, a native of Wales, landed in Philadelphia with a family of seven persons,—viz.: his father, mother, wife, daughter, brother, and sister,—and after a short sojourn with the Welsh on the west side of the Schuylkill, he purchased 200 acres in the Welsh Tract, New Castle County, to which he removed in 1696. His brother being a carpenter was of much assistance to him in making improvements. His daughter died soon after the settlement was made, but a son, John, was born in 1700, who in course of time married a neighbor's daughter, and in turn had a son, John. The wife and son died, however, soon after. Before this time the first-named John

bought 400 acres of land on White Clay Creek, whereon he erected a mill as early as 1715. In 1718, Reynold Howell, a native of Wales, arrived in Philadelphia with his family of six children,—Jane, Lewis, Mary, George, Margaret, and William,—and the next year settled on a farm near the river, below the mouth of Christina Creek. This place proving unhealthy, he was induced to remove to the Welsh Tract, where he purchased a farm joining the present town of Newark. John Evans, Jr., married Jane Howell, the eldest daughter, and settled at the mill in London Britain in 1722. He died April 14, 1738, and his father, now "being ancient," about the year 1740. In 1734, John Evans, Jr., purchased from John Evans, Esq., of Denbigh, in Wales, 1000 acres in what was then New Garden township, and adjoining the tract whereon he was settled. This was doubtless the reason that part of New Garden was afterwards joined to London Britain. John Evans, of Denbigh, had bought from William Penn, Jr., all the unsold land in New Garden, and we suspect he was the former Governor of Pennsylvania, with whom the younger Penn was known to be intimate.

By his will John Evans, Jr., gave to his son John the homestead of 500 acres and the grist-mill thereon. To his son Evan he gave 400 acres, part of the 1000, with fulling-mills, tenter-yards, etc., and to his sons George and Peter the remaining 600 acres.

The children of John and Jane Evans were,—1. Mary, b. 1724; m. Evan Rice; d. Jan. 20, 1752. 2. Lydia, b. 1726. 3. John, b. 1728. 4. Evan, b. 1732; d. Oct. 22, 1794. 5. George, b. 1734. 6. Peter, b. 1736.

John Evans (3) was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council "Third Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth," Aug. 16, 1777, and in October, 1783, he and Anthony Wayne were elected to the Council of Censors. His death occurred prior to Dec. 9, 1783, and on Feb. 26, 1784, Jacob Rush was appointed judge in his stead. James Moore succeeded him as censor, Dec. 13, 1783. March 3, 1784, "An order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the executors of John Evans, Esquire, deceased, for twenty-six pounds, five pounds specie, in full for his wages as a member of the Council of Censors, to be paid according to resolution of Assembly of the twenty-fourth of November, 1783."

Judge Evans married Mary, daughter of Rees and Rachel Jones, and had children, who all died before him except Mary, and she did not survive him many years. His lands, 719 acres, in London Britain descended to his brothers, Evan, George, and Peter. His daughter Mary also inherited 467 acres in Pencader and White Clay Creek Hundreds, which she devised to her uncles.

Evan Evans married Margaret, daughter of William Nivin, and had ten children. He took an active part in the Revolution, and was a justice of the peace.

George Evans joined the army in Philadelphia as surgeon, and was bayoneted through the body near New York, in a surprise attack by night, and taken prisoner. In 1789 he was living in Pencader Hundred, but afterwards went South, where one of his daughters became the wife of Governor Miller, of North Carolina.

Peter Evans married Rachel Evans, a native of Wales, and settled for a time in Montgomery County, where he practiced medicine. He had children,—John, Lydia, Peter, David, Septimus, born Feb. 1, 1771, and Sarah. Septimus Evans was twice married, and by the first wife, Mary Morgan, had a daughter, Matilda, who married Dr. Andrews Murphy. By the second wife, Ann Whitting, he had a daughter, Sarah Ann, who married the late David B. Nivin, of London Britain, and their children were Anna M., Septimus E., Ella M., Myra B., Clara T. (deceased), and J. Wilkin Nivin. They held a part of the land purchased by John Evans in 1734, which is now in possession of Septimus E. Nivin.

Evan and Margaret Evans had a son Samuel, b. July 14, 1758, who was an ensign in the Revolution, member of Assembly, and was commissioned associate judge in 1793, but owing to his removal to Lancaster County in that year he resigned the office. He married Fanny, youngest daughter of Col. Alexander Lowrey, of Donegal, and left several children. His son Alexander, born March 22, 1799, was the father of Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, a gentleman much interested in the history of Lancaster County.

Jane, daughter of Evan and Margaret Evans, married Thomas Henderson, Esq., of New London.

Evan Evans, of the parish of Treeglws, in Montgomeryshire, Wales, came to this country in 1722, and on November 17th of that year purchased 250 acres of land adjoining Uwchlan Friends' meeting-house. In the deed he is styled "feltmaker." His parents, whose names have not been ascertained, were said to be living at the time of his death, in 1731. His widow, Margaret, married Charles Gatlive, of Uwchlan, July 21, 1735.

The children of Evan and Margaret were,—1. Martha, who m. Stephen Hoopes; 2. Mary, m. to William Clayton and Isaac Marshall; 3. Margaret, m. to John Todhunter; 4. Evan, unmarried; 5. Susanna, m. to Isaac Serrill and Robert Carter; 6. Thomas; 7. Ann; 8. Edward; and 9. Richard. Ann and Edward probably died young. Evan, Jr., took the real estate after he became of age, but dying in 1748, he bequeathed all except forty acres to his brother Thomas, and the remainder to Richard.

Thomas Evans married, Aug. 17, 1748, Eleanor, daughter of James Reese, of Uwchlan, and remained on the homestead until his death, about the year 1807. Richard Evans married Phebe, daughter of Dennis Whelen, about 1763, and probably through her influence became a member of Uwchlan Meeting, 12, 4, 1777, together with their children, Thomas, Sarah, Margaret, Mary, and Catharine. They removed to Hopewell, Va.

The children of Thomas and Eleanor Evans were Evan, Ezekiel, Jesse, Isaac, Thomas, and Eleanor. The latter married Henry Lewis, of Uwchlan. Jesse was the father of Thomas, born 1778, who was the father of Rev. Joseph S. Evans, now of West Chester. Jesse died near Pittsburgh in 1839, and his son Thomas at Lionville, March 31, 1838. Jesse Bateman Evans, son of the latter, born in West Chester, March 17, 1808, died at Helena, Montana, March 14, 1868. His son, Jonathan H. Evans, of Platteville, Wis., is now or late president of the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin State Normal Schools.

Evan Evans, son of Thomas and Eleanor, born September, 1749, married, Feb. 16, 1780, to Jane Owen, daughter of William and Rebecca Owen, of Uwchlan, born March 19, 1762, died Aug. 5, 1841. He was twice a member of Assembly, and died July 16, 1823. *Issue.*—1. Rebecca, m. to —— John. 2. Owen, with a family, went to Illinois. 3. Elinor, died young. 4. Thomas, died 1823, leaving son, Boon. 5. Sarah, m. to William Dunwoody. 6. Ezekiel, b. 6, 24, 1791; d. 5, 29, 1870; was a justice of the peace for several years. 7. Margaret, m. to Benjamin Harley. 8. William, died young. 9. Richard, b. 6, 15, 1798; d. 9, 5, 1856. 10. Hannah, m. to David Beitler. 11. Jane, m. to Lewis Hurford.

Ezekiel Evans and Eleanor Beitler were married about the year 1818, and had children,—Thomas B., Hannah, John B., Jane E., Mary Ann, Evan B., Lewis H., Rebecca, J. Anna, and D. Webster. Of these, Lewis H. was an officer in the late civil war, and was since elected to the office of register of wills for this county.

Henry S. Evans was born in Doylestown, Pa., April 1, 1813. His father died when Henry was quite young, leaving a widow with eight small children to battle with the world almost without means. At the early age of thirteen Henry was apprenticed to Hon. Charles Miner, who then published the *Village Record* at West Chester, to learn the printing trade. Mr. Miner was one of the leading public men of the State at that time, had served in Congress, and was a most polished man,—a master calculated to awaken all the ambition of the youthful Evans and fit him for a public career. The life of an apprentice fifty years ago was very different from that of to-day, and a boy was expected to perform any task his master set. Newspaper publishers then delivered their papers to their country subscribers, and three days in the week, winter and summer, found young Evans astride the saddle-bags "riding post" over the county. Evenings found him poring over books, and he soon began to contribute to the *Record* articles which won the favorable criticism of so polished a writer as Mr. Miner. Newspaper writing in those days was modeled after the style of essays, hence we find the *Village Record* fifty years ago quite different from the newsy paper that it afterwards became under its whilom apprentice. Young Evans' apprenticeship ended when he was nineteen, and May 11, 1833, he started forth to battle with the world with little money, but much courage. Six pages of diary kept by him at that time give so well the story of his experiences that we will quote his own words. After some weeks spent in visiting his relatives, he says,—

"Went to Philadelphia and obtained work at Howe's type-foundry, and remained three weeks and three days, when the business of the office began to fail. Being now obliged to 'stand' or change situation, I took the latter alternative, and took my passage for New York at 6 A.M. Friday, June 22, 1833. Took my lodgings in New York at Tammany Hall; the terms were $2 per week for a room and bed; board of course was not included. The rain caused me to add a new article of expense,—this was an umbrella, for which I paid $3.50, a pretty heavy sum in these times. Having frequently felt the want of such an article, I determined to avoid the inconvenience in the future; but even these reflections were not sufficient, after I had purchased it, to reconcile my mind until I resorted to the old saying, I think of Pope, that 'what is, is right;' this idea has more than once poured comfort into my tortured mind. Business dull in New York. Called at several printing-offices but found no work. Remained three days, and resolved to return to Philadelphia. Found myself without money to return; steamboat fare was $3. Was obliged to sell my umbrella at the place where I bought it. The merchant would only allow $2. Heavy loss. No work in Philadelphia. Returned to West Chester; saw an advertisement in *Telegraph*, Germantown, for jour. Set off on foot for that place; engaged it at $6 per week. Found employment five or six weeks with Mr. Freas. Despairing of journey-work, issued a prospectus for Waynesburg *Press*, in Chester County. Set out for Waynesburg on foot; made known my intentions to the people, and went around and solicited subscribers. Obtained 500 and started the *Press*."

The diary ends here never to be resumed, for the leisure time of the writer was at an end. The new paper required hard work, and the income was so small that often two meals a day had to suffice the young publisher, because there were no means to buy the third. In 1834, Mr. Miner, who wished to retire from business, offered the *Village Record* to Mr. Evans, which was gladly accepted, and moving to West Chester, he assumed control. Under his charge the paper grew in circulation and influence, until it became an institution in the county, and the leading country paper of the State. In political and public matters Mr. Evans took an active and influential part, and soon was recognized as a leader. In 1846 the Whigs elected him to represent Chester County in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and re-elected him in 1847 and 1848. His abilities and energy soon made him one of the leading members of the House, and he exerted much influence on legislation. In the session of 1849 he was the Whig candidate for Speaker, the Democratic candidate being William F. Packer, of Lycoming County, afterwards Governor. The House was composed of 47 Whigs, 50 Democrats, and 3 "Native Americans." Mr. Evans polled the solid Whig and "Native" vote for twenty-one ballots, the result of each ballot being a tie. On the twenty-second ballot the three "Natives" cast their ballots for Mr. Packer and elected him. In 1851, Mr. Evans was elected State Senator from the district composed of Chester and Delaware Counties, and served with so much credit and satisfaction that he was renominated by the Whigs of Chester County at the expiration of his term, but apprehending that unless the "claims" of Delaware County were yielded to his party might lose the district, he withdrew. In 1854, Mr. Evans was a prominent candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor. Mr. Evans' name was withdrawn, as it afterwards proved, unadvisedly, as the Philadelphia delegation had resolved to cast its vote solidly for him on the next ballot, which would have nominated him. Governor Pollock selected Andrew G. Curtin, afterwards Governor, as his Secretary of the Commonwealth, intimating to Mr. Evans that if Mr. Curtin declined he should offer him the place. While serving in the House and Senate, Mr. Evans distinguished himself as a most painstaking, industrious member. He was a member of several of the most important committees of both Houses, and was chairman of the House Committee on Printing and Education. While in this latter position he originated and framed the act that was passed by both Houses for the regulation of common schools in Pennsylvania. In the legislation for the sale of the public works he took a very prominent part. At the close of his Senatorial term he resumed his

editorial work with his usual ardor, but his health, never very robust, began to fail, and in 1869 he took a trip to Europe. Returning much invigorated, he was again elected, in 1870, to the State Senate, this time from the district composed of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties. Before his term was half over he was taken sick, and died Feb. 9, 1872.

Henry S. Evans was one of those remarkable men who are the products of American civilization. Like Horace Greeley and other well-known men, he began life a poor boy, gifted with only a slight public-school education, and by his own efforts raised himself to a prominent place as a journalist and as a public man. Like those gifted countrymen who had risen so high by their own exertions, he fell a victim to the demon overwork, dying at an age when English public men have hardly reached their prime. Remembering his own early struggles, Mr. Evans was ever ready to lend a helping hand to young people just starting in life, and a tale of suffering or trouble was sure to attract his sympathy and aid. As a citizen he took a prominent part in every public enterprise, and was called to fill numerous places of minor public trust: chief burgess of West Chester in 1861, guardian, trustee, etc. The high estimation in which he was held by the public made places in his office much sought after by the best class of young men, and he was very proud of his boys.*

In 1841, Mr. Evans married Jane, daughter of Dr. William Darlington, the celebrated botanist, by whom he had seven children, five of whom survived him. His death came like a sudden blow, and the high regard in which he was held by his neighbors was attested by the universal expressions of sorrow at the news of his departure. No finger of suspicion was ever pointed at any public act of his, and his private life was equally without stain.

Columbus Penn Evans, son of Septimus and Catharine (Haupt) Evans, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1824. His father was of the Celtic race of ancient Britons, his mother of a respectable German family, and his training, from boyhood, among the Anglo-Saxons of Chester County. When about nine years old he lost his father, and while in his eleventh year his widowed mother, with several children, removed to West Chester, where, by her maternal care and excellent management, she raised and educated her younger children. At an early age Columbus was apprenticed to his brother, Henry S. Evans, to learn the printing business in the office of the *Village Record*, where he had for his associates such hopeful specimens of Young America as Bayard Taylor, Enos Prizer, of the *Bucks County Intelligencer;* George W. Vernon, of the *Delaware Republican;* Charles Cook, of the *Danville Democrat;* Hiram Brower, of the *Fairfax* (Va.) *News;* and Frederick E. Foster, of the *Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

In January, 1844, young Evans, then in his twentieth year, aspired to the editorial position, and removed to Wilmington, Del., where, with his friend, G. W. Vernon, as a partner, he took charge of the *Republican* newspaper. After a residence of two or three years he was recognized as worthy to be grouped with the famous "Blue Hen's Chickens" of the war of independence, and accordingly, in the contest with Mexico, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the spring of 1847, was promoted to a first lieutenantcy in February, 1848, and in the same year received the brevet of captain, to rank from Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco." He served in the 11th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, in Gen. Cadwallader's brigade.

At Molino Del Rey, where the Mexicans were defeated by one-fourth their number of Americans, Lieut. Evans was in the front rank. When the storming-party rushed in to take possession of that dearly-earned position, where so many of his comrades had fallen, he was the second man to enter the work, and received the sword of a Mexican officer. At Chapultepec he led his own and another company, and again received the commendation of his commander. He also held the responsible position of quartermaster of the regiment after the surrender of the city of the Montezumas, and returned, in charge of his company, to New York in August, 1848.

He quietly returned to his printing-office in Wilmington, and resumed his editorial employments.

Capt. Evans, on Feb. 20, 1849, was presented by the Legislature of his adopted State with a handsome sword, accompanied by a letter from Governor Tharp,—honorable testimonies of his services in the war with Mexico.

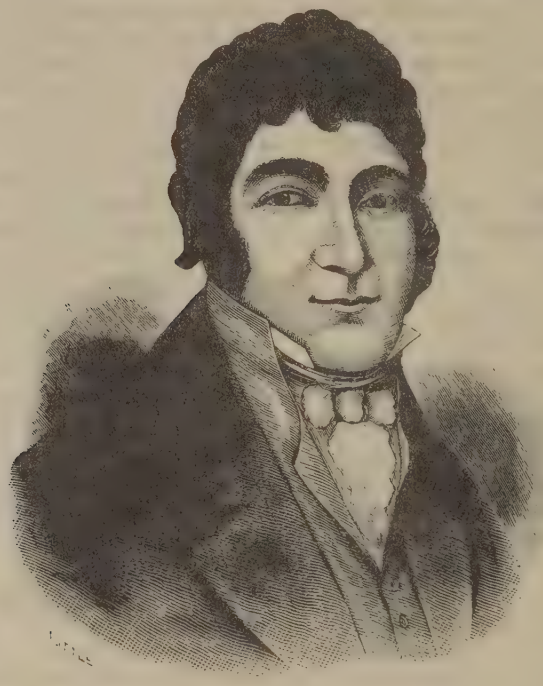
In 1851 he was elected mayor of the city of Wilmington; but in 1852 he declined a re-election, preferring the quiet of private life to the annoyances of official station.

In the winter of 1853–54 he was attacked by pulmonary consumption, and died at the residence of his sisters, in West Chester, Feb. 19, 1854, in the thirtieth year of his age. February 22d he was buried with military honors by the National Guards of Chester County. His remains repose in Oaklands Cemetery, near West Chester, where an appropriate memorial, in the form of a pyramidal column, has been erected by his devoted family.

Joshua Evans, Jr., is descended from William Evans, who emigrated from Merionethshire, Wales, and purchased, in 1719, a tract of five hundred acres in Tredyffrin township of this county. William's son, Joshua, was born in the second week of January, 1732, and married Mary Malin, born 2d mo. (April) 19, 1744. William, the emigrant, was one of forty-two first cousins who came over in the same ship and settled principally in the townships of Limerick and Gwynedd, in Montgomery County. Joshua Evans, Jr., son of Joshua and Mary (Malin) Evans, was born Jan. 20, 1777, and married Lydia Davis, born Feb. 2, 1778. She was the daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Evans) Davis.* Joshua Evans died April 25, 1817, and his wife, Mary (Malin), in August, 1787.

* See sketch of the *Village Record*, in the department of "Educational and Literary," in this work, for names of prominent men who were connected with the office.

* Dr. John Davis, a native of Tredyffrin township, received the appointment of surgeon-in-chief of the Pennsylvania battalions, organized in 1776, and was captured at the battle of Long Island, and held on the British prison-ships at New York. He was born Dec. 30, 1744, and his wife, Ann Evans,—not of the immediate branch of the Evans family, but of the Society of Friends,—was born Feb. 2, 1752. He died Feb. 13, 1816; his wife died Jan. 20, 1816. The Evans family originally was of the Episcopal Church, but afterwards belonged to the Friends.



Joshua Evans

Joshua Evans, Jr., was one of the most prominent of the many noted men in Chester County. He was a man of singular good sense and judgment, of clear intellect, wonderful nerve, and exercised great power in the county and State. He was elected in 1820 to the House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and represented from 1829 to 1833 in Congress the district then composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware. He was many years brigadier-general of State militia. An uncompromising Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, for many years the impress of his life was largely felt and seen in the county. He died Oct. 2, 1846, and his wife, Lydia, Nov. 20, 1818. To them (married Feb. 29, 1808) were born six children,—Edward Farris, Mary Malin, married to John Parker Bailey, engineer, and later associate judge of Chester County; Sarah Davis, John D., William Henry, and Joshua Lewis. Of these, Sarah and William Henry died young, and the only one of the family now living is John D. Evans, of Paoli, unmarried.

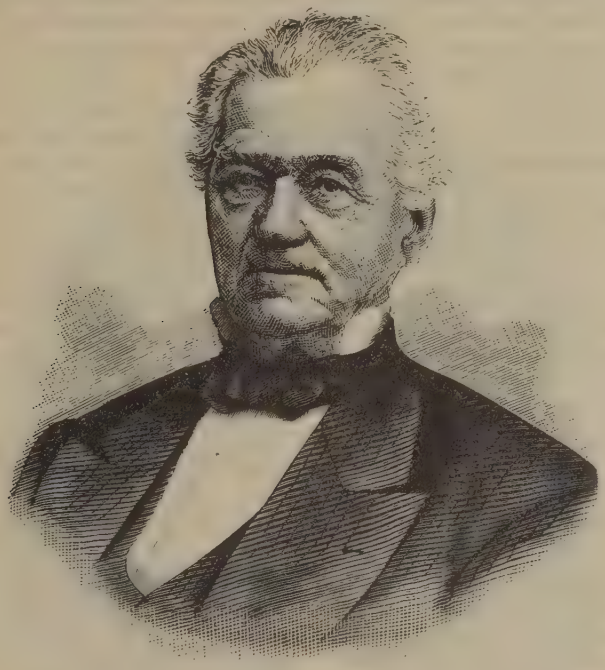
Lewis Evans, with Sarah, his wife, and children, came from Caernarvonshire, Wales, and settled in Vincent township, near what is known as the "Tilt-Mills." Here Lewis worked at his trade of a shoemaker until his death, May 19, 1762, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was buried at Charlestown Presbyterian church. His widow survived until March 11, 1805, when she had reached her ninety-third year, and was buried by her husband.

Daniel Evans, their son, was born in Caernarvonshire, Nov. 27, 1743, and married Esther Benner, who was born in Leipsic, Germany, 1759. Daniel died Oct. 1, 1820, and his widow Aug. 10, 1840. The other children of Lewis and Sarah were John, Barbara, Jeremiah, Sarah, and Abel, the last being born on the voyage to this country. After the death of the father the family removed to Uwchlan and settled on 62½ acres of land, whereon they built a house in 1766, which was enlarged in 1801, and is still standing. The farm was also increased until it contained 350 acres, of which 333 acres are now owned by Newton Evans. The house is said to have been for a time the headquarters of Gen. Wayne, while his forces were encamped on the farm.

The children of Daniel and Esther Evans were Lewis, m. to Sarah Evans; Isaac; Elizabeth, m. to Joshua Evans; Sarah, m. to Samuel Nailor; Ezra, m. to Eliza King; Mary, m. to Robert McClure; Jesse; Daniel; Abel; and Henry T., m. to Eliza Thatcher. None of these are now living except Abel and Mary.

Abel Evans, son of Daniel and Esther, was born in Uwchlan township, April 23, 1801. He was raised on his father's farm, and attended the subscription schools in his neighborhood, receiving the ordinary advantages then afforded in the country. He taught school about one year, and then went into a store, clerking for his brother Isaac. After this he farmed six years, and then was engaged nine years in merchandising. He now purchased a farm in West Vincent, on which he resided until 1865, when he removed to Norristown, where he lived until 1871. He then returned to his farm, on which he remained until November, 1879, when he went to Philadelphia, where he is now living. He was married July 31, 1822, to Ann,

daughter of James and Hannah Wilson, to whom seven children have been born,—Isaac Benner, James Wilson (deceased), Daniel, Mary Esther, married to William T. Shafer; Elizabeth Ellen, married to Isaac L. Anderson, of Philadelphia; Abel (deceased), and Henry Thomas Benton. He has served ten years as justice of the peace.



Abel Evans

He is a member of the Baptist Church, which with his family he attends, and to which he freely contributes. He is a Republican, having left the Democratic party at the time of the Kansas-Lecompton imbroglio, in 1857–58. The Evans family is very numerous in the county, and has always been distinguished for its thrift, public spirit, and devotion to its adopted country. Daniel, the father of Abel, went to school with Gen. Anthony Wayne, with whom he maintained to the latter's death an intimate friendship.

John Evans, of Uwchlan, son of Lewis and Sarah, was born in Wales in 1745, died November, 1783. He was married, August (license dated 26th), 1772, to Agnes Barnard, widow of Thomas, and daughter of Abraham and Lydia Carter, of Chester township. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper. Agnes survived her husband many years, and during the last years of her life lived with her son Elam in Uwchlan.

The children of John and Agnes Evans were Daniel, b. Aug. 10, 1773, m. Sarah Clinger; Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1776; Sarah, b. 1778, m. Samuel Barber; Silas, b. 1780; Elam, b. 1782, m. Phebe Smith.

Daniel Evans and Rees Evans, brothers of Lewis Evans, came from Wales about 1755. Rees went to Loudon County, Va., where he raised a family. Daniel settled on a farm in West Whiteland, now owned by William E. Lockwood, where he died September, 1775, leaving no descendants. He was buried at the Vincent Baptist church, of which he was a member, but his wife, Sarah, was a member of the Episcopal Church. He devised his farm of 160 acres to his wife for life, and at her death the rents and profits were to be divided,—two-thirds to the Vincent Baptist Church and one-third to St. Peter's Episcopal Church, for the support of the ministers.

Finding they could not well manage the farm, the two churches, after the widow's death, applied to the State Legislature for authority to sell, which was granted by act of Assembly, approved Feb. 10, 1807 (see pamphlet laws, p. 24). By this act two trustees from each church were appointed to sell the property and put the money at interest, and in case the churches ceased to exist the money was to revert to the heirs as provided by the will. In pursuance of this statute, the Baptist Church of Vincent township appointed Josiah Phillips, of Uwchlan township, and James John and John Ralston (afterwards Judge Ralston, of West Vincent), and John Hall were appointed on the part of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church to sell. The sale took place Dec. 23, 1809, and was purchased by John Malin for the sum of £2473 5*s.* 3*d.*, or, in United States money, $6595.37½. The property to go to the Baptist Church was $4396.91, and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, $2198.46.

William Evans, of Tredyffrin, died in 1734, leaving wife, Eleanor, and children, William, Richard, David;

Thomas, Joel, Joshua, Rachel, Magdalen (m. Samuel Morgan), Mary, Sarah (m. John Wayne), and Hannah. He appears to have been a member of St. David's Church.

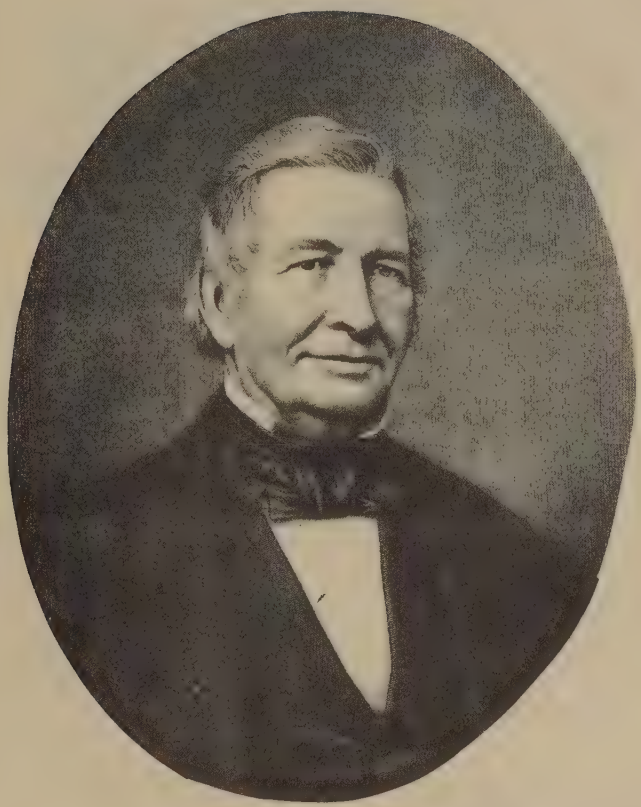
WILLIAM EVANS, of Vincent, was an active patriot in the days of the Revolution, being commissioned a justice of the peace. We find in the Colonial Records, under date of Sept. 12, 1777, it was "ordered that the Justices of the County of Chester immediately send in as many Waggons as can be procured, and that Colo. Will[m] Evans be employed in the County of Chester, & that a Press Warrant be given him accordingly."

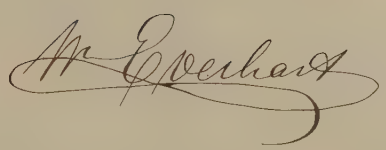
He was married, May 14, 1761, by Rev. William Currie, to Sarah Smith, and his death occurred in the summer of 1783. His children were Mary (m. to William Rogers), Sarah, Jesse, John, and William. In his will he also mentions his brother David, of Vincent, and James, and sister Eleanor, wife of John Dodson, in Frederick County, Md.

ABNER EVANS, from Wales, settled in East Nantmeal about 1755, and purchased a large tract of land. "Abner's Hill" derives its name from him. He was the father of George Evans, and the grandfather of Jesse, James and Evan Evans, the latter at one time a county commissioner. The late Abner G. Evans, who died Feb. 23, 1881, in East Nantmeal, was also a descendant.

EVERHART, WILLIAM.—James Everhart, of German descent, was a volunteer in the Revolutionary war, and a native of West Vincent township, Chester Co., as were his three sons, whom he educated and started in business. Of these, James was proprietor of a furnace in Schuylkill County, and was a member of the Legislature in 1826. William, the eldest, and the subject of this notice, was born May 17, 1785, and acquired under the instruction of William Peters, brother of Judge Peters, sufficient knowledge of geometry, mensuration, surveying, and navigation to teach those branches satisfactorily before his eighteenth year. For some time he practiced surveying, and about the time of his majority commenced mercantile business in Tredyffrin township, and afterwards moved to Pughtown. He next purchased a farm in West Whiteland, adjoining the "Boot" farm, and erected thereon a dwelling- and store-house. On March 8, 1814, he married the granddaughter of Isaiah Matlack, who owned most of the land in the north end of West Chester, and who built the Green Tree and Eagle Hotels. He had by his wife eight children, of whom Mary died young, Isaiah F. was accidentally killed in his sixteenth year while trying to stop a team running away, and Elizabeth died since the decease of her father. The five living children are Benjamin M., James, Bowen, John R., Thomazine, and Mary. In the war of 1812, William Everhart raised a rifle company of eighty picked men, and offered their services to the government. They were directed to hold themselves in readiness, but were not called into the field. He had been previously appointed by the Governor a justice of the peace, and in that capacity amicably settled every civil and assault and battery case that came before him. It is also due to history to say that for most of the time in which he acted as magistrate he took no fees, except in cases of marriage. In 1822, Mr. Everhart sailed for England in the packet-ship "Albion," which was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and he was the only cabin passenger saved. He lost, however, nearly ten thousand dollars in gold, which he had taken with him to buy merchandise. Gold was subsequently found in the wreck, which was tendered to him, and which he could have received had he been willing to swear to its identity, but he could not conscientiously do that, as it was not sufficiently marked, and he declined it. He was, however, so well remembered by friends whom he had previously met abroad that he was enabled to purchase as largely as he desired. In 1824 he purchased a property in Gay Street, West Chester, and moved there. In 1829 he bought the Wollerton farm, which reached from near the Wilmington road to Cedar Hill. This property he divided into lots, extended Market and Church Streets west and south from the Chester County Hotel, now called the Mansion House, which he built, and he named the streets which he laid out after his friends, Isaac Wayne, Gen. Barnard, Charles Miner, and Dr. William Darlington. He realized largely from the purchase of this farm, and this laid the foundation of his subsequent princely fortune. From 1830 to 1862 he erected, perhaps, a hundred brick buildings in the borough.

In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third Congress of the United States, running considerably ahead of the rest of the ticket. He declined a unanimous renomination, considering it merely a complimentary approval of his course. He delivered a most able, forcible, and comprehensive speech in Congress on May 19, 1854, on the Kansas and Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas repealing the Missouri Compromise, which speech showed with prophetic eye the dire results that would follow its passage, and that its authors would reap a tornado. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Everhart retired from mercantile business, after an uninterrupted application to it of over sixty years, with a credit unimpaired in the commercial circles of the leading cities of this country and England. It may be said that he was comprehensive and long-sighted in his views, and yet not indifferent to details. His judgment was rapid, and without being intractable, he had much self-reliance and acted promptly on his own convictions. His extensive intercourse and experience gave him such practical knowledge that he appreciated characters and transactions, values and events, with remarkable facility and correctness. Although but little devoted to literary composition, he could express himself forcibly on paper, and without being an extempore speaker, was seldom unprepared with an answer or suggestion. His presence of mind scarcely ever forsook him in any emergency of difficulty or peril. His habits, his morals, his integrity, were beyond reproach. He had genuine charity, giving to the poor and deserving without ostentation; never forgetting a favor nor failing to forgive an injury, nor disparaging merit on account of prejudice or interest, nor in any way countenancing persecution or intolerance. He stood guard over an Abolitionists' meeting in his own house when they could procure no other room, and when they were followed by mobs all through the North. His faith in religion was from early life, and unfaltering to its close, and though a member of church for half a century, he had a catholic regard for all sects, revered all good men, and entertained with equal hospitality clergy-



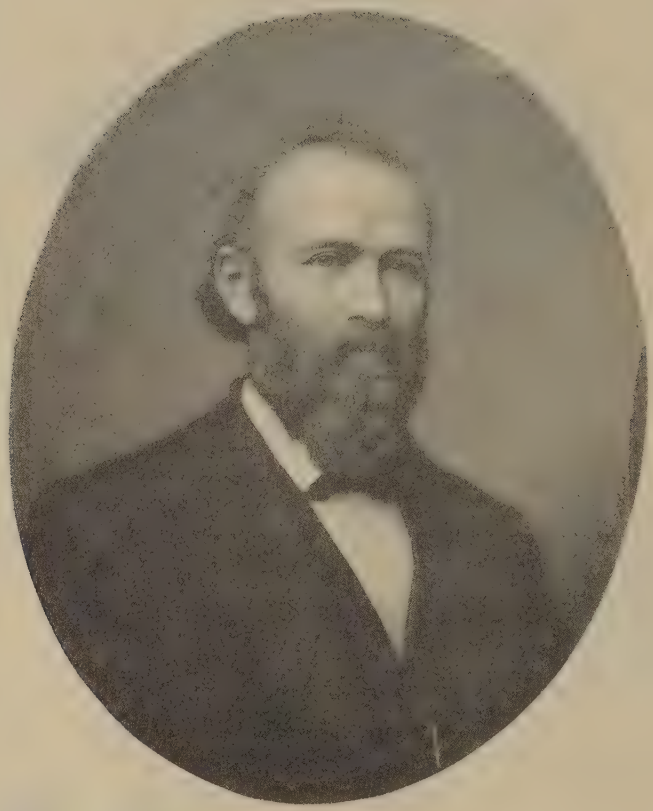


J. B. EVANS.

J. B. Evans

Daniel Evans was born in Caernarvonshire, Wales, in 1743, and came to America in 1752 with his father, Lewis, who settled in Vincent township. Daniel was a schoolmate of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and on the latter's retreat from Paoli to Warwick Furnace he encamped one night on Daniel's farm. Daniel, who died in 1820, married Esther Benner, and their third son and fourth child was Ezra, who married Eliza King, of German extraction, to whom were born two children,—Jesse Benner and Newton. Of these, Jesse Benner Evans was born Oct. 3, 1824, and was raised on a farm, receiving the education the public schools afforded. He was married July 16, 1850, to Sarah S. Wagonseller, daughter of Jacob Wagonseller, of Union County, by whom he has had six children: Franklin; Eliza, married to Clark Pierson, editor of Lambertville (N. J.) *Record;* Lewis Wilmer; Martha K.; Abigail; and Gertrude. In early life he studied dentistry, and practiced his profession at Phœnixville until 1855, when he removed to the farm of ninety-seven acres he now owns, and where he has since resided. He has served seven years as school director, and one term as justice of the peace, and is now on his second one as magistrate. He is a member of the Windsor Baptist Church, with his family, and to which he liberally contributes. He was originally a Democrat, but on the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," in 1854, attached himself to the Republican party. Belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, and has been Master of Grange Lodge, No. 53. In 1853 he joined Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, A. and Y. M., and was afterwards a charter member of Williamson Lodge, No. 309, of Downingtown, of which he was its second Worshipful Master. He subsequently as a charter member aided in the organization of Mount Pickering Lodge, No. 446, of which he was the first Worshipful Master, and to which he yet belongs. His farm lies on the State road from West Chester to Pottstown, midway between them, and his post-office is Uwchlan. He is a gentleman of deserved high standing in the community, as is well attested by the many responsible positions to which he has been chosen.

RESIDENCE AND FARM OF J. B. EVANS, UPPER UWCHLAN.



A. Fetters

men of every denomination. Mr. Everhart did more to contribute to the wealth and prosperity of West Chester than any other one of its citizens, and his death, on Oct. 30, 1868, was as deeply regretted as his memory is fondly cherished by all who knew him.

Of his three sons, Benjamin M. is well known for his proficiency in natural history, and especially in all branches of botany. James B. studied law in West Chester and at the Cambridge (Mass.) Law-School, and successfully practiced his profession in West Chester for a time; was captain and major in the two "emergencies" of the late Rebellion; and is at present (1881) State senator, to which office he was elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He is also the author of two volumes of poetry and one of miscellanies of travel. John R. is a physician, who attended lectures in Philadelphia and Paris, performed one of the most successful operations for cataract in the county, and was surgeon during the late war and was promoted for efficiency.

FAIRLAMB, NICHOLAS, from Stockton, in the county of Durham, England, came to Pennsylvania in 1700, and settled at first in Philadelphia. In 1703 he married Katharine, daughter of Richard Crosby, of Middletown, to which place he removed, afterwards residing in Chester. His children were Mary, b. 7, 19, 1705, m. John Tomlinson; Samuel, b. 10, 20, 1707, died young; Katharine, b. 4, 8, 1709, m. Joseph Tomlinson; Hannah, b. 8, 19, 1711, m. John Hurford; John, m. 11, 13, 1742–3, to Susanna Engle; Eleanor, m. 4, 23, 1743, to Caleb Harrison.

John was a member of Assembly, sheriff, justice of the courts, etc., and died in 1766, leaving children,—Nicholas, Frederick, Samuel, John, Catharine, Anne, Susanna, Eleanor, and Mary.

John, Jr., married Susanna Ashbridge, of Goshen, in 1784. Catharine married, 4, 3, 1773, Peter Hill, of Middletown, who built what was known as "Hillsdale Factory," on the Brandywine, in East Bradford, now a paper-mill.

FETTERS, GEORGE, was born in Philadelphia about 1760. His parents died when he was quite young, and he lived with relatives in Germantown until the Revolutionary war, in which he served for some time. In 1784 he married Margaret, daughter of John and Sarah Smith,* who emigrated from Germany about 1745, and settled first at Germantown, later near Skippack, (now) Montgomery Co. About the year 1800, George Fetters settled in Charlestown township, and afterwards in East Whiteland. Their children were twelve in number, of whom eight married and raised families, viz.: Mary, m. James Pennypacker; Margaret, m. Peter Hartman; Susan, m. Matthias Pennypacker; Sarah, m. Henry Hartzell; John, m. Mary Sloyer; Abraham and Samuel; George, m. Catharine Laubaugh. The sons were all six feet high. George, Sr., and wife finally owned a farm in Pikeland. He died Dec. 25, 1836, and she February, 1847; both buried at Pikeland church.

George Fetters' son Samuel married Mary, daughter of John and Catharine Acker, by whom he had children,—John, Abraham, Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth, and Samuel.

ABRAHAM FETTERS, son of Samuel and Mary (Acker) Fetters, was born in Uwchlan township, Sept. 17, 1828, and when four years of age went to live with his grandfather, John Acker, in East Whiteland, with whom he remained until he was sixteen. His early education was received in the public school of Valley Creek, in East Whiteland, where he made good progress in his studies, particularly in mathematics. He was fond of reading, and devoted his first earnings, saved from gathering nuts, etc., to the purchase of books, historical and biographical being his favorites. After he was sixteen he returned to his father's, and soon after went one term to Prospect Hill Academy, in East Bradford, kept by Benjamin Price, Jr. In the fall of 1846, at the age of eighteen, he began teaching at Hopewell public school, in Charlestown township. Though the manners of the times and place were rude and the boys large, he had about him a personal dignity, backed by good strong health, a six-foot stature, and plenty of muscle, that enabled him to secure and maintain good discipline and a good reputation as a teacher from the very start. He taught afterwards in the public schools,—three sessions at Hopewell; nine at White School, in Uwchlan; three at Franklin Hall, West Pikeland; and three at School No. 1, Birmingham. He was also in charge of the primary department of the West Chester Academy for two years, under Prof. Wyers as principal. Twelve hundred pupils in all have been under his charge, and it is safe to say no teacher in the county has exerted a wider or more healthful influence over the rising generation. Always enthusiastic in his profession, he has labored in the cause thirty-four years with an amount of energy and a success of which any man may well feel proud. At White School, in 1856, he established the first public-school library in the county, and he was the first, as far as is known, who had vocal music in his school. His success in all these enterprises is attested by the large number of well-educated and well-doing men and women who owe their early training to him. One particular case is worthy of mention. A poor bound boy who came to his school and read the books in the library at White School, Uwchlan, is now a celebrated newspaper writer of Cincinnati, O. He told Mr. Fetters that it was the impulse his training and the reading of the books in the above library gave him that raised him to his present position.

Mr. Fetters married Rebecca K., youngest daughter of John and Hannah Brownback, of Upper Uwchlan, on Christmas Day, 1866, and moved in the following spring to his present residence, having resigned his position as a teacher in the West Chester Academy, and intending to devote his time and energies to farming. His farm is one of the finest in the county, but the old school-teacher impulse was too strong to allow him to devote his whole time to farming, and in the fall of 1868, having the previous winter taught the public school at Prospect Hill, Upper Uwchlan, he opened a day- and boarding-school at his residence. This he named "Edgefield Institute," and it has been in successful operation ever since, with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils of both sexes. The reputation of his school is deservedly high, and his farm and

* John Smith, with three of his sons, served in the Revolutionary war in the patriot army. Smith was a miller, and by detecting adulterations in the flour that was furnished the American army while at Valley Forge he was appointed to the position of flour inspector. His son Isaiah witnessed the execution of Major André, and served until the close of the war.

farm buildings are models of neatness, thrift, and elegance. During the Rebellion he was captain of Co. G, 12th Regiment P. V. M., in fall of 1862, and in 1863 was first sergeant of Co. A, 43d Regiment P. V. M. He is one of the jury commissioners for the county. On the whole, he may well feel a satisfaction in his work, and few men have done more or better. He is, moreover, even now reaping the substantial fruits of a successful life. He is possessed of an ample competency, and as a specimen of physical manhood few men equal him. Strictly temperate and pure in his life, honest, industrious, and useful in the highest degree, he is a credit to the name and an honor to his native county.

ABRAHAM FETTERS, son of George and Margaret, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the most successful farmers of his time. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine Acker, whose ancestors were thrifty land-owners in Uwchlan before the Revolution.

LEVI FETTERS, the first son and second child of Abraham and Elizabeth (Acker) Fetters, was born Nov. 3, 1831. He had a fair chance for a common-school education, having attended two years the school of Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Jones, a most estimable lady, and an accomplished teacher. He also spent two winters at the Howard Academy, Rockville, under the charge of Prof. James McClune. He taught school from 1854 to the breaking out of the war, in the winters. In 1859 he visited Europe on a tour of six months, and contributed a series of letters to the *Chester County Times*, then owned by Samuel Downing and published in West Chester. They were read with great favor and largely copied by other papers. During the war he was first lieutenant in the 21st Pennsylvania Militia, and captain of Co. C, 175th P. V. He served in Virginia and North Carolina until his regiment was mustered out. His reputation as an officer was such that on one occasion his company was selected from the whole brigade for a special service. He taught infantry tactics in the Free Military School, 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for six months during the war. This school was established and paid for by the Union League of Philadelphia for instructing officers for colored troops. It was a most successful institution, and sent over four hundred well-qualified young officers to the front and field. As an evidence of the appreciation the Union League had of his services the following resolution is appended:

Levi Fetters

"HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED TROOPS,

"1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1864.

"LEVI FETTERS, ESQ.:

"*Dear Sir*,—At a meeting of the committee last evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That the thanks of this committee are due and are hereby tendered to Levi Fetters, late captain 175th P. V., assistant preceptor of the Free Military School for applicants for command of colored troops, for his able and unremitting services in the discharge of his duties.' Respectfully,

"CADWALADER BIDDLE, *Sec'y*."

In 1869 he married Mary, daughter of Isaac King, of East Whiteland, and has now two sons, Arthur H. and Lawrence K. He now resides at Barneston, West Nantmeal township, where he is ticket and freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at that station. He is also agent of Adams Express Company, and a director in the Phœnixville Fire Insurance Company. He has been postmaster there since 1872. He is also engaged in the mercantile and warehouse business. He was a candidate in the last County Republican Convention for the nomination for the Legislature, and received forty-four votes, being next to the one nominated. All his ancestors were of German or Swiss extraction, and all honest and successful farmers. His grandfather, George Fetters, and others of his ancestors, were soldiers in the patriot army in the Revolution. His father, Abraham, when a young man, walked, in 1817, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and back to his farm in this county, and was many years a commissioned officer in a military company commanded by the late John G. Wersler, of Charlestown. Levi Fetters has acted as school director. Has been for twenty-six years a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1866 he was in Florida in the cotton culture, and in 1872 embarked at Barneston in the mercantile business, where he has been most successful.

FINCHER, FRANCIS, from Worcester, England, was an early settler in Pennsylvania. His son John married Martha, daughter of Robert Taylor, of Springfield, and in 1699 was living in Newtown. After this he resided in Uwchlan, but his final settlement was in Londongrove, where he died about 1747. In 1714 he married the widow Elinor Cook, but his children were probably by his first wife. They were Elizabeth, m. 9, 2, 1722, to Thomas Cox; Rebecca, b. 9, 6, 1708, m. Joseph Bennett; Jonathan, m. 4, 29, 1726, to Deborah Dicks; Sarah, m. 2, 25, 1728, to Edward Swayne; Mary, m. 2, 17, 1729, to Nathaniel Newlin, owner of Newlin township; Francis, m. 4, 30, 1731, to Hannah Shewin; John, m. to Jane McNab.

FINLEY, REV. SAMUEL, D.D., was born in Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1715. He emigrated to

EDGEFIELD INSTITUTE.

RESIDENCE OF A. FETTERS,

UPPER UWCHLAN.

RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF SAMUEL FETTERS,
EAST WHITELAND.

America in September, 1734; is supposed to have studied at the "Log College" of William Tennent, at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Aug. 4, 1740. After preaching in various places he became, in 1744, pastor of the Nottingham Church, adjacent to the line between Chester Co., Pa., and Cecil Co., Md., having a congregation resident in both counties.

In this place he instituted an academy, which was conducted with admirable wisdom and success, and acquired a higher reputation than any other in the middle colonies, so that students from a great distance were attracted to it. Some of the ablest and best men in the country laid the foundation of their education, eminence, and usefulness in this academy; among whom may be mentioned Dr. Benjamin Rush and his brother, Judge Jacob Rush, sons of a sister of Mrs. Finley; Governor Martin, of North Carolina; Ebenezer Hazard, Esq.; Dr. McWhorter, of New Jersey; Col. John Bayard; Governor Henry, of Maryland; Dr. William M. Tennent, Dr. James Power, and James Waddell, D.D., the blind preacher, whose eloquence has been so highly eulogized by William Wirt in his "British Spy."

Dr. Finley was a man of sound and vigorous mind, an accomplished scholar and skillful teacher, and there were no better classical scholars formed anywhere than in his school.

In 1761 he became president of the College of New Jersey, and removed to Princeton. He performed the duties of this position with distinguished wisdom and efficiency, and the college prospered greatly during his administration. He was remarkable for sweetness of temper and politeness of behavior; given to hospitality, and exemplary in the discharge of all his duties.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1763, an honor not conferred in those days, especially by a foreign university, except when well merited. This was the second instance in which that university had conferred this degree upon a Presbyterian minister on this side of the Atlantic. It had conferred the title upon Francis Alison in 1758.

Dr. Finley died July 16, 1766. Among his descendants is Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the magnetic telegraph.

FINNEY, ROBERT, born in Ireland about 1668, came to America with his wife, Dorothea, and children as early as 1720, and settled in New London township. He purchased from Michael Harlan, in 1722, the "Thunder Hill" tract of 900 acres, for which a patent was afterwards granted him, dated Aug. 4, 1733. Tradition states that he was one of the defenders of Londonderry, and in the battle of the Boyne, 1690, he was wounded and left upon the field as dead. Regaining consciousness in the night, and finding a horse grazing near, he mounted and rode away. It is also said that at the burial of some one years after his sepulture, his skull was discovered with a hole in it, showing where the wound had been. Another oft-repeated tradition is to the effect that before leaving Ireland he dreamed that he had emigrated and purchased land in America, and when he actually came he recognized in "Thunder Hill" the home of his dream.

Upon a corner of this tract he and his wife were buried, and the spot was reserved for a family burying-ground. He died in March, 1755, and his wife in May, 1752.

Their children were, so far as known,—1. John, who settled at New Castle, physician, died 1774; was the father of David Finney, judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware. 2. Robert, physician, of Thunder Hill, who died about 1782, probably unmarried. 3. Lazarus, m. Catharine Simonton, was the first tavern-keeper at New London Cross-roads; died about 1740, leaving children,—Robert, John, Dorothy, and Catharine. The widow married John Frew, who continued the tavern-keeping business at the old stand. 4. Letitia, m. William McKean, was the mother of Governor Thomas McKean. 5. William, m. Jane Stephenson; died about 1751, leaving children,—Robert, John, Walter (judge), Elizabeth (m. to Andrew Henderson), and Jane (m. to a Mr. Hunter, and lived in Pittsburgh). 6. Thomas, m. to Mary ——; died in New London about 1767, leaving children,—Robert, Dorothea, and Ann. 7. Ann, m. to John McClenachan, of New London.

Rev. Spencer L. Finney, of Rye, N. Y., is descended from Lazarus Finney through Robert, Lazarus, and Robert, he being of the sixth generation. He has in his possession the old deed and patent for Thunder Hill, with other family papers.

Walter Finney, born in New London, 1748, purchased the farm on which his father had lived, and, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country, passed his days in the cultivation thereof.

He joined the American army, with the rank of lieutenant, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, serving throughout that memorable contest, and also through the Indian wars at the conclusion of the Revolution. During his service he attained to the rank of captain, and was brevetted a major Aug. 10, 1776; among other engagements, was in the battle of Brandywine; on one occasion was wounded in the head by a grape-shot; experienced captivity in a New York prison-ship, where he was nearly starved to death before he was exchanged; and although clearly entitled to a pension, he never applied for it. While a young and enthusiastic lieutenant, Mr. Finney manifested his patriotic zeal by fitting out at his own expense two of his servants who had entered the provincial service in Col. Atlee's battalion.

At the conclusion of his military career, Capt. Finney became a member of the State Society of the Cincinnati, and was soon after appointed a justice of the County Court; under the constitution of 1790 he was an associate judge of the court, in which office he was continued until his decease, Sept. 20, 1820. He had presided over the courts for several years when they were held by the justices of the peace; and after the appointment of judges he usually presided in the absence of the president judge, and it is said conducted the business with great satisfaction.

Walter Finney was one of the fairest specimens of a Pennsylvania patriot. Honest and faithful, a good citizen and a pious man, he was always ready to do his duty to the republic.

He married Mary O'Hara, who died Aug. 10, 1823, and both are buried at Thunder Hill.

FITZPATRICK, JAMES,* commonly known in those days as Capt. Fitz or Fitch, was the son of an Irishman, and when a boy was bound by his father to John Passmore, a worthy citizen of Doe Run, who resided on the farm now owned by Benjamin Seal, in whose family he was brought up, and from whom he learned his trade, that of a blacksmith. He appears to have behaved well during his apprenticeship, and to have served his master faithfully. He is said in his boyhood to have manifested great superiority in athletic exercises, at which he practiced a great deal.

Upon attaining his majority he worked for others at his trade for a period. The Revolutionary war, however, breaking out about this time, he joined a militia company, and afterwards entered the Flying Camp, and went with it to New York. He soon deserted, swam the Hudson, and returned to Chester County, where he was recognized, arrested, and lodged in Walnut Street prison in Philadelphia as a deserter. Recruits for the army being much needed, the offer was made to deserters of release and indemnity for the past on condition they would return to the service. Fitzpatrick availed himself of the offer, and again entered the Continental army. He appears to have done so, however, simply for the purpose of regaining his liberty, as in a very short time he again deserted, and reappeared in Chester County. How long he was at liberty after this second desertion we have no means of knowing, but in the summer of 1777, while mowing with others in a field on the property of his former master, John Passmore, in West Marlborough township, he was arrested by two soldiers, who had been sent from Wilmington for that purpose, his whereabouts having become known. He was not aware of the presence of the soldiers, and was taken before resistance could be made. He was determined, however, not to again lose his liberty so easily, but being unarmed and in the hands of armed men, it was necessary to resort to strategy to effect his release. His captors, at his request, accompanied him to his mother's, who resided in a tenant-house on Mr. Passmore's property, in order that he might procure some additional clothing. On entering the house Fitzpatrick preceded them, seized his rifle, which stood behind the door, turned on his captors and compelled them by his threats to leave him. He is said to have returned to his labor, and to have pursued it as if nothing had taken place to disturb his composure.

Soon after this Gen. Howe landed at the Head of Elk, and was joined by Fitzpatrick, either because he desired to be revenged on the Whigs for having arrested and imprisoned him for desertion, or because he was at heart a Tory. He was with the British army on its march through Chester County, was present at the battle of Brandywine, and afterwards accompanied the army to Philadelphia, and was doubtless very serviceable to the British commander, from his familiar knowledge of the country through which they passed. While the army occupied Philadelphia he remained with them, making excursions into his native county from time to time, plundering the Whigs, and carrying off their horses and other property to Philadelphia. Sometimes he captured the good Whigs themselves and took them within the British lines. In this petty warfare he was assisted by one Mordecai Dougherty, who had been brought up in the family of Nathan Hayes, near Doe Run, and with whom Fitzpatrick had doubtless been acquainted from boyhood.

When the British army evacuated Philadelphia, in the spring of 1778, Fitzpatrick, who was then absent on a marauding expedition, stayed behind, and resolved to carry on the war on his own account, making Chester County the theatre of his operations.

His headquarters were for a time at what was then known as Hand's Pass, on the North Valley Hill, a short distance west of the present town of Coatesville, near where the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike leaves the valley. He also frequented various secluded points along the Brandywine, particularly in Newlin and West Bradford townships, one of which was on the high hill on the west side of the creek, near the present Marshall's Station on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

From these retreats Fitzpatrick, aided by his friend Dougherty, whom he styled his lieutenant, made his depredations upon the Whigs, and by a series of the most daring robberies became the terror of the people of the whole county. The Tories—who for the truth of history, it must be confessed, were somewhat numerous in parts of Chester County—were never molested; but the Whigs, and especially the collectors of public moneys, he considered as lawful prey, and he plundered them whenever opportunity offered, often maltreating them in a rude and merciless manner, sometimes tying them and flogging them severely.

He was often pursued and searched for in all his haunts, sometimes by large bodies of men banded together to effect his capture, and ambushed on every side, but he always eluded their vigilance, plundering on one day in one part of the county, and setting the whole neighborhood in commotion, and appearing the next day in an entirely different section and pursuing the same course, escaping from the fleetest, and disarming and robbing those who were armed for his capture. Many incidents are related of his hair-breadth escapes, and of his reckless daring in presenting himself to those who were seeking for him, walking through companies of men armed for his capture, daunting them by his intrepidity and escaping unharmed. The limits of this sketch, however, will not admit of their minute relation.

He was not, however, a covetous man; was never known to wrong the weak and helpless, and frequently gave to the poor what he took from the rich. On one occasion, while lurking in the neighborhood of Caln Friends' meeting-house, he fell in with an old woman who followed the business of a trader, on her way to Philadelphia with her little stock of money to purchase goods. She was not acquainted with the person of the robber, and made known to him her apprehension that, as Capt. Fitz was in the neighborhood, she might fall into his clutches and be robbed of her money.

* The readers of Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett" will remember the personages who figure therein under the names of Sandy Flash and Dougherty. These characters appear to be based upon those of two celebrated bandits who flourished in Chester County during the years 1777 and 1778, bearing the names of James Fitzpatrick and Mordecai Dougherty, and who were for a considerable time the terror of the Whig citizens of the county.

He told her that he was the man she so much dreaded, but that she might dismiss her fears, for he would not wrong a poor and defenseless woman, and presenting her with a quantity of gold, wished her a pleasant journey, and left her.

The authorities were not idle while this predatory warfare was being carried on. On June 6, 1778, Col. Andrew Boyd, lieutenant of the county of Chester, a resident of Sadsbury, wrote from Newlin township to the Council at Philadelphia that Joseph Luckey and Peter Burgandine had been taken out of their houses by Fitzpatrick, Dougherty, and others; that he had made the most diligent search after these daring marauders and their accomplices, but without success, and that they were secreted and supported with provisions by the inhabitants of Newlin and neighboring townships, who were ill-affected towards the cause of American liberty.

On July 13th the Executive Council, by an order, after reciting that James Fitzpatrick had for some time past infested the highway leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, robbing the people passing thereon, offered a reward of one thousand dollars for his capture.

At length the career of this bold, bad man, who had baffled so long the efforts made to arrest him, was brought to a close. On August 22d he called at the house of William McAffee or McFee, situate in Edgmont township, near Crum Creek, and not far from the highway leading from West Chester to Philadelphia, near what is known as Castle Rock, and after making himself known, said he was going about levying contributions from the Whigs, and demanded one hundred and fifty pounds. He ordered the family, consisting of Mr. McAffee and his wife, a son, Capt. Robert McAffee, a woman named Rachel Walker, and a boy, all up-stairs, and proceeded to plunder the house. He had taken from Capt. McAffee a pair of shoes, and laying his sword and pistol on a bed in a room where the family were, raised a foot on the bedstead, in order to put on one of the shoes. Rachel Walker gave a signal to Capt. McAffee (who was a strong, athletic man) to seize him, and he, contemplating the same thing, instantly grappled him round the body and arms, and Rachel grasped the pistols (one of which Fitzpatrick had retained in his hand) almost at the same moment, and after an effort secured them. Capt. McAffee succeeded in throwing him down, and his servant, David Cunningham, entering at the moment, ropes were procured and he was securely bound. Cunningham was then sent to inform the Whigs of his capture, and to procure assistance to guard the prisoner. As McAffee's nearest neighbors were mainly inimical to the American cause, the messenger had to go some distance before he could procure the needed aid. During the night a gun was fired at one of the windows,—it was supposed by Dougherty. Search was made, but the villain had fled, leaving a sword which Fitz had formerly taken from an officer. The next morning a guard arrived from the American camp, and the prisoner was conveyed to jail at Chester.

On Sept. 15th he was convicted of burglary and robbery and sentenced to be hung, and the 26th of the same month was fixed upon by the Council as the time for his execution. Before the day arrived he made violent efforts to effect his escape, and very nearly succeeded in doing so, having filed off his irons and got out of his dungeon. The Council had him removed to Philadelphia for safe-keeping, and while in jail there he broke his handcuffs twice in one night, but being closely guarded, his attempts to escape were frustrated. On the day before his execution he was taken back to the jail at Chester, and executed in pursuance of the warrant.

A dispute afterwards arose with reference to the distribution of the reward of one thousand dollars which had been offered by the Executive Council for the capture of Fitzpatrick. The woman, Rachel Walker, claimed the whole of it, alleging that she had first suggested the seizure, and it was claimed by Capt. McAffee, on the ground that the capture was actually made by him; but the Council, after hearing the parties, deeming their claims both meritorious, divided the reward equally between them. She, however, availing herself of the favorable impression which her conduct produced, went about the country and received considerable sums of money from the Whigs as a reward for her courage.

About two weeks after the execution of Fitzpatrick, some miscreants maimed the horses and burned the oats and haystacks of Wm. McAffee. In a return made by him of property destroyed by the British and their adherents during the Revolutionary war, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed in 1783, he sets down his losses as follows:

Oct. 9, 1778, two large stacks of Oats.....	£100
To a large quantity of hay and other damage to the amount of.....	100
	£200

Fitzpatrick is described by tradition as having been an uncommonly fine-looking man, of tall and commanding appearance, very strong and athletic, and swift of foot. His hair was red and his complexion florid. He was undoubtedly a remarkable man, and possessed abilities which, had he pursued an honorable career, might have won for him a distinguished name in the annals of his country.

After Fitzpatrick met his reward, Mordecai Dougherty, his accomplice, disappeared, and his fate is unknown.

FLEMING, WILLIAM, the earliest member of this family in Chester County, was a native of Greenock, Scotland. It is related that he had an uncle who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, sailed a ship from Greenock to the Eastern Shore of Maryland for tobacco and wheat. Once while in port at Greenock he persuaded his nephew, William Fleming, to make a voyage with him to America. He consented, and arriving in the Chesapeake in the harvest-time, went ashore at the instance of his uncle to help the farmers, as it would be some time before the ship would be ready to make the return voyage. While thus engaged the ship sailed without him, and he then learned that his uncle had bound him as a servant. He took the matter philosophically, served the farmer faithfully for the time agreed upon, and then made his way to the settlements on the Delaware. Here he resided with an Englishman, Richard Moore, in Concord township, (now) Delaware Co., and married Mary, one of his daughters. In 1714 he removed with his family and settled in East Caln township, Chester Co. The family possessions were at first on the east side of the west branch of the Brandywine, at and near the present Coatesville. Here he erected a

dwelling, about where the rolling-mill of Huston & Penrose now stands. The first survey to William Fleming is dated May 29, 1714, and was for 207 acres and allowance, and he soon thereafter became the owner of a tract of 400 acres. The family subsequently became the owners of large tracts on the west side of the creek, in Sadsbury and West Caln, and their possessions extended along the valley on each side of the stream for a considerable distance. William Fleming died before 1733, leaving sons—John, William, Henry, George, James, and Peter—and daughters, Mary, wife of David Cowan, and Susannah, daughter of William Cowan.

George Fleming, one of the sons, became the owner of a tract in West Caln, containing 230 acres, by warrant dated June 14, 1744, and, as recited in a subsequent conveyance, "built and erected a water corn-mill, bolting-mills, mill-house, and other improvements upon the same land." He died unmarried, and the land descended to his nephew James, the eldest son and heir-at-law of his brother John, then also deceased, who was the oldest brother of George. Peter was the youngest son of William Fleming. He and his sons after the Revolution removed to Washington Co., Pa.

James Fleming, son of William Fleming, the emigrant, died May 3, 1767, at the age of sixty-four years, and was buried at Upper Octorara, leaving a son, John Fleming, who was born in 1731. This John Fleming, known in after-life as John Fleming, Sr., resided on a farm a short distance west of Coatesville, where he erected a large stone house, in the gable end of which is a stone bearing his initials and date of erection. He was an officer in the provincial service, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776 to frame a constitution for Pennsylvania, and in 1778 one of the Representatives from Chester County in the General Assembly. He was one of the patentees of the land belonging to Octorara Church, of which he was an elder as early as 1762. He died Sept. 2, 1814, at the age of eighty-three, having been a church elder fifty-two years.

John Fleming, Jr., was a son of John Fleming, Sr. He was engaged as a wagon-master in the army during the Revolution, and was present at the battle of Brandywine. He became an elder in Upper Octorara Church in 1799, and died in December, 1832. It will be noted that he and his father served as elders in the church at the same time, about fifteen years.

Another son of John Fleming, Sr., was the ancestor of John Fleming, who was for many years an associate judge of Lycoming County, and of Gen. Robert Fleming, of Williamsport, a leading lawyer, who served in the Senate of Pennsylvania and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838. Another John Fleming, called, to distinguish him from the others of the same name, "John Fleming of East Caln," died June 16, 1830, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Henry Fleming, Esq., in after-life of West Chester, was a son of John Fleming, Jr., and was born in Sadsbury township. For many years he was acting magistrate, selected by common consent, less for sought-for popularity than for acknowledged private worth, strict integrity, and inflexible character. When a young man he was a volunteer in the war with England of 1812–14, was made captain of a company, marched to Canada with Gen. Brown, was captured and taken to Quebec, where he remained a prisoner of war for the period of eighteen months. Returning to his home at West Chester, he carried on the business of a currier, taking a lively interest in all local and public affairs. A man of few words, he was a person of much thought; he read the newspapers of the day, and few were more familiar with modern and ancient history, with the high virtues of ancient Greece and Rome, of which he was a student and great admirer, evinced as well by his own stern virtues as in the names of his children, among whom we find a Solon, a Marcellus, a Fabius, and a Lucretia. The inspired songster of Israel was not more devoted to sacred music, a science which he cultivated from youth to age. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of West Chester, of which he was a pillar, and remained a faithful member until, "like a shock of corn fully ripe, he was gathered into the garner." He died in 1865, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was Letitia Parke, a daughter of Joseph Parke, Esq., of Sadsbury township. She died Dec. 20, 1858, in the eightieth year of her age.

George Fleming, another son of John Fleming, Jr., resided in West Brandywine for many years. He was a much-esteemed elder in the Fairview Presbyterian Church.

The descendants of William Fleming, the original settler, are numerous and widely scattered, but none of them now possess any part of the landed estates of their ancestor.

FLING, DAVID, of East Bradford, weaver, married Abigail, widow of Edward Seed, and daughter of Richard (and Alice?) Buffington. She died in April, and was buried May 1, 1813, in her ninety-second year. The children of David and Abigail were Alice, m. —— McNamee, and went to Hagerstown, Md.; John; Phebe, b. May, 1755, d. June 23, 1748, m. Joseph Baldwin; Hannah; David, d. April 5, 1844, in his eighty-second year. The father was living in or near Bradford in 1737. James Fling, a grandson, died near Marshallton, Jan. 30, 1873, and from an obituary notice which soon after appeared we take the following:

He was born Oct. 24, 1801, and lived with his parents on a farm in East Bradford township, on the Brandywine, near Seeds' Bridge, during a period of thirty-five years. When quite a boy he showed strong desires to learn and become a mathematician. He was sent to school in the winter season, helping his father on the farm at other seasons, yet any leisure moments he might have while thus engaged were taken advantage of, and for the time being his slate and pencil were his only friends. Were these not accessible, he could frequently be found chalk in hand busily engaged in solving some knotty question in algebra, the barn-floor being a substitute for the slate, while his team took their noon-rest underneath. Through his powerful and determined efforts, together with the assistance of such teachers as Joseph Strode, Jonathan Gause, and Moses Cheyney, he became one of the best mathematicians in our county. Through the winter, and sometimes in the summer seasons, he taught school during a period of forty years. In 1836 he and his father moved to a little property about a quarter of a mile south of this village, and made this his home during the remainder of his life. He taught school at one time in Delaware County, at Hockessin, in Delaware State, and in our county in Goshen township, at West Chester, Unionville, Romansville, Locust Grove, and Marshallton, in the latter place for nineteen years. As a teacher he possessed rare qualifications; he was but little known, however, outside of his schools and neighborhood, except as surveyor; his extreme modesty and simplicity of manners not being calculated to gain the notice and favor of the great mass of mankind, who can appreciate nothing unless the exterior be finely clad and highly polished.

FLOWER, RICHARD, son of Richard and Mary, born, it is supposed, in Leicestershire, England, married Abigail Harlan, 12, 17, 1724–5, daughter of Michael and Dinah Harlan, of Londongrove, where they settled. Richard died about the year 1748, and his widow several years later. Their children were Thomas, b. 10, 27, 1725, d. unmarried, 8th mo., 1755; Mary, b. 10, 14, 1727, m. Isaac Starr and Samuel Sharp; Richard, b. 7, 3, 1730, m. 9, 25, 1754, Alice Harlan; Dinah, b. 10, 27, 1732, d. 11th mo., 1758. Dinah Flower, daughter of Richard and Alice, married Abraham Sharpless.

FORRESTER, RALPH, from Ireland, married Tamer Gregory, daughter of John and Mary Gregory, of Caln township, and lived several years on the farm of John Haines, in what is now West Chester, as mentioned in Joseph Townsend's sketch, p. 212. Their children were as follows: Ezekiel, b. 4, 30, 1744, d. 11, 19, 1770; Ralph, b. 3, 28, 1746; Margaret, b. 4, 4, 1749; Mary, b. 1, 10, 1752, m. Joseph Hoopes; Tamer, b. 4, 18, 1754, m. —— Brown; Lydia, b. 2, 10, 1757, m. —— Fitzgerald; Aaron, b. 2, 22, 1759; Ruth, b. 8, 5, 1762, m. Israel Hoopes; John, b. 10, 15, 1764, d. same day. Among the descendants are Robert F. Hoopes, of West Chester, and his son, George R., our present sheriff.

FORSYTHE, JOHN, one of the best school-teachers that our county has yet been favored with, was a native of the Emerald Isle, born in 1754, and in 1773, at the age of nineteen years, migrated to the land of Penn. His father, John Forsythe, married Margaret Cox, of an English family, and descended from the Stuarts, by whom he had nine children,—John, Jacob, Alexander, William, Elizabeth, Jane, Catharine, Sarah, and Margaret.

When the younger John arrived in this Quakerly region he was a gay young Presbyterian, with long sandy hair dressed *à la mode*, and all his apparel made according to the fashion of the world's people. He had received a good English education, and was, moreover, endowed with a fine musical taste, being an expert performer on the violin. With this seemingly unpropitious outfit for a Quakerly settlement (saving and excepting the aforesaid "good education"), he soon adopted the views and principles of the Society of Friends, which was probably due to his residence in the family of William Kirk, a worthy member of Nantmeal Meeting. His request to be received as a member was presented to Uwchlan Monthly Meeting 1, 4, 1776, and granted in the following month. Removing the same year to the neighborhood of Birmingham, he transferred his right to this meeting, of which he was ever recognized as an exemplary and valuable member.

As the head and master-spirit of the school at Birmingham Meeting-house, Chester Co. (under the auspices of the Concord Monthly Meeting), where he taught for many years, and always applied himself diligently to his arduous duties, he accomplished more in exciting a taste for knowledge and in developing young intellects than any teacher who had theretofore labored in that hopeful vineyard. He effectually routed the musty old superstitions, prejudices, and benighted notions of preceding generations, and took great delight in introducing youthful genius to the bright fields of literature and science. His juvenile contemporaries who had been committed to his charge, and who subsequently made any figure in the world, were deeply indebted to the Birmingham schoolmaster for the aid he afforded them in their studies, as well as for the sound doctrines he inculcated. As Philip of Macedon thanked the gods for giving him a son at a time when the boy could profit by the tuition of the Stagirite, so the parents of the Birmingham youths had good reason to be grateful for the privilege of placing their children under the care of John Forsythe. When the noble Quaker institution at Westtown, in this county, was erected (near the close of the last century), the skill and experience of John Forsythe were put in requisition until that hopeful seminary was fairly inaugurated, after which he retired to his comfortable farm in East Bradford, where he passed a venerable old age, until his eighty-seventh year, in superintending agricultural employments, and in manifesting a lively interest in the progress of education among our people. He presided at the first meeting, held in 1811, to promote the establishment of the West Chester Academy, and was one of the generous contributors to that laudable enterprise. No instructor ever labored in this community more faithfully nor with better effect. None has left a memory more worthy to be kindly cherished.

John Forsythe, born 6, 11, 1754, died 3, 3, 1840, married 4, 12, 1781, at Birmingham Meeting, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah Carter, of East Bradford. They settled on her father's farm and had the following children: John, b. 5, 19, 1783, d. 9, 30, 1870; James, b. 7, 1, 1785, d. 3, 9, 1851; Hannah, b. 12, 8, 1787, d. 8, 30, 1868, m. Enos Thomas, of Goshen. The sons engaged in the iron business, and built Thorndale Rolling-Mill, but the business was not profitable at that time.

Jane, a sister of the emigrant John, married Richard McCammon and came to this country. They had two children,—Margaret and Jane. The last died in her twenty-first year, and was buried at Birmingham. Margaret was born 5, 13, 1790, and married William Marshall, of Kennet.

FOULKE.—The writer of the following sketch died in 1741, aged eighty-eight years and five months, and was buried at Gwynedd. His descendants, of various names, are numerous in Chester County:

"I, Edward Foulke, was the son of Foulke Thomas, the son of Evan, the son of Robert, the son of David Lloyd, the son of David, the son of Evan Vaughan, the son of Griffith the son of Madock, the son of Jerworth, the son of Madock the son of Ririd blaidd of the Poole, who was Lord of Penllyn, one of the northern divisions of Wales.

"My mother's name was Lowry, the daughter of Edward the son of David, the son of Ellis, the son of Robert, of the Parish of Llanvor, in Merionethshire.

"I was born on the 13th day of the 5th Month, Anno Domini 1651, and when arrived to mature age, I married Eleanor, the daughter of Hugh, the son of Cadwallader, the son of Rees of the Parrish of Spyter, in Derbyshire. Her mother's name was Gwen, the daughter of Ellis, the son of William, the son of Hugh, the son of Thomas, the son of David, the son of Madock, the son of Evan the son of Cott, the son of Evan, the son of Griffith, the son of Madock, the son of Enion, the son of Meredith of Cawvadock; and was born in the same parish and shire with her husband.

"I had, by my said wife, nine children, to wit: four sons and five daughters;—whose names were as followeth, viz.: Thomas, Hugh, Cadwallader, and Evan; Gwen, Grace, Jane, Catherine, and Margaret.

"We lived at a place called Coodyfoel; a farm belonging to Roger Price, Esq., of Rhewlass in Merionethshire aforesaid. But in process of time, I had an inclination to remove thence with my family, to the province of Pennsylvania, and in order thereto we set out on the 3d day of the 2d Month (April) Annoque Domini, 1698, and came in two days to Liverpool where, with divers others who intended to go the voyage, we took shipping the 17th of the same month, on board the 'Robert and Elizabeth;' and the next day set sail for Ireland, where we arrived and stayed, until the 1st of the 3d Month (May), and thence again sailed for Pennsylvania, and were about eleven weeks at sea, and the sore distemper of the bloody flux broke out in the vessel, of which died five and forty persons in our passage. The distemper was so mortal that two or three corpse were cast over every day while it lasted. But through the favor and mercy of Divine Providence, I with my wife and nine children, escaped that sore mortality, and arrived safe at Philadelphia, about the 17th of 5th Month (July); where we were kindly received and entertained by our Friends and old acquaintance, until I purchased a tract of about seven hundred acres of land about sixteen miles from Philadelphia, on a part of which I settled. And divers others of our company who came over sea together, settled near me about the same time; which was the beginning of November, 1698, aforesaid; and the township was named Gwynedd or North Wales.

"This account was written the 14th of 11th Month, (January) A.D. 1702, by Edward Foulke."

which he purchased, with fifty acres of land, to which he afterwards added twenty-five. Here he remained, farming, until 1860, when he removed to Spring City (then Springville), to engage in the manufacture of stoves, under the firm-name of Smith, Francis & Wells. He was a director of the Phœnixville National Bank for nearly ten years. In 1866 he again embarked in the stove-foundry business at Royer's Ford, under the firm-name of Francis, Buckwalter & Co. In 1869 he was elected chief burgess, and was instrumental, in 1872, in procuring the charter for a national bank at Spring City, which soon organized with him as its president, which position he has ever since held. He was the means of having the name of the post-office and borough of Springville changed to Spring City. He has served repeatedly as school director, borough treasurer; a director in the Royer's Ford Bridge Association, and is a member, with his family, of the Reform Church. He is a good business man, safe and careful in his management, and is highly esteemed in the community as a public-spirited citizen of integrity and honor.

Casper S Francis

FRANCIS, CASPER S.—The Francis family, of Swedish descent, was early found in Montgomery County, where lived Thomas Francis. His son Joseph married Susannah Snyder, whose grandfather was an emigrant from Germany. They had six sons and a daughter, of whom Casper S. was the second son and child. He was born in East Pikeland township, Aug. 31, 1811. He worked on the farm until his eighteenth year, and was engaged at millwright and carpenter work until 1836, when (September 20th) he was married to Martha Finkbiner. In the spring of 1837 he moved to the mill formerly belonging to Frederick Yost,

FRAZER, PERSIFOR, son of John Frazer, who came from Scotland, was born near Newtown Square, Aug. 9, 1736. While yet a child his parents removed to Philadelphia, and when he grew up he was engaged in various active pursuits, as iron-works and mercantile business. He was one of the signers with the Philadelphia merchants of the pledge against the purchase and use of British goods when the difficulties with the mother-country began.

Oct. 2, 1766, he married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Worrall) Taylor, a lady remarkable for her intelligence, patriotic spirit, and energy of character. She was

descended from the Taylors of Chester, early and distinguished immigrants, one of whom (Dr. John, her grandfather) was a respectable physician, an iron-master, and large landed proprietor, and his uncle (Jacob) a well-known astronomer and almanac-maker in the days of "Poor Richard."

Soon after his marriage Persifor Frazer removed to the farm inherited by Mrs. Frazer, in Thornbury township, where, in addition to agriculture, he became concerned in iron-works on Chester Creek.

In December, 1774, we find him taking part in the political meetings of Chester County to counteract the oppressive measures of Great Britain.

In January, 1775, he was a delegate to the Provincial Convention. The proceedings were unanimous, and one of the first resolutions adopted was—in opposition to the policy of the mother-country—"to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of *Slaves* into this Province."

In the beginning of the year 1776 a fourth battalion, or regiment, of Pennsylvania troops was organized, to be commanded by Anthony Wayne, of Chester County, as colonel, Francis Johnston, of Chester County, as lieutenant-colonel, and Nicholas Hausecker, of Lancaster County, as major. The regiment consisted of eight companies, with the following-named captains: Persifor Frazer, Thomas Robinson, of Chester County; John Lacey, of Bucks County; Caleb North, of Chester County; Thomas Church, of Lancaster County; Frederick Vernon, James Moore, James Taylor, of Chester County.

These were severally commissioned by the Continental Congress, Jan. 5, 1776.

Capt. Frazer was in his fortieth year when he entered the military service of his country, affording a fair presumption that he had maturely pondered his duties as a patriot.

The campaign of 1776 was passed by the Fourth Regiment at or near the fortress of Ticonderoga, on the Canadian frontier, during which (viz., September 24th) Capt. Frazer was appointed major, *vice* Hausecker, promoted.

In the spring of 1777 the Fourth Regiment—now in the brigade of Gen. Wayne—began its march towards Pennsylvania, and after some delay as a corps of observation in New Jersey, the brigade arrived at the camp, near Wilmington, Del., September 4th. On Brandywine battle-day (Sept. 11, 1777) Gen. Wayne, with his command, was stationed near Chads' Ford until the retreat of the American troops from the principal battle-ground, near Birmingham Meeting-house, when the Americans retired to Chester, and the British halted at Dilworthstown until the 16th.

Four days after the battle Majs. Frazer and Harper, while on a reconnoitring party, were captured by the enemy, and taken to the prison in Philadelphia when that city fell into the hands of the British.

Nov. 12, 1777, Maj. Frazer was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, to take rank from Oct. 1, 1776, by resolution of Congress, then sitting at York, Pa.

The rigorous treatment of the American prisoners confined in the new jail in Philadelphia rendered it necessary, when practicable, that their families or friends should supply them with provisions and clothing to keep them from perishing. Mrs. Frazer and others were most exemplary in performing those duties. A pass from Lord Stirling is still preserved by the family, in the following words:

"Permit Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Harper, and Miss Nancy Frazier to pass to Philadelphia and to return. This pass to continue for eight days after General Howe's Army returns into the City of Philadelphia. "STIRLING M. G."

"December 27, 1777."

After being some time a prisoner in the new jail, Col. Frazer was nominally allowed to go at large in the city on parole; but the terms of the parole were so rudely violated by the British officers that on March 17, 1778 (St. Patrick's day, while the Irish sentinels were drunk), he made his escape and rejoined the army, gallantly performing his duty in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

In the autumn of 1778, Col. Frazer having requested permission to retire from the service, his resignation was accepted October 9th in that year, on which occasion the following letter was addressed to him by his old commander, Gen. Wayne:

"FREDERICKSBURG, 13th Octo'r, 1778.

"DEAR SIR,—It is with real concern that I part with a gentleman who has *more* than shared the dangers and fatigues of war with me; but, as you must have maturely considered the matter previous to your resignation, I can only wish you a safe arrival and a happy sight of your expecting friends.

"At the same time I can't help expressing my regret at the loss of an officer who, in every vicissitude of fortune and upon every occasion, has proved himself the friend of his country, the gentleman, and the soldier.

"Adieu, my dear sir, and believe me, with every sentiment of esteem, yours most affectionately,

"ANTY WAYNE.

"LIEUT.-COL. FRAZER."

In April, 1780, Col. Frazer was appointed commissioner of purchases of army clothing for Chester County, and although urged by Gen. Wayne to accept the office, he declined it. In the years 1781, 1782, and 1784 he was elected to the Legislature, and in May, 1782, he was appointed a brigadier-general of the militia of Pennsylvania.

In 1786 and 1790, Gen. Frazer was appointed register and recorder for Chester County, in which offices he departed this life, April 24, 1792, and his remains were interred in the burial-ground of Middletown Presbyterian Church, Delaware County.

He was the grandfather of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, U.S.A., of Hon. P. Frazer Smith, Esq., of West Chester, and of Prof. John F. Frazer, of the University of Pennsylvania, now deceased.

FRED, JOHN, "late of Ireland, produced a certificate for himselfe & family from the Monthly Meeting of Carlow, bearing date the 25th day of the 12th mo., 1712–13, to the satisfaction of this meeting & Nicholas & Rachel, son & Daughter of John Fred, came clear in relation to marriage." This certificate was presented to Concord Monthly Meeting 5, 13, 1713, at which time Benjamin Fred, son of John, also presented one, dated 11, 21, 1712. The latter returned to Ireland on business in 1713, and remained perhaps a year.

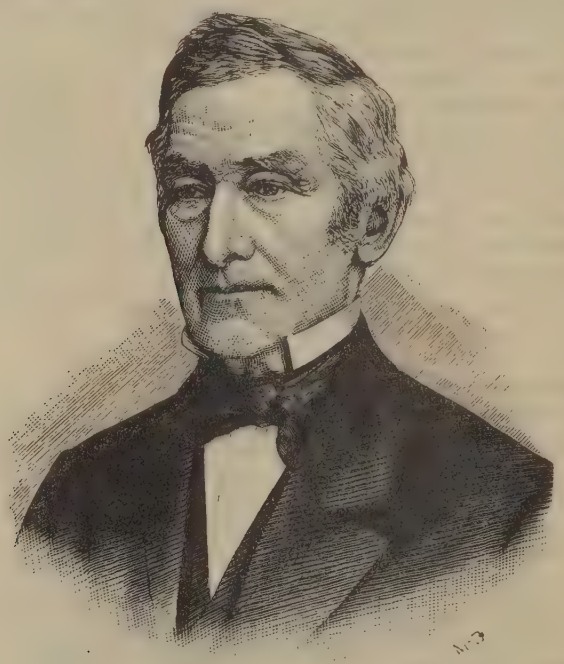
John Fred died in March, 1719–20, and his widow in 1723, in Birmingham, where they had settled.

Benjamin married, 4, 20, 1721, Deborah, daughter of Simon Hadly, of New Castle County, and removed to New

Garden township, where he died in 1752, leaving no children. His sister Rachel married, 4, 20, 1721, James Miller, son of Gayen and Margaret, of Kennet, and after his death married James Miller, son of James and Catharine.

Nicholas Fred married, about 1720, Ann Need, daughter of Joseph Need, of Darby. He lived in Birmingham, and was interested in a mill there. His widow died at the residence of William Hunt, 2, 7, 1770, and was buried at Concord. The children of Nicholas and Ann, so far as known, were Mary, m. William McCall; John, m. to Susanna Hope; Joseph; Sarah, m. 10, 25, 1753, to William Hunt; Catharine, m. to —— Davis.

Joseph Fred was married, 10, 18, 1753, to Sarah, daughter of Joshua Hadly, then of Virginia. He removed to the neighborhood of New Garden, and had the following children: Mary, b. 10, 10, 1754; Ann, b. 11, 18, 1755; Benjamin, b. 11, 13, 1757; Joseph, b. 3, 23, 1759; Joshua, b. 11, 25, 1761; Thomas, b. 3, 13, 1763; Nicholas, b. 8, 9, 1765.



John Frick

FRICK, JOHN.—The Frick family is of Swiss origin, being among the early German emigrants of the Baptist persuasion who settled along the Schuylkill in Chester and Montgomery Counties. Jacob Frick, September, 1733, came over on the "Pennsylvania," merchantman, of London, John Stedman, master, from Rotterdam. He, with his brother John, settled one mile east of Pottstown, and later removed to Chester Valley, two miles from Valley Forge, where they lived during the Revolutionary war, near the scene of the Paoli massacre, and on their farm the British and Hessians encamped after the battle of Brandywine. Jacob Frick, born 1717, married Elizabeth Urner, who was born in 1724; he died in 1799, and she in 1757. Their son John married Catharine Grumbacher, from which union was born Jacob Frick. He married Mary Sower, daughter of David, and granddaughter of Christopher Sauer.*

To Jacob and Mary (Sower) Frick were born eight children, of whom three survive. Of these, John Frick was born April 26, 1811, and was the eldest child. He moved with his parents, when two years old, to the farm he now owns, and on which he has ever since resided. Feb. 4, 1836, he married Mira Reinhart, daughter of Daniel Reinhart, to whom were born four children,—one daughter died in infancy; Harriet Emily (deceased), married to Rev. A. J. Rowland, pastor of Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia; Ann Sarah, and Isabella R. Mr. Frick taught school in his younger days; was many years a surveyor, and still occasionally does surveying when called upon. Farming has been his general avocation. He is a member of the German Baptist or Brethren Church. He has frequently served as a school director, and ever taken a deep interest in the progress of the free schools. He is a worthy citizen, and a lineal descendant of a noted ancestry.

* Christopher Sauer was born in 1693, and came to America in the fall of 1724, from Baasphe, in Witgenstein, Germany, and proceeded to Germantown, now part of Philadelphia. He was a man of great note in the printing and publishing business. He published, in 1743, a magnificent quarto edition of the Bible in the German language, and no copy of the Bible in English was printed in America until many years afterwards. He was a great scholar, and the pioneer of his day in the publication of books, almanacs, hymn-books, Bibles, etc. His son, David Sower, born in 1764, was a well-educated man, who was many years in the printing business, and published (among other papers) the Norristown *Gazette*, the issue of which of Dec. 20, 1799, contained an elaborate account of Washington's death.

ELI FREDD.

John Fred, or Fredd, and family came from Ireland and settled in Birmingham township. His son Nicholas was the father of Joseph Fredd, whose son Benjamin was born in 1757, and died April 11, 1838. Sarah, wife of Benjamin, died March 2, 1843, aged about ninety-three years. Their children were Susanna, born March 24, 1791, and died Oct. 31, 1832; John, born Nov. 27, 1792, and died May 27, 1872; Isaac, born Nov. 16, 1794; Amos, born Feb. 14, 1797, and died February, 1862; Elizabeth, born Sept. 6, 1799, and died May 29, 1844; Eli; Rachel, born July 31, 1804; Sarah, born May 6, 1808, married to William P. Robinson, and died Feb. 1, 1877; and George, born Feb. 7, 1811,

ELI FREDD.

and the only surviving child. Of these, Eli was born Dec. 7, 1801, and married Sarah, daughter of Vincent and Mary F. Wiley, born July 30, 1820. Their children were Benjamin Eli and Sallie (twins), born Feb. 10, 1855. The latter died Sept. 29, 1866; the former married Martha Y., daughter of Joshua and Martha Broomell, of East Fallowfield township, and has one child, George Benjamin, born Oct. 3, 1879. Benjamin E. has about two hundred acres of finely located land and two sets of buildings.

Eli Fredd died March 30, 1870, and his wife survives him. He was born in West Marlborough, and was a good farmer, an upright citizen, well esteemed in the community, and left a fine estate of real and personal property.

RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN E. FREDD, EAST FALLOWFIELD.

FULTON, JAMES, JR., was born in East Fallowfield, Chester Co., 4th mo. 8th, 1813. His parents, James and Ann Fulton (of Sadsbury and Kennet respectively), were the first to make their home in what subsequently became the village of Ercildoun, which name it received chiefly through the instrumentality of the son.

Even in youth the son was distinguished by an inborn sense of right, which, combined with a kind and loving disposition, restrained him from indulging in the rough games and wild pranks peculiar to boyhood. His opportunities for obtaining a scholastic education were very meagre, yet he became a remarkably well-educated man. His love of truth and justice were great, and in efforts to vindicate the right he was untiring. He became the peacemaker of his neighborhood.

While in his minority he identified himself with the friends of total abstinence from intoxicants, and also from tobacco, and thenceforward upheld these testimonies both by precept and example. At the age of fifteen he became a zealous Whig, and took an active part in the campaign of 1828. He was never satisfied to assist any one to a position of trust in the meeting, the county, the State, or the nation who had not given evidence in the past, or a pledge for the future, of a determination to serve the highest interests of mankind.

There was no form of wrong-doing, however shielded by place or power, that did not receive from him indignant protest. The slave fleeing from Southern bondage found in him a ready helper, as the records of the Underground Railway abundantly testify.

He was the leader in organizing the East Fallowfield Anti-Slavery Society. The first meetings were held in Taylor's school-house, near Newlin's mills, in the summer of 1835. The society dates from 8th mo. 29th of that year. It numbered thirty-four members, and held its meetings quarterly.

In the winter of 1835 he wrote a series of articles for the *West Chester Register* in opposition to the colonization scheme, feeling that it was not an adequate or even an auxiliary remedy for the evils of slavery.

In the winter of 1836–37 he was engaged in lecturing and securing subscriptions to the anti-slavery publications in southern Chester, Lancaster, and York Counties. In most cases he was granted respectful hearing.

On the 18th of 12th mo., 1837, he addressed a letter to Henry Clay, suggested by the inquiry, made by the latter in the Senate of Northern members, whether the continued excitement and multitude of petitions did not grow out of the *manner* in which Congress had treated the petitioners. In this he wrote that "by far the greater body of them have acted from a deep, abiding, thoroughly-fixed and immovably-grounded religious conviction of the sinfulness of slavery, of the constitutional power of Congress over it in the District of Columbia, the Territory of Florida, and over the inter-State slave-trade; and no power on earth can check them in the discharge of their duty in this matter, nor will the petitioning cease, nor will the 'excitement' abate until the cause is removed."

He continued to lecture and write against slavery and intemperance through the succeeding years of his life. During the winter of 1839 he held many meetings in Lancaster and York Counties. At Soudersburg, notwithstanding the sheriff threw around him the protection of the law, it was not sufficient to enable him to proceed; the meeting was broken up in great confusion, the mob threatening violence to himself and his friends. One who was present writes: "Never in all our knowledge of James Fulton, Jr., did his loving amiability shine out more conspicuously than in his behavior before these vulgar mobs."

He was subjected to many indignities while pleading the cause of the oppressed, even near his own home. He was insulted, maltreated, pelted with eggs, and on one occasion he and George H. Earle, of Philadelphia, were driven from an adjacent village by the mob with clubs and stones.

Although prior to 1844 he had been opposed to the formation of an anti-slavery political party, after that date he labored in its interests.

In the winter of 1844 an anti-slavery meeting, held in the Friends' meeting-house at Ercildoun, was broken up by a mob. Its further use for such meetings was refused. Being also denied access to the school-houses, the friends of freedom, although poor in means, conceived the plan of putting up a free hall. This was warmly seconded by the liberal-minded of various opinions, and resulted in the erection of the "People's Hall," whose use and benefits were untrammeled with conditions of sect, party, clan, or clime.

The rioters were arrested and tried (February term, 1845), and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and put the costs upon the prosecution, notwithstanding Judge Bell's charge to the contrary.

James Fulton was indifferent to no duty of philanthropy, negligent of no obligation arising out of ordinary relations of life, and was as diligent in labor as he was fervent in spirit. Though born and educated in a secluded condition, and courting and enjoying retirement, his thoughts and aspirations bounded to the remotest verge of his country. Bred to the occupation of the farmer, he ever turned the furrow of thought as his plowshare was turning the furrow of the field. His life was one unbroken toil of both body and mind. He was one of the most active and efficient of those who have made Chester County famous for its reform spirit throughout the nation. He died Aug. 24, 1850.

The last public measure in which he took part was the securing of a daily mail to his vicinity, obtained, after persistent effort, a few months before his death.

JOHN FULTON, an emigrant from the north of Ireland, and of Scotch descent, came about 1750, and settled near Oxford, Pa. He was a captain in the patriot army during the American Revolution. His son James was the father of James J. Fulton, who married Nancy A. Ramsey. To them were born four sons—William T., Joseph M., James, and Hugh R., the latter an attorney in Lancaster—and two daughters,—Rachel and Jane, both deceased in their infancy.

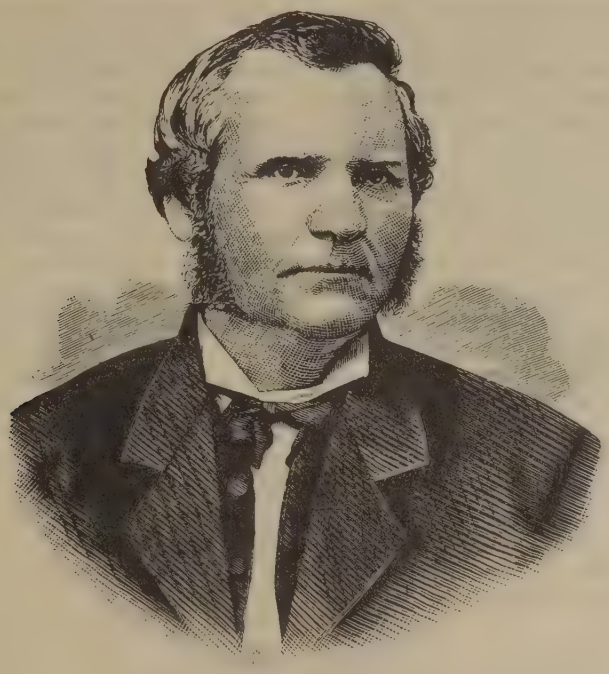
WILLIAM T. FULTON was born in West Nottingham, Feb. 27, 1835, on the place where his grandfather had located. He was educated in the common schools, and later at the Jordan Bank Academy. He engaged in farm-

ing, then learned the blacksmithing trade, and later taught school some two years. He read law with "the Great Commoner," Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and afterwards with Hon. J. Smith Futhey. He was admitted to the bar May 13, 1861. He settled at Oxford. In August and September, 1861, he helped to recruit Company E, Purnell Legion, Maryland Infantry, made up of the bordermen of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was captain of the company until August, 1862, when he was promoted to be major of the regiment, and was subsequently discharged on account of physical disability. After leaving the army he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until the invasion of the State by Lee in 1863, when he volunteered in the State service to repel the invaders. He was elected justice of the peace in 1863, re-elected in 1868, and again in 1873, resigning Nov. 1, 1876, to accept a seat in the Legislature, to which he was that year elected, and to which he was re-elected in 1878. In the Legislature he was a member of many important committees, among which were those of Judiciary, general and local, and of Federal Relations, of which latter he was chairman. He is a stanch Republican and very active in politics. In 1865 he was married to Hannah A., daughter of Joseph Kirk, of West Nottingham, and in 1876 to Annie E. Neeper, of Oxford. By his first wife he had two children, Kirk and Annie E., and by his second marriage one daughter, Jennie.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of its trustees; also belongs to Fairview Lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F.; is a director in the Oxford National Bank, and associate counsel of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. He gives his full time and attention to the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful. He is a public-spirited citizen, and his influence is largely felt in all measures for the public good.

Wm. T. Fulton

Dr. James Fulton, brother of the last named, and son of James J. and Nancy (Ramsey) Fulton, was born Nov. 12, 1832. He was educated at the public schools of the neighborhood, at the academy of Evan Pugh, at Delaware College (Newark, Del.), and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He read medicine four years with Dr. Thomas H. Thompson, beginning in 1855 and graduating in 1859, when he began practicing his profession at Jennerville, this county. After two years he went into the army as assistant surgeon of the 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which position he held until his resignation, April 4, 1864. He was captured at the battle of Gettysburg, in the first day's fight, when the Union forces were driven back through the town, and reported to Gen. A. P. Hill, who directed him to go back of the hospital and do the best he could for the sick and wounded. In this battle it was his duty to provide food and shelter for the sick and wounded,—a difficult thing to do when the wounded were within the enemy's lines, and the trains with the provisions far to the south of the town. He tried begging from house to house, but this was an exceedingly slow operation, as the enemy had exhausted the supply before the battle came on. In looking around he found bakers and bakeries, but no flour. Upon consulting some of the rebel officers they advised him to visit Gen. Ewell, stating they had



DR. JAMES FULTON.

plenty of flour in their trains, and that he would willingly supply all needed. He accordingly visited Gen. Ewell, finding a sharp-visaged little man, enjoying a good breakfast on a bridge to the east of the town. He promised a supply of flour, and sent him back to duty happy in the thought of being soon able to provide food for the poor fellows who were suffering with hunger. This was on the morning of the third day of the battle. It is enough to say that the meal did not come, as at the time Dr. Fulton was talking with him the flour was getting away to "Old Virginia" as fast as the rebel teams could take it. After leaving the general and coming back to town, he told a baker what he had done, when the latter asked him if there was any assurance that a person would get paid if they furnished something in the line of provisions. The doctor told him he certainly would be paid, and he would give him vouchers. He then said that he had sixteen barrels of crackers which he would sell, and immediately proceeded to loosen the boards of the garret of his shop, and brought down the crackers. The doctor procured a guard, and had them taken to the different hospitals. They served a good purpose until the enemy retreated, when provisions poured in plentifully from all sides. Thus while the Union army was manfully struggling to hold its position to the south of the town, on Cemetery Hill, Round Top, and Culp's Hill, the doctor was busily engaged in trying to keep the wounded of the first day's fight from suffering with hunger. The doctor is a learned and skillful physician, enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence of the community and the esteem of the medical world.

He married, May 16, 1861, Anna M. Johnson, by whom he has had the following children: Rebecca, James, Mary, Carrie, William, and Gertrude. He is a member of the Oxford Medical Society, of the Chester County Medical Society (of which he has been president), and is now the examining surgeon of the government for the pension department in this county. He belongs to the F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F., in both of which he has been quite prominent.

FUSSELL, SOLOMON, born in Yorkshire, England, 1704, son of William and Elizabeth Fussell, came to Pennsylvania, and settled in Philadelphia about 1721. He married Susannah Coney, daughter of Jacob Coney and wife Barbara (daughter of William Clinkenbeard). Their son, William Fussell, born 1728–9, married, at Abington, 8, 10, 1751, Sarah Longstreth, daughter of Bartholomew and Ann, and about 1761 settled in Chester County; died 1803 or 1804 at Phœnixville, and was buried at Pikeland Meeting. Sarah was born 11, 8, 1728–9, and died 9, 21, 1800. Their children were Susanna, b. 1, 29, 1753, married Aaron Dunkin; Bartholomew, b. 9, 28, 1754, d. 10, 17, 1838, near Yellow Springs, Chester Co., aged eighty-four; Solomon, b. 12, 20, 1755, d. 10, 22, 1793.

Bartholomew Fussell, born in Philadelphia, removed, when young, with his parents to near Phœnixville; lived also in Montgomery County, and afterwards removed to Maryland and became a member of Little Falls (now Fallston) Monthly Meeting of Friends. In old age he returned with his wife to Chester County; was for many years an esteemed minister of the society, and at the time of his death a member of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, which issued a testimony or memorial concerning him. He married, 6, 6, 1781, Rebecca Bond, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Jeanes) Bond, and granddaughter of Richard and Charity Bond. Esther Jeanes was the daughter of William Jeanes and wife Esther (Brewer), and was one of

the "first" white children born in Philadelphia. Rebecca Fussell, born 10, 9, 1751, near Kimberton, Chester Co., died 3, 4, 1851, nearly one hundred years of age. Their children were Esther, b. at Hatboro', Pa., 3, 18, 1782, died in Chester County, 2, 18, 1848, m. John Lewis, Jr.; William, b. 6, 30, 1783, d. 6, 4, 1856, m. Jane Foulke; Sarah, b. 9, 10, 1784, d. 8, 11, 1860, m. Thomas P. Jacobs; Joseph, b. 4, 26, 1787, d. at Fall Creek, Ind., 1855; Solomon, b. 6, 28, 1789; Jacob, b. 2, 7, 1792, d. 8, 7, 1855; Bartholomew, b. 1, 9, 1794, d. 1, 14, 1871; Rebecca, b. 4, 21, 1796, m. Joseph Trimble.

William Fussell married, 9, 28, 1809, Jane, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth R. Foulke. Edward Foulke was the son of John, the son of Hugh, the son of Edward and Eleanor Foulke, who came from Wales.

The children of William and Jane Fussell were Elizabeth R., Edwin, Esther Ann, Joseph, and Milton. Edwin, born 6, 14, 1813, married his cousin, Rebecca Lewis, 1, 20, 1838, and resides in Media. He is the father of Charles Lewis Fussell, an artist, of Philadelphia, whose paintings have been much admired; also of Dr. Linnæus Fussell, an active member of the Delaware County Institute of Science.

Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, born in Chester County, 1, 9, 1794, removed in early life to Maryland, where he taught school and read medicine, and where he found means to give Sabbath and private instruction to great numbers of slaves, many of whom, with hundreds of other fugitives of their class, he afterwards protected and assisted at his home in Pennsylvania while on their way to freedom. Laboring, in connection with the late Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., and with many others, at available points, about two thousand fugitives passed through his hands on their way to freedom, and among these he frequently had the delight of welcoming some of his old Sabbath-school pupils. The mutual recognition was sometimes touching in the extreme.

In later life his anecdotes and reminiscences, told in the vivid style resulting from a remarkably retentive memory, which could recall word, tone, and gesture, brought to life some of the most interesting of his experiences with these fleeing bondmen, whose histories no romance could ever equal.

After his graduation in medicine, being at one time called upon to deliver an address before the Medical Society of Baltimore, in the midst of a pro-slavery audience and before slave-holding professors and men of authority, Dr. Fussell, with a courage scarcely to be comprehended at this late day, denounced "the most preposterous and cruel practice of slavery as replete with the causes of disease," and expressed the hope that the day would come "when slavery and cruelty should have no abiding-place in the whole habitable earth; when the philosopher and the pious Christian could use the salutation of 'brother,' and the physician and divine be as one man; when the rich and the poor should know no distinction; the great and the small be equal in dominion, and the arrogant master and his menial slave should make a truce of friendship with each other, all following the same law of reason, all guided by the light of Truth."

He was one of the signers of the "Declaration of Sentiments," issued by the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and he had the gratification of attending the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, called to celebrate the downfall of slavery in America, and for the dissolution of an organization whose purpose was effected.

But it was not slavery alone which occupied the thoughts and attention of this large-hearted man. He was well known as an advocate of common-school education, of temperance, and of every other interest which, in his view, pertained to the welfare of man.

As a practitioner of medicine he was eminently successful, his intense sympathy with suffering seeming to elevate his faculties and give them unwonted vigor in tracing the hidden causes of disease, and in suggesting to his mind alleviating agencies. His patients felt an unspeakable comfort in his presence, well knowing that the best possible remedy which his knowledge, his judgment, or his experience suggested would be selected, let the difficulty or inconvenience to himself be what it would.

He believed in woman as only a thoroughly good man can, and from early youth he had been impressed with her peculiar fitness for the practice of medicine. In the year 1840 he gave regular instruction to a class of ladies, and it was through one of these pupils that the first female graduate in America was interested in the study of medicine. In 1846 he communicated to a few liberal-minded professional men a plan for the establishment of a college of the highest grade for the medical education of women. This long-cherished plan, hallowed to him by the approbation of a beloved wife, was well received. Others, with indomitable zeal, took up the work, and finally, after a succession of disappointments and discouragements from causes within and without, the Woman's College, on North College Avenue, Philadelphia, starting from the germ of his thought, entered on the career of prosperity it is so well entitled to receive. Though never at any time connected with the college, he regarded its success with the most affectionate interest, considering its establishment as one of the most important results of his life.*

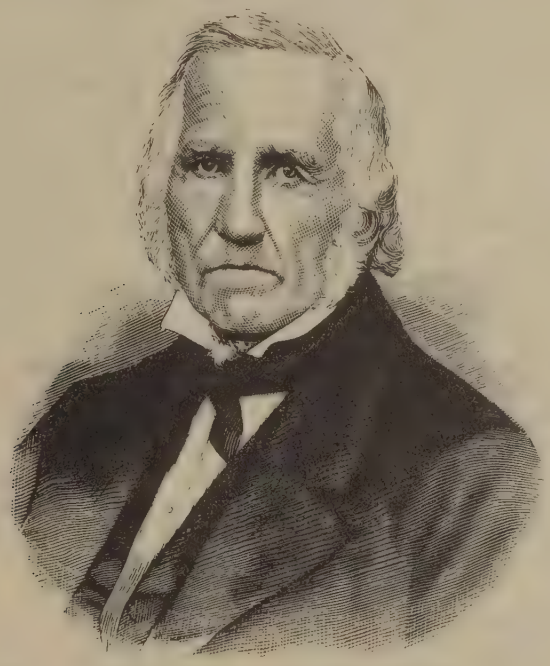
Dr. Fussell married first, 5, 26, 1826, Lydia Morris, daughter of Morris and Jerusha (Whitton) Morris, born 7, 13, 1804, at Fox Chase, Montgomery Co., died 7, 3, 1840. He married second, 2, 9, 1841, widow Rebecca C. Hewes, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Peirce) Churchman, born 12, 13, 1804. He died at the residence of his son, Dr. Morris Fussell, in West Pikeland, near Chester Springs, at the age of seventy-six years.

FUTHEY.—The Futheys are of Scotch origin. Their home in the seventeenth century was near Arbroath, in the county of Forfar, on the eastern coast of Scotland, where they owned lands bearing the same name. The family was prominent and influential, Alexander Futhey and Henry Futhey being members of the old Scottish Parliament in the reign of Charles II., while others of them filled positions of trust and honor.

Robert Futhey emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Belfast. He had a son Robert, who between the

* See "Genealogy of Dawson Family," by C. C. Dawson.

years 1725 and 1730 came with his family to America, and settled in the southern part of Chester Co., Pa. He died soon after his arrival, leaving four children,—Robert, Samuel, Margery, and Henry. Robert removed to the Cumberland Valley, in that part of it now Franklin County, about the year 1770, and his descendants are numerous in Western Pennsylvania, and in some of the Western and Southern States. Henry removed to the western part of North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Charlotte, at a time when there was an extensive emigration of Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania to that region. He has descendants in North and South Carolina. Samuel was born in 1725, and during his earlier years, after arriving in this country, resided in Londonderry township, Chester Co. In January, 1750, he married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Steele, of New London township. In 1763 he purchased and removed to a farm of over two hundred acres in West



ROBERT FUTHEY.

Fallowfield (now Highland) township, a portion of which is still occupied by some of his descendants. During the Revolution he was an ardent Whig, as, indeed, were all those of Scotch-Irish lineage. He had the reputation of being a very superior judge of horses, so much so that persons about purchasing came to him from considerable distances to obtain his judgment. He was employed by the Supreme Executive Council to purchase horses for the use of the Continental army. In the proceedings of the Council of the date of April 1, 1778, as given in the Colonial Records, is the following entry: "An order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of Stephen Cochran for the sum of two thousand pounds, to be by him paid to Samuel Futhey, of the county of Chester, to purchase horses with to mount the cavalry, agreeably to the request of the committee of Congress, now at Camp." Frequent mention is made in the proceedings of the Council of his having delivered into the Continental stables horses purchased by him for the use of the army. In August, 1777, the Council appointed persons to take an account of all the wheat, flour, grain, and other stores in the county of Chester, and for the purpose of billeting and providing for the poor that might be removed out of the city of Philadelphia, and Thomas Heslep and Samuel Futhey were appointed to perform that duty for East and West Fallowfield townships. The following letter, addressed to him, and written during the Revolution, is interesting as showing the depreciated state of the paper currency in circulation:

"Mr. Samuel Futhey: The mare you bought at my vendue, she stood you in £1525, and out of that you paid 3970 dollars, and there is returned to me 170 dollars counterfeits, which I have left in the hands of Mr. John Heaslet to give to you, and if you will please to strike the balance you will much oblige your friend and humble servant,

"Tristram Moore."

He held slaves under the laws of Pennsylvania. In accordance with an act of Assembly of 1780 for the gradual abolition of slavery, he made the following return to the office of the clerk of courts of the slaves owned by him at that date, viz.:

"Samuel Futhey, of West Fallowfield, returns:

"No. 1. A mulatto woman, named Jinn, aged twenty years, a slave for life.

"No. 2. A mulatto girl, named Dinah, aged one year and three months, a slave for life."

He died Jan. 27, 1790, and was buried in the family burial-ground at New London. As a curious item it may be added that in the appraisement of his estate his slaves were valued as follows: Jinn, at £30; Sal, at £7 10*s.*; and Jenny, at £5. Their order in the inventory is between the black horse and the grindstone. He left two children to

survive him,—Ann, born Nov. 2, 1750, and Samuel, born Sept. 1, 1753. A son, Robert, served in the army in the Revolution, and was in the disastrous battle of Three Rivers, in Canada, in 1776. He died soon afterwards from the exposures of the service. Two other children, Ann and Francis, died young. Ann Futhey married Samuel Dale in January, 1769, and removed to the Buffalo Valley, near the present town of Lewisburg, Pa. Samuel Dale became a prominent and influential citizen, and was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania ten years, and of the Senate six years. Their descendants, of various names, are numerous, and have filled influential positions in the State and country.

Samuel Futhey (2) had considerable taste for military affairs, and served five campaigns in the war of the Revolution, and in 1794 he was adjutant of a regiment of cavalry that marched to aid the general government in quelling what is known as the "Whisky Insurrection," in Western Pennsylvania. He subsequently filled the office of brigade inspector for seven years, and was then and afterwards addressed as Maj. Futhey. In 1782 he married Margaret McPherson, who died in 1784, and in 1788 he married Martha Smith. He died Feb. 22, 1812, and was interred at New London.

Maj. Futhey left five children,—Robert, Jane, Sarah, Samuel, and John S. Robert Futhey was born Jan. 21, 1789, and resided on a part of the old homestead farm in West Fallowfield township. He served in the war of 1812–14, and was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1841 and 1842. He married Margaret Parkinson, of Carlisle, Pa. He was esteemed as a valuable citizen, and was a peacemaker in his neighborhood, and by his individual influence contributed much in abating asperities and in the settlement of many disputes, which by any other than a mild and temperate course would have ended in litigation. He died July 29, 1870. His surviving children are J. Smith, James L., Martha, Elizabeth, and Robert. His eldest son, J. Smith Futhey, is one of the authors of this volume, and since March 1, 1879, has been president judge of the courts of Chester County.

Samuel Futhey was born Feb. 2, 1794, and owned and occupied the old homestead. His wife was Ann Parkinson, a sister of his brother Robert's wife. He died March 29, 1855, leaving three children,—Robert Agnew, Mary A., and Samuel Dale, one of whom, Robert A., was the first superintendent of public schools of Chester County, and is now cashier of the Parkesburg National Bank. John S. Futhey was born Dec. 20, 1796. He resided for many years in Wrightsville, York Co., and during his later years in West Chester, where he died Aug. 18, 1867. His wife was Juliann, a sister of the late Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman. They left no descendants.

GANDOUETT, Francis, "Doctor in Physick," of Bristol, England, came to Philadelphia before 1712. His children were Solomon, Alexander, Jeremiah, Francis, Mary, and Henrietta. His son Alexander, also a physician, lived in Chester in 1736, and in that year petitioned for a license to sell "Cordiall waters" of his own distillation by small measure, as well as to use it in his practice. There is evidence that his practice extended many miles from Chester.

GARDNER, Carswell, was born in the year 1756. He entered the army of the United States in 1776, in a regiment commanded by Col. Ward, and was taken prisoner by the British on Dorchester Neck, carried to Boston, and confined on board a transport-ship in Boston Harbor. In about six weeks he escaped in one of the cutters of the enemy. This he sold for eighty dollars, which he received in bills of one dollar each, all bearing the head of John Hancock. Soon thereafter he was appointed sergeant of the foot-guard of Gen. Washington. He followed the fortunes of the general, and was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, and Trenton, and shared in the honor of taking the Hessians at the latter place. His term of service having expired, at the solicitation of Gen. Washington he recruited a troop of horse, which was joined by twenty-two of the foot-guard. When the troop was marched to Morristown, where the army then lay, Gen. Washington made choice of the same twenty-two, together with Mr. Gardner, as his horse-guard, on account of his attachment to them and his confidence in them. They marched with him to various places, and hutted at Valley Forge, sharing great privations during the long and inclement winter when the army lay at that point.

At the battle of Germantown Mr. Gardner was the bearer of a flag of truce, by order of Gen. Washington, to the enemy in Chew's house, commanding them to surrender, but was not permitted to approach within speaking distance of the house before he was fired upon. He bore a part in the battle of Brandywine; he was also in the battle of Monmouth, and was the bearer of a dispatch from Gen. Washington to Gen. Lee, the evening before the battle, containing orders relative to that battle, which were disobeyed by Gen. Lee, and for which disobedience he was afterwards tried by court-martial and suspended from service.

He served as a member of the horse-guards until Gen. Washington went to West Point in 1779, when he joined the regiment of light dragoons under the command of Col. William Washington. At the end of his term of service, in 1780, he received an honorable discharge from Col. Washington, with a request that he would engage in the service as a recruiting-officer, which he did.

At the close of the war he engaged in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture in New London township, Chester Co., where he spent the remainder of a long life, respected and esteemed by his neighbors. He received a pension from the general government, and died in the year 1842, at the age of eighty-six years.

GARRETT, John, and Mary, his wife, were the parents of the following children, whose births and baptisms are taken from a Bible printed in 1634:

"John garat was borne the 10 day Januari 1631 and baptised forteanth.

"—— garat was borne the 30 day of Aprill 1640 baptised the third of May.

"Mari garat was baptised the fifteenth of May 1642.

"William garat borne 21 of August and baptised the third of september 1643.

"Catren garatt baptised May 26 in the year of our lord god 1646.

"Thomas Garrat the sonne of John Garratt and Mary his wife was baptised in May the 17, 1649."

Of these children, William married Ann Kerke (Kirk ?),

2, 19, 1668, probably at a Friends' meeting, and lived at Harby, in the county of Leicester, until 1684, when he came to Pennsylvania and settled in Darby. The following memorandum is from the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting:

"William Garret, John Smith, Robert Cliffe, & Samuel Levis, Their Certificate was Read in the monthly meeting at Philadelphia and accepted, which was given them by the meeting at Harby in the County of Leicester, the 20th day of y^e^ 5th month, 1684, & Subscribed by Edw^d^ Hallam, Henry Brown, John Marriot, Robert Dubbleday, with severall others."

The certificate was presented at a meeting held at the "Governor's house," in Philadelphia, 9, 4, 1684.

The children of William and Ann Garratt (as the name is written in the family Bible) were these: Ann, b. at Hosse, 12, 4, 1668, buried 9, 10, 1672; Mary, b. at Hose, 9th mo., 1670, m. Abel Noble, 1692; Samuel, b. at Harby, 5, 8, 1672, d. 1, 4, 1743–4; Hannah, b. at Harby, 4, 23, 1674, m. George Emlen, 1694; Sarah, b. 4, 23, 1676, m. Randal Croxson, 2, 8, 1702; Alice, b. 4, 24, 1678, m. Joseph Pennell, 2, 8, 1702; William, b. 2, 4, 1679, d. 1, 5, 1726–7; Thomas, b. 2d mo., 1681, died 12th mo., 1716–7; John, b. 1, 22, 1685–6, d. 8, 21, 1713.

Before leaving England, William Garrett and Samuel Levis had jointly purchased 1000 acres of land in Pennsylvania by deeds of Aug. 9 and 10, 1684. The land was afterwards located in Willistown township. William Garrett was styled a "webster" in the old writings. He appears to have removed to Philadelphia before his death. His wife died there in 1722, and he in 1724.

Samuel Garrett married, in 1698, Jane, daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, born 5, 13, 1678, died 6, 27, 1736, and they had the following children: Mary, b. 4, 7, 1699, m. Thomas Oldman in 1721, and (second) Obadiah Eldridge; Joseph, b. 2, 25, 1701, m. 2, 25, 1722, Mary Sharpless; Hannah, b. 7, 18, 1704, m. William Lewis in 1728; Samuel, b. 10, 20, 1706, d. 1, 19, 1707; Samuel (2), b. 8, 22, 1708, d. 1, 29, 1747, m. 9th mo., 1731, Sarah Hibberd; Nathan, b. 12, 13, 1711; James, b. 4, 17, 1714; Thomas, b. 10, 26, 1717; Jane, b. 4, 20, 1719.

William Garrett, Jr., married Mary Smith in 1709, and had children,—John, Elizabeth, Isaac, Martha, Joshua, Mary, Hannah, William. Of these, Isaac settled in Willistown.

Thomas Garrett married, in 1704, Rebecca Vernon and settled in Willistown. He left four children,—William, Samuel, Susanna, and Hannah. His widow married Richard Jones, of Goshen.

Samuel Garrett, Jr., upon his marriage settled in Willistown, where he died, leaving four children, and his widow married Amos Yarnall. His children were Josiah, b. 1, 21, 1733, d. about 1794, m. Mary Yarnall; Jesse, b. 6, 18, 1735, d. 7, 7, 1811, m. Abigail Yarnall; Samuel, b. 12, 2, 1742–3, m. Susanna Lewis; Aaron, b. 12, 27, 1746, d. 3, 18, 1815, m. Rachel Cox, 11, 30, 1769, daughter of Lawrence and Sarah Cox, of Willistown. She died 2, 4, 1815.

The children of Aaron and Rachel were Levi, Amos, Aaron, Sarah, Robert, and Mary. Aaron, Jr., married Jane Hoopes, daughter of Jesse and Rachel, and had children,—David, b. 11, 28, 1803, d. 10, 17, 1868, Rachel Y., Betsy, Jesse H., Aaron, and Jane. Of these, only David and Aaron married, and the former lived for several years of the last of his life immediately west of Birmingham Meeting.

Robert Garrett, son of Aaron and Jane, married Albina Hoopes, daughter of Jesse and Rachel. His only representative is his grandson, Albin Garrett.

There was a George Garrett settled in Whiteland as early as 1722, who, with Ann, his wife, had children,—Ann, b. 8, 21, 1710, Ellen, Elizabeth, Alice, Thomas, George, William, Mary, and John. They were Friends, but are not known to have been related to the Garretts of Darby, Willistown, etc.

GATCHELL, ELISHA, of East Nottingham, was a prominent and active citizen in his day, and had settled in that township prior to 1716. He died at an advanced age in the winter of 1753–54, and his widow, Rachel, about 1760. They became Friends after their arrival in this country. Their children were Sarah, m. to Andrew Job, 9, 24, 1726; Elizabeth, m. 9, 24, 1726, to Thomas Hughes, and again, to Edward Mitchell; Abigail, m. 10, 24, 1747, to Enoch Job, and again, to John Price; Elisha, m. 8, 3, 1733, to Mary, daughter of Henry Worley; Hannah, m. to Joshua Brown; Esther, m. to Jeremiah Brown; and Anne, m. to Timothy Kirk.

The children of Elisha and Mary Gatchell were Jeremiah, b. 9, 2, 1734, m. 7, 3, 1753, to Hannah Brown; Nathan, b. 4, 29, 1737, died young; Lydia, b. 7, 26, 1741, d. 12, 6, 1765; Joseph, b. 11, 7, 1743, m. 1, 10, 1765, Hannah Churchman; Elisha, b. 12, 22, 1746, d. 3, 25, 1758; Samuel, b. 3, 18, 1749; David, b. 6, 25, 1751.

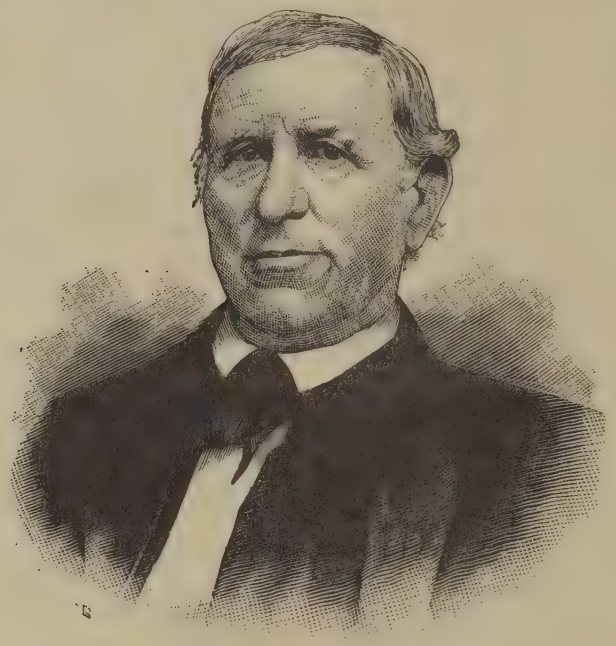
Samuel, son of Jeremiah and Hannah, of Lancaster County, m. 3, 29, 1787, Phebe Allen, of East Marlborough. Their son Elisha, born 10, 20, 1789, married Martha, daughter of George Martin, 11, 28, 1816, and resided in Newlin township.

Dr. Elisha Gatchell was born in Newlin township, Chester Co., April 18, 1828. His parents were Elisha and Martha Gatchell. They were members of the Society of Friends, of which society the doctor was also a member. He was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.; at Kimball Union Academy, New Hampshire; and at Brown University, Rhode Island. He graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. In that year he located at Kennet Square, Chester Co., and entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon found himself engaged in a large and lucrative practice, which he was obliged partly to decline on account of his feeble health, when he became principal of the Eaton Academy in that place. In the summer of 1857 he left home with the purpose of seeking a residence in Kansas, hoping to be benefited by the change of locality. He became indisposed, however, on his way, in Philadelphia, and died Oct. 5, 1857.

Dr. Gatchell was distinguished for a diligent and thorough investigation of every subject to which his attention was directed. He was a good classical scholar, and had a slight acquaintance with some of the modern European languages, and considerable familiarity, for one of his age, with Eng-

lish literature. He gave high promise of future success, not only as a physician, but as a general scholar. He was ardent in the pursuit of his undertakings, and a man of probity and integrity, and was highly esteemed in the community in which his lot was cast.

GAUSE, CHARLES, of East Nottingham, married Jane, daughter of Evan Powell, of New Garden, and died in 1732, leaving two sons,—Evan, b. 1, 23, 1724–5, and Charles, b. 3, 11, 1731. The name is generally written Goss in the old records, and it is believed to have been so spelled by the family. Charles Gause married Grace Dixon, of Mill Creek, in 1753, and had several children. They went to what was then called the Redstone settlement, in the western part of the State. Evan Gause married "by a priest," for which he made an acknowledgment to New Garden Monthly Meeting, 3, 30, 1754, but the maiden name of his wife, Hannah, does not appear. They lived in East Marlborough, and their son William married, about 1781, Mary Beverly, of that township, by whom he had a large family of children.



Jon^a Gause

JONATHAN GAUSE was a veteran teacher, who for more than half a century impressed a lasting influence upon hundreds of the best young men and women of Chester County. He was born Oct. 23, 1786, in East Marlborough township, on a farm adjoining that of the late Bayard Taylor, and now owned by his nephews, F. and W. H. Hannum, one mile north of Kennet Square. He was the third son of William and Mary Gause, and one of a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, the former averaging six feet in height. His father, a brave soldier of the Revolutionary war, was of that hardy race, the Scotch-Irish, while his mother was of English origin, both of whom lived to the good old age of fourscore. Jonathan Gause's early education was obtained at a common country school, and he was intended by his father for a mechanic; therefore, when it was thought he had enough book-learning for such a business, he was apprenticed to a master-mason, and worked at that trade two summers. But now an accident occurred which not only changed his vocation, but shaped and colored his whole future. One day he was helping his father in the harvest-field, when a sudden storm arose. He hurried to the barn, threw himself, wet and tired, upon the new-mown hay, where he soon fell asleep, and did not wake until some time in the night, when he was aroused by a severe pain in one limb. He suffered greatly for some weeks, and when he arose from a sick-bed it was found that his leg had shrunk, and he would probably be lame for life. He did not, like Byron, turn misanthrope, but his natural intuitions asserted themselves, and he became a teacher. He now entered as a pupil the boarding-school of Enoch Lewis, in New Garden, where he obtained an excellent knowledge of English grammar, and made considerable acquaintance with the common branches of mathematical science, embracing the elements of geometry, algebra, surveying, mensuration, plane and spherical trigonometry, and the principles of practical astronomy. His first essay in teaching was in 1807, in a little school-house which now stands in the Friends' meeting-house yard at Marshallton.

He was married, 9th mo. 13, 1810 (while teaching at Marshallton), to Ann, daughter of Robert and Mary Ingram, of West Bradford. In 1813 the West Chester Academy was completed, and Jonathan Gause solicited to take charge of it. He accepted this important post, and opened the academy October 18th of that year. While here he bought from his father-in-law a farm on the Brandywine, about one mile from Marshallton, afterwards known as Greenwood Dell Boarding-School. The West Chester Academy flourished so well under Mr. Gause's charge that the trustees thought he was making too much; they wished to revoke their bargain and make another and a closer one; but to this Mr. Gause would not submit, and he went to Greenwood Dell. He was, perhaps, about a year on the farm at this time, but his successor not succeeding, the trustees found they had made a mistake in permitting Mr. Gause to leave. They accordingly came to him and offered him his price. He again took charge of the academy; again it flourished and became the most celebrated in Eastern Pennsylvania. In April, 1829, he left the academy and opened a select school in West Chester, which he taught until 1832, when he returned to Greenwood Dell and opened a school there. This school became very popular, and he continued it until 1839. He was now offered the principalship of the Unionville Academy, at Unionville, which he accepted, and entered upon his duties in that year (1839). Here he had a splendid school, employing one or two assistants. In 1847 he again returned to his Brandywine home at Greenwood Dell, and took with him a thriving school. There he continued until 1865, having taught school fifty-eight years. He now retired forever from a profession which he had loved, adorned, and elevated, and which had yielded him a good living and a handsome fortune. After his removal from West Chester to West Bradford he lost his first wife, and after a few years of widowerhood he married a daughter—Eliza A.—of Dr. Abraham and Rachel Baily, of West Bradford. His only daughter by his first marriage was married in September, 1827, to Matthias Pennypacker, a highly-respected member of the Chester County bar. By his second wife he had a son,—Emmor Eugene,—born in 1838, and who died 2d mo. 8, 1862, aged twenty-four years.

This venerable teacher spent the last eight years of his life with his widowed daughter, Mary I. Pennypacker, and his grandson, Thomas Pennypacker, on a beautiful farm on the Brandywine, where he died April 9, 1873, nearly eighty-seven years of age, but in the full possession of his faculties, and with a Christian trust in the blessed promise of a loving Saviour. Among those of his pupils in Chester County we may mention the names of Bayard Taylor, Judge J. Smith Futhey, Hon. Washington Townsend, Hon. John Hickman, Dr. Franklin Taylor, U. V. Pennypacker, Esq., John Rutter, Esq., R. E. Monaghan, Esq., Joseph Hemphill, Esq., Dr. Wilmer Worthington, W. W. Jefferis, Henry Sharples, Torbert Ingram, Hon. James B. Everhart, Henry Fleming, Alfred Sharples, William P. Townsend, J. Lacey Darlington, and others, who received from him the stepping-stone to their subsequent learned and professional stations in public and private life. Jonathan Gause was a born teacher, and had that happy combination of intellectual faculties which enabled him to teach clearly and impressively whatever he undertook. He was a good talker, and for many years of his life was an acceptable minister among Friends. His judgment was good, and his memory excellent. He had ever been a great reader, and had treasured up a fund of knowledge, which he delighted to impart to young or old, and he seemed to enjoy nothing more than to teach others.

His methods in school were ingenious and often strikingly original. He frequently held what he called a "grammar congress," in which the pupils were called upon to give their opinions in regard to forming a new language, and to point out what words are the most important in our intercourse with each other. Under him the dull boy became, by the inspiration of his influence, alert and often bright in some particular departments of study; the timid, shrinking, sensitive pupil grew hopeful, reliant, and often aggressive; the boisterous, careless, and indifferent became inspired with high resolves to attain a worthy manhood. As a disciplinarian he was peculiarly felicitous; there were no arbitrary rules promulgated; every pupil became a member of his family, an object of his parental care. Many poor young men were by him trusted for board and tuition until they could acquire an education or go into business and pay him. He was one of the first educators in our country who advocated the equal education of the sexes, and admitted both boys and girls into his school, and even men and women. His great love of man was intensified when applied to his pupils, and this county never had a teacher whose love and sympathy for his scholars was so great and perfect. Other teachers have rivaled him in intellectual attainments and qualifications, although his were excellent, but few or none have combined with them a body so strong, a temper so even, and a love so divine.

GAWTHROP, Thomas, born 1709, died 9, 29, 1780, married Isabel Crosfield, and lived in the county of Westmoreland, England. Whether they ever came to this country we are not informed, but their sons James and George made Chester County their home. George married, 12, 31, 1772, Jane, daughter of James and Jane Allen, of East Marlborough, and settled in Londongrove. Their daughter Hannah married Swithin Shortledge in 1799. Thomas, their son, married, 11, 13, 1800, Elizabeth Thompson, and had children,—Sarah, Ann, Daniel, Jane, Allen (now of Wilmington), Lydia, Elizabeth, and James.

Jane married Daniel Thompson, and Elizabeth married Nicholas W. Taylor, both daughters of George and Jane.

George, Jr., married, 1, 20, 1813, Amy Chambers, and his brother James married, 2, 18, 1808, Hannah Marshall, of West Bradford.

GHEEN, Joseph, married Dec. 7, 1768, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth Ingram, and lived perhaps in Goshen. His children were Thomas, John, William, Joseph, Jonathan, and Levi. Thomas was three times married, his first wife being Alice, his second a Brinton, and the third Ann West, a widow. He had children,—William A., Levi A., Elizabeth (married David West), Martha, Sarah, and Mary Ann.

John Gheen married two sisters, Sarah and Hannah

Hicks, and had children,—Hannah, Elizabeth, Thomas, Edward, John, Enos, and Mary. Of these, Edward married Hannah Hickman, by whom he had one daughter, and by a second wife, Phebe Hickman, was the father of Francis H. Gheen, of West Chester, Lieut. Edward H. Gheen, U. S. navy, and of John J. Gheen, Esq., of the Chester County bar.

Jonathan Gheen, born Aug. 13, 1777, died June 17, 1861, married Hannah Chamberlin, and left three children, —Amy, Susan, and John W.

Levi Gheen, born March 3, 1783, died Dec. 12, 1839, married Mary Chamberlin, and resided in East Goshen, and had children,—Titus W., Jonathan, Palmer, Lydia (married John McCauley), Elizabeth, and Taylor.

Our older citizens say that the name was formerly pronounced *Gahagan*, and in confirmation of this we find an advertisement which mentions Thomas Gahagan, in New Providence (now Montgomery County), in 1760. In 1768 the same person doubtless is named Thomas Gheen.

GIBBONS, JOHN, the founder of one of the largest families of Chester County, was one of the earliest settlers under the proprietary. His name is found in Proud's "History of Pennsylvania," among the eminent persons of the Society of Friends who settled near Chester in 1681.* He migrated from Warminster, in Wiltshire, England, where his family resided, as appears by the church records, as early as the middle of the sixteenth century. He and his wife Margery were among the best-educated members of the society, and appear to have been in very comfortable circumstances. His name is found on the Holmes map as an original purchaser of two tracts from the proprietary, one in Thornbury and one in Bethel. He occupied the latter as soon as his improvements were completed, and became one of the largest land-owners of the county. He was one of the jurors impaneled for the trial of Margaret Mattson, on an indictment for witchcraft, which took place before William Penn and his Council, at Philadelphia, in February, 1683–4. There is a tradition in the family that he framed the compromise verdict which prevented a disagreement of the jury. They were hanging witches in old England and New England about that time, and the president of Harvard College was an active participant in that savage remedy for an imaginary crime.

John and Margery both lost their membership in the Society of Friends. The latter became involved in the Keith controversy. She was a fearless and resolute woman, and in her public communications maintained the views of Keith, that the doctrines and discipline of the society were not sufficiently guarded against infidelity. For this she was disowned with many others. John survived his wife, and died on his Bethel plantation about the year 1721.

They had two sons, John and James, the former of whom married Sarah Howard, of Philadelphia, and died in 1706, leaving three children.

He was disowned in 1702 for taking side with his mother, for standing up at the close of a meeting and charging John Lea to be no gospel minister, and for keeping on his hat at the time of prayer.

In 1708, James married Ann, daughter of George Pearce, of Thornbury, an elder of the society. They removed to Westtown, and occupied the Westtown plantation of 600 acres, which the father of James conveyed to him by deed of gift on his marriage. He was one of the representatives of Chester County in the General Assembly for three years, in 1717, '18, '19. His wife was recommended as a minister, 3, 3, 1731. They had three children,—Mary, b. 1709, married John Hannum; James, b. in the winter of 1710–11; Joseph, b. 8, 24, 1712.

James, the father, died in 1732, and in his will devised to his wife 100 acres of the homestead, and the remainder to his son James, together with 1200 acres in Nantmeal, 250 acres in another tract, and half his share in the Goshen mill. To his son Joseph he gave 400 acres adjoining the homestead, 1000 acres on a branch of Conestoga, 250 acres of the land bought from James Harlan, and the other half share in the mill. Ann Gibbons, widow of James, married William Pim, of East Caln, 1, 13, 1733–4, and died in 1753.

JAMES GIBBONS (2) married, 8, 10, 1734, Jane Sheward, a recommended minister in the Society of Friends. He was a valuable and highly-honored citizen, and was a representative in the General Assembly from Chester County for eight consecutive years,—from 1737 to 1744, inclusive. He died in 1745. His widow, a woman of rare mental endowments, survived him for more than half a century. She superintended the education of her children, a task for which she was fully competent, and which she most faithfully performed. Dr. William Darlington, who remembered her very well, used to speak of her as the queen of the county. Her style of dress, while in strict conformity with the simplicity of Friends, was peculiarly becoming to her tall and graceful person and native dignity of manner. After the battle of Brandywine all the live-stock of her farm was driven off for the use of the British army. She determined to recover, if possible, a favorite cow, to which she was much attached, and for that purpose made a personal application to Gen. Howe. He received her courteously, and she stated her case. "Madam," said the general, "may I ask your name?" "My name," she said, "is Jane Gibbons." "Have you not a son in the rebel army?" he inquired. "I have a son in George Washington's army," she answered. "I am afraid, madam," he replied, "that you love your *cow* better than your *king!*" Without replying to the impeachment, she only said, "I bid thee farewell," and immediately retired. Her suit failed with Gen. Howe, but the cow escaped from the enemy, and found her way back to her kind mistress.

This good lady died Jan. 12, 1798, at the age of ninety-six years. They left four children,—James (3), William, Jane, and Thomas.

The children of John Gibbons (2) were John, Rebecca (who married John Garton, 2, 2, 1725), and another,

* William Coole, of Devizes, in Wiltshire, writing to his sister Sarah, widow of William Bezer, 12, 24, 1683, says, "I sent several letters by they (when John Gibbens & Rob. Pile & Edward Beazer went) & A Box with butens & knives & other things. I hope they are Rec'd, because I saw yesterday 2 leters from Rob. Pile." William Bezer was still in Wiltshire, Oct. 7, 1682, so that it is likely John Gibbons and his companions did not arrive in Pennsylvania till the next year.

who probably died young. John (3) married, 9, 18, 1724, Sarah Pennell, daughter of John, of Aston, and died leaving one child, Mary, who married —— Wentworth. The widow married, 11, 10, 1732, Joseph Pyle.

The children of James and Jane (Sheward) Gibbons were James, b. 5, 18, 1736, d. 10, 17, 1823; William, b. 11, 4, 1737, d. 10, 30, 1803; Jane, b. 11, 14, 1740, m. John Peters; Thomas, b. 11, 23, 1742, d. 8, 27, 1823.

Joseph Gibbons, son of James and Ann, married, 3, 23, 1734, Hannah Marshall, sister of Humphry Marshall, the botanist, born 9, 7, 1715. They resided on the 400 acres in Westtown given him by his father, where he died about the close of the Revolution. He was a very active man, both in church and state, and a member of Assembly for fifteen consecutive years, 1748–63. His children were,—

1. James, m. 5, 6, 1756, Deborah Hoopes, daughter of Daniel and Alice, of (now) West Chester, and settled on part of his father's land in Lancaster County. His son Daniel, who married Hannah Wierman, was the father of Dr. Joseph Gibbons, of Enterprise. The latter m. Phebe, daughter of Thomas Earle, a prominent anti-slavery leader, and their daughter, Marianna Gibbons, edits *The Journal*, in which she is assisted by her father. Phebe (Earle) Gibbons is the author of "Pennsylvania Dutch," and other essays, etc.

2. John, m. Martha Griffith, and resided in Philadelphia.

3. Joseph, m. 5, 9, 1759, Margery Hannum, of Concord, by whom he had thirteen children. They resided and for many years kept tavern in Springfield township, and he represented Delaware County in the Assembly for two years, 1792–93.

4. Abraham, b. 7, 15, 1741, m. 4, 13, 1763, Lydia Garrett, daughter of William and Lydia, of Willistown; second marriage, 5, 27, 1790, to Mary Canby, daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth, of Wilmington. He settled in Lancaster County, on part of his father's 1000 acres. His son Abraham, born 7, 8, 1791, died 10, 12, 1858, at or near West Chester. William Gibbons, the eldest son, born in 1764, married first Jane Massey, 1, 18, 1787, by whom he had a daughter, Massey, who married John J. Carpenter, and left a daughter, Salome J., afterwards wife of Thomas H. Burrowes, the champion of public education. Abraham Gibbons, of Coatesville, is a son of William by his second wife, Hannah (Pusey), a much-esteemed minister among Friends, who died 4, 2, 1868, in West Chester.

5. Mary, b. 2, 15, 1743, d. 4, 4, 1827, m. 7, 22, 1760, John Hill, son of William and Mary Hill, of Middletown. They had several children, of whom Sidney became the wife of Edward B. Temple, of Pennsbury.

6. Ann, m. 10, 23, 1765, Isaac Lloyd, of Darby.

7. Jacob, m. Jane Gibbons, daughter of James and Eleanor (Peters) Gibbons.

8. Hannah, m. 9, 24, 1778, Norris Jones, and finally removed to Philadelphia.

9. Rachel, m. 10, 29, 1777, John Hunt, of Darby. She died 2, 15, 1845; was the author of a book mentioned elsewhere. Her grandson, Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt, is a well-known microscopist of Philadelphia.

James Gibbons (3), son of James and Jane, was educated chiefly in his father's house, by his parents; was a diligent student, and became an accomplished scholar, linguist, and mathematician. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Peters, Dec. 1, 1756. He inherited the Westtown property from his father, and became by profession a farmer. He was for some time treasurer of Chester County, and was a representative of the county in the General Assembly for the three years immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence. A member of the Society of Friends, and a non-combatant, he retired from all public service at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, but in private pursuits he was a valuable and honored citizen. At his residence, on his plantation, he opened a private school for instruction in the French, Latin, and Greek languages, and several of the young men of the county, who afterwards became honorably distinguished, were among his pupils. When disputes arose among neighbors, they were generally referred to him for settlement, and in open quarrels he was the peacemaker of his township. His judgment and advice were rarely appealed from, even when they involved rights of property. His services as a surveyor were in frequent requisition, and many of the deeds and wills executed in Chester County were prepared by him. About the year 1780 he removed to Philadelphia, where he opened a classical school on Pine Street, below Second, which was largely attended. But he soon grew weary of city life, and returned to his ancestral home. He retained this property until 1795, when he sold it to the Yearly Meeting of Friends for the site of a boarding-school for the education and religious instruction of children of Friends. The cause of education was one in which he took a lively interest, and when the committee of the Yearly Meeting appointed to purchase a proper site for the school signified a preference for his property, he fixed in his own mind a price for it, which was much less than its actual value. His intention was to encourage the scheme by a donation, and he preferred to do it in that way. He imagined that the members of the committee would understand and appreciate his motives, in fixing the price of a parallelogram containing six hundred acres of land at the low rate of ten pounds per acre, Pennsylvania currency. But in this he was disappointed. The chairman of the committee was an Englishman, living in Philadelphia, a sharp, loquacious, and successful "man of business," who never lost an opportunity for a display of his business acumen. When James named to the committee the price which he proposed to accept for his plantation, the chairman, after a brief silence, remarked that the committee had been viewing another property in the county which he thought would suit them quite as well, and perhaps a little better on some accounts, which could be obtained on more reasonable terms; "but," he added, "if thou wilt sell at nine pounds per acre, I would be willing to advise the committee to take thy land at that price." James was indignant. He quickly replied, "Why, friends, you deal like jockeys! If you are not content with my offer, our business is ended!" "Quite content! quite content!" the other members of the committee at once responded. They were as much mortified by the suggestion of their chairman as James was incensed by it. The deed

was delivered on the 1st of April, 1795, but not until the committee had executed to him a covenant that the property should be used for the educational purposes for which he had sold it to the Yearly Meeting.

There is little in the daily life of an unostentatious Christian countryman that can furnish material of much interest to those who are not of his own family, and yet the influence of such men is the silent power which, more than any other instrumentality, elevates the character of the society in which they live. No man of his time did more for his neighbors by the mere force of his excellent example than James Gibbons (3). Resolute, fearless, and self-sacrificing, no selfish considerations stood in his way if any good work called for the support of good men. One anecdote will illustrate his character in this respect. It was once the custom among the farmers of Chester County, while the work of the harvest was going on, to provide rum or spirits for the refreshment of the harvesters. The effect of this was bad in every respect; for every man and boy asserted his right to his ration of rum; and from this use of rum came profanity and quarrels, and habits of drinking that made drunkards. Mr. Gibbons determined to break loose from the custom, and announced that no rum should be used on his plantation. He had a large quantity of wheat to cut. In those days they used the sickle. He could find no reapers. No man would work for him without his customary rations of rum. All the wheat in the county had been gathered but that one field, in which Mr. Gibbons and his little boy were at work, making but a slight impression upon it. "What are you going to do with your wheat, friend Gibbons?" inquired a young farmer who was riding by. "Oh," he answered, "my son and I will gather what we can, and the fowls and birds will take care of the rest." The next day the neighboring farmers invaded his place with their teams and rakes and sickles, and the crop was saved. There was no difficulty after that in excluding rum from the harvest-fields of Chester County.

He was very well known among the people as a man of great learning. While the British army was yet in the county, after the battle of Brandywine, some officers were one day making themselves merry at a wayside inn where Mr. Gibbons frequently stopped, when passing, to water his team. They were criticising the ignorant country boors who were engaged in the rebellion against their king, and running the inn-keeper pretty severely, who happened at that moment to see Mr. Gibbons, at some distance, driving up the road. Turning to his guests with assumed indignation, he said, "I'll wager twenty pounds that the first farmer who drives past this house can speak more languages than the whole kit and crew of you put together!" "A bet!" they cried, and the money was staked. Soon after, Mr. Gibbons stopped, as usual, and one of the party, saluting him in French, was civilly answered in the same tongue. Another, in very bad Spanish, asked him if he was a Frenchman, and he answered, in very good Spanish, that he was born in Chester County, and had never been in France. There was a pause in the conversation, and, putting their heads together, a quotation was aimed at him from one of the Satires of Horace, and they found, to their amazement, that this plain-looking farmer was a good Latin scholar. By this time the farmer perceived that he was on trial, and he put them completely to rout by a volley of Greek, which none of them could understand. The happy inn-keeper won his bet, and the Chester County farmer went his way, little suspecting that this odd trial of tongues had cost the enemy twenty pounds.

A well-educated officer in command of a foraging party from the British army entered the residence of Mr. Gibbons, and found him in his study. Saluting him rather familiarly, and looking at the shelves, well filled with books, he remarked, "You are a clergyman, I fancy?" "No, I am not," was the reply. "A doctor, perhaps?" "I am not a doctor." "Pray, then, what is your profession?" "I am a Chester County farmer." The stranger meanwhile was thumbing over some of the books, and answered, "But these are not farmers' books!" "What dost thou know about them?" Mr. Gibbons inquired. "Oh," replied the stranger, "they are old and familiar friends!" A long and very pleasant conversation ensued on the subject of education in England and America, and when the stranger rose to take his leave, he extended his hand and said, "This has been the most agreeable hour I have spent in your country. I did not expect to find classical scholars in the woods of America." The party retired from the farm leaving his property untouched. But it was thoroughly pillaged by others before the invaders left the county.

A British officer having met with Mr. Gibbons after the battle of Brandywine, and surprised at his linguistic knowledge, expressed the opinion, in a letter written home to England, that it would be in vain to prolong a struggle with men who, owning the soil, themselves drew from it by the labor of their own hands an independent subsistence, whilst they cultivated literary pursuits and classic tastes.

James died on his farm, in Birmingham township, on the 17th of October, 1823, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, surviving his wife about eighteen months, who died on the 30th of March, 1822, at the age of eighty-six years. They had twelve children,—six sons and as many daughters. Three of their sons survived their parents.

Col. William Gibbons, son of James and Jane (Sheward) Gibbons, was born in the township of Westtown in 1737, and in 1761 married Susanna, daughter of George and Jane Ashbridge, of Goshen. Settling at first in Philadelphia, he afterwards resided in Thornbury,—1766 to 1769,—and then removed to West Nantmeal, where he and his brother Thomas had inherited 1200 acres of land from their father. For a short time after the breaking out of the war he was located on the Susquehanna River, at or near the site of Harrisburg, but returned to Birmingham prior to 1783, in which year he was elected sheriff of Chester County as the successor to Col. John Gardner, his former neighbor in Nantmeal, giving Cols. John Hannum and Thomas Cheyney as his sureties. While he was in office the seat of justice in the county was removed from Chester to West Chester, and in September, 1786, it became his duty to remove the prisoners from the old jail at Chester to the new jail at the Turk's Head, in Goshen.

In 1790, Col. Gibbons was a delegate from Chester County in the convention which framed the State consti-

tution of that year. In 1791 he was appointed by Governor Mifflin to succeed Caleb Davis as prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester County, where he approved himself an excellent officer during a period of nine years.

He commanded a company of militia in the battle of Brandywine; was a brave and daring soldier, and rose to the rank of colonel. During the war he sold a valuable farm, and refused to accept in payment anything but Continental money, on the ground that it was the money of his country, and what was good enough for his country was good enough for him. The money depreciated and became worthless. The purchaser afterwards proposed to make good the loss, but the gallant colonel peremptorily refused the generous offer. In 1794, when volunteers were called for to suppress the Whisky Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania, the old colonel, then in his fifty-seventh year, enlisted as a private in Capt. McClellan's company of volunteer cavalry; went through the campaign, and at the close of it resumed his duties as prothonotary. He died on the 30th of October, 1803, aged about sixty-five years, leaving the character of a just, patriotic, and upright man.

His patriotism will be well illustrated by the following letter to Col. John Gardner:

"PAXTON, March 9, 1779.

"FRIEND AND GOOD NEIGHBOR GARDNER,—There is that greedy, extorting disposition amongst us here, even of those who call themselves Whigs, and some Tories and Jew Whigs, that grain is very hard to be purchased; some denying that they have any to spare, others say that it is promised; some will not sell unless for the rising price, until they call for their money. So that near home I cannot purchase grain for my family, and have not two weeks' bread for my house. Therefore I request you to get my grain threshed for me and keep it, only what you may need for your own use. And pray do me the favor to request my good neighbors, John and Jared Irwin, to keep what appertains to me.

"I have offered Col. Grenawalts and other men of distinction what commissions they would please to charge to buy grain for me. They say they can do nothing in that way unless I can furnish hard money, of which I have none. I intend soon going to Lebanon, and getting Col. Grenawalts along with me, to go through that neighborhood, and if possible to purchase what grain may suffice my family until harvest; and if I am so happy as to succeed, shall then be willing to sell what grain I have with you.

"I do not expect my wheat yielded well, but hope I have a considerable quantity of rye, which is good enough for me, and, I suppose, for any man that sets a right value on his liberty, if the fortune of war gives that turn to our affairs. Sooner would I eat rye bread to my dying day than meanly surrender my liberty and sell posterity. With sincerity do I wish this may find you and all my former good neighbors in good health, and unanimous for the support of the American States.

"I remain with sincere regard your friend,

"WILLIAM GIBBONS."

Among the Gardner papers is a receipt signed by William Gibbons, Oct. 29, 1783, in the prison at Chester, for a number of prisoners therein named.

THOMAS GIBBONS, youngest son of James and Jane, married Mary Brinton, daughter of James and Mary Brinton, of Pennsbury, born 8, 5, 1750, died 1825. They resided in East Bradford, on the farm now of their grandson, William Gibbons. Their children were James, Joseph, William, Thomas, Jane, Ann, and Mary, all of whom died young or unmarried except James, a physician, and William.

DR. WILLIAM GIBBONS, the youngest son of James Gibbons (3) and Eleanor, his wife, was born in Philadelphia, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city, on the 17th of August, 1781. His father's intentions respecting his education are expressed in a will written by himself, dated July 29, 1796, when William was about fifteen years old. After a bequest to him of a thousand pounds in gold and silver money, together with all his Greek, Latin, French, and mathematical books and surveying instruments, he adds,—

"As I had intended myself to instruct my said son William in the rudiments of the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and also in mathematical learning, in order the better to qualify him for the practice of physic, to which I have in my own mind destined him, I now transcribe these thoughts in hope that my said son will have due regard to them, as a special token to him of his father's last wishes for his welfare."

He then proceeds to make ample provision for his education accordingly. But, contrary to his apparent expectations, the testator lived twenty-seven years after the date of this will, and not only had the pleasure of carrying out his intentions successfully and making a good scholar of his son, but also of seeing him, while yet a young man, in the foremost rank of the profession which he had so judiciously chosen for him. On the 14th of May, 1806, he married Rebecca Donaldson, the youngest daughter of David Donaldson, of Wilmington, Del., a soldier of the Revolution, who entered the ranks as a volunteer.

Dr. William Darlington, in his "Notæ Cestrienses," gives the following sketch of the early career of Dr. Gibbons:

"When William arrived at the appropriate age he began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, an expert Revolutionary surgeon, residing in the borough of West Chester. The latter portion of his medical pupilage was under the direction of Dr. John Vaughan, an estimable physician in Wilmington, Del.

"At the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1802–3, William Gibbons, William Baldwin, and the compiler of these Notes first met as classmates, and, finding themselves to be congenial spirits, soon contracted an intimate friendship of life-long duration. At that period it was not usual for country lads engaged in the study of medicine to aspire to the Doctorate, or to persevere until they obtained that degree; but this trio, all from Chester County, discovering that, as far as they could ascertain, no student of the county had been ambitious enough to acquire the title of M.D., they all resolved to obtain it, if practicable; and learning that one of the declared objects of the honor conferred upon successful candidates was, in the language of the diploma, '*ut . . . a Literatorum vulgo secernerentur*,' Gibbons jocosely declared that, so far as he was concerned, he was resolved to be one of those who would go for the '*secernerentur!*' In fact, all three of the friends united in the declaration, obtained the degree, and were among the earliest from the county so to aspire and to succeed. Dr. Gibbons graduated in the spring of 1805, and the subject of his well-written inaugural thesis was 'Hypochondriasis.'

"Having reached the goal of his student ambition, he returned for a season of relaxation to the home of his parents, who then resided near the ancient village of Dilworthstown, in the county of Chester. Here he remained until the summer of 1806, when he purchased a farm in Kennet township, near the southern border of Chester County.

"On this beautiful property he became an amateur agriculturist and practicing physician, until the ensuing spring of 1807, when the death of the lamented Dr. Vaughan created a medical vacancy in Wilmington, which several young physicians attempted to fill, but which was eventually occupied by Dr. Gibbons, who, on the invitation of friends, removed to Wilmington, where he continued during

the remainder of his life, in the acceptable exercise of his arduous profession. In this position the doctor settled down to the business of his calling, and was speedily recognized as among the most eminent and reliable members of the faculty. His active mind soon engaged him in scientific research, philological studies, and the acquisition of languages, among which was the Hebrew tongue, wherein he obtained to a remarkable proficiency. He had also a decided taste for the natural sciences, became especially fond of the culture of ornamental plants and choice fruit-trees, and was among the earliest in promoting associated efforts for the extension of those interesting departments of knowledge, one of which was the establishment of the 'Delaware Academy of Natural Science,' of which he was presiding officer."

About the year 1821 the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, a young and very able minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, was called to one of the churches of that denomination in Wilmington. His knowledge of Friends and their doctrines and discipline was rather limited, and he was quite surprised to find them so numerous and influential in that place. He conceived it to be his duty to convince them that their notions on the subject of religion were erroneous and heretical. As he could not reach them from the pulpit, he undertook the task with his pen through the public press, and commenced a series of letters addressed to "The Society of Friends," which he published in the *Christian Repository* over the signature of "Paul." His third letter elicited a reply from "Amicus," who took up the cause of the Friends, and the controversy continued for two years. It commenced in what seemed to be a kindly and charitable spirit; it ended, as all such controversies do, in a spirit of enmity which separated the disputants wider than ever, each being fully convinced that the other was hopelessly blind to the truth. After the close of this correspondence, Dr. Gibbons (who was erroneously supposed to be "Amicus") assumed the vindication of the doctrines of Friends in a series of letters addressed to the Presbyterians over the signature of "Vindex," which established his reputation as one of the most able and vigorous writers of the day. Mr. Gilbert and his congregation, which was a large one, became very much embittered in their feelings towards Dr. Gibbons particularly and the Quakers generally, and there was very little social intercourse between the two sects. This unhappy condition continued for several years, but was at last providentially terminated by a touching incident. Dr. Gilbert, then one of the most distinguished ministers of the church, was taken ill, and continued to grow worse and worse, until his life was despaired of. The attending physician desired a consultation, and asked that Dr. Gibbons should be called to the case for that purpose. The family consented. He answered the call promptly, and on reaching the residence of the dying man, found the rooms crowded by sad and weeping members of his congregation waiting to hear the last words of their beloved pastor. They left the house reluctantly by the doctor's very earnest request. The consultation was held. The treatment was changed. The patient lay for hours in the very arms of death, the Quaker doctor watching by his side, hoping and praying that a life so useful, which had not reached its full maturity, might yet be saved. Feebly the pulse moved. Faintly the breath told that it was yet lingering in the wasted frame, and the good physician hoped on. There they were, side by side, the earnest antagonists in that polemic strife which had alienated families and brought no soul to God, the one almost unconsciously awaiting the final summons, and the other exhausting his professional skill to avert it, with a hopeful and hearty appeal to the Supreme Physician to perfect his remedies. Presently the pulse quickened and grew stronger and stronger; the patient felt a fresh throb of life; his eyes opened and fell upon the face of a benefactor beaming with pleasure and cheerfulness and praise, and "Paul" and "Vindex" were ever after life-long friends.

The pen of Dr. Gibbons was afterwards the efficient weapon against a band of social reformers, led by Robert Dale Owen and Fanny Wright D'Arusmont, a woman of remarkable force and persuasive eloquence. They were the editors of a periodical published in the city of New York, called *The Free Inquirer*, which had a large circulation in the Middle States and in Ohio. It not only disseminated infidel and atheistic doctrines, but assailed the sanctity of the marriage contract, and advocated the right of the husband or the wife to dissolve it at pleasure. Mrs. D'Arusmont, who was separated from her husband, lectured on these subjects in most of the principal cities and towns of the country, attracting large audiences, and scattering the poison broadcast wherever she went. For this purpose she visited Wilmington, and Dr. Gibbons was among those who denounced her mission publicly, and did what they could to defeat it. This led to an attack upon him in the columns of *The Free Inquirer*, to which he replied in a pamphlet entitled "Exposition of Modern Skepticism." It was published first in Wilmington, and was reprinted in New York and Cincinnati, and extensively circulated and read wherever the infidels had obtained a foothold. The object was to awaken a righteous indignation in the public mind against them and their immoral teachings, and their assaults upon the Christian religion; and this was so successfully achieved that they could not obtain a respectable audience in Wilmington after its publication, and the seed they had sown there never took root. Dr. Gilbert received a copy of it from the author, his old antagonist but now his personal friend, and did him the honor to read it from his pulpit to his congregation. For this valuable service to the cause of Christianity and public morals, Dr. Gibbons received many letters of thanks and congratulation from ministers and others of various religious denominations in different parts of the country.

He took an active interest in promoting the education of the African race, and was one of the founders and managers of a school in Wilmington for colored children, which was in successful operation for many years. This being the intermedial town between the North and the South, it offered peculiar facilities for the kidnapping of free people of color. Dr. Gibbons was an active member of a society organized for their protection, which saved and rescued many of them from the slave-markets of Baltimore. He was also the president of the first State Temperance Society of Delaware. He was never idle. His residence, a short distance from the improved parts of the town, embraced several acres of land, chiefly occupied by ornamental and fruit-trees of many varieties, the latter all of his own raising and grafted with his own hands. In the mansion which he

built here soon after his marriage he and his noble wife raised a family of thirteen children, all of whom witnessed the death of their honored father on the 25th of July, 1845, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His widow survived him nearly a quarter of a century, and died on the 30th of January, 1869, at the age of eighty-three years. Eleven of her children were living at the time of her death.

Rebecca Gibbons was the founder of the original House of Industry, now known as "The Home for Aged Women," in Wilmington, to which she gave constant encouragement and support. At her death the board of managers passed appropriate resolutions expressive of their high regard for her valuable services and sorrow for her loss.

Among the children of William and Rebecca Gibbons are Hon. Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Washington Townsend, of West Chester.

John Gibbons, son of James and Eleanor, married, 10, 15, 1801, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Ann Cope, of East Bradford, and was the first steward of the county almshouse; afterwards residing at New London Cross-roads, and in Cecil Co., Md., for a few years, they removed finally to Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he died in 1847, leaving several children.

Eleanor Gibbons, his sister, married John Parry, and was the mother of Gibbons Parry, now of Florida, Ohio.

Lieutenant William Gibbons, a son of the second Joseph, was one of the young men of Chester County who was honorably distinguished in the war for independence. He belonged to the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was selected by Gen. Wayne to lead a forlorn hope of twenty men in the most brilliant and daring exploit of the war,—the capture of the enemy's fortress on the Hudson River, at Stony Point. The approaches to the enemy's works were obstructed first by a deep morass, and then by double rows of abatis in front and flank. It was the duty of Gibbons to cross this morass with his men, remove the abatis and other obstructions, and thus open the way for the assaulting party, consisting of one hundred and fifty volunteers, with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, constituting the van of the right column. A like duty was assigned to Lieut. Knox, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, with twenty men, who preceded the van of the left. The order for the assault was given at midnight on the 15th of July, 1779, with specific and pointed orders that there was to be no firing on the enemy, but that the whole dependence of the assaulting columns was to be placed on the bayonet alone. Gibbons moved across the morass with his twenty men. A terrific and incessant fire of musketry and grape-shot was opened from the fortress on the advancing heroes. Not a shot was returned. Encouraged by the resolute lieutenant, not a man flinched from his duty. Seventeen of the twenty fell, killed or wounded, but Gibbons accomplished his work, and the assaulting column, following him, forced its way by the bayonet alone through the fire and into the fortress, and in the very centre of the works met the van of the left, which had been equally successful. The garrison surrendered at discretion. Gen. Wayne's official report of the capture of Stony Point may be found in the 8th volume of *The Remembrancer*, p. 368, etc., and also the resolutions of thanks passed by Congress on the 26th of July, 1779, for what they distinguish as "a glorious enterprise." Among the resolutions is the following:

"*Resolved*, That Congress warmly approve and applaud the cool determined spirit with which Lieut. Gibbons and Lieut. Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cause of their country."

A sword was presented to each of them by Congress, with a brevet of captain. Lieut. Gibbons was afterwards promoted to the rank of major, continued in the service till the end of the war, and returned to private life deeply marked by honorable scars. He removed to Virginia, and was appointed by President Washington, United States collector of the port of Richmond. He was a warm Federalist, and when Jefferson was elected to the Presidency he was urged to remove Gibbons from the office, under the pretext that he had entertained at his house the friends of Aaron Burr during his trial. On being strongly pressed, Mr. Jefferson jocularly but peremptorily replied, "Remove the major! I would sooner divide my last hoe-cake with him!" (Randall's "Life of Jefferson," vol. iii. p. 218.) The major died unmarried. There seems to be no record of the date of his death. John Hannum Gibbons, the eldest son of the second Joseph, dropped the final letter of his family name, and died in 1795, leaving one son, John Heysham Gibbon, who married Catharine Lardner, of Holmesburg, Pa. He was for many years assayer of the United States Mint in North Carolina, and died in Baltimore in 1869, leaving ten children. Gen. John Gibbon, United States army, who commanded a division during the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded at Gettysburg while in command of Hancock's corps, is one of his sons.

James Gibbons, eldest son of Thomas and Mary Gibbons, was born about the year 1776. He received a good ordinary English education at John Forsythe's school at Birmingham Meeting-house, and paid some attention to the Latin language under the tuition of his uncle, James Gibbons. About the year 1799 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, of West Chester, and attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine about two years in West Chester and vicinity, as a successor of Dr. Ehrenzeller, having purchased the residence of Dr. Ehrenzeller, in West Chester, in 1803, when that physician retired to his farm in West Goshen. His failing health induced him to retire from practice. In 1805 he sold his residence to his brother-in-law, Dr. Moses Peirce, and after a lingering illness died Jan. 13, 1808. Dr. Gibbons, in the year 1802, married Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Hannah Peirce, and a grandniece of Humphry Marshall. He left one child, a daughter, Hannah, who became the wife of Hon. John Edwards, and was considered one of the best-educated women of her day.

William Gibbons, a brother of Dr. James Gibbons, married, Dec. 27, 1827, Sarah Ann Brinton, daughter of Caleb Hill and Hannah (Bowen) Brinton. She afterwards became the wife of Marshall B. Hickman, and died Aug. 18, 1872. William died Oct. 18, 1832, aged fifty-four years. He was remarkably even-tempered, a good neighbor, and kind to the poor, of whom it is said one hundred came to take a last look at their friend when he died.

GILPIN, JOSEPH, of Dorchester, in the county of Oxford, weaver, son of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, in the same county, tallow-chandler, and Joan, his wife, was married, 12, 20, 1691, to Hannah, daughter of —— and Alice Glover, of the county of Southampton. They came to Pennsylvania in 1695, and settled on a tract of land in Birmingham township, in Chester (now Delaware) County, which had been given to his wife by an uncle as a marriage present. Their first dwelling was a cave on the side of a hill, such as was frequently used by the early settlers until better structures could be provided. Its exact site can yet be pointed out on the farm late the property of John D. Gilpin, about one mile south of Dilworthstown. Some years thereafter he erected a frame dwelling-house on the site of the present residence of Elias Baker, a short distance west of the cave-dwelling, to which he removed, and where he resided during the remainder of his life. He died in the year 1739, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving to survive him fifteen children and forty-five grandchildren.

The names and births of his children were as follows: 1. Hannah, b. 12, 15, 1692; m. William Seal. 2. Samuel, b. 4, 7, 1794; m. Jane Parker. 3. Rachel, b. 12, 12, 1695; m. Joshua Peirce. 4. Ruth, b. 6, 28, 1697; m. Joseph Mendenhall. 5. Lydia, b. 11, 11, 1698; m. William Dean. 6. Thomas, b. 5, 23, 1700; m. Rebecca Mendenhall. 7. Ann, b. 5, 11, 1702; m. Joseph Miller. 8. Joseph, b. 1, 21, 1703; m. Mary Caldwell. 9. Sarah, b. 4, 2, 1706; m. Peter Cook. 10. George, b. 2, 16, 1708; m. Ruth Caldwell. 11. Isaac, b. 1, 23, 1709; m. Mary Painter. 12. Moses, b. 1, 8, 1711; m. Ann Buffington. 13. Alice, b. 10, 7, 1714; m. Richard Eavenson. 14. Mary, b. 11, 16, 1716; m. Philip Taylor. 15. Esther, b. 1, 9, 1718; m. Samuel Painter.

The ancestry of this family can be traced in a direct line to Richard De Guylpin, who in the year 1206, during the reign of King John, became the owner of the manor of Kentmere, which was bestowed upon him by the baron of Kendal for deeds of prowess, and, as the name indicates, are of Norman extraction.

Thomas Gilpin (the son of Samuel) was born in the year 1728, on the property where his grandfather had settled. Soon after arriving at age he became the owner of property on the Brandywine, near to Wilmington, where he erected and established extensive mills. In 1752 he visited England for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to its trade with the colonies, which might be useful to him in his future business relations.

In 1764 he married a daughter of Joshua Fisher, then a wealthy and leading Quaker merchant in Philadelphia, which led to his settlement in that city, and his engaging in business. He possessed a decided taste for scientific pursuits, and devoted much of his leisure to its cultivation. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and was very active in investigations which might be useful to his fellow-men. The information which he acquired he freely imparted by correspondence, in papers contributed to the Philosophical Society, and articles published in the journals of the day.

While thus devoting the quiet tenor of his life to his business pursuits, and to acquiring and imparting useful information, and (in accordance with his Quaker principles) taking no part in the struggle which was going on between the colonies and the mother-country, he was, on Sept. 2, 1777, arrested at his place of business in Philadelphia, and placed in confinement, and subsequently, as already observed, exiled to Virginia, where he died March 2, 1778, just six months after his arrest. His constitution was not robust, and the hardships he suffered probably hastened his death.

He was a man of very superior mind, and possessed a character which should have shielded him from the unjust treatment which he received in his last days. His high sense of justice is shown in the fact that the evening before his death, a rough draft of his will being brought to him, in which it was said that "he, with a number of others, had been unjustly banished," he desired the expression to be erased, as it would seem to cast a reflection on the persons who had caused it. He had three brothers, all of whom favored the Revolutionary cause, and two of whom were officers in the American army.

He left two sons, Joshua and Thomas Gilpin, both of whom rose to wealth and distinction. The sons of Joshua were Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., of Philadelphia, a prominent member of the bar; Thomas W. Gilpin, who was many years consul at Belfast; Richard A. Gilpin, formerly of Westtown township, Chester Co.; and Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado, who served in the army of the United States during the Florida and Mexican wars.

The farm in Birmingham where the emigrant ancestor settled remained in the Gilpin family until within a few years. That part of it on which the cave-dwelling was situated is now owned by Alban Harvey, and that part whereon he erected the frame dwelling by Elias Baker. In the year 1754 a brick building was erected adjoining this frame one, which was occupied by Gen. Howe as his headquarters while the British army remained in the neighborhood, after the battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777. It then belonged to George Gilpin. This brick building is still standing, and forms part of the present residence of Elias Baker. The old frame erected by the emigrant was removed about the year 1835, and the present stone addition built on its site. In tearing down the frame building, it was discovered that the outer walls had been filled, in its erection, with adobes, or sun-dried bricks.

GOODWIN.—At Chester Monthly Meeting, 12, 28, 1708, "Thomas Gooding Produceth a Good Certificate for himself and family from Rudholt perticular meeting, hee being Ingaidged to y^{e} Ship could not stay untill the monthly meeting." He is said to have come from the parish of Llandewi-Brefi, in Cardiganshire, and his family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth, and children,—Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, and Thomas, with whom he settled in Edgmont township, on land since of Everett Passmore. His eldest son, John, remained in Wales, and resided at Esgairgoch, a village about eight miles from Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire; was a minister among Friends, and he and his wife were well esteemed, having built a meeting-house and purchased the ground at their cost. John Goodwin died in 1763, aged about eighty-two years.

Thomas Goodwin, the father, died about ——, and his wife 9, 10, 1739, aged eighty-seven.

John Griffen

Of their children, Elizabeth married Peter Thomas in 1711, Mary married Thomas James in 1712, and Sarah married John Worrall in 1714. Mary and Sarah, as well as their brothers, were ministers, and in that capacity paid visits to Great Britain, and the latter died in Ireland while in that service.

Thomas Goodwin, Jr., born in Wales, 1694, was married 9, 12, 1729, at Newtown Meeting, to Ann, daughter of Richard Jones, of Goshen, and in 1749 settled on 230 acres of land in what is now East Goshen, west of the General Greene tavern. He was a minister, and paid religious visits to New England, 1755, the "lower counties" and Maryland in 1758–59, and, beside other journeys to the neighboring provinces, he went, in 1763, to Great Britain, whence he returned the next year. In 1768 he visited Friends in Ireland, and after his return was concerned in visiting such as held slaves, to dissuade them from the practice. He died 4, 16, 1775, and was buried on the 19th at Goshen.

The children of Thomas and Ann were John, m. to Naomi Potter, 1759; Thomas, m. to Mary Hall, 1759; Richard, m. at Middletown Meeting, 12, 8, 1757, to Lydia, daughter of Abraham Potter, of Sussex County; Jane, m. to Thomas Massey; Isaac, unmarried; Elizabeth, died young; Sarah, m. to Jesse Williams.

Thomas and Mary had children,—Elizabeth, Ezra, John, Susanna, George, Gideon, Jane, and Sarah. This family removed to Virginia in 1770, but returned to Chester County in 1777.

Richard Goodwin, born 8, 18, 1735, succeeded his father at the homestead. Lydia, his wife, was born 9, 18, 1738, and died 1, 22, 1810. Their children were Elisha, who m. Lucy Williams; Isaac, Enoch, and Mary, unmarried; Naomi, m. to Francis Mechem; Lydia, m. to Enos Williamson; Sarah, unmarried; and Thomas, b. 5, 21, 1778, who m. 1, 4, 1838, Phebe Miller, daughter of George and Mary Miller, of Upper Providence, Delaware Co. He died 7, 28, 1840, leaving an only child, Mary M., now the wife of Samuel R. Downing, and in whose possession the Goshen homestead remains. A view of the old homestead is given elsewhere, in connection with a picture of their present residence.

GRIFFEN, JOHN.—The Griffen family, who were all members of the religious Society of Friends, had lived for five generations in the same house, one of the oldest in America, in the township of Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., where John, son of John Griffen, was born in 1812. In less than a year after his birth his father died. As the property left was small, his mother became a school-teacher, and in that capacity educated him until his fourteenth year, when he commenced attending a Friends' boarding-school at Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

After finishing his education he entered the mercantile establishment of an uncle in the city of New York, and remained with him until his majority. He then engaged in business with another uncle. Afterwards he was book-keeper. In 1843 he came to Pennsylvania, and was employed as book-keeper in the iron-works and nail-factory of R. C. Nichols & Co., of Norristown. Here he developed his talent for engineering and mechanical pursuits, which subsequently made him so celebrated as an engineer, inventor, and iron-master. He erected the iron-works of Moore & Hooven, of the same place, and while so engaged he conceived and successfully applied a novel method of using the waste heat from the heating- and puddling-furnaces for generating the steam necessary to run the engines. In this way the entire steam-power necessary was produced without the use of any other fuel, all of which was lost under the old system. By this invention a mill could be run as cheaply as by water, while it is a decidedly better motor. While this idea had been before broached as a possibility, to him must fairly be ascribed the merit of being the first to successfully apply it. He was commissioned in 1847 to construct the works of Reeves, Abbott & Co., at Safe Harbor; his duties were mainly of an executive character, and served to display his pre-eminent abilities. After the completion of the works he continued in their employ as superintendent until 1856, during which time he introduced the governor for controlling the speed of the steam-engines used in rolling iron,—a great desideratum, but theretofore considered to be impracticable; and also machinery to run the carriage transporting the rails to the saws, instead of using hand-labor. His well-known invention for making wrought-iron cannon was also made here. Experiments were made to test the strength of these guns by the government; one of six hundred and twenty pounds (regulation weight nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds) was tried, which only burst after five hundred and sixty-eight discharges. The charges were gradually increased, the last three trials being with seven pounds of powder and thirteen balls, while the proof-charge for a bronze gun of the same calibre, but of nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds weight, is two pounds of powder, one wad, and one ball. Many hundreds of these guns, made by the Phœnix Iron Company and known as the "Griffen Gun," were used during the Rebellion.

He went to Phœnixville from Safe Harbor in 1856, to take charge of the iron-works there, and remained until 1862. His next invention was for rolling the large wrought-iron beams used in buildings on the small rollers then in use, for which he obtained a patent in 1857, and which is now in successful operation. Thousands of tons of these beams are now made annually. For years he rolled the largest beams rolled in the world. He assigned all rights to this process, except that of employing it in any other mill with which he might be connected, to the Phœnix Iron Company.

In 1862 he engaged to erect the Buffalo Union Iron-Works for a firm engaged in the general iron manufacture and in making iron beams. These works, though built in 1862, are now among the best in America.

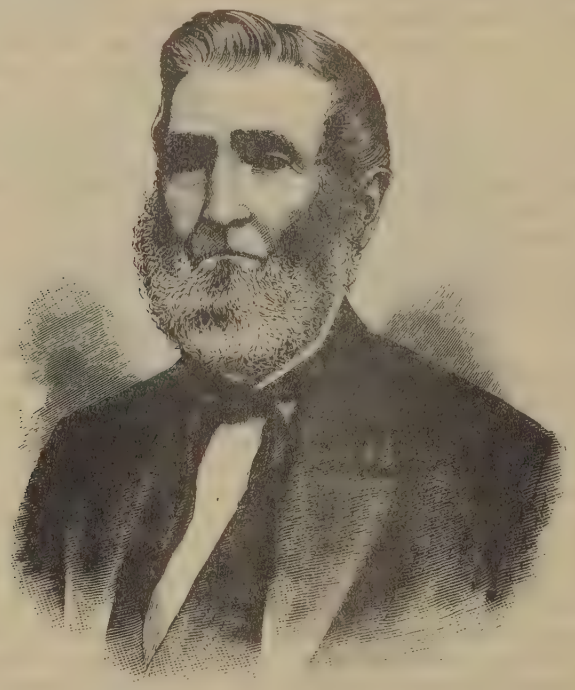
In 1867 he accepted the position of civil and mechanical engineer with the Phœnix Iron Company, and eighteen months later he was again placed in charge of the works at Phœnixville as general superintendent. In 1873 and 1874 he erected the new and large works for the company which are now in partial operation. They are equal to any in the world, though there are in Europe some larger. They cover nearly seven acres, and are exclusively used for the finishing of iron. They are the first mills in the world in

which compound high- and low-pressure vertical engines were introduced as the motive-power for roll-trains. The general plan of the mill-building and machinery was his own arrangement.

He was married in 1837 to Esther, daughter of Reuben Liggett, of New York, by whom he had five children, of whom only one survives. His first wife died in 1849; two years later he married her sister, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living. His eldest son, Robert, was a graduate of the Naval School, and was in the United States navy. He lost his life by yellow fever while in the service of his country.

Mr. Griffen was elected burgess of Phœnixville in 1857. Subsequently he became a member of the school board. On his acceptance of the latter office he found the facilities offered for education very inefficient; he went to work to remedy the defects, and in a short time was largely instrumental in the erection of the present fine school-houses. He designed and superintended their erection, and had the schools properly graded. He was unanimously re-elected as a school director, being the first person in the borough to receive that honor. He is one of the directors of the Phœnix Iron Company (of which he is general superintendent), and is also a member of the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., the celebrated bridge-builders. He is a good draughtsman, and has designed many of the finest residences in and about Phœnixville.

Mr. Griffen is a noble type of our free institutions, and illustrates the grand example of a poor boy rising by his genius and industry to distinction.



Daniel Gunkle

GUNKLE, MICHAEL, about the beginning of the last decade of the last century, came from Philadelphia (where he was a mill burr-maker) to East Whiteland township. Here he purchased a thousand acres of land, cleared off the timber, put up many buildings, two grist-mills, a saw-mill, and made other valuable improvements. He married Catharine Miller, born at Millbaugh, in Lebanon County, where her father owned one of the oldest mills in the State, and once used as a fort for protecting the settlers from Indians. Catharine (Miller) Gunkle's paternal grandmother was a Miss Pechin, a Huguenot, who fled from France to escape persecutions, and married Martin Miller, an emigrant from Germany. Michael Gunkle left four sons,—John, Michael, William, and Daniel. His real estate was divided into three shares, Michael getting his proportion in other property. The Gunkle family is of German extraction, and Michael had two brothers, who settled in Ohio, from one of whom is descended ex-Congressman L. B. Gunkle, of Dayton, in that State. Michael Gunkle was a man of wonderful energy, an indomitable will, manifested great public spirit, and was highly esteemed.

DANIEL GUNKLE was married, Oct. 29, 1822, to Sarah Kugler, born July 15, 1803. She was the daughter of John and Harriet Kugler, of Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., granddaughter of Paul Kugler, and great-granddaughter of a German emigrant who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century. To Daniel and Sarah (Kugler) Gunkle were born nine children,—George W., Dr. William H. (dec'd), Harriet C. (died young), Eliza C. (m. John Dunwoody), Michael M., Harriet A. (m. Dr. Frank Rieser, of Berks County), John F., Victoria J. (m. Dr. John G. Thomas, of Delaware County),

and Sarah S. Of the sons, George W. m. Louisa Watson, Dr. William H. m. Mary R. Ellmaker, and John F. m. A. Lizzie Davis.

Daniel Gunkle died Dec. 3, 1879, and his surviving widow resides on the homestead with her unmarried son, Michael M. Mr. Gunkle was well educated, having attended, besides the common schools, the famous school of Rev. Mr. Grier, at Brandywine Manor. He was a member of the East Whiteland Presbyterian Church. Though a miller by trade, he made farming his general avocation. He was interested in all public improvements, and was universally respected in the community.

GARDNER, Francis (1), came from Coleraine, Ireland, in 1733, and settled at West Nantmeal, now Honeybrook township. He was a man of strong mind, sound sense, and determined will. His wife was a Wallace. They left five children,—Joseph, Andrew, John, Eleanor, and Francis, whose education was the best the country then afforded.

(1) Joseph Gardner was born in 1752. He was very fond of study, read medicine, and was one of the first graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. He was very popular as a physician and much esteemed as a man, and his field of practice extended from Honeybrook to Oxford. He was not only physician, but referee in family jars and neighborhood disputes. He married Isabella, daughter of Robert Cochran and Janet (Boyd) Cochran. In the Revolution he was an active man among the patriots of the county, and raised two companies of troops for the service, which were sent into the field. He was a member of Assembly in the years 1776, 1777, and 1778, and was chosen a councilor in 1779. He was also a member of the Continental Congress in 1784 and 1785. He resided in West Caln township, from whence he removed in 1792 to Elkton, Md., at the solicitation of an old friend, who was giving up a large medical practice at that place. He died in 1794, at the age of forty-two years, and his wife in the same year, at the age of forty. They were buried at the church at Head of Christina, Del. (2) Andrew Gardner was a man of fine appearance, great energy of character, and an iron constitution. In the Revolution he joined Morgan's riflemen and became one of the captains of that celebrated corps, and served throughout the war, retiring at its close with no possessions but his horse and equipments. He then settled near Pittsburgh, where he reared a large family. His descendants are numerous and scattered over the West. (3) John Gardner was a man of fine form and agreeable manners. He commanded a company of scouts in the Revolution, and was very daring, and many acts of bravery and feats of horsemanship were related of him by his contemporaries long after the close of the war. He had two desperate encounters with the Doanes, one at the Warren tavern, and one at the Eagle, and he would frequently take his company long rides at night to break up meetings of Tories and outlaws. After the war, such was his popularity that he was unanimously elected sheriff of Chester County. At the expiration of his term of office he removed with his family to the South, and we have no further account of them. (4) Eleanor Gardner married Nathaniel Porter and removed to Washington County in its early settlement. Their descendants are now among its leading men. (5) Francis Gardner was too young in Revolutionary days to engage in that contest. He married Violet Irwin and settled at McKeesport, Pa., where many of his descendants still reside.

Dr. Joseph Gardner left three children,—Francis, Jane, and Robert Cochran. (1) Francis Gardner was born in 1774. He was a very precocious lad, a student from his childhood, and was a good Latin and Greek scholar at a very early age. He studied medicine, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. While his father remained in the county, he assisted him in his extensive practice, and afterwards continued on his own account. He was a member of a troop of horse that went to Western Pennsylvania to quell the Whisky Insurrection in 1794, when he was twenty years of age. He was subsequently a member of the Legislature two years. He was agreeable in his manners, was well read in literature, and one of the finest conversationalists of the day. He was very popular with all classes of people, and his advice was much sought after in their difficulties. His home was in Sadsbury (now Valley) township, where he died Jan. 20, 1815, aged forty-one years, and was buried at St. John's churchyard, near Compassville. (2) Jane Gardner, born in 1770, married John G. Parke, and died Oct. 14, 1832, leaving six sons, whose names are given in the account of the Parke family. She was a woman of pleasant manners and great decision of character. (3) Robert C. Gardner, born in 1781, became a seafaring man early in life. He was a captain in the merchant service, and made several voyages to Canton. He was at St. Domingo at the time of the massacre, escaped in an open boat, and was taken up by an American vessel lying outside. He subsequently returned to Pennsylvania in failing health and went to Bedford Springs, and died at Shippensburg on his return in 1808, and was buried there.

Dr. Francis Gardner left five children,—two sons and three daughters. The sons were Joseph and Thomas H. Joseph became a physician, and is now deceased. Thomas H. resides in Oxford, and is now (1881) eighty-three years of age.

GRIFFITH, Benoni, settled in Willistown, where he purchased 100 acres of land in 1716. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Owen, and died about 1760. His widow was living in 1785. Their children were Elizabeth, b. 7, 6, 1720, m. 10, 10, 1742, to Uriah White; Nathan, b. 7, 21, 1722, probably died young, and another Nathan, b. 3, 2, 1724; Hannah; Sarah, m. 4, 26, 1746, to Rees Morgan; John, m. 5, 20, 1762, to Jane Yarnall; Ezekiel; Rachel, m. 5, 11, 1757, to Joseph Randall.

Nathan married Rachel Williamson, born 12th mo., 1727, died 2, 2, 1794. Nathan died 7, 9, 1790, and both were buried at Goshen. Their children were Hannah, b. 3, 30, 1750, m. Thomas Dring; Mary, b. 10, 21, 1751, d. 2, 27, 1815, m. Isaac Hoopes; Phebe, b. 11, 27, 1754, m. Sampson Barnett; Abigail, b. 12, 21, 1755, m. Abiah Hoopes; Jane, b. 10, 27, 1757, m. Ellis Davies; Catharine, b. 11, 8, 1759, d. 11, 22, 1841, m. David Regester; Rachel, b. 12, 30, 1761, m. Richard Abbott; Lydia, b. 10, 18, 1763, m. Joseph Eldridge; Abner, b. 3, 17, 1765, d. 10, 27, 1837, m. Phebe Griffith and Amy Garrett; Susanna, b. 12, 21, 1766; Elizabeth, b. 9, 22, 1772, m. Mordecai Yarnall.

Evan Griffith, son of Howell Griffith, of Pembrokeshire, in Wales, embarked with his wife for America in 1704, but they were captured by the Spaniards and suffered harsh treatment. Being ransomed by the British government, they were sent to Charleston, S. C., whence they came to Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now Montgomery County, afterwards in Hilltown, Bucks Co. By a second wife Evan had a son, Nathaniel, who married Elizabeth Davis. Nathaniel was buried June 17, 1790, and his widow died Jan. 30, 1802, aged eighty-six. Benjamin Griffith, son of Nathaniel, married Martha Lewis, and removed to the northern part of Chester County shortly before his mother's death, as it is thought she lived with him, and was buried at Brandywine Manor Church. Benjamin died in Honeybrook, May 15, 1804, aged fifty-one, and his widow April 21, 1834, aged about seventy-eight. Their children were Elizabeth, b. 1779, died when about eighteen; Abel, b. 1781; Abner, b. 1784; Nathan, b. 1786; Amos, b. 1789, and still living; Benjamin, b. 1792, d. unmarried, a physician.

Dr. Benjamin Griffith was twelve years of age when his father died, and for the next two years lived with his brother Abner. In May, 1806, he was placed under the care of John F. Grier to learn the Latin and Greek languages, at which he spent a little over two years. In September, 1808, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. William B. Duffield, of Strasburg, where he continued until October, 1810. He next went to Philadelphia, and attended lectures by Drs. Rush, Physick, James, and Chapman, and on April 1, 1811, moved to John Moore's, in West Nantmeal, and commenced to practice medicine. In the winter of 1816–17 he returned to Philadelphia, and attended lectures by Drs. Chapman, Physick, Coxe, Wistar, and James, after which he resumed his practice at his former location.

Beside a careful attention to the duties of his profession, he was much interested in all public measures, and his pen was often engaged in the advocacy of improvement and reform. This led to his being elected to the State Legislature in 1830, '31, and '32, where he appears to have discharged himself of the trust to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Dr. Joseph Griffith was the second son of Jonathan and Sarah Griffith, respectable members of the Society of Friends. He was born in Richland township, Bucks Co., Pa., Aug. 29, 1790.

While in his minority he had no other educational advantages than the limited ones afforded by the common schools of the vicinity. He at first engaged in agriculture, but soon after turned his attention to study, and under the care of a competent teacher in his vicinity qualified himself for the profession of teaching, which vocation he pursued until the spring of 1815, when he commenced the study of medicine in Charlestown village, Chester Co., under the direction of the late Dr. Samuel Nixon. He was a zealous and successful student, and after attending two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania he commenced the practice of medicine near Lionville, Uwchlan township, Chester Co.

Two years after, he resigned his practice to his cousin, Dr. Ellis Lewis, whose pupil he became. He remained with Dr. Lewis a year, after which he attended a third course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1821. His inaugural thesis was upon dysentery, a disease which prevailed extensively in his neighborhood, and in the management of which he was eminently successful. After obtaining his degree he located at Kimberton, Chester Co., where he soon gained an extensive practice, in which he incessantly labored until the time of his decease, a period of twenty-eight years.

In December, 1832, he was married to Miss Dorothy Whiteside, an English lady, who, with six children,—four sons and two daughters,—still (1850) survive him.

In practice Dr. Griffith's preference was for surgery and obstetrics, in which departments he was particularly successful. In his intercourse with the sick he was kind and sympathizing, and in an eminent degree secured the confidence and respect of the whole community in which he moved. Towards the poor he was never exacting, on the contrary, his liberality often rendered him a prey to the dishonest and unprincipled. In his intercourse with his professional brethren he was courteous and honorable, strictly observing all the requirements of professional etiquette. Among all classes he was held in the highest esteem, and deep sorrow pervaded the community in which he lived upon the announcement of his sudden death, which occurred on the 10th of August, 1849, of epidemic cholera.—(*Medical Reporter*, vol. iii. p. 121).

The name of Griffith is Welsh, and there are many families bearing it who are in no way related, so far as known.

Gronow, Lewis, was one of the early and stanch collaborators of those Chester County patriots who assisted to put the ball in motion which resulted in the independence of these United States. He was one of the county committee which assumed the local government in December, 1774, under the auspices of the Continental Congress; and on March 20, 1775, that committee met at the house of Richard Cheyney, in East Caln, and on motion,

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Hockley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Gronow, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Taylor be a committee to essay a draught of a petition to present to the General Assembly of this province, with regard to the manumission of slaves, especially relating to the freedom of infants hereafter born of black women, within this colony."

In 1777, Mr. Gronow was elected a member of the General Assembly for Chester County. He was also a sub-lieutenant of the county,—one of the officers having charge of the military organization of the same. On June 17, 1777, an order was drawn in favor of Lewis Gronow, Esq., sub-lieutenant of Chester County, for $4000, for the purpose of procuring substitutes, blankets, etc. And again, March 30, 1780, Col. Robert Smith was appointed lieutenant, and Col. Thomas Cheyney, Lewis Gronow, Andrew Boyd, Thomas Levis, and Robert Wilson were appointed sub-lieutenants of the county of Chester.

Lewis Gronow, it is believed, died soon after this, and his personal history, like that of many other good patriots of those days, seems to be nearly lost; but his memory remains in our archives as that of a faithful servant in his country's cause.

GREEN, THOMAS, with Margaret, his wife, and sons Thomas and John, arrived in this country from England in 1686, and settled in Concord. A daughter, Mary, wife of Richard Moore, came in company with them. Thomas bought 400 acres of land in 1691, which he divided between his two sons. John died unmarried in or before 1695. From the will of Margaret Green, who died in 1708, it would appear that she had also a son, Robert Green. Thomas Green, Jr., died about 1712, leaving a widow, Sarah, and sons Thomas and Robert. Thomas married Mary ——, and lived in East Caln for some time. He seems to have been interested in the subject of iron-works on Brandywine. Robert was born in Concord or Birmingham about the year 1694, and married, 9, 18, 1724, Rachel Vernon, of Bethel, daughter of John and Sarah (Pyle) Vernon. He died in Birmingham, 3, 20, 1779, in his eighty-fifth year, and his wife 2, 17, 1751. Their son, Robert Green, married Hannah Clayton, of West Bradford, 6, 10, 1756, and died in Birmingham, Delaware Co., about 1790, leaving children,—Jesse, Amos, Silas, Robert, Lot, Abigail (married to Nathaniel Hollingsworth), Rachel, and Rebecca.

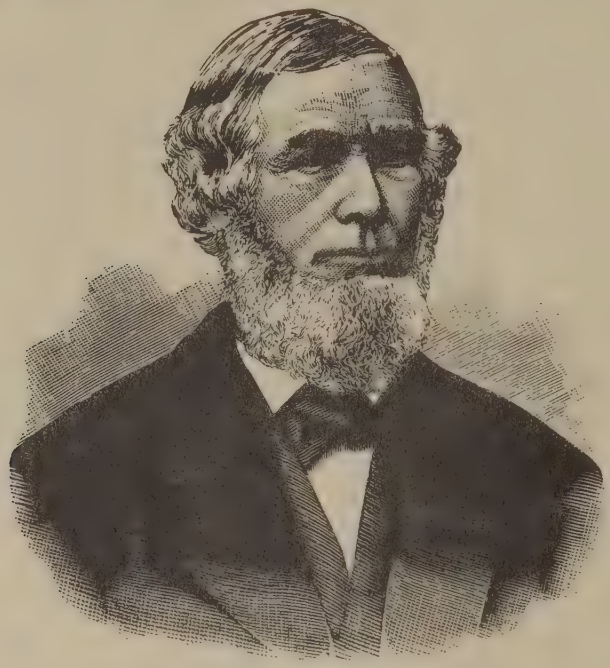
Jesse Green, born 4, 23, 1757, died 3, 12, 1844, married, first, 1, 14, 1789, Edith Thatcher, daughter of William and Sarah, of Thornbury, and, second, 3, 12, 1795, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Cope, of East Bradford. By the first wife he had one son, William, and by the second John, Edith (married to Thomas Darlington), and Samuel C. Green. Jesse died at the residence of son William, in East Bradford. William Green, born 12, 18, 1791, died 4, 19, 1881, in West Chester. He married Phebe Hatton, who survives him, together with his children,—Edith, Jesse C., and Ann Eliza. Jesse C. Green is a well-known dentist of West Chester, and aside from his profession is a devoted student of physical science, and president of the Microscopical Society.

GRIER, REV. NATHAN, was the son of John and Agnes (Caldwell) Grier, who came to this country from the north of Ireland. He was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in September, 1760; pursued his preparatory studies under the direction of his brother, Rev. James Grier; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1783; was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and became pastor of the church of "Forks of Brandywine," Chester County, as the successor of Rev. John Carmichael, in 1787. He possessed natural and acquired endowments which fitted him for great usefulness. He had a very commanding voice, and an earnestness and solemnity of manner which secured attention. He spoke as one who felt the weight of ministerial responsibility. He was a man of great firmness of purpose. What he regarded as duty must be done. In all his relations he always endeavored to know what was right, and to maintain it with vigor and independence. He was possessed of a social disposition, and in familiar intercourse with his friends he received and imparted much enjoyment. His reputation as an eloquent preacher and a learned divine brought under his care an unusual number of students for the ministry. There were at that time no theological seminaries, and young men were trained for the ministry under the direction of the older and more celebrated divines. He had under his care at different times twenty students in theology, seventeen of whom entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, one the Episcopal ministry, and two never applied for licensure. Among these students were David McConoughy, D.D., who became president of Washington College, Pennsylvania; Levi Bull, D.D., who became an eminent minister in the Episcopal Church; Robert White, Samuel Parke, and the preceptor's sons, Robert S. Grier and John N. C. Grier. His wife was Susanna, daughter of Robert and Margaret Smith, by whom he had three daughters and two sons. Two of his daughters became the wives of Rev. Robert White and Rev. Samuel Parke, who had pursued their theological studies under his care. His oldest son, Robert S. Grier, was pastor of churches in Carlisle Presbytery, and the youngest, John N. C. Grier, D.D., succeeded his father as pastor of Forks of Brandywine in 1814. Rev. Nathan Grier died March 30, 1814, in the vigor of life, and in the midst of usefulness. He was pastor of the Brandywine Church twenty-seven years.

ROBERT SMITH GRIER, the son of Rev. Nathan and Susanna (Smith) Grier, was born at Brandywine Manor, Chester Co., May 11, 1790. His father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Forks of Brandywine. He was prepared for college at the Brandywine Academy, and graduated at Dickinson College, Sept. 27, 1809. He studied theology under the instruction of his father, and was licensed to preach by New Castle Presbytery, September, 1812. He was installed pastor of churches near Emmettsburg, Md., in April, 1814, and remained in the one charge until his death, Dec. 28, 1865. In his preaching he was clear, energetic, and instructive, and his ministrations were characterized by punctuality, fidelity, and ability. As an illustration of his intrepid fidelity, it may be mentioned that years before the system of slavery appeared to the eye of the nation as it now appears, and although he resided in a State where the system was legalized, he openly opposed it as a crime against God and man, and vindicated all proper measures to deliver the slave from bondage. He lived to see the system eradicated.

GRUBB, JOHN, with his wife Frances, was a resident of Upland as early as 1679, but does not appear to have been settled there as early as 1677. In 1679, jointly with Richard Buffington, he purchased 300 acres of land on the southwest side of Chester Creek above Chester, and may have resided there some time. His occupation was that of a tanner. His children were Emanuel, John, Joseph, Henry, Samuel, Nathaniel, Peter, Charity, and Phebe, all of whom were living at the time of his death in 1708. His daughter Charity was married to Richard Beeson prior to his death. He does not appear to have been a Quaker, and probably was an Episcopalian. His age was about sixty years.

Samuel Grubb settled in East Bradford on the farm now of William Gibbons. Nathaniel married Ann Moore and settled in Willistown. He was a member of Assembly, trustee of the loan office, etc. Peter Grubb went to what is now Lebanon County, where he was a prominent iron-master. Phebe married Richard Buffington, Jr., and Simon Hadly.



John R Gordon

GORDON, JOHN, an emigrant from Scotland, settled at the time of the Revolutionary war near Downingtown, in this county, and married Jane Downing, of an old-established family at that point. Their son Joseph married Rebecca Rogers, to whom were born eight children, of whom the second child,

JOHN ROGERS GORDON, was born 6th mo. 25, 1817, in Uwchlan township, as was his father before him. He passed his boyhood on the farm, attending the common schools, and one winter at Jonathan Gause's academy at Unionville. He was married, 3d mo. 3, 1847, to Leah A. Essick, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Essick, by whom he had three children, of whom one (William) is living. His wife died in 1852, and he was the second time married, 4th mo. 7, 1859, to Deborah H., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hawley) Smedley. In the spring of 1847 he moved to his present farm of 147 acres. He has repeatedly acted as supervisor. He belongs to the Society of Friends of Uwchlan Meeting, at Lionville. On his paternal side he is of Scotch extraction, and on the maternal of Welsh.

Since his first marriage he has built three dwelling-houses, in addition to several barns and many other valuable and lasting improvements to his real estate. His homestead is splendidly located in a fine section of the county and in a good neighborhood.

GUSS, CHARLES, born in Baden, Germany, in 1732, came to Trappe, Montgomery Co., about 1750, and in 1764 was living in Pikeland township, Chester Co., where he was a school-teacher. He married Mary Shunk, July 12, 1761. She was born May 4, 1741, and died April 30, 1821. Charles died Sept. 1, 1795, and both are buried at Rhodes' Church, in East Vincent.

Their children were Mary Magdalene, b. March 29, 1762; Charles, b. Jan. 3, 1765; Rachel, b. March 29, 1767, m. Conrad Holman; Catharine and Elizabeth, twins, b. Jan. 30, 1770; Samuel, b. Feb. 15, 1773, d. April 20, 1818, m. Barbara Knerr; Salome, b. Sept. 10, 1777, m. Conrad Holman. Samuel and Barbara Guss removed to Perry, and thence to Juniata County, and died at Mifflin. They had ten children, of whom their son Samuel, b. July 4, 1796, lived at West Chester, married Sevenia Ruhl, and was the father of Col. Henry R., Samuel, Levi, and Francis M. Guss.

HADLY, SIMON, with Ruth, his wife, came from Ireland about the year 1712 and settled in the edge of New Castle County, near New Garden, where a house built by him in 1717 is still standing and occupied as a residence.

His children were Joseph, b. 8, 25, 1698; Deborah, b. 2, 25, 1701; Joshua, b. 3, 6, 1703; Simon, b. 12, 23, 1704–5, d. 11, 4, 1730–1; Hannah, b. 11, 16, 1709–10; Ruth, b. 12, 6, 1711–2; Katharine, b. 2, 25, 1715; Ann, b. 12, 7, 1717–8. The mother died 12, 18, 1750–1, and was buried at New Garden, after which Simon married Phebe, widow of Richard Buffington, of Bradford. The name is now written Hadley, and the descendants are very numerous in this county and elsewhere.

HAINES, JOHN, was a settler at Lumberton, N. J., as early as 1683, and is said to have lived at first in a cave. Tradition also states that he sent for his father and brothers to come over to this country, and that the father died at sea. There is a deed on record from Edward Byllinge to Richard

Haines of "Anoe on y^e hill, in y^e County of Oxon," for 100 acres of land in New Jersey. This "Anoe" is supposed to refer to Aynho, in a point of Northampton, which extends into Oxfordshire. Richard Haines was doubtless the father of John, Richard, William, Thomas, and Joseph, who all lived for a time in Burlington County.

John Haines, husbandman, and Esther Borton, both of Northampton River, were married, 10, 10, 1684, in Burlington County. She was doubtless the daughter of John and Ann Borton, of Ayno, in the county of Northampton, b. 5, 25, 1667.

John and Esther had children,—John, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Mary, Esther, Isaac, Caleb, Josiah, Rebecca, Phebe, Ann, and perhaps others. The father purchased 965 acres of land in Goshen, Chester Co., in 1702, including that part of West Chester south of Gay Street. He also purchased in 1710, 254 acres to the northeast of West Chester. In 1715 he conveyed to his son John 365 acres of the first tract, and by his will, in 1728, devised of the remainder 150 acres, bounded northward by the north line of the Agricultural Society's ground, and eastward by the borough line, to his son Isaac; to his son John, 50 acres next his other land, and to his daughters, Rebecca, Phebe, Esther, and Mary, each 100 acres. All of these children, except Esther and Mary, came to Goshen.. Rebecca married Joseph Matlack, Phebe married John Burros (Burroughs?), Esther, Thomas Evans, and Mary, Thomas Lippincott.

John Haines, Jr., with Elizabeth, his wife, came from New Jersey in 1711. His wife died about 1726, and in 1728 he married Jane Smith. He returned to New Jersey before his death.

Isaac Haines came over as early as 1714, and in that year married Catharine, daughter of Ellis David, of Goshen. His father conveyed to him in 1717 the 254 acres on the northeast side of West Chester, and there he built a house and made his residence. This land was divided by will between his sons Ellis and Josiah, the latter receiving the homestead part, which in 1787 he sold to William Rogers, from Vincent. The children of Isaac and Catharine were Esther, b. 6, 13, 1715; Hannah, b. 1, 4, 1717, m. to John Eachus; Isaac, b. 8, 10, 1718; Mary, b. 6, 2, 1720, m. William Wall and —— Martin; Jane, b. 12, 18, 1721, m. Joseph Yarnall; Ellis, m. 8, 10, 1751, to Margaret Jones; Lydia, m. 2, 1, 1748, to Ellis Williams; Josiah, m. Ann Husband; Phebe, m. to Daniel Durborow; Sarah.

Isaac Haines, Jr., was married, 8, 5, 1744, to Mary, daughter of Lawrence and Ellen Cox, of Willistown, and settled on his father's land, on the south side of West Chester. His children were Elisha; Eleanor, m. to Jacob Butler and Thomas Frame; Isaac, m. about 1772 to Lydia Davis; Caleb, b. 6, 17, 1754; Jesse, b. 9, 14, 1756, d. 9, 8, 1856, m. 10, 6, 1785, Rachel Otley, daughter of James and Ann; John, m. to Jane Sharpless; Jacob, m. 11, 6, 1783, to Martha Sharpless, 4, 6, 1797, to Mary Hoopes, and 5, 14, 1801, to Lydia Thomson.

The children of Isaac and Lydia Haines were David, Ezra, Mary, Isaac, Lydia, George, and William. The children of Jesse and Rachel Haines were Mary, Jacob, b. 7, 6, 1788; Reuben, Jesse P., William Ellis, b. 5, 1, 1794, d. 4, 6, 1880, and Thomas. Of these, Jacob married Rachel Ellis, and was the father of Dr. William E. Haines and others.

Ezra Haines, during the latter part of his life, was a merchant in West Chester. He was born 12, 2, 1774, and died 5, 28, 1861. His wife was Ann, daughter of Reuben and Lydia (Townsend) John, and their children were John T., Lydia, Eber D., Maria, Reuben, Isaac, and Jane. His brother David was a carpenter and builder in West Chester, and was the father of Benjamin F. Haines, long time keeper of the county prison. George Haines, another brother, was the father of Garrett (now deceased), Granville B., a merchant in Philadelphia, and of George Haines, of West Chester.

Townsend Haines* was born at West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., on the 7th day of January, 1792. Caleb, the father of Townsend, was born June 17, 1754. He was living with his father, and had about attained his majority when the war between the colonies and the mother-country began. The Friends of the period, being averse to war, were accused by their ardent and patriotic countrymen of being disaffected to the American cause. Caleb Haines was frequently involved in disputes in consequence of accusations against his friends and family, and came to be regarded as a partisan of the royal cause. Deeming himself unsafe at home in the heated political condition of the country, he in the fall of 1777, in company with two companions of about the same age, fled to Philadelphia, and took refuge with the British army, then occupying that city. There, after a short delay, he enlisted in the troop of Col. Tarleton, and served in that troop to the end of the Revolutionary war. This troop suffered large losses in the campaigns of 1779, '80, and '81, in the Carolinas and Virginia. Caleb Haines stated to me on one occasion that there were three times as many men belonging to this troop killed as it at any time contained. On the termination of the Revolutionary struggle, Caleb Haines became a refugee from his country, and lived in Nova Scotia till an act of amnesty was passed by Congress. He then returned to West Chester, where he married early in 1791. His wife was Ann Ryant, daughter of Charles and Hannah Ryant. She was a woman of poetic temperament, fond of reading, and addicted, when young, to versification. Townsend was her eldest son, and was born in a log house on the West Chester and Wilmington road, about one hundred and fifty yards south of the present residence of Enos Smedley, in the borough of West Chester. The house was standing within forty years, and is still recollected by many of our citizens.

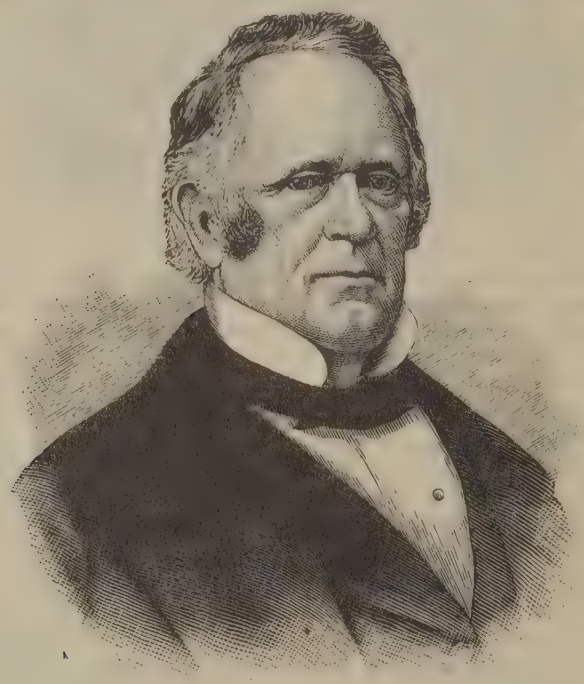
In 1796, Caleb Haines removed from West Chester to a farm in West Goshen, which he leased of the heirs of Francis Hoopes. In 1806 he became a lessee of Mary Ellicott, of 400 acres of the Avondale farm in New Garden, and resided there till April, 1809. He then purchased a farm of 179 acres in East Nottingham, and resided there till his death, Nov. 12, 1846, in the ninety-third year of his age. He was a man of excellent sense, quiet manners, and amiable disposition.

* Memoir prepared by Hon. Joseph J. Lewis.

The boyhood of Townsend Haines differed in no respect from that of other farmers' sons in a similar condition of fortune. Nine months of each year were spent in assisting in the labors of the farm. During the three winter months of each he usually attended some common country school, in which he learned reading, writing, arithmetic, and acquired some general notions of geography. In October, 1809, he entered the boarding-school of Enoch Lewis at New Garden, and remained with him as a pupil about nine months. During this period he became pretty well acquainted with English grammar, improved his knowledge of arithmetic, and studied algebra, geometry, practical surveying, mensuration, and trigonometry. In that school he was made for the first time to comprehend the processes by which scientific truth was evolved, and was inducted into a mode of abstract reasoning which attained a conclusion that was irresistible. He was subjected to a mental drill of which previously he had no conception, and not only learned perfectly well what he did learn, but acquired a consciousness of complete mastery over his acquisition. In later life he appreciated this more highly than he did while at school, and he often acknowledged his obligations to his teacher.

Mrs. Lewis was accustomed to give attention to the reading and grammar classes, and imparted to Townsend some ideas of elocution, which were of value to him in his subsequent career at the bar. She was a woman of a superior and well-cultivated mind, sweet affability of manners, and of uncommon eloquence, and her intercourse with the pupils was of the most agreeable kind. Her kindness to Townsend, and her considerate treatment of him, so won upon him that he made it a special object to please her, and gave particular attention to the branches of study of which she took cognizance.

Townsend Haines left Enoch Lewis' school with the reputation of a youth of bright parts, capable of rapid acquisition but indisposed to effort, and rarely doing himself full justice. He immediately engaged to teach a country school, and continued in that occupation for several years, with occasional intervals, however, during which he assisted his father on his farm. While teaching he read extensively, and among other subjects, mental philosophy obtained a considerable share of his attention. He also learned to speak in public by attending the meetings of debating societies, in which, after a few discouraging attempts, he became conspicuous as a debater. He was not well satisfied with his avocation as a teacher, and began to look forward to preparing himself for some other occupation more congenial with the disposition and temper of his mind. In 1815 he removed to West Chester, and took lessons of Mr. Glass in Latin, in order the better to qualify himself for a profession. After a few months he entered the office of Isaac Darlington, Esq., then a leading member of the Chester County bar, and commenced the study of the law. He was a diligent student, read carefully and thoroughly, and Feb. 7, 1818, was admitted to practice.



Townsend Haines

For a time Mr. Haines' practice was inconsiderable. The principal part of the law business of the county was divided among a few of the elder practitioners, who were experienced and able men. For some time he was obliged to be content with a small amount of Orphans' Court business, and with defending in the criminal courts persons charged with offenses against the peace of the Commonwealth. In this latter line of practice he soon acquired

popularity, and it constituted a good introduction to the trial of jury cases in the Common Pleas. Towards the end of the first year after his admission to the bar he considered his prospects sufficiently encouraging to warrant him in assuming additional responsibilities. Jan. 4, 1819, he was married to Anna Maria Derrick. She was the daughter of Philip and Sarah Derrick, the former of whom was then deceased. Her family was highly respectable, and distantly connected with his own, his grandmother and her great-grandmother being the same person, Hannah (Sharpless), the wife of Charles Ryant.

In the fall of 1822 he lost by death his brother, William Haines, then a member of the Chester County bar. He was a young man of brilliant talents and promising expectations. His death was a subject not only of deep private grief, but was also a public loss. He had the family gift of versification, and was a good writer and a fine speaker.

Soon after Mr. Haines was admitted to the bar he was invited to deliver an oration on the anniversary of American independence. He accepted the invitation, and his oration created some sensation, principally by reason of the political sentiments announced in it. Having lived in the State of Delaware immediately prior to his entering upon the study of the law, he had been for some time without a vote in Pennsylvania, under the constitution as it then existed, and he had to choose to which of the two parties, Federal or Democratic, he would attach himself. He availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by the occasion to declare his preference for the Democracy, to the disappointment of many of his friends and associates, who were mostly of the opposite party. He voted with the Democrats that year, and steadily till the gubernatorial election of 1823, when, a division having occurred in the party, he went with the portion denominated Quids, who nominated Joseph Heister for Governor, in opposition to James Findlay, the regular party candidate. Heister was supported by the Federalists and elected, and a number of Democrats who in the struggle affiliated with their former antagonists remained with them in subsequent contests. Among these was Mr. Haines, whose personal popularity made him an important acquisition to his new friends, and in 1826 they showed their appreciation of his ability to serve them by electing him a member of the State Legislature. In 1827 he was re-elected.

In the Legislature his party, though strong in talent, was weak in number. Mr. Meredith, of Philadelphia, then a very young man, was a leading spirit, and fought the battles of his party with an eloquence and ability that distanced all rivalry. Mr. Haines co-operated cordially with him, and, though diffident and disinclined even to share the responsibility of leadership or to become in any way prominent, was a valuable and efficient coadjutor. During the first session they were together at the seat of the State government, he contracted with Mr. Meredith a friendship which continued without interruption as long as he lived. He was not active or laborious in committee, or forward in debate, and was indeed rather an unfrequent speaker, but when he did speak he was forcible and made a decided impression on the House; and he rarely failed to satisfy his audience that his efforts were not equal to his abilities, and that whatever power he exhibited, he had much more in reserve.

After the close of his second term in the Legislature, Mr. Haines was nominated for Congress by the Adams party of the Congressional district of Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware Counties as successor to Mr. Miner, who declined being a candidate. The Adams party combined the elements of opposition to the Jackson Democracy, and was composed of the mass of the old Federal party, and such small portion of the old Democratic party as did not sympathize with the movement in favor of the great military chief, and was not involved in the tempest of popular enthusiasm which was bearing him onward. The district had been for many years largely anti-Democratic, and Mr. Haines expected an easy victory; but in this he was disappointed, and, contrary to general expectation, the Congressional Jackson ticket was elected.

This political defeat brought to Mr. Haines some change of prospect, and he began, as soon as the excitement attending the contest passed away, to give more attention to business than he had hitherto done. Gen. Barnard, who was one of the leaders of the bar, on the inauguration of Governor Shulze, in December, 1826, had been called to Harrisburg to serve as Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in December, 1827, John Duer, an old practitioner of large practice, had died. These changes in the condition of the bar opened a fine field for the younger members of the profession, and some of the more enterprising entered at once into sharp competition for the business that had been relinquished by their two elder brethren. Mr. Haines possessed a large share of public confidence, and if he had cared to exert himself, might at once have secured a sufficient accession to his practice to satisfy his wishes, even if they had been less moderate than they were; but his attention at that time being largely occupied by politics, he moved along in his profession in the easy way to which his habits inclined, and made no effort to avail himself of the advantages offered by events. Business solicited him, but the interest he took in it was not of a kind that contributed to its growth. When the tumult of the great contest for President subsided, disappointed and chagrined by the result, professional employment became measurably a relief to him, and he engaged in practice with more earnestness than he had previously manifested. A number of cases of importance were committed to his care, and his efforts exhibited unusual ability, and were attended by remarkable success. He had much skill in cross-examination, and seldom failed in an attempt to extort the truth from an unwilling witness. This he did, not by browbeating, for to that unmanly practice he never resorted, but by a kind and candid manner which appealed to the better feelings and overcame the repugnancy of the witness, and by a judicious train of questions which made the answer desired the natural sequence to prior admission. But it was principally in addressing juries that his power was displayed. He had a handsome person, a dignified and imposing presence, a voice at once strong and musical, a grave, deliberate, earnest, and forcible manner, a lively imagination, which gave him the command of appropriate images, and a comprehensive

grasp that enabled him to deal with facts in the style of a master. In technical knowledge he was deficient. He usually trusted to his colleague for the law of the case, and rarely attempted to argue to the court on the admissibility of evidence. As an advocate, he was strong, luminous, brilliant, and sometimes even grand. As a mere lawyer, he was unready, subject to surprises, and never forcible in argument, except after laborious preparation, to which he was averse.

At the time Mr. Haines engaged in practice, and for several years later, there was among certain members of the bar a good deal of unkind feeling, which was often openly manifested during the trial of jury cases by much asperity of personal remark, of which each in turn was the subject. But although Mr. Haines was frequently associated with counsel who seldom let slip an opportunity to sting an antagonist, I can remember, in the course of the twenty-eight years we practiced together, no single instance of his being involved in a personal controversy with a brother-lawyer. His demeanor was so uniformly courteous and his conduct so scrupulously fair that he provoked no resentment; he easily made allowance for a retort causelessly severe occurring in the heat of argument under the impulse of transient excitement, and his ready wit often enabled him to turn aside with a laugh an envenomed shaft flung at his colleague. He was sensitive withal, and if he received an insult which he deemed intentional or wanton, he was not of a disposition to pass it by unnoticed; but he would not create a scene in court, or be provoked to become a party to an altercation by which his personal dignity or the dignity of the bar might be compromised.

The effort put forth by Mr. Haines to achieve distinguished success at the bar, being out of accord with his natural dispositions, and unsustained by high aspirations, was of short duration. How long it continued I cannot say, for, from my own observation, I could not be quite sure of its actual existence, and I know of it only from himself; but it was persisted in long enough to satisfy him that a larger business was certainly within his power, and that all that was necessary on his part to obtain it was a willingness to devote to it the time and attention it would require. But he was destitute of that spontaneous energy that demands employment as a necessity, and he preferred an easy, unanxious life, with no more care than was required by a moderate practice, to larger gains and high professional position accompanied by continual toil. "I counted," said he, "the cost of the career that I saw open before me, and asked myself whether it would afford compensation for the sacrifices it would involve, and the answer was, it would not." Hence he relapsed into his old easy way, sure that his talents and experience would command employment sufficient for his needs, without the laborious diligence which higher aims would exact, and allow him a comfortable exemption from the corroding cares that feed on the vital forces of the intellectual and physical man when engaged in an ambitious struggle for professional eminence.

Although Mr. Haines thus declined to assume the labors and responsibilities of a leader at the bar, and voluntarily permitted it to be taken by such enterprising competitors as might have the energy and ability demanded by it, no cause could be well manned for a severe and protracted contest without his services being brought into requisition; and he was, therefore, almost uniformly engaged in all heavy trials where two or more counsel were employed on a side. If in these he aided but little in the discussion of mere legal points, he was at least a powerful coadjutor where a verdict was to be wrung from the popular arm of the court by a skillful manipulation of the testimony or by eloquent appeals to sympathy. In cases of disputed boundaries of lands, and of conflicting claims to water-rights, and in that large class of actions in which damages for injuries to person, property, or reputation were demanded, he was in special request, as well as in those falling within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts, where the offenses charged were of great magnitude, or involved the character and standing of persons previously of good repute. He carried with him into court the same sensibilities and large-hearted sympathies which he manifested in private life. And speaking, as he was apt to do, under the sway of the emotions awakened in his own breast by circumstances of injury or misfortune, with voice, mien, tone, emphasis, and language singularly effective to reach home to the heart, it was hard for a panel of unsophisticated jurors to escape the infection of the feelings by which he was visibly impressed, or for opposing counsel to prevent its influence from becoming apparent in the verdict. As a jury lawyer he was very successful. For cases of abstruse law he had no taste, and he never followed any judgment or decree on error or appeal into the Supreme Court, nor did he ever make an argument in that court, though often solicited. For sharp practice, which often rewards vigilance at the expense of justice, he entertained a positive aversion, and would not resort to it, whatever the provocation. His extreme indulgence to others, which was the natural effect of his temper and disposition, rendered others usually indulgent to him, and enabled him to move along with freedom in the easy way that was most agreeable to him, little anxious lest he should be tripped unawares by unheeding the exigency of a rule, or by the non-observance of some technical requisition.

In the year 1829 the popular excitement against the institution of Freemasonry, which had previously raged with great intensity in New York, reached Pennsylvania, and an organization as an Anti-Masonic party for political purposes was effected. This new party was constituted partly of the old Federal and partly of the old Democratic party, and without political principles of its own or the pretense of them, and merely by the coherent force of hostility to Masonry and ambition for power, was able to array itself in a very formidable manner against every other party. It soon obtained an ascendency in Chester County, and in the Congressional district of which the county was a part, and for several years controlled the elections. Mr. Haines was a Mason, and therefore subject to the ban of exclusion from office laid on all members of the obnoxious order. Whether the subversion of Masonry—the ostensible object of the party—should be attained or not Mr. Haines cared nothing, for he considered the institution not of sufficient value to become the subject of an embittered contest between members of the same peaceful community,

and he had no doubt that the excitement, if left to take its sweep without opposition, would soon expend its power and disappear. But when it assumed the character of a personal attack, as for a time it was made to do upon Masons, as men who were represented to be associated by ties which imposed obligations inconsistent with civil order and social duty, his feelings became warmly enlisted. It was in 1832, when Anti-Masonry, aspiring to the dignity of a national party, had nominated candidates for the Presidency, that its adherents in some parts of Pennsylvania gave to their accusations against the members of the Masonic brotherhood their most offensive form, and these Mr. Haines felt himself called upon to repel. Besides anonymous articles which he prepared for the press, he drew up a vigorous protest, which was published and widely circulated. It was signed by himself, by Charles Miner, William H. Dillingham, Ziba Pyle, William Williamson, and a number of other well-known and leading citizens of Chester County.

This paper made a decided impression upon the reflective part of the community, but it inflamed excited partisans to more envenomed hostility, and Mr. Haines came to be regarded, after Mr. Miner's removal from the county, towards the close of the year, as mainly responsible for the sentiment which prevented a co-operation in the district of all the opponents of the Jackson administration under Anti-Masonic leaders. An organization designated "National Republican," which had been formed soon after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, and which, under the auspices of Mr. Clay, was in vehement opposition to the administration, was maintained in this part of the State on its own independent ground. In the elections of 1833, in which there was no issue on any national question, the "National Republicans" in the county voted with the Democrats, and the Anti-Masons were overwhelmingly defeated; but in the following year, during which the anti-bank policy of the President agitated the country, the "National Republicans" generally sustained the Anti-Masonic nominations as a preferable alternative, though not with a hearty cordiality. In 1835 they had no distinctive party organization in the county or district, but a larger part of them, under an invitation extended to them by resolutions of Anti-Masonic meetings, became associated with the Anti-Masons in the support of Joseph Ritner for Governor; but Mr. Haines, it is believed, did not vote for him. Whatever others might, he declined to have any connection with a body of men professing as their object the disfranchisement of all Masons, on the ground of their implication in a supposed conspiracy against the supremacy of the laws, though in other respects they might agree with him. His course differing from that of many of his friends, was a subject of pretty severe animadversion, but it was consistently maintained and persisted in, and for several years he continued to hold a position with a small body of men, who were in sympathy with him, separate and apart from the two great parties that were contending for the political control of the State. That body, though small in number, was sufficiently considerable to influence to some extent the result of elections, and their views and feelings could not with safety be disregarded. In 1836 the names of two of them were placed on the Democratic ticket and elected, but Mr. Haines, who was nominated by the same party as delegate to the convention to amend the State constitution, was defeated by a small majority. The lesson administered by that election to the Anti-Masons and Republicans, then become Whigs, who were acting with them, induced a spirit of moderation and a disposition to greater harmony.

In 1838 those who acted with Mr. Haines held a county meeting, and adopted an address and resolutions which he had prepared. The address stated that that branch of the Whig party had had no distinctive organization for several of the past years. "Leaving to others," it says, "the control of nominations and the formation of tickets, they had acquiesced in a state of things which they could not approve, and had sustained their own principles by choosing between evils. The adoption of this course induced many of our friends to join in the ranks of the Jackson party, and led the main body of the Whigs to unite with and assist the Anti-Masons in the election of their candidates. Either alternative required sacrifices that it was painful to make."

The resolutions proposed an arrangement with the Anti-Masons and the Whigs associated with them, by which each branch of the body thus to be consolidated should have a potential voice in the selection of candidates; and Mr. Haines was appointed to present the resolutions to the other branch of the general Whig party, which was to assemble in county meeting the next day. This duty was performed, but the proposition did not prove acceptable and was rejected. Report of the proceeding was made to his friends, who, from their having first met for the purpose of organizing as a distinct body on Monday, were thenceforth denominated the "Monday Whigs." The "Monday Whigs" thus became recognized as a distinct body, between whom and the Anti-Masons and their Whig allies on the one hand, and the Democrats on the other, there were well-defined lines of demarkation. In order to maintain their organization it was necessary that they should have the control of a newspaper press. Mr. Haines therefore purchased the establishment of the *American Star*, which had been previously published at Coatesville, and which he removed to West Chester, and became its editor, and the recognized leader of the "Monday Whigs." He wrote easily and well, and if success in a newspaper enterprise had been his aim, and had need of no other kind of ability than that of a ready and able writer, he might have commanded it. But his objects were special and temporary, and did not contemplate competition with other newspaper establishments for reputation or business, and hence he gave to the *Star* but an inconsiderable share of his attention. Yet his paper usually contained a large amount of editorial matter written in an attractive style, and in a tone of great moderation and candor. He could not be provoked to forget his dignity or self-respect under any circumstances, and he kept his columns at all times clear of personalities and of epithets of abuse, and presented his views with a calm decorum suitable to his character. His career as an editor was a short one, but the times were warm with political controversy, and his position, to some extent, one of personal antagonism. Yet, though he wrote forcibly and earnestly,

he could say when he had laid aside his pen, after several years of practice, that he had alienated no friend and made no enemy.

An effort was made in 1839 to reconcile the "Monday Whigs" with their brethren in the county, then acting with the Anti Masons, but it failed, and the "Monday Whigs" retained their organization and formed their own ticket. Though able to poll rather less than five hundred votes, their separate action so operated in favor of the Democrats that the ticket of the latter was elected by upwards of twelve hundred majority. The effects of the feud thus became strikingly apparent, and the expediency of cultivating more amicable relations between the different branches of the Whig party was strongly enforced. The Whigs and Anti-Masons were powerless without the aid of the "Monday Whigs," and it was necessary that they should be conciliated, or the expectation of future success be abandoned. This consideration acquired force from the fact that a Presidential contest of more than ordinary interest, and attended by more than ordinary excitement, was at hand. An effort was then made to organize the elements of opposition to the administration, and the object was accomplished without great difficulty. The result demonstrated the importance of this little event. The majority for the Harrison ticket in the State was less than the number of votes polled by the "Monday Whigs" in this county, and if they had not been conciliated, Harrison would not have been elected.

When the "Monday Whigs" became merged in the great party that elected Harrison to the Presidency, the particular vocation of the *American Star* was gone, and Mr. Haines disposed of his press at the first convenient opportunity.

From this time the even tenor of his professional life continued for some years without interruption. Judge Darlington had died in the year 1839, and had been succeeded by Mr. Bell, whose large practice was divided among his fellow-members of the West Chester bar. The share that fell to Mr. Haines was not considerable, merely because he was indisposed to accept the conditions which a heavy practice imposed. He still preferred his ease, accompanied by the inconveniences of a narrow income, to persistent mental labor, however sweet its promised rewards. On this point he and the public seem to have come to a pretty satisfactory understanding. While in severely contested jury trials his services were always in requisition, his chamber and Orphans' Court practice exhibited little or no visible growth.

In 1846, Mr. Haines was a candidate for nomination on the Whig Congressional ticket of the district, but failed of success by a single vote. This defeat was the result of his opposition to Anti-Masonry, which was unforgiven by the section of the united party to which he had stood opposed. Although his popularity in his native county was somewhat affected by the distractions of local politics, his influence and authority as a political leader were not without their proper appreciation in the wider sphere of State politics. When, therefore, on the death of Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania, William F. Johnston became his successor, he, on the 26th day of July, 1848, tendered to Mr. Haines the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth. The offer was accepted, and within a few days he entered upon the duties of his appointment. Mr. Johnston having been elected Governor at the ensuing fall election, Mr. Haines was reappointed in January following, and he remained in office till Feb. 13, 1850. During the period of his official service as Governor Johnston's secretary and principal adviser his public duties were not onerous, and he had leisure to attend the sessions of the courts in his native county. He availed himself of the opportunity to retain his connection with professional practice, and he was frequently engaged in jury trials, usually as assistant, and not as original counsel.

As Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Haines was *ex-officio* superintendent of common schools, a position which at that time afforded fine opportunities of usefulness in maturing a system then only of sixteen years' growth, and still in a state of imperfect development. He was friendly to a scheme of public instruction, and believed it to be one of the highest duties of the State to take care that the children of the citizens should not be allowed to grow up in ignorance; and he was not unaware of the need of much hard work to be done by some comprehensive and well-informed mind, before the common schools could become the efficient means of the mental and moral culture which the public welfare and the popular sentiment required. He made two reports, which contained some valuable suggestions, but which did not aim at striking out a complete and comprehensive system, such as he might have done had he been able to devote to the subject the amount of labor that it required.

While Secretary of the Commonwealth he gained many friends by his social disposition, his attractive conversation, and agreeable manners. The impression he made upon the members of the Legislature and other public men whom he met with at Harrisburg, was that of a man of decided intellect, yet averse to labor and studious of his ease. He was a most agreeable talker, and although not a full man, like Burke, nor profound, like Coleridge, whatever he said seemed most happily suited for the time and the occasion, and he had the art of so pointing a moral and adorning a tale that his remarks, however trite or trifling, were invested with the interest of freshness and novelty. If not prompt in business, his conduct was at least free of offense to those with whom, by his official position, he was brought into contact; and if he sometimes gave cause for complaint by an inveterate habit of procrastination, he silenced all murmurs by his easy and graceful courtesy. He was therefore popular at the seat of the State government as a Secretary, and was even more liked as a man.

Feb. 13, 1850, Mr. Haines was appointed by President Taylor Treasurer of the United States. His appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate, and a few days afterwards he removed to Washington and entered upon the duties of his office. Those duties, at the time, were by no means arduous. His clerks had been well trained and understood their business, and the head of the bureau had little to do beyond affixing his signature to official papers. This position he certainly enjoyed; his responsibilities were not onerous and he had abundance of leisure on his hands,

and if there could have been an assurance of its permanency his highest aspirations would have been satisfied. He knew well, however, that there was little probability of the patronage of the government continuing in the hands of his party beyond the existing Presidential term to which Gen. Taylor was elected, and that on the accession of a Democratic President he would be obliged to retire. Believing that his duty required him to be generally at his post, his visits to West Chester, while he continued to be Treasurer, were brief and only occasional, and he withdrew almost altogether from professional practice. He was not accustomed, at Washington, to mingle to any considerable extent in the gayeties of the capital. His wife had become, some years before, a member of the Society of Friends, and conformed in plainness and simplicity to the usages of the people of her religious profession, and consistently abstained from intercourse with the world of fashion which she had renounced. He occasionally attended the President's levees and the receptions of the heads of departments, but more from considerations of respect to the incumbents of those government offices, with some of whom he was on terms of personal intimacy, than with a view to social enjoyment. He almost uniformly spent his evenings with his wife, preferring her society, to which her sweet and cheerful spirit lent a perpetual charm, to the brightest and gayest the capital could afford. It was only in her absence, on her rather unfrequent visits to West Chester, that any inducement could be presented strong enough to lead him abroad on festive occasions, and when he accepted invitations to evening entertainments he was uniformly among the very first to withdraw. Late hours were unsuited to his habits. From his youth he had been accustomed to retiring early, and whether at West Chester, Harrisburg, or Washington, he was usually in bed before any of his neighbors, even those of the most primitive style of living. His practice in this respect was so strongly marked as to be a subject of pleasantry with his friends. It used to be a common joke that he went to rest at the same time that the chickens went to their roost. He gave, however, no more hours to repose than his neighbors. Although he was in bed before them at night, he was astir several hours in the morning while their heads were still on their pillows. Summer and winter he was usually abroad at the first peep of day.

The insecurity of the tenure of the office of Treasurer at Washington made a more permanent position, though attended with greater labor, acceptable. He therefore, on being elected in the fall of 1851 to the president judgeship of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, resigned his treasurership and returned to West Chester. In December of that year he was sworn into office. The term for which he was elected was ten years, and he continued for that period to preside in the courts of the two counties. At the end of his term he was not a candidate for re-election, and he returned immediately to the bar and resumed practice, without any apparent diminution of vigor and with all his forensic powers unimpaired.

In February, 1865, his wife died after a short illness. Her loss was severely felt. She had every quality calculated to make his home delightful, and he ceased to take an interest thenceforth either in society or business. In his own domestic circle he was constantly reminded of her absence, and he became in great measure weary of life. Towards the early part of September of the same year he was attacked by dysentery. His disease in its first stage had no alarming symptoms. To nobody but himself did it appear to threaten a fatal termination. In his depressed condition of mind, however, and with a certain presentiment of approaching death, his recovery became hopeless. His anxiety for relief from the burden of life made death welcome. He died in the following October, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

> "Men of genius, tread lightly over his ashes,
> For he was your kinsman."

Judge Haines had a talent for poetry, which, if it had been cultivated with assiduity, would have gained for him more than a local reputation. But he wrote only as the occasion prompted. His pieces were struck off at a single heat, and were subjected to no thought beyond the first effort. I have some twenty or more of them in my possession, and the most of them bear the marks of incompleteness, easily discoverable by a critical eye, and which a revising hand would have removed. He once recited to me an admirable poem, which he had recently written, which I thought needed only some slight retouching to be perfect in its finish and exquisite in expression. He answered my suggestion by saying, "I think I will give it another touch or two some of these days, when I feel in the humor." But I have never seen or heard of it since, except that Mr. Hickman once told me that the author had repeated it to him. Among the effusions of his pen the following may be considered as a just specimen of his style:

BOB FLETCHER.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old and was ugly, and so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher, the ploughman, and Judy, his wife.

As the morn streaked the east, and the night fled away,
They would rise up to labor refreshed for the day;
And the song of the lark, as it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at the plough and his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage in front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave their young hearts up to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
As it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the vow could impart
That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart;
The thorn was still there, and the blossoms it bore,
And the song from the top seemed the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,
And Bob had returned from the plough to his shed,
Like a dove on her nest he reposed from all care
If his wife and his youngsters contented, were there.

I have passed by his door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage, with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense, arise.

And I thought of the proud, who would look down with scorn
On the neat little cottage, the grove, and the thorn,
And have felt that the tinsels and pleasures of life
Were dross, to contentment with Bob and his wife.

Dr. William E. Haines was the son of Jacob and Rachel Haines, and was born at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., on the 30th of the 10th month, 1816. In his childhood he early displayed the activity of mind and energy of purpose which characterized his riper years, engaging in everything he undertook with zeal and efficiency.

He was first sent to school at Westtown Boarding-School, and continued his attendance there until the autumn of 1823, when his father removed to Muncy Valley, in Lycoming County. In 1831 he was again sent to Westtown School, where he remained for three years engaged in the study of mathematics and other branches of a sound English education, as well as the Greek and Latin languages.

By his manly rectitude, no less than by his industry and ready acquisition of knowledge, he won the respect and esteem of his teachers, while his natural animation, joined to an innocent play of wit, rendered him an agreeable companion to his schoolmates, with some of whom he formed friendships which were as lasting as his life.

His close application acting upon a constitution naturally delicate, so far impaired his health that he was compelled to relinquish for a time the pursuits in which he was so much interested and to return home, which he did in August, 1834. Soon afterwards he determined upon the practice of medicine as the vocation of his life, and entered the office of Dr. Rankin, a respectable practitioner in the town of Muncy. He devoted himself with new zeal to the studies which were to be so interwoven with the success of his future life; during the summer in the office of his preceptor, and in the winter by an attendance upon the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania.

Towards the close of the winter of 1837 his health again began to decline, but he was able to continue his attendance upon lectures and his assiduous reading till the close of the session, and to pass the examination for a degree with credit.

He was scarcely twenty-one years of age when, after some search for a suitable field for practice, he settled upon Springfield, Delaware Co., as the sphere where he should assume the onerous responsibility, and encounter the ill-repaid toil, the struggles against prejudice and mistrust, and the anxious solicitude for success which too often attend the commencement of practice.

Although almost immediately employed by many families in his neighborhood as they had occasion, he had, however, much leisure time, which was employed in adding to his stock of medical knowledge, as well as reading upon general subjects. In the following winter he delivered a course of lectures upon chemistry at the Springfield Library Rooms, which were listened to with interest by a numerous audience.

His manifest ability, clear judgment, and efficient action soon won for him a confidence in the estimation of the public, which was heightened by the kindness, dignity, and rectitude which characterized him; so that his practice continued rapidly to increase until the summer of 1840, when he was seized with a severe illness. This malady, the exact nature of which is not known, after confining him some weeks to his bed, left him so enfeebled as to compel him to seek renovation and repose amid the bracing air of the mountains of Lycoming and the much-loved society of his paternal home. After some weeks thus spent he returned to his practice, which became sufficiently lucrative to justify him in the following spring in purchasing the premises immediately opposite the Springfield meeting-house, upon which he resided the remainder of his active life. On 10th mo. 7, 1841, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Rhoads, a union which contributed greatly to the happiness of his after-life. In his personal appearance at this time Dr. Haines was of medium height, his figure slender and hair light, complexion fair, and his face, though not handsome, was rendered agreeable by an expression of intelligence, dignity, and benevolence.

His manners partook less of artificial polish than of a true politeness, which arose from native kindness of heart and that just sense of self-respect whereby he scorned not the humblest and rendered to the highest the deference due from an equal to excellence and worth. Though little disposed to converse freely in the presence of numbers, among his more intimate friends his manner was easy and affectionate, heightened by a play of genial wit.

Towards his patients his conduct was most admirable. He was regarded by them as a friend and brother; for while his abilities, medical skill, and mild dignity of deportment inspired them with respect, his kind sympathy won their grateful affection. In the spring of 1842 an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in the circuit of his practice. While busily engaged in attending to others his own family was attacked, and finally himself, in consequence of which he was confined for several weeks to his house. After his recovery he wrote a short account of the epidemic, which was published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. Dr. Haines was a member of the religious Society of Friends, to whose doctrines he was strongly attached, regarding religion not as an abstract speculation, but as a practical law of life, affecting every action, regulating a man's whole being, and requiring of him the practice of every virtue. He died 4th mo. 18, 1846.

Joseph Haines, one of the five brothers who settled on Rancocas Creek, in New Jersey, removed with Dorothy his wife, to Nottingham, Chester Co., in the year 1714. His first wife died 1, 7, 1719, at the age of thirty-nine years, and he married, 1, 1, 1721–2, Elizabeth, daughter of James Thomas, of Whiteland. He died 9, 12, 1763, and his widow 11, 24, 1796, aged about one hundred years. A nephew, Jacob, son of William, also settled in Nottingham, and some of his descendants lived in Lancaster County.

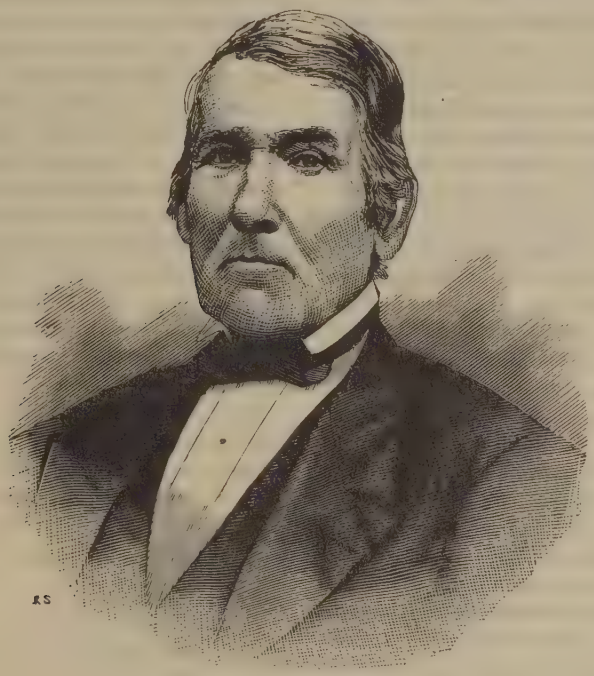
Joseph Haines' children were William, died young; Sarah, died young; Ruth, b. 8, 28, 1709, m. Robert Miller, of Caln; Miriam, m. Robert Halliday; Solomon, died young; Patience, b. 11, 24, 1715, m. Patrick Miller; Dorothy, b. 11, 24, 1718; Sarah, b. 9, 27, 1722, died 12, 19, 1745–6; Deborah, died young; William, b. 4, 8, 1725, d. 9, 19, 1800; Reuben, b. 9, 26, 1726, d. 8, 7, 1745; Solomon, died young; Joseph, b. 11, 9, 1730; Anne, b. 7, 24, 1732; Margaret, died young; Nathan, b. 2, 28, 1735; Daniel, b. 9, 15, 1736; Isaac, b. 4, 19, 1738; Deborah, b. 1, 15, 1740, d. 5, 2, 1784; Job, b. 8, 26, 1744.

The children of Joseph Haines were twenty in number, and with such a start it is not surprising that the name of Haines is very common in the southwestern part of our county and in the adjacent county of Lancaster.

HALL, SAMUEL, a weaver, was living in Kennet about 1710, and died in 1738, leaving children as follows: Mary, m. to Robert Whitacre; Sarah, m. to David Baily; Phebe, m. to Calvin Cooper; Elizabeth, m. to Robert Whiteside; Hannah, Dinah, Susanna, Margaret, George, Samuel, James, and Charles. George Hall married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Jane Hoopes, and is said to have had twenty-four children. Samuel, the father, and George were weavers. Charles Hall married Sarah Taylor, and his descendants are living in Kennet.

rael, and Phinehas. Martha died Aug. 21, 1784. Robert Hamill died Aug. 3, 1803, and Jean, his wife, died Dec. 1, 1807, aged seventy-two years. When Robert Hamill came to this country he settled in Fallowfield, now Highland township, one mile south of Parkesburg. Israel Hamill (the father of Robert Hamill, the subject of this sketch) was married to Mary Scott, a daughter of James and Hannah (Allison) Scott, who were of Scotch descent. Mary was born in June, 1776, and died Jan. 21, 1861. They had eleven children, to wit: Elisha, Robert, Hannah, m. James Cochran; Jane, m. Jacob Seltzer; James, d. 1836; William, and Israel, d. 1840; the other four died in infancy.

Robert Hamill, Esq., married Jane Cochran, a daughter



ROBERT HAMILL.

HAMILL, ROBERT, was born July 22, 1801, and died March 18, 1876, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His father, Israel Hamill, was born Dec. 2, 1776, and died June 30, 1838. He was a son of Robert Hamill, who was born in the north of Ireland, Aug. 5, 1719 (O.S.). Joan (first wife of this Robert) was born Feb. 11, 1721 (O.S.). They were married in 1743. Their children were Martha, Mary, Phebe, Eliezer, Priscilla, and Ebenezer. Joan died Aug. 15, 1757, and was interred in the Upper Octorara *New Side* burying-ground, where most of the name have since been buried. Mary died Sept. 10, 1759, at sea, aged twelve years, and was laid in the same burying-ground. This would imply that the parents came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, and had left part of their children behind for a short time. Phebe died Sept. 19, 1779. The father then married Jean Shields, and their children were Elisha; Ruth, m. John Rodgers; Mary, m. Samuel Richmond; Jemima and Keziah (twins), d. in infancy; Phebe, m. Mr. Hogg; John Caldwell, Is-

of James and Martha (Elton) Cochran, who died March 19, 1831, aged thirty-nine years, leaving four children, viz.: Martha (m. Dr. John G. Gibson), Israel, James Cochran, and Jane, who was married to Evan Chalfant. James Cochran, the father of Mrs. Jane Hamill, was a son of Stephen, one of three brothers (James, Stephen, and David) who came from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century. James Cochran died Dec. 12, 1812, aged seventy-four years. Martha, the wife of James, died April 11, 1826, aged seventy-five years. Robert Hamill then married Mary, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Walker, who died in 1839, without children. He afterwards married Eliza, a daughter of Wothel and Catharine (Barr) Baldwin, who is now (New-Year's, 1881) living. By that union they had eight children, viz.: Robert Albert, Eliza Emma, Edwin A., Millard Fillmore, Samuel Dale, and Addie, and two others who died in infancy. Robert Hamill's residence was in Highland township, formerly a part of West Fallowfield. He was a justice of the peace

for many years, and until he refused to serve any longer. As an evidence of the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends, he was called upon to fill various offices and positions of responsibility and trust. Israel, the eldest son of Robert and Jane Hamill, the contributor of the materials of this biography, is married to Mary Ann, a daughter of James and Hannah (Fleming) Pinkerton, is an adherent of the Presbyterian faith and practice, as all his ancestry have been, both paternal and maternal, and he, his father (Robert Hamill), his grandfather (Israel Hamill), and his great-grandfather (Robert Hamill) from his settlement in this county have always had a residence within the bounds of old West Fallowfield; and, what is a remarkable fact, neither of them moved from the place of their first settlement in life.

HANNUM, JOHN, with his wife Margery, were settled in Concord as early as 1688. He died in 1730, and his widow about 1742. Their children were James (who died in 1717), Robert, George, John, Mary (m. Thomas Smith), Elizabeth (m. Thomas Broom), Margery (m. Anthony Baldwin), Ann (m. John Way), and Sarah (m. Jacob Way).

John Hannum, Jr., married, 10, 29, 1731, Mary Gibbons, but she probably died without issue, and he married, 8, 8, 1741, Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Neild, by whom he had children,—John, William, James, Margery (m. Joseph Gibbons), and Mary (m. Richard Cheyney). The father died 3, 5, 1773, in Concord, and his widow 11, 14, 1808, in her eighty-ninth year. William Hannum remained at the homestead in Concord. James settled on Doe Run, but died at Downingtown, 9, 28, 1809, in the sixtieth year of his age. John (3) settled on a large farm on the Brandywine and Valley Creek, in East Bradford, which had been purchased by his father.

He was an active Whig, and an influential citizen of Chester County from the days of the Revolution to the day of his death. Dec. 20, 1774, a general meeting of the citizens of Chester County was convened at the court-house, in the borough of Chester, to devise measures for the protection of their rights as freemen, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Continental Congress. A committee of seventy were appointed accordingly, of whom John Hannum was one. From that time he was a zealous participant in all the movements which led to and resulted in the independence of the United States. Most of the time he was a magistrate, and was often employed by the civil authorities in important confidential business, as well as holding a commission in the militia. At the time the British army invaded Chester County, on its way from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia, Col. Hannum resided at the "Centre House" (now in the village of Marshallton), between the two main branches of the river Brandywine, and the night of Sept. 10, 1777, was passed by Thomas Cheyney, Esq., a relative of Col. Hannum, at the house of the latter. (At that perilous crisis it was not deemed prudent for Squire Cheyney to lodge at his own house.) Next morning—being Brandywine battle-day—the two set out together to visit the American army, known to be then in the vicinity of Chads' Ford. As they descended towards the west branch of the stream, near Trimble's mill and ford, they discovered coming down from the hills opposite a very numerous body of soldiers, evidently British. This very much surprised Messrs. Hannum and Cheyney, and they moved round the adjacent hills, in order to observe the direction taken by the enemy. Finding them going toward Jefferis' Ford, on the east branch, and believing them to constitute the chief portion of the English army, our friends resolved at once, and at some personal risk, to proceed with the intelligence to Gen. Washington. Squire Cheyney, being mounted on a fleet hackney, pushed down the stream from Jefferis' Ford until he found the American commander-in-chief and had the interview mentioned on page 71.

Col. Hannum remained with the army during that unfortunate day, and in its retreat, and continued with his old friend, Gen. Wayne, until the night of the "Paoli massacre." After that cruel affair Col. Hannum returned to his residence, where, a short time afterwards, he was captured one night in his bed by a party of British light-horse, who had been piloted thither by a Tory neighbor, and he was carried a prisoner to Philadelphia. The party robbed Mrs. Hannum of her gold watch, and took everything of value in the house that they could carry away. The colonel subsequently made his escape, and was soon actively aiding the great cause in which he had embarked.

May 6, 1778, the Council taking into consideration the appointing of commissioners, agreeably to the act of attainder, etc.: "*Ordered*, That the following persons be appointed, to wit: For the county of Chester, William Evans, Thomas Cheyney, Thomas Levis, Patterson Bell, and John Hannum."

Sept. 25, 1779, two affidavits of the circumstances of Col. Hannum's escape from the enemy were read, and ordered to be forwarded to Gen. Washington.

Col. John Hannum to President Reed:

"BRADFORD, June 15, 1780.

"Sir, Pursuant to your orders, I have collected 28 cattle and 101 sheep, all that I could collect in so short a time; having not received your orders till the 11th instant.

"It gives me concern that the army is reduced to the extremity they are, being well assured that one person may be found that will engage to furnish the Pennsylvania troops with every necessary provisions, and to suffer death the day they are destitute thereof."

Nov. 7, 1781, Col. Hannum resigned his office of justice of the peace, in consequence of his election to the General Assembly; and on the 9th of the same month he resigned the office of commissioner of forfeited estates in the county of Chester. April 16, 1782, an order was drawn in favor of Col. John Hannum for his services as one of the auditors for settling the depreciation of the pay of the Pennsylvania line. Col. Hannum was elected to the Assembly in the years 1781, '82, '83, and '85, and again in 1792. He was also a delegate from Chester County in the State convention for ratifying the Constitution of the United States. While in the Assembly he was instrumental in procuring the repeal of the Test Law, which was enacted during the struggle for independence, in order to keep the opponents of that measure out of the government of the State, and prevent their mischievous interference. When independence was established the "Test" was considered a grievance, and its repeal was agreed to. Col. Hannum, in conjunction with his friend, John Patton, was probably the most active and influential man in the county in procuring the removal

of the seat of justice from Chester (the ancient Upland) to the vicinity of the Turk's Head, in Goshen township. Hannum and Patton were the real founders of West Chester, and the proper authorities have justly complimented the memory of those efficient men by giving to the old Strasburg and Boot roads, within the borough, the names, respectively, of Hannum and Patton Avenue.

In 1783, Col. Hannum was appointed Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Chester County, which offices were held by himself and his son Richard to the time of his death. He died Feb. 7, 1799, and was interred in the burial-ground at Bradford Meeting-house, Marshallton.

His wife, Alice, was the daughter of Jonathan and Deborah Parke, of East Bradford, born 5, 12, 1744, died 3, 17, 1830. Their children were John, b. 6, 8, 1768, m. to Sarah Jackson; Jane, b. 12, 27, 1769, m. to John Douglass; Jonathan, married and went to Kentucky; Mary, m. William Kinnard; Washington Lee, b. 10, 26, 1776, went to Kentucky; Richard M., m. to Charlotte Ruston, and went to Kentucky; James, Caleb, and Deborah, who married Emmor Bradley.

HAPPERSETT, Reese, D.D., the son of Melchi and Rebecca Happersett, was born in Brandywine Manor, July 31, 1810. He was educated at Washington College, Pa., and licensed to preach in 1839. He was agent and secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church for seventeen years. He then removed to California, and took charge of a church there, and died Oct. 2, 1866. He never married. He was generous, frank, and amiable, and was held in high esteem.

HARLAN.—"George Harlan y^e^ sone of James Harlan of Monkwearmouth was baptized at Monkwearmouth in Old England y^e^ 11th day of 1 mo: 1650."

Children of George and Eliz^a^. Harlan (four born in Ireland and the others in Pennsylvania):

1. Ezekiel, b. 7, 16, 1679; m. Mary Bezer and Ruth Buffington.
2. Hannah, b. 2, 4, 1681; m. Samuel Hollingsworth, 1701.
3. Moses, b. 12, 20, 1683–4; m. Margaret Ray, 1712.
4. Aaron, b. 10, 24, 1685; m. Sarah Heald, 1713–4.
5. Rebekah, b. 8, 17, 1688; d. 8, 17, 1775; m. William Webb, 1, 22, 1709–10.
6. Deborah, b. 8, 28, 1690; m. Joshua Calvert, 1710.
7. James, b. 8, 19, 1692; m. Elizabeth ——, 1716.
8. Eliz^a^., b. 8, 9, 1694; m. Joseph Robinson, 1713.
9. Joshua, b. 11, 15, 1696–7; m. Mary Heald, 1719.

George Harlan settled at first about where Centreville, New Castle Co., now is, but later in life removed farther up the Brandywine, and purchased 470 acres in Kennet, now Pennsbury, township. While living here he had for his neighbors over the creek, in a great bend, a settlement of Indians. After they had left he obtained, in 1701, a warrant for 200 acres in this bend of the creek, which was granted "in regard of the great trouble and charge he has bore in fencing and maintaining the same for the said Indians while living thereon." George Harlan died in 1714, and was buried by the side of his wife at Centre Meeting.

"Michael Harlan came from the North of Ireland with his brother George about the year 1687—And y^e^ beginning of the year 1690 he married Dinah y^e^ Daughter of Henry Dixson and settled first Near y^e^ Center meeting house in Christiana Hundred & County of New Castle on Delaware and afterwards removed into Kennett in Chester County where they Lived many years haveing the following Issue (viz.):"

10. George, b. 10, 4, 1690; m. Mary (Baily) Stewart.
11. Abigail, b. 9, 23, 1692; m. Richard Flower, 12, 17, 1724–5.
12. Thomas, b. 4, 24, 1694; m. Mary Carter, 1720.
13. Stephen, b. 2, 1697; m. Hannah Carter, 7, 26, 1723.
14. Michael, b. 2, 7, 1699; m. Hannah Maris.
15. Solomon, b. 10, 7, 1701.
16. James, b. 1703; m. Susanna Oborn, 10, 19, 1733.
17. Dinah, b. 8, 23, 1707; m. Thomas Gregg, 2, 10, 1729.

Ezekiel Harlan appears to have been an enterprising citizen, and somewhat of a land speculator. His first wife was the daughter of William and Sarah Bezer, of Chichester, to whom he was married in 1700. In 1706 he married Ruth, daughter of Richard Buffington, Sr., of Bradford. His children were William, b. 9, 1, 1702; Ezekiel, b. 5, 19, 1707; Elizabeth, b. 6, 6, 1713, m. William White; Mary, b. 4, 12, 1719, m. Daniel Webb; Joseph, b. 6, 4, 1721; Ruth, b. 1, 11, 1723, m. Daniel Leonard; Benjamin, b. 8, 7, 1729.

There is a tradition that Ezekiel went to England to get some property which he or the family had inherited, and having converted it into cash was about to return, when he was taken with the smallpox and died. His will, dated Nov. 14, 1730, states that he was "about to take a voyage into Old England," and it was proved Dec. 14, 1731. The future will probably witness periodical attempts on the part of the descendants to get possession of a supposed fortune in that country.

George Harlan (10) married, 12th mo., 1715–6, Mary, daughter of Joel and Ann Baily, and widow of Alexander Stewart, of Kennet. He purchased from Nathaniel Newlin 300 acres in Newlin township, near the present village of Embreeville. This upon his death, in 1732, he devised to his son John, subject to payments to the other children. His widow died in 1741. Their children were John, m. Sarah Wickersham; Rebecca, m. to Stephen White; Dinah, m. to Robert Davies; Hannah, m. to Joseph Martin; Joel, b. 11, 10, 1724, d. 9, 3, 1796; Michael; George, m. Susanna Harlan.

When Mason and Dixon, in 1764, began their labors to establish the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, they first measured a line from the most southern part of Philadelphia due west thirty-one miles to the land of John Harlan, where they planted a stone; and after making some astronomical observations, ran a line thence southward fifteen miles, to ascertain the northern line of Maryland.

Joel Harlan, son of George and Mary, married, 10, 16, 1746, at Kennet Meeting, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Johnson) Wickersham. Of their children, the first two were born in East Marlborough, the next three in Londonderry, and the youngest in Newlin. They were as follows: Dinah, b. 7, 16, 1747, d. 3, 20, 1824, m. Joseph Richardson; Ruth, b. 11, 31, 1750, m. Job Pyle; Mary, b. 3, 5, 1753, d. 11, 18, 1829, m. John Jackson; Caleb,

b. 5, 9, 1755, d. 5, 6, 1834, m. Hannah Edwards; Joshua, b. 7, 7, 1757, d. 11, 29, 1839; Joel, b. 8, 16, 1764, d. 4, 29, 1842, m. Lydia Smedley.

Caleb's children were Mary, Levi, Martha, Lydia (married John Trimble), Caleb, Hannah (married Robert Ingram), and Joel, born 8, 26, 1800, who married Margaretta, daughter of Dr. Abraham Baily, and resides on a part of the original Harlan tract in Newlin.

Joshua was the father of Gen. Josiah Harlan, who spent considerable time in the service of Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul, and was the author of "A Memoir of India and Avghanistaun," 1842.

Joel Harlan, son of Joel, was the father of Mary, wife of John J. Monaghan, Esq.

HARLAN, ABRAM DOUGLAS, son of Ezekiel and Hannah M. Harlan, was born in West Marlborough township, Chester Co., Pa., Sept. 3, 1833. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Coatesville, which has since been his home. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native county. At the early age of thirteen years he began business-life in a country store at Mortonville. About a year afterwards he found a situation in Philadelphia as the errand-boy of a trunk manufactory, and received for his services two dollars per month and his shoes. By patient, persevering effort, industry, and economy he ascended step by step until he became a merchant on his own account, and was able to open a general store in Coatesville. He was an enterprising and very successful merchant. In October, 1862, pressed by the call of duty to his country, he left his business, at considerable financial loss, and voluntarily entered the army. He served as a private soldier in an independent company of cavalry, and was first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the 157th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In politics Mr. Harlan has always been an ardent Republican. As such he has filled the following positions: He was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives during the sessions of 1864, and message clerk of the same body during the sessions of 1865, 1866, and 1867. He was a representative delegate from Chester County in the Republican State Convention of 1872, and one of the assistant clerks of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania during its entire session (1872 and 1873). He edited and published a small volume entitled "Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1872 and 1873, its Members and Officers." He served under the Hon. A. P. Tutton, supervisor of internal revenue, as a special clerk for nearly two years, and when that gentleman was appointed collector of customs of the port of Philadelphia, he appointed Mr. Harlan, on account of his eminent fitness, to the responsible position of assistant cashier. Under Gen. Hartranft he holds the same position.

As a citizen at home, Mr. Harlan has been identified with all the educational and progressive interests of Coatesville. For fourteen years he has been a member of the school-board, and has done much for the advancement of the schools. For five years he was secretary of the board, and during the last nine years he has been its president. He was the first to suggest the introduction of gas-works into the borough, and as early as 1868 secured a charter for the same. He originated and organized the Coatesville Building Association, and during its existence was one of its chief managers. He conceived the idea of the Fairview Cemetery, and was instrumental in obtaining the charter and in the formation of the company. After the close of the war he became a dealer in real estate, and through his agency much of the farm-land within the borough limits has been laid out in building lots, houses have been erected, and streets have been opened, graded, and paved.

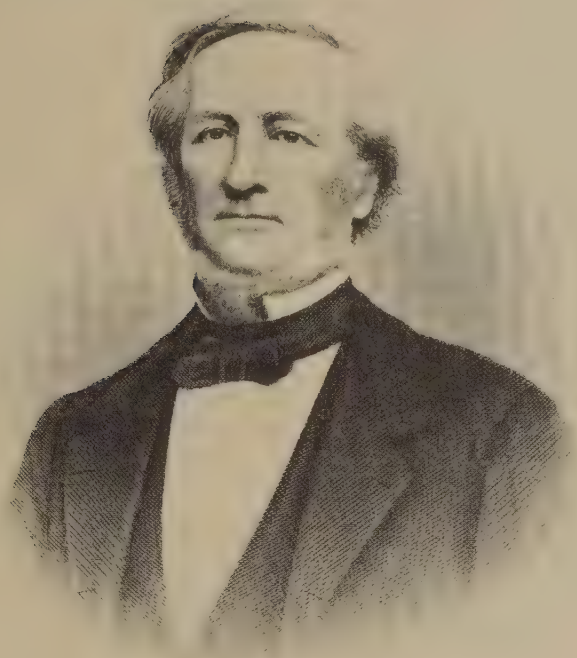
At eighteen he became a member of the Coatesville Presbyterian Church, and has ever taken an active interest in its welfare. In the twenty-first year of his age he was elected superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church, and, excepting three years during the war, he has since held that office. Under his management the school has enjoyed a continuous season of prosperity, and is to-day one of the most flourishing in the county. For a number of years he was one of the trustees of the church; for ten years its treasurer; and in November, 1871, was elected a ruling elder, which position he still holds. He was sent by the Presbytery of Chester as a commissioner to the General Assembly of 1880.

Mr. Harlan was married, Jan. 1, 1857, to Miss Lizzie P., daughter of Samuel W. and Jane B. Scott. To them have been born three children, viz.: Walter L., died in infancy; Justin E., graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now practicing dentistry in Philadelphia; and W. Scott, a member of the class of 1882, Lafayette College, classical course.

Mr. Harlan may well be regarded as one of the marked and self-made men of Chester County,—successful in business; influential in the politics of the community and of the State; honored, useful, and influential in the church.

HARPER, JOHN, was one of those Chester County patriots who in the beginning of the year 1776 stepped forward to join the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, raised by authority of the Continental Congress, and placed under the command of Col. Anthony Wayne. Mr. Harper was appointed ensign of the company commanded by Capt. Persifor Frazer, and was also made quartermaster of the company, which marched with the battalion to the Canadian frontier, and passed the campaign in the region around Ticonderoga. He was afterwards ensign of Capt. James Taylor's company. At the close of the campaign, Wayne rose to the rank of a brigadier, and a fifth battalion, or regiment, was organized, under command of Col. Francis Johnston and Lieut.-Col. Persifor Frazer.

Harper ultimately attained to the rank of brigade major, and was stationed, with that corps and others, under Gen. Wayne, near Chads' Ford on the Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. A few days after that unlucky battle Col. Frazer and Maj. Harper, while on a reconnoitring excursion, were made prisoners by a party of British under Gen. Grant, and taken to Philadelphia, to experience the tender mercies of the infamous Cunningham. Col. Frazer effected his escape some time afterwards, but Maj. Harper was kept a prisoner until Nov. 4, 1780. When the Revolutionary struggle was over, Maj. Harper became a public-house keeper in the borough of Chester, and in 1784 he was elected to the office of coroner for the county. Soon afterwards the good people of the bailiwick were greatly excited by



Joshua Hawthorne

the effort to remove the seat of justice from ancient Upland (Chester) to the "Turk's Head," in Goshen (now the borough of West Chester), and when the Uplanders set out for the threatened purpose of dissolving the "Cestrian" Union, and demolishing the new buildings at the "Turk's Head," the command of the field-piece was vested in Maj. Harper. Happily, no mischief was done. Peace was restored, and the worthy major lived, afterwards, to be "mine host" of the Turk's Head, and also to keep the public-house in the ancient village of Dilworthstown, where he died in the beginning of the present century, and was interred in the cemetery at Cheyney's Shops. His respectable descendants, of the third and fourth generation, are still to be found in West Chester.

HART, JOHN, of Chester County, the second son of Col. Joseph Hart, of Bucks County, was born at Warminster, Nov. 29, 1743. He married, Sept. 13, 1767, Rebecca Rees, of the Crooked Billet, and soon after removed to Chester County, where he purchased a mill and land near "Old Church." From Chester County he was a delegate to the conference of the provincial deputies, held July 15, 1774, a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, and appointed justice of the peace July 25, 1777. Owing to his warm espousal of the cause of the colonies, he was so persecuted by the Tories in 1778 that he was obliged to leave his mill and return to Bucks County, where he spent the remainder of his life. In the spring of 1779 he succeeded Henry Wynkoop as treasurer of Bucks County, and was one of the victims of the Doane robberies, in October, 1781. He died at Newtown, June 5, 1786, at the age of forty-three years.

HARTMAN, GEORGE.—The founder of the Hartman family in Chester County was John Hartman, a native of Schwerin, Hesse-Cassel (now Prussia). In 1753 he, with his wife, whose maiden name was Moses, emigrated to America with a family of five sons—John, Joseph, George, Peter, and Christopher—and several daughters, and landed in Philadelphia. Of these, Christopher, born May 6, 1750, married, in August, 1776, Mary Hutchinson, of Mercer Co., N. J. In 1795 they moved to Lexington, Ky., and in 1801 to Clermont Co., Ohio, where he died March 16, 1833. One of the daughters, Mary, married a Rice, an officer in the Revolutionary war. John, the emigrant, was twice married, and Abigail, a daughter by his second wife, married Zachariah Rice, and was the mother of twenty-two children, seventeen of whom walked in procession to their mother's grave. Zachariah Rice did much work for the government during the Revolutionary war, and assisted in building the hospital at Yellow Springs. One of Mr. Rice's daughters married Daniel Kable, of Morgantown, Pa. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Dr. Hartman, of West Chester.

John Hartman the elder, with his family, settled west of the Yellow Springs, where he purchased a tract of several hundred acres. The vicinity of the Yellow Springs was at that period settled almost entirely by Germans, some of whose descendants still occupy the farms owned by their grandparents. The farms of East and West Pikeland were at that period much larger than at present, many containing from 300 to 500 acres of land. That of Christian Hench, on which Joseph Tustin now resides, contained 300 acres.

Peter Hartman, the son of John Hartman, was placed in Philadelphia, with a wealthy German acquaintance of his father, to learn the sugar-refining business, which, however, he soon abandoned to join the Continental army, in which he served as an officer. He took an active part in public affairs, and from the commencement of the war he was an ardent and active patriot. Peter Hartman married a widow named Stein, by whom she had one son, George. Mrs. Stein had been previously twice married,—to a Mr. Orner, by whom she had one son (Valentine), and afterwards to Mr. Stein, by whom she had five children. Her maiden name was Smith, and she had emigrated from Germany when young.

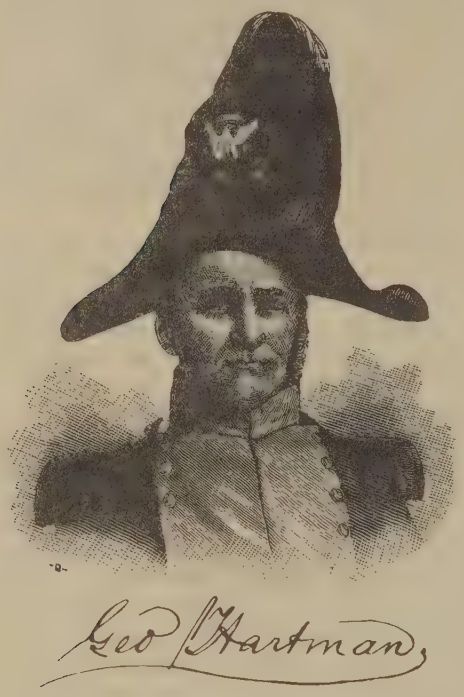
George Hartman, son of Peter Hartman, when sixteen years of age, was, at the instance of his father, taught to beat the drum, and in a short time his proficiency was such that he received the appointment of drum-major, and was taken by his father through his military campaigns. He was at different periods during the war stationed at Fort Bergen, Billingsport, and other places.

A few days before the battle of Brandywine he was taken sick with the camp fever at Chads' Ford, and was carried by four men on a litter after night to his father's house near the Yellow Springs, sixteen miles distant, where he could be under the care of his father's family physician, Dr. Roger Davis. The Tories were harassing the Whigs of the neighborhood by domiciliary visits about this time, and as Maj. Hartman wore the Continental uniform, he was in constant danger of being captured, to avoid which he was carried from one neighbor's house to another in the night, and often concealed in the cellars through the day, his medical attendant being notified in advance whenever a change of location was deemed necessary. About this time the old powder-magazine on French Creek (portions of which were standing some years ago) was blown up, and other damage inflicted on the inhabitants of the neighborhood by the Tories. These depredations, however, were soon ended by the American army going into winter quarters at Valley Forge. During the winter of 1777, while the army was encamped at Valley Forge, George Hartman and his father were occupied with their four-horse wagon going around the neighborhood collecting meat, flour, potatoes, cabbage, and all other edibles they could obtain by contribution from the farmers, together with clothing and straw for the soldiers' tents. The Whig ladies knit hose and mittens for the soldiers, and contributed delicacies of all kinds for the sick. Whenever a load was collected they hauled it to camp, and on their return would bring a load of sick soldiers to the hospital at the Yellow Springs. They often received the thanks of Gen. Washington for their efforts to sustain the army.

George Hartman married Mary Elizabeth Hench, a daughter of Christian Hench. Mr. Hench had seven sons and two daughters. The sons were men of remarkable physique, all being over six feet in height, and all perished in the Revolutionary war. The last one, named Peter, when his period of enlistment had expired, re-enlisted before returning home, knowing that his mother would not consent to his return to the army. When he returned home his mother recognized him while a long way off, clad

in a new uniform, and told the family she knew he had re-enlisted. In a few days he rejoined the army never more to return.

George Hartman was at one time sheriff of Chester



County. Of three children born to him, the third and only surviving one was Gen. George Hartman, the subject of this sketch, who was born in East Pikeland township, May 5, 1793. When a young man he designed entering the mercantile marine, and with this view he studied astronomy, navigation, and surveying, under the direction of a private tutor. Before attaining his majority war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, and he applied himself at once to the study of military tactics, in which he became quite proficient. He was the first drill-officer of the "American Grays," a company formed at West Chester about that period. In the summer of 1814 he enlisted in Capt. John G. Wersler's company of volunteers, the Great Valley Light Infantry, and was appointed orderly sergeant. Owing to having received an injury about the time this company was mustered into service, he was dropped from the roll. On his recovery, however, his proficiency in military tactics recommended him to favorable notice, and, notwithstanding his youth, he was elected captain of the second company of the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia Regiment, commanded by Col. John L. Pearson. His company consisted of one hundred and fourteen men, drafted from the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs and Kimberton. His commission from Governor Snyder bore date Sept. 17, 1814. After his term of service expired he was appointed deputy sheriff of Chester County, under his father. Aug. 31, 1821, he was commissioned by Governor Heister as colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Militia, and May 10, 1833, by Governor Shulze, as captain of a volunteer company, called the "Chester County Fencibles." Aug. 3, 1835, he was elected brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Third Division, of the militia. After the death of Maj.-Gen. Isaac D. Barnard, he was elected and commissioned major-general of the Third Division. In February, 1839, he was appointed recorder of deeds for Chester County by Governor Porter, and (owing to an amendment to the State constitution making the office an elective one) the following November elected to the office for three years. He was an expert penman and mathematician, and for many years was the principal surveyor and conveyancer in the northern part of the county. In all his business relations he was regarded as a gentleman of unswerving integrity. For many years he was a member and officer of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, East Pikeland township. He died Nov. 5, 1878, aged eighty-five years and four months.

His children were Dr. William D., Granville S., Mary T. (now the widow of Isaac Sloanaker), Joshua W., G. Washington, Elizabeth Raby, and Albert S., and two who died young. His son Dr. William D. Hartman, a physician of West Chester, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. His tastes are scientific, and he has devoted especial attention to conchology, entomology, geology, and mineralogy. His collection of shells is the largest and most valuable in the State, outside of Philadelphia.

HARTSHORNE, Joshua, is descended from a family of that name who came from England and settled in what is now Cecil Co., Md., about the year 1700, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits, taking an active part in the affairs of the colony and during the war of the Revolution. His uncle, John Hartshorne, entered the service in the Third Regiment of the Maryland line, served during the war, and was discharged colonel of the regiment at its close, November, 1783.

Joshua Hartshorne, who was born June 17, 1804, was the third son and fourth child of Jonathan Hartshorne and his wife, Mary Gillespie, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He received his education under the care of the learned Rev. Dr. Magraw, of West Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md. He subsequently removed to Chester Co., Pa., and engaged in merchandising. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and served one term. In 1844, the same year of the exciting Presidential campaign between Polk and Clay, he was elected a member of the State Board of Railroad and Canal Commissioners, and served three years, being the last year president of the board. On retiring from office, in 1848, he engaged in the iron business at Baltimore, Md., and after residing there about thirty years he returned to Chester County, and settled at West Chester.

HARVEY, William, was born 9, 5, 1678, in the parish of Lyd (?), in Worcestershire, England, whence he came to Pennsylvania in 1712, bringing a certificate from Friends of Worcester, which was received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 7, 26, 1712. He married, 6, 12, 1714, Judith Osborn, widow of Peter Osborn, who had come over in the same vessel. She was born at Bilson, in Staffordshire, 1683. He was by occupation a maltster, and in 1714 purchased 300 acres of land on Brandywine, in Ken-

net (now Pennsbury), Chester Co., upon which they settled in the following year. William died 6, 20, 1754, and his wife 5, 1, 1750.

They had children,—Hannah, b. 6, 18, 1715, m. Jacob Way; William, b. 2, 9, 1717, d. 4, 24, 1813, m. Ann Evitt; Isaac, b. 9, 21, 1718, d. 11, 3, 1802, m. Martha Newlin and went to the South; Amos, b. 10, 3, 1721, m. Kezia Wright; James, b. 6, 21, 1723, d. 10, 9, 1784.

William and Ann Harvey had children,—Judith, m. Francis Lamborn; William, b. 6, 3, 1744, m. Susanna Pusey and Mary Chandler; Amos, b. 4, 7, 1749, d. 4, 15, 1825, m. Hannah Pusey; Peter, b. 10, 20, 1751, d. 9, 13, 1824, m. Jane Walter; Caleb, b. 1746, died in infancy.

Amos and Hannah (Pusey) Harvey had children,—Joshua, b. 11, 26, 1769, m. Susanna House; Ellis, b, 7, 1, 1771, d. 1772; Eli, b. 12, 29, 1772, d. 1, 10, 1846, m. Mary Painter and Rachel (Hollingsworth) Harvey; William, b. 1, 2, 1775, d. 8, 26, 1850, m. Sarah Marshall; Mary, b. 12, 9, 1779, d. 4, 17, 1839, m. Stephen Webb; Ann, b. 5, 31, 1783, m. Jesse Sharpless; Phebe, b. 6, 17, 1787, m. Evan Phillips; Lydia, b. 11, 19, 1789, m. Joel Jones; Hannah, b. 11, 29, 1793, m. John Phillips.

Eli Harvey was the father of Chalkey Harvey, near Chads' Ford, and of Dr. Elwood Harvey, of Chester, who are much interested in collecting the family history.

Joshua and Susannah Harvey were the parents of Pusey, Ellis, Sarah, Townsend, and Joshua Harvey. Of these, Sarah T. H., widow of George Pearson, is living, and also interested in tracing the numerous and wide-spread branches of the family-tree.

Pusey Harvey, born 1, 17, 1794, died 4, 22, 1851, married Phebe, daughter of John and Hannah Way, of Kennet, and was the father of several children,—John, Hannah, Amos, Lea, Jacob W., Susanna, Mary W., and Sarah.

Jacob W. Harvey

Jacob W. Harvey was born 10th mo. 1, 1826, in Pennsbury township. His parents being strict members of the Society of Friends, he was carefully trained in his youth within the pale of that sect. In 1844 he apprenticed himself to Isaiah Price, of West Chester, to learn the trade of a bricklayer, which he afterwards followed several summers, teaching in the winters. Habits of industry formed in childhood, together with an innate thirst for knowledge, led him to a just sense of the value of spare moments, and while many of the other workmen were lounging between the hours of labor, he was reading philosophy, history, botany, astronomy, and other branches of useful learning. At nineteen years of age he became a pupil of the Unionville Academy, then under the charge of Jonathan Gause. He was married in 1850 to Maggie Nields, and entered into business of his trade in 1851, in Philadelphia, which he followed for four years, building over one hundred houses in that time, making (to use his own words) "many friends, but little money."

In 1855 he accepted the principalship of the Kennet Square High School. In 1857 was made principal of the Fairville Institute, which he conducted for ten years, and until he purchased and removed to the Unionville Academy, where he still resides.

In 1877, Dr. Wickersham, State superintendent of public instruction, appointed him to fill the unexpired term of the

county superintendent, that office being made vacant by the death of Hiram F. Pierce.

In 1878 and 1881 he was re-elected by a vote of the school directors of the county, which position he still holds, and which, by his industry, faithfulness, and self-sacrifice, he conducts with marked success.

His public institutes are deservedly popular, and there can be no doubt that he is exerting a healthful influence over the public schools of the county.

His gentlemanly deportment, affability of manners, and genuine sympathy for teachers are securing for him a place of esteem in the minds of those over whom he is placed. He deserves a place among the unpretending but faithful friends of education.

HASLETT, Dr. John Davidson Smith, was born in the township of West Fallowfield (now Highland) on the 31st day of August, A.D. 1828. He was a son of James Haslett, Esq., an active and influential citizen in his day, and a soldier in the war of 1812, first as a private and afterwards holding the position of adjutant. He received part of his education at Unionville Academy; though he was in a large measure self-instructed. His inclinations always lay in the line of mental effort, and he applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge with an earnestness and energy that gave proof he understood its value as an element of power in man's life,—a mighty lever in every scheme of noble ambition. Soon after attaining his majority he conceived the idea of becoming a physician,—a choice of profession wisely made, and one for which his active intellect and strong physical constitution admirably fitted him. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel C. Harry, in March, 1853, and selected the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, as his *alma mater*, at which institution he graduated in March, 1855. Then came the puzzling question where to settle. The medical fraternity was neither weak in numbers nor confined in locality, but had so plenteously disposed themselves over the land that to discover a "good opening" seemed an impossibility. Talent and resolution, however, will always work its way, and these were combined in Dr. Haslett. Following the "course of empire," he turned his steps "westward," and in October of the same year commenced practice in Alexandria, a small town in the northeast part of Missouri. The place, however, did not suit his tastes and acquirements, and in June of the following year he went to St. Louis, where his success at once became certain, and where he afterwards resided. He readily gained the esteem and confidence of the older physicians of the city, and by devoting himself with the ardor of one who loves his vocation to the duties of his profession, soon became known as a skilled and successful practitioner.

In 1859 he was elected corresponding secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society of Missouri, an association numbering about eighty members,—certainly an honor after so brief a residence, and a testimony of his high professional standing.

In September, 1861, a few months after the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Gamble surgeon of the 9th Regiment Missouri Volunteers, then under the command of Gen. Fremont. After he was superseded, they were united with the "Army of the Southwest," under Gen. Curtis. On the 28th of January, 1862, he was detached as post-surgeon to take charge of the hospitals at Otterville, Mo. In this situation he performed his duties with great efficiency, and his report to the head department at St. Louis, on closing the hospitals, about two months afterwards, was regarded as the clearest and most satisfactory of any that had been received.

The contingencies of war occasioning a frequent transfer of regiments from one army corps to another, Dr. Haslett in the spring of 1862 became connected with the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. Grant; and in June of this year was appointed surgeon of the First Brigade, Fourth Division. In the latter part of September this division was transferred to Buell's army, and he marched with it to Louisville when that city was threatened with an attack by the rebels. When the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell, marched from Louisville to attack the rebel invaders, Dr. Haslett accompanied it, holding the position of surgeon 59th Illinois, and acting surgeon Thirtieth Brigade, Ninth Division. Soon after, on the 8th of October, 1862, he was killed at the battle of Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Ky. It was near sunset when the battle commenced, and the officers of one of the regiments being sick and absent from their posts, Dr. Haslett went into the fight to cheer and encourage the men, a duty for which his intrepid nature well fitted him. While the battle was still going on, he rode to the rear to see that the ambulances and his assistants were in right position for duty, and was returning to the field, when he met two soldiers carrying back a wounded captain. Directing them to lay him in a slight ravine close by, to be safer from the enemy's fire, he ordered the soldiers back to their place in the ranks, and was preparing to dress the officer's wounds, when he was struck by a musket-ball in the neck and instantly killed. During the night, the enemy having gained possession of the ground for a time, they robbed his body of everything valuable. In the morning, our forces being ordered to press forward, in passing over the field where he lay, hastily built a protection around his body, when two days after, the earliest moment then possible, Capt. Snyder, of the 59th Illinois, a brave and humane officer, with two assistants, buried him on the spot where he fell. A brother residing in Kansas City, on hearing of his death, immediately came on, and having secured his remains, brought them to his native home in Chester County, where they were reinterred in the family burying-ground at Fagg's Manor.

Dr. Haslett possessed those qualities of mind that fitted him to deal successfully with men and command the largest influences. Of a social and generous nature, with a fine address and large intelligence, he was not long in forming an agreeable fellowship with those among whom it was his lot to dwell. He had aspirations, but not beyond his abilities; and whatever distinction he attained was by virtue of a well-cultured mind and a determination to succeed. He took a deep interest in the political affairs of the country, watching closely the course of legislation, and was an ardent advocate of whatever policy commended itself

to his judgment. No cause in which he engaged ever suffered from want of enthusiasm on his part; no work was confided to him that he did not labor to do it well. Both as a writer and speaker he possessed excellent capabilities. He sometimes addressed public assemblages, and with good elocutionary abilities and a fine discernment, always in a manner at once pleasing and effective. He wrote with facility and with much vigor and grace of expression, and his contributions to the public journals, discussing as they did topics of immediate interest, were always attractive to the general reader.

Dr. Haslett was still a young man, not having reached the prime of manhood when he was killed. A bright future was before him, and his fame steadily enlarging when his career was suddenly ended. With the many heroic spirits who periled life and lost it in the service of their country, he has passed to his final rest; yet will he be long remembered as one who shunned no duty in the hour of danger, and who sealed his loyalty with his blood.

HAWLEY, Benjamin, born 8, 5, 1703, died 7, 29, 1782, son of Thomas and Frances (Malin) Hawley, of London, came to Pennsylvania in 1722, and lived some years with John Willis, Jr., in Thornbury; married, 1, 5, 1730, Dinah Gabiter, daughter of John Gabiter, of the parish of Giles in the Fields, London, who died 11, 26, 1761, in her sixty-third year. In 1735 he took a voyage to England, and returned the next spring, making also two other voyages in 1759 and 1769. He followed farming and teaching school, mostly in the neighborhood of Birmingham; was married at Birmingham Meeting, 4, 20, 1763, to his second wife, Catharine Hillborn, and spent the last years of his life at his son Joseph's, in West Bradford. He was buried at Birmingham, as was his first and perhaps his last wife, who died 5, 13, 1789. His gun-barrel, which he brought from England, is in possession of his great-grandson, Thomas P. Hawley, of West Chester, who has refitted it.

A Bible, printed 1599, was given him by his sister Mary in 1735–36, and is now in possession of Rebecca (Hawley) Chambers. It contains the births of his children, as follows: Benjamin, b. Nov. 18, 1730; d. 10, 26, 1815; m. Mary Johnson, 4, 22, 1756. Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1732; m. Hugh Kirgan. Joseph, b. March 21, 1735; d. 11, 21, 1817; m. Elizabeth Spackman and Agnes Jones. William, b. Sept. 17, 1737; d. 6, 2, 1826; m. Hannah Taylor, Elizabeth Eavenson, and Phebe Hoopes. Susanna, b. March 28, 1740; d. 7, 21, 1770; m. Christopher Nupher. John, b. March 11, 1743 (or '45).

Joseph Hawley, son of Benjamin and Dinah, was married, 4, 28, 1762, to Elizabeth Spackman, daughter of Isaac and Esther Spackman, of Wiltshire, England. She was born 7, 21, 1735, near Malmsbury, and died 8, 25, 1796. Joseph was married again, at Bradford Meeting, 4, 3, 1800, to Agnes Davis, daughter of Evan and Susanna Jones, of Uwchlan, being her third husband. She was born 12, 1, 1745–6, and died 8, 2, 1817. Their children were Esther, b. 2, 18, 1763; d. 10, 28, 1816; m. Daniel Kent. Dinah, b. 12, 21, 1764; d. 12, 24, 1768. William, b. 7, 18, 1766; d. 5, 8, 1836; m. Ann Marshall. Mary, b. 9, 14, 1768; d. 9, 15, 1771. Elizabeth, b. 5, 29, 1770; d. 9, 22, 1851; m. Richard Woodward. Joseph, b. 11, 12, 1772; d. 12, 21, 1851; m. Elizabeth Woodward. Isaac, b. 8, 6, 1775; d. 1837 (?), unmarried, at Downingtown. John, b. 9, 25, 1778; d. unmarried; made a will dated 5, 22, 1814.

Benjamin Hawley (2) married, 4, 22, 1756, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, of East Bradford, and settled in that township, near his brother Joseph, who was in West Bradford. Their children were Caleb, b. 4, 23, 1757; m. Hannah Battin, 5, 30, 1782. Thomas, b. 12, 6, 1758; d. 4, 17, 1780–1; buried at Bradford, 4, 19, 1781 (diary). Joseph, b. 6, 6, 1760; d. 10, 5, 1856; m. Rebecca Meredith, 5, 23, 1798. Robert, b. 3, 28, 1762; m. Patience Yearsley, 11, 21, 1787. Rachel, b. 8, 3, 1763; m. Arthur McCann. Hannah, b. 4, 7, 1766. Mary, b. 9, 2, 1767; m. John Ingram. Lydia, b. 2, 28, 1769; d. 12, 28, 1770, in morning; buried 12, 29, at Bradford. Susanna, b. 9, 11, 1770; m. Elisha Davis, 12, 12, 1793. Tamer, b. 5, 2, 1772; m. Joshua Hicklin, 12, 17, 1801. Rebecca, b. 1, 9, 1774; d. 3, 18, 1859, unmarried, at Aaron Garrett's; buried at Goshen, 3, 20, 1859. Dinah, b. 1, 18, 1776; m. John Hicklin, 5, 21, 1801. Benjamin, b. 5, 18, 1777; d. 8, 17, 1857; m. Deborah Hoopes, 3, 26, 1801. Phebe, b. 1, 14, 1779; d. 2, 11, 1782; buried at Bradford, 2, 13, 1782.

Mary Hawley, the mother of these, died 4, 27, 1822, in her eighty-ninth year.

Joseph and Rebecca (Meredith) Hawley, of Uwchlan, were the parents of Joel Hawley, ex-associate judge of our courts, now living in West Chester. He is the father of Col. Joseph W. Hawley, of Media.

HAYES, Henry, "lately arrived in this province," obtained a warrant Sept. 3, 1705, to take up 500 acres, one moiety of 1000 acres originally purchased from William Penn by Richard Hands, of Swarford, in the county of Oxon, England, and on 11th mo. (Jan.) 28, 1705, obtained another warrant for 484 acres, the remainder, deducting liberty land near the city of Philadelphia. By virtue of the first warrant he took up 384 acres on the west branch of Brandywine, just south of the present Coatesville, and in the following year 600 acres were surveyed for him, including the present site of Unionville. Afterwards he obtained several hundred acres, extending from the last tract to the northwest corner of East Marlborough, and received a patent Nov. 25, 1717, for 1100 acres in this township. He was an active citizen, and a justice of the peace and of the Common Pleas for several years. His wife, Rachel, living in 1736, was perhaps mother of all his children, but he left a widow named Isabella.

His children, so far as known, were,— 1. William; 2. Richard; 3. Joseph; 4. James; 5. John; 6. Stephen; 7. Thomas; 8. Mary; 9. Joanna; 10. Margaret; 11. Elizabeth; 12. Anne; 13. Rachel (m. William Wickersham); 14. Ruth (m. —— Heaney); and 15. Lydia (m. Thomas Nichols).

(1) William Hayes m. Jane James, 11, 19, 1725–6, and settled on part of his father's land.

Children.—16. John, b. 8, 2, 1726; m. Hannah Kirk. 17. David, b. 8, 14, 1728; m. Ann Bailey. 18. Sarah, b. 12, 24, 1730; m. William Lamborn. 19. William, b.

8, 8, 1733. 20. Hannah, b. 1, 1, 1736; m. Samuel Swayne. 21. Mordecai, b. 5, 29, 1738; m. Ann Greave. 22. Thomas, b. 3, 24, 1741. 23. Joshua, b. 3, 24, 1741. 24. Abram, b. 9th mo., 1743. 25. Rachel, b. 3d mo., 1747.

(2) Richard Hayes died in the winter of 1742–3, in West Marlborough, leaving widow, Mary, and children,—26. Henry; 27. Margaret (m. Jeremiah Starr); 28. Mary (m. Ebenezer Speakman); 29. George; 30. Jonathan; and 31. Jesse. Of these, Henry married, 9, 17, 1748, Ann Strode, daughter of John and Magdalen, and was probably the sheriff of that name in 1773 and '74.

(3) Joseph Hayes married, 8, 26, 1727, Jean Woodward, daughter of Richard, of West Bradford, and settled on part of his father's land. He died, 1748, leaving issue,—32. Isaac; 33. Henry; 34. Abigail; 35. Joseph; 36. Caleb; 37. Ruth.

(4) James Hayes married Mary Cox and settled in East Fallowfield, near Doe Run, where he died about 1758. His children were Nathan, Henry, Sarah (m. Aaron Baker), Rachel, Hannah (m. James Clark), and Lydia.

(7) Thomas Hayes obtained in 1732, 177 acres of his father's land, near Unionville. He was married, 10, 11, 1734, to Mary, widow of Alphonsus Kirk, Jr., and daughter of Thomas and Mary Nichols. He left two children,—Samuel and Dinah; of whom the first became the owner of the property by release from his sister in 1760. Samuel and Elizabeth, his wife, had the following children: Ann, b. 1, 12, 1761; Lydia, b. 1, 12, 1763; Job, b. 10, 26, 1764; Thomas, b. 2, 6, 1766; Mary, b. 7, 19, 1767, m. Thomas Jackson; Sarah, b. 4, 16, 1769; Jonathan, b. 2, 3, 1771, d. 4, 16, 1790; Ruth, b. 10, 24, 1772; Dinah, b. 3, 6, 1775, d. 6, 7, 1798, m. John Commons; Nathan, b. 8, 20, 1776; Elizabeth, b. 4, 25, 1778; Jane, b. 9, 18, 1783.

Job Hayes purchased the homestead in 1792, and continued to reside thereon. By Sarah, his wife, he was the father of four children, viz.: Thomas, b. 8, 9, 1785, d. 6, 26, 1786; Nathan (M.D.), b. 2, 5, 1787, of whom hereafter; Levi, b. 2, 5, 1789, whose son Job lives at the homestead; Job, b. 12, 21, 1792, d. 10, 2, 1794.

(21) Mordecai Hayes married, 4, 18, 1764, Ann, daughter of John and Jane Greave, and settled in Newlin township. Their children were Jane, Jacob, Eli (married Sarah Ward), John, Jonathan, and Mordecai, who married, 12, 24, 1801, Mary House, and left a son, Jacob, late of Newlin, whose residence is shown elsewhere. William M. Hayes, Esq., of West Chester, is a son of Jacob Hayes.

(33) Henry Hayes married Elizabeth ——, and their daughter Elizabeth, born 10, 15, 1769, married Emmor Baily.

(36) Caleb Hayes married, about 1758, Mary Baily, daughter of Thomas and Sarah, and had six children,—Isaac, Anne (married John Cooper, and went to Ohio), Caleb, Ellis, Ruth (married Joseph Brown), Abigail (married Richard Milleson). All the family except Isaac went West. John Hayes, a son of (35) Joseph, had large possessions on the Miami River, and raised cattle extensively. Caleb Hayes died in Newlin, 1786. Isaac Hayes, son of Caleb, born 10, 12, 1762, died 10, 4, 1844, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Walton, and resided in East Fallowfield. Sarah was born 10, 15, 1770, and died 9, 16, 1843. Their children were Elizabeth, b. 6, 8, 1795; m. Robert Letchworth. Israel, b. 9, 9, 1797; d. 9, 15, 1830. Rebecca, b. 12, 16, 1799; m. Abel I. Thomas. Mary, b. 2, 21, 1802; m. Daniel B. Thompson. Benjamin, b. 8, 28, 1804. Sarah, b. 1, 20, 1808; m. Thomas Shields. Isaac, b. 11, 30, 1810; d. 4, 10, 1878.

Benjamin Hayes, son of Isaac and Sarah, married, 11, 16, 1826, Ann, daughter of Jacob and Jemima (Kay) Borton, born 7, 25, 1800. They sold the homestead several years ago and removed to West Chester, where they now reside. Their children were Mary B. (married William L. Bailey), Jacob Borton (married Hannah Thompson), Isaac Israel (unmarried), Edward (married Mary I. Ellis), Benjamin (died in infancy), and Anne J. Hayes.

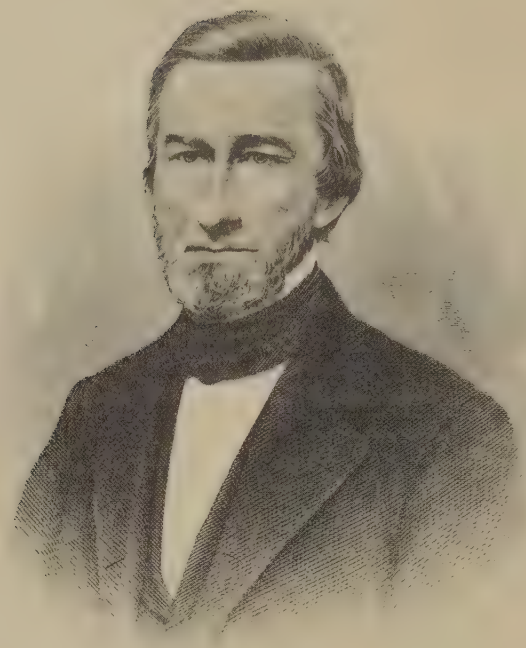
The following sketch of Isaac I. Hayes is taken from "Biographical Sketches of Members of Assembly of New York," 1880:

"Mr. Hayes was born in Chester Co., Pa., March 5, 1832; is of English and Irish extraction; was educated in public and private schools, and in the academy at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa.; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853; has been a farmer, teacher, physician, and Arctic explorer, and is at present an author and lecturer on literary and scientific subjects and travels.

"Soon after graduating he accompanied Dr. E. K. Kane on his Arctic expedition as surgeon, and was absent two years and a half. In 1860 he commanded an expedition to the same region, and was absent about a year and a half. This was entirely a private and purely scientific enterprise, and the expedition was fitted out after three years' effort, partly at Dr. Hayes' expense and partly at the expense of individuals and scientific societies. He also explored Greenland in 1869, and visited Iceland in 1874 to take part in the millennial celebration of the colonization of that country. In 1872 he published a paper, which attracted some attention, in relation to the injury being done to the harbor of New York by encroachments along the water-front. Other papers on hydrographic subjects, in connection with commerce, occasionally appeared from his pen. Besides numerous pamphlets and papers on various scientific subjects, especially in relation to exploration and travel, he has written the following works: 'The Open Polar Sea,' 'An Arctic Boat Journey,' 'Cast Away in the Cold,' and 'The Land of Desolation.' In the Arctic regions he reached a point within 480 miles of the North Pole, nearer than any other explorer had ever approached. For his discovery of the most northerly known land he received gold medals from the leading societies of the world, and numerous decorations. Early in the war of the Rebellion he entered the army as brigade surgeon. He afterwards became a surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with rank of major and brevet rank of colonel. He built and commanded until the close of the war the army hospital at West Philadelphia, Pa., capable of accommodating 4000 patients. It was the largest hospital ever built, and was famous for its good discipline and hygienic regulations. Since 1865 he has resided in New York City.

"Dr. Hayes was formerly a Whig, but since 1856 he has been a Republican. He took part in the convention which nominated Fremont, and subsequently rendered efficient service to that candidate on the stump. He also stumped this and other States in the last Presidential canvass. He was a member of Assembly in 1876, '77, '78, '79, serving the first year on Ways and Means, and Insurance, the second on Commerce and Navigation, Ways and Means, and Insurance, the third as chairman of Canals, and member of Ways and Means, Cities and Insurance, and the fourth as chairman of Cities, and member of Canals and Rules. He was elected in the fall of 1876 by a majority of 725, his plurality in 1875 being 1375, and a majority over two candidates of 1060, the largest ever given in the district, except under the Tweed *régime*, when fraudulent voting was charged. His majority in 1877 over John Carey (Tam. Dem.) was 716, which was 300 ahead of the State ticket.

"In 1878 his plurality was 1277, and last fall his majority was 1602 over Hollis L. Powers (Dem.). In the House he has been identi-



Jos. Campbell

fied with important New York City measures, the State Survey Bill, reform in pilotage laws, free canal advocacy, speedy completion of unfinished insane asylums, etc., and was the author of the 'free canal resolutions,' the 'Hayes' Finance Bill,' and other notable measures."

JOHN HAYES, of Oxford, died in August, 1766, perhaps a son of Henry, of Marlborough. His widow, Margaret, died about 1783. Their children were David, John, Mary (m. James Dickey), Elizabeth (m. Walter Hood), Hannah, (m. William Bailey), Ann (m. William Starrett), Margaret (m. Robert Buntin). Hayesville takes its name from this family.

DR. NATHAN HAYES, son of Job and Sarah Hayes, was born in the township of West Marlborough, Chester Co., Feb. 5, 1787. He received a good common education in the vicinity of his birthplace, and at a later period acquired some knowledge of the Latin language. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. Griffith, a practitioner in the village of Unionville; but Dr. Griffith removing from the county before the preliminary studies of his pupil were completed, those studies were subsequently prosecuted under the direction of Wm. Baldwin, M.D., then of Wilmington, Del., and since known as the sagacious and indefatigable explorer of the botanical treasures of the Southern States. In the spring of 1808, Mr. Hayes received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. The subject of his inaugural thesis was the "Modus Operandi of Medicines," and at the public examination on its merits the professor who had charge of it undertook to be severely critical: he made an abrupt and rather harsh attack upon some of the views advanced by the young candidate, and as Mr. Hayes was remarkably quiet, unpretending, and withal somewhat rustic in his manner, the professor evidently expected to abash and utterly disconcert the awkward-looking country student, who had thus ventured to entertain ideas not sanctioned by the school. But young Hayes was not the person to quail before mere human authority, nor to accept the dogmas of any school unquestioned. Much to the surprise of the professor, as well as to the amusement of the numerous audience, he calmly undertook to "argufy the topic" with his critical teacher; and he maintained his positions with so much tact and resolution that it was deemed expedient, after an edifying trial of skill, to let the discussion drop, and permit the intractable candidate to carry his opinions, as well as his diploma, with him to Chester County. The fact was, Dr. Hayes, with a singularly cool, deliberate, unsophisticated, and rather unpolished manner, possessed an intellect of rare strength and shrewdness, with a fearless independence of character. He was always ready to discuss any topic, whether of professional or general interest, and never hesitated to make known and vindicate his own views, either in public or in private.

On receiving the honors of the university, Dr. Hayes commenced the practice of medicine in the township of Edgmont, Delaware Co. At the end of about a year, however, he removed to the neighborhood of Unionville, where he settled, built himself a handsome residence, and continued the practice of his profession during the remainder of his life. In the year 1812 he married Sarah, daughter of John Lungren, of Chester Creek, Delaware Co., by whom he had four children, among them Ferdinand E. Hayes, Esq., now deceased.

Dr. Hayes was constitutionally somewhat predisposed to pulmonary consumption, to which formidable disease he fell a victim in the month of July, 1819. Thus was cut off, in the flower of his age, one of the most sagacious and promising members of the medical profession which the county of Chester has produced. One who knew him well closed an obituary notice of him with these appropriate words: "Men of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman."

HEMPHILL, JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Ann (Wills) Hemphill, was born in the township of Thornbury, Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 7, 1770. The county was subsequently divided, by which event the larger portion of the township, including the birthplace of Mr. Hemphill, was taken into what is now the county of Delaware.

Alexander Hemphill, the grandfather of our subject, came from the county Derry, Ireland, when his son Joseph was about eight years of age, and settled in Chester County, aforesaid, where that son became the industrious proprietor of a valuable farm and the father of eight children.

Our Joseph (the grandson of Alexander), in 1788, was placed in a grammar-school then recently established at West Chester (the new seat of justice in the county), to be prepared to enter the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in the university in 1791, and the theme of his speech at commencement, indicative of his humane disposition, was the impolicy and unnatural severity of imprisonment for debt. Soon after graduating he began the study of law under the direction of the late Thomas Ross, Esq., one of the fathers of the West Chester bar. In August, 1793, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Chester County. His obliging disposition and remarkably bland manners speedily secured to him many friends, and he succeeded, in the commencement of his practice, far beyond his own expectations.

About this period his father died intestate. Joseph had then accumulated little or nothing in the way of fortune, but, believing he could gain a respectable living by his profession, he declined the acceptance of any part of the estate, and gave releases to his brothers and sisters.

Early in his career he became a zealous advocate of internal improvements, and at a public meeting made a speech, in which he took an enlarged view of the subject, anticipating the rise of a great country in the West, and the appearance of populous cities on the borders of the lakes. Many who were then incredulous listeners to his glowing descriptions lived to see them extensively realized. In 1797, Mr. Hemphill was elected a member of Assembly, and was continued for three years. In his first session he succeeded in obtaining the passage of a law for the erection of a poor-house in Chester County, which was the first one authorized by law in any of the counties. He was an active member, and aided in promoting the final compromise of the Wyoming controversy. In 1800 he was elected to the Seventh Congress of the United States, from the district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware. His appearance in the councils of the nation was in the first session of Jefferson's administration. Mr. Hemphill

was opposed to the repeal of the judiciary law which had been passed near the close of Adams' administration; and he made a speech against the measure, which was much admired for its argumentative power and persuasive eloquence. It was considered as highly promising for the first essay of a young member. It was, however, his only effort of the kind during that Congress; and as he was not returned to that body until some years afterwards, his intimate friends, in allusion to a well-known instance of a member of the British Parliament, used jocularly to call him "Single-Speech Hemphill." At a subsequent period, and while a representative from Philadelphia, he made a number of able and instructive speeches. Before the expiration of the term of the Seventh Congress Mr. Hemphill removed to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1805 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he was instrumental in effecting several important and valuable modifications of our judicial system. In September, 1806, he married Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Robert Coleman, of Lancaster, Pa. In those days, and until 1811, when his other engagements permitted, Mr. Hemphill practiced law in the counties of Chester and Delaware. He was engaged in nearly all the important cases, and was remarkably successful. He had the art, in an eminent degree, of making his cause plain and simple, reducing complicated questions to the level of a common understanding. He was particularly distinguished for a bland, persuasive style and candid, winning manner, by which an advocate most surely reaches the hearts and gains the confidence of a jury. Those were times of high party excitement, but Mr. Hemphill never experienced any cessation of private esteem from political opponents. Though a decided Federalist, many of his best personal friends belonged to the Democratic party, and in business, applications were as frequently made to him from one side as the other. By an act of March 30, 1811, a new court, styled the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, was established for six years, to be composed of a president and two assistant judges. Simon Snyder, as decided a Democratic Governor as was ever elected in the State, commissioned Mr. Hemphill president of the court. At the expiration of the six years (a most laborious term) the court was continued, and Judge Hemphill was recommissioned as president. He served in that station nearly eight years, and soon after his resignation (induced by delicate health and weak eyes) he was elected a representative in the Sixteenth Congress. During the first session of this, his second term in Congress, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on the Slave-Trade. At this session, also, the exciting discussion on the attempt to restrict slavery in Missouri took place, in which Judge Hemphill took a distinguished part. The advocates of restriction were much gratified with it, and the suavity of his manner was such that the opponents of the measure could take no offense at his course.

While in Congress Judge Hemphill, in conjunction with the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, labored zealously for the suppression of the African slave-trade; and they united in a report on the enormities of the traffic, which was eulogized in the *Edinburgh Review* and the British House of Commons; also, and more especially, in a letter from Mr. Wilberforce, a member of Parliament, addressed to William Lowndes, an amiable and patriotic statesman of South Carolina. In February, 1823, Gen. Mercer introduced a resolution denouncing the slave-trade as piracy, which passed the House by a vote of 131 to 9.

The labors of Judge Hemphill in behalf of every measure calculated to promote the prosperity and exalt the character of the republic were as gratifying to his constituents as they were honorable to himself. He was ever ready to aid in the good work of improving the condition of our country, whether by fostering human freedom, encouraging the national industry, making roads and canals, improving our rivers, or protecting our harbors by the construction of breakwaters. Every enterprise calculated to enhance our welfare found in him a ready advocate and a steadfast friend. He also cordially favored the enactments for relieving the wants of the war-worn veterans of the Revolution.

In politics Joseph Hemphill was mild, but without disguise or concealment. Elected mainly by the old Federal party, he nevertheless voted during his second period in Congress, with but few exceptions, with the majority of the representatives from Pennsylvania. In a speech in his place in 1825 he remarked, "During the six years I have been here I have never given a vote to embarrass the administration." In 1827 he made a voyage to the Old World, visiting, in his tour, the most interesting countries of Europe. After his return, the interest felt in the national industry induced him to engage in the manufacture of porcelain, but the enterprise was unsuccessful. In the latter years of his life Mr. Hemphill's health became very infirm, and he died May 29, 1842, in the seventy-third year of his age. His remains repose in the cemetery at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

William Hemphill, born Dec. 6, 1776, son of Joseph and Ann, married Ann, daughter of Col. Joseph McClellan, born Aug. 15, 1787, by whom he had four children,—James A., Joseph, Elizabeth (b. Jan. 26, 1810, m. to Dr. Wilmer Worthington), and Keziah (m. to Judge Bell).

Joseph Hemphill, second son of William and Ann (McClellan) Hemphill, was born in West Chester, Dec. 7, 1807. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, the Hemphills having come to this country from the town of Newtown Limavady, county Londonderry, Ireland.

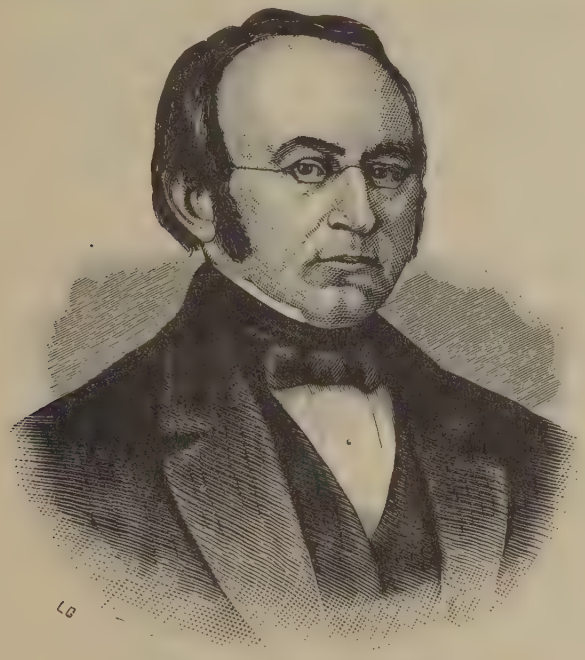
Among his teachers in his youth were Jonathan Gause and Joshua Hoopes, of West Chester, and James W. Robbins, of Lenox, Mass. He read law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Thomas S. Bell, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 3, 1829. He held the office of deputy attorney-general for Chester County during the entire administration of Governor David R. Porter, from January, 1839, to January, 1845, when he declined a reappointment. He was married Nov. 22, 1841, to Catharine Elizabeth Dallett, daughter of Elijah and Judith Dallett, of Philadelphia.

From the time of his admission to the bar to his death, Feb. 11, 1870, he was engaged in the practice of the law. Belonging to a family that was attached to the legal profession, Mr. Hemphill worthily maintained the forensic distinction they had acquired. His career as a lawyer,

which extended through a period of forty years, was characterized by a remarkable degree of fairness towards an opponent in the trial of a cause, a quiet yet resolute bearing, close attention to the details of the case in hand, and the most watchful care over the interests of his clients. His interrogation of witnesses was wholly free from a hectoring and overbearing manner, while he was adroit and persevering in his efforts to elicit the truth and to expose prevaricating hesitancy. In addressing a jury his manner was at once subdued and forcible, and the precision with which his statement of facts was made, and the logical mode in which his arguments to the court were presented, excited the admiration of his fellow-members of the bar. It was said of him that he never entered upon the trial of a cause without the most careful preparation, and when the cases and to Congress, and once for president judge of the judicial district composed of Chester and Delaware Counties. At different times he was a director in the banks of West Chester, where his duties were discharged with ability.

After the cares of business he delighted in conversation with his family and friends, and his house was the home of a generous hospitality. Few men in the community in which he lived had more attached friends, and none were more worthy of them.

His life was one of unsullied honor, of incorruptible integrity, of unselfishness, and of perseverance in what he deemed to be right, and he had a freedom from arrogance of bearing, a uniform gentleness of manner and equality of temper in all the varied scenes of life, which endeared him to all who knew him.



DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM HECKEL, SR.

in which he was concerned were called for trial, he was never found to be a laggard from want of previous attention, but was ever ready to proceed with becoming promptitude. Wholly free from rant or vociferation, when deeply interested in an important case his manner of delivery was forcible, and his language was marked by purity and grammatical accuracy.

He was not only a sound and well-read lawyer, but an excellent belles-lettres scholar. He took a deep interest in public events, and his mind was stored with contemporaneous history, both local and general. In politics he acted with the Democratic party, and for forty years had taken a leading part in its counsels, speaking at public meetings and supporting its nominations. But his patriotism rose above party, and he hesitated not to rebuke it when it was in conflict with his sense of duty. He enjoyed every mark of confidence from his party friends, having been nominated on several occasions for representative to the Legislature

He left six children to survive him,—1. Joseph; 2. Ella, married John Dallett; 3. Elijah Dallett; 4. Ann, married Albin Garrett; 5. Catharine Dallett, married John S. Wilson; and 6. William. His son, Joseph Hemphill, is a member of the bar of Chester County, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1872–73.

HECKEL, Sr., Dr. Frederick William, was born at Saarbruck, on a branch of the Rhine, in Germany, and on the line between Bavaria and Lothringia, in January, 1800. He left his native land contrary to the wishes of friends, and, being a liberalist in opinion, came to America, in 1823, to seek a new home under a free and better government. After traveling extensively over this country he finally settled, in 1825, in East Vincent township, in this county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, comprising the present homestead farm of his son, Dr. F. W. Heckel. He had studied medicine in the best

schools of Germany, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his new home. He married, May 17, 1825, Margaret, daughter of John Barnard Bowers, of Fort Washington, N. Y. Her father was an educated German, who left his Fatherland on account of political proscription, settled in New York, and was a friend of John Jacob Astor, then rising into wealth and prominence. Their children were Louisa Rosanna, m. Dr. Charles Zeller; Dr. Frederick William; Mary Matilda, deceased; Chas. Augustus, who became a noted physician, and died in 1877; Dr. Edward Bowers; and Emma Augusta, deceased. Dr. Heckel practiced medicine from 1825 to his death, June 30, 1861, with the exception of a few years, when ill health prevented. He was one of the most active practitioners and prominent men in northern Chester County. He was identified with the Democratic party, which often honored him with nominations, but which the large majority of the opposite party rendered futile. A finished German and French scholar, he was also erudite in varied learning and the classics,—in short, one of the best-read men in the county. In all branches of medicine and surgery he was proficient. He came to the county a stranger, but his ability, suavity of manner, and learning soon brought him a large and lucrative practice. A Lutheran in religious conviction, he was a Christian in the broadest sense, and free from sectarian bias. For many years an invalid, he was prevented from taking the lead in public affairs in this part of the State, for which his executive ability and learning so notably fitted him. His wife, Margaret (Bowers), survived him eight years, and died in 1869. She was a lady of remarkable and varied accomplishments, a loving helpmate, whose genial nature not only aided and cheered his life, but gained her troops of warm friends.

DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM HECKEL, JR. (one of the most successful practitioners of medicine in Chester County), of East Vincent township, was born Feb. 24, 1829, on the Heckel homestead, part of which is now owned by him. He received a thorough academic education, in which he was greatly assisted at home by his father, Dr. F. W. Heckel, Sr. He began studying medicine in his seventeenth year, reading with his father and Dr. Charles Fronefield, late of Philadelphia; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated April 7, 1849, the youngest of his class, and received his diploma from the fathers of medicine in America. He spent one year in partnership with his father, and then, in his native township, began practice by himself. There he remained, in a constantly increasing practice, until 1858, when he removed to his farm near Phœnixville, which he had shortly before purchased. After the death of his father, in 1861, he removed to his present residence, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of a profession he adorns by his learning and skill. In September, 1862, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in December following was promoted to be surgeon, and ordered to take charge of the medical department of the 165th Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he served until it was mustered out, acting part of the time as brigade surgeon. He was married July 4, 1852, to Henrietta H., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hoffman) Chrisman, of Schuylkill township. She died Nov. 26, 1876, and he was the second time married, Feb.

13, 1878, to Emmeline, daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Brooke) Towers, by whom he has one son, Frederick T. He has taken an active part in politics, and was the Democratic candidate for State senator in 1880, and received the largest vote of any one upon his State or county ticket. His voice was frequently heard upon the stump in the Presidential canvass of 1880, and his speeches added largely to his reputation as a man of ability. As a member of Spring City Lodge, No. 553, took the symbolical degrees of Masonry in 1874, and is also a member of the Lutheran Church. The doctor is a gentleman of broad and liberal views, and is highly esteemed in the community. He has an elegant home, with pleasant surroundings, where he and his accomplished wife are noted for their hospitality.

HENDERSON, JOHN, of New London, married Margaret, daughter of Susanna McKean and aunt of Governor McKean. He was from the north of Ireland, as were the most of the settlers in that township. Edward Henderson, of New London, who died in 1732, mentions in his will his brothers John and David. John and Margaret Henderson had children,—Andrew, the eldest son; Edward, John, Elizabeth, married a Hall; and Margaret, married to a Crawford. John removed to Kentucky, where a township was named for him.

Andrew married Elizabeth Finney, daughter of William, and sister of Judge Walter Finney, and died in New London in 1762. Their children were John, William, Thomas, Andrew, and Elizabeth, who married William Carlisle. William and Andrew were officers in the Revolution, and the first a member of Assembly. They settled in Huntingdon County, where Andrew was for a long time prothonotary. Thomas was drafted and served in the Revolution. His mother during the Valley Forge encampment took her stock of blankets and stockings there and gave them to the soldiers. She died in 1816, aged eighty-eight years. Thomas married Jane Evans, daughter of Col. Evan Evans, of London Britain. He was for a long time a magistrate and a highly-esteemed citizen; died Feb. 8, 1823, aged about sixty-six years. He left six daughters,—Margaret E. and others,—who sold the farm about twenty years ago, which had been in the family since the first settlement, and removed to Wilmington, Del.

HIBBERD, JOSIAH, resided in Darby, and Nov. 9, 1698, married Ann Bonsall. This marriage was not accomplished according to Friends' rules, because the bride's father would not give his consent, and at that time it was thought that the meeting could not in any case allow a marriage without parents were consenting.

The children of Josiah and Ann, with the years of their births, were as follows: John, 1699; Joseph, 1700; Josiah, 1701; Abraham, 1703; Mary, 1705; Benjamin, 1707; Elizabeth, 1708; Sarah, 1710; Isaac, 1712 or 1713; Ann, 1715; Jacob, 1718.

John settled in Willistown, having a certificate of membership from Darby to Goshen Meeting, dated 9th mo. 6, 1728, and the following year was married, at Newtown Meeting, to Deborah, daughter of Lewis and Mary Lewis, of Newtown. She died in 1744, and on the 30th of 11th mo., 1745 or '46, he was married to a second wife, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall. She died in 1760, and he in 1766. By his first wife his children were Abraham, Ann, Phineas, John, and Samuel; by the second, Deborah, Lydia, Mary, Jacob, Martha, Amos, and Abraham. The first Abraham "passed meeting" with Mary Hoopes, but the marriage was prevented by his death in the 11th month, 1758, and his name was given to a son born a few weeks after.

Benjamin Hibberd obtained a certificate from Darby to Goshen in 1732, and settled in Willistown (where his brother John had preceded him four or five years), and in the same year married Phebe Sharpless, by whom he had children,—Josiah, Jane, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Caleb, and Phebe.

Benjamin Hibberd (son of Benjamin) was the father of Amos, whose son Enos is the present owner of the homestead.

Josiah Hibberd's son John lived on and owned the land now occupied by William Evans and Franklin Leonard. He left two sons, Samuel (who was a scythe- and sickle-maker) and Phineas, who owned the farm where Franklin Leonard lives. He had no children, and left his farm to Abner Barrett. Samuel was the father of Nanny Evans (mother of Hibberd Evans). All these farms, and that where Caleb Hibberd lived (grandfather to Walter Hibbard), were purchased by Josiah Hibberd before he left England. The indenture was made April 5, 1682, which is some months before William Penn landed at Chester.

Thus it appears that the ownership of the lands of Enos Hibberd has been in that name one hundred and ninety-nine years, and the lands have been lived upon by them since the year 1722, making one hundred and fifty-nine years.

Caleb Hibberd, son of Benjamin (1), was the grandfather of the late Walter Hibbard. He married Phebe Thomas, daughter of Isaac Thomas, the grandfather of the late Dr. Isaac Thomas, of West Chester.

Daniel Hibberd married Rachel, daughter of Richard and Mary Bonsall, in 1697, and lived in Darby. Their children were Mary, Aaron, Moses, Phebe, Hannah, and perhaps others. It is presumed that Daniel was a brother of Josiah.

Walter Hibbard, a son of William and Jane (Williamson) Hibbard, was born in Willistown township. In early life he followed the profession of school-teacher in his native district, and about the year 1837 became a resident of West Chester, where he resided uninterruptedly up to his death.

Shortly after taking up his residence in this place he was chosen clerk to the board of county commissioners, in which position he continued for several years. Subsequently he opened a conveyancing office, and resided in the building now occupied by Bernard Bowen, on East Market Street, and from there removed a few years afterwards to his late residence on South Church Street.

He first became identified with the National Bank of Chester County in November, 1850, when he was chosen as one of its board of directors. He continued in the board a term of three years, and after the lapse of three more was again elected in 1857. Serving a term of three years, he was again elected in 1864, and on June 27, 1873,

he was chosen to the presidency of that well-known institution, a place he filled with credit to himself and to the bank as well.

During all the years since his clerkship in the county commissioner's office he has attentively attended to the business of conveyancing, in which, owing to his careful and reliable business accomplishments, patrons were many and of the very best class of our citizens. He was noted for his strict integrity and precise dealings in everything with which he was associated. In every way the attributes which form the true gentleman and Christian were demonstrated in all his walks of life.

He was born Dec. 30, 1804, and died at Cape May, N. J., July 31, 1879.

The Hibberds of Whiteland are descended from Josiah, the eldest son of Benjamin and Phebe. In some branches of the family the name is written Hibbard.

HICKMAN.—Letters written to some of the early settlers from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, England, mention persons of this name, and in one, dated 6, 2, 1684, William Hitchcock informs John Harding, of Chichester, of "a little fardle of things ffrancis Hickman's wife left wth me to send to her daufter, thy servant mayde."

Francis Hickman and Elizabeth, his wife, had arrived in Pennsylvania and purchased land prior to Nov. 27, 1685, the date of his will. It is uncertain where they were settled, but after his death the family came to Thornbury township, where the widow died in 1698. Her first husband was a Chamberlin, by whom she had children, some or all of whom came to America before their mother. The children of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman were Joseph, Benjamin, Mary (married to Joseph Edwards), and Hannah (married to Robert Way).

Joseph Hickman was living in Caln in 1709, and afterwards at Pequea, in Lancaster County, beyond which nothing is known of him or his family. Benjamin Hickman married, in 1701, Ann, daughter of Richard Buffington, of Bradford, and settled in Westtown on property immediately east of the boarding-school. The site of their first residence, a cave, is marked by an evergreen tree on the farm of the late William C. Hickman.

Their children were as follows: Mary, b. 3, 9, 1702; m. Joseph Hunt. Elizabeth, b. 1, 19, 1704; d. 1788; m. Thomas Cheyney and Jacob Vernon. John, b. 2, 5, 1706; d. unmarried at the age of ninety-two. For some reason he was nicknamed "Nunkey," perhaps a corruption of "Uncle." Francis, b. 5, 27, 1708; m. Ann Marshall. Benjamin, b. 9, 18, 1710; d. 1760; m. Hannah Trego. Ann, b. 12, 14, 1713; m. John Cheyney. Hannah, b. 3, 21, 1715; d. 5, 23, 1806; m. Joseph James. Three of these were born in the cave above mentioned. The father died 10, 7, 1742.

Francis Hickman's wife was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Marshall, of Concord, b. 9, 18, 1719, to whom he was married, in Philadelphia, about the beginning of 1737. In 1745 they were living in West Caln, but returned to Westtown five years later. Their children were Hannah, m. to Caleb Strode; Joseph, d. 8, 5, 1820, unmarried. Thomas, d. 12, 17, 1825; m. Mary Jefferis. Sarah, b. 9, 20, 1741; d. 4th mo., 1822; m. Richard Strode. William, m. Hannah Chamberlin. Moses, m. Hannah Jefferis. Benjamin, unmarried. Ann, m. to Ezra Hoopes. Francis, b. 1, 17, 1760; d. 12, 28, 1844; m. 4, 25, 1799, to Alice Cheyney. Mary, d. 2, 21, 1846, aged about eighty; m. Joseph James.

Benjamin Hickman, Jr., married Hannah, daughter of William and Margaret Trego. She died Oct. 13, 1756, and he in 1760. Their children were Ann, b. April 1, 1745; m. Phinehas Lewis. Lucy, b. July 8, 1747; d. Oct. 2, 1756. Benjamin, b. Sept. 27, 1749; d. March 25, 1826; m. Lucy Cheyney, March, 1774. Francis, b. May 6, 1752; d. 1827. He went to Tennessee. Elisha, b. Oct. 1, 1755; d. Oct. 27, 1756.

Thomas Hickman married Mary, daughter of James and Ann (Cheyney) Jefferis, born 9, 9, 1750, died 9, 11, 1812. They resided in Thornbury, where Thomas died at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were John, b. 3, 20, 1769; died 7, 2, 1846; m. Sarah Jefferis. Ann, b. 7, 13, 1770; m. Henry Myers. Thomas, b. 9, 13, 1773; d. 10, 29, 1838; m. Elizabeth Battin. James, b. 3, 14, 1776; d. 2, 17, 1855; m. Hannah Grubb and Elizabeth Cheyney. Emmor, b. 4, 28, 1778; d. 4, 4, 1825; m. Susanna Sharpless. Mary, b. 10, 27, 1780; d. 1861; m. Benjamin Hickman. Francis, b. 11, 6, 1784; d. 9, 1, 1834; m. Hannah James. Benjamin, b. 3, 25, 1786; m. Susan James. Martha, b. 7, 20, 1789; d. 3, 3, 1859; m. Gibbons Gray.

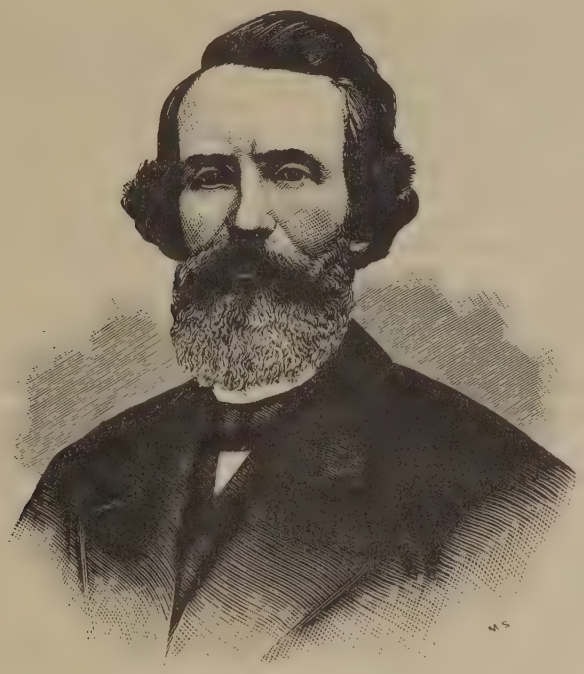
Moses Hickman married, Jan. 4, 1786, Hannah Jefferis, daughter of James and Ann, b. 10, 19, 1757, died 6, 13, 1815. They lived in East Bradford, on the farm now of John M. Hildeburn. He died in 1819. Their children were Elizabeth, b. 9, 12, 1786; d. 10, 7, 1812; m. Emmor Moore. Jacob, b. 8, 8, 1790; d. unmarried. Sarah, b. 9, 21, 1792; m. Joseph Townsend, of West Chester. Joseph, b. 7, 7, 1795; m. Nancy Davis. Moses, b. 3, 5, 1798; d. unmarried.

John Hickman, son of Thomas, married Sarah, daughter of Emmor and Charity Jefferis, of East Bradford, and had three children,—Benjamin, Hannah (married to Edward Gheen), and John, late member of Congress.

Thomas Hickman, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Marshall and Susannah Battin, born 12, 7, 1782, died 8, 8, 1871. They resided in West Bradford, now Pocopson township, and were the parents of Dr. Joseph, Marshall B. Hickman, and others.

Hon. John Hickman was born in what was then part of West Bradford township, but is now in Pocopson, Chester Co., Pa., on the anniversary of the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1810. His father was a farmer, whose sturdy stories of the doings of his farm won for it the name of "Brag Hill." His parents were well known for their practical common sense, and having observed the evidences of uncommon intellectual ability in their son, they endeavored to secure the best education that could be afforded him. His teacher was an inmate of the family,—a graduate of the University of Edinburgh,—and his pupil rapidly acquired considerable familiarity with the classics, and became well grounded in mathematical acquirements.

He first entered on the study of medicine, but ill health, which rendered him unable to attend the dissecting-room,



HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

soon compelled him to abandon that pursuit, and he then read law in the office of Hon. Townsend Haines, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He became devoted to his profession, and his career as a lawyer was one of eminent success. Naturally a good speaker, he cultivated the art of oratory, until in later years, when he was in his prime, he was a most charming and winning speaker. His powers as a stump-speaker caused him to rise at once to a prominent position in the Democratic party of Chester County, and in 1844 he was one of the delegates to the National Convention that nominated James K. Polk for President. Half-way or compromise men or measures were never to his taste, and thus we find the report says "that a young man named Hickman, from Pennsylvania, nominated Andrew Jackson." Believing firmly in the principles of the old Jacksonian Democracy, young Hickman thought the best leader of the party must be Old Hickory himself. In 1844 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Abraham R. McIlvaine. In 1845 he was appointed district attorney, under Governor Shunk's administration, by Attorney-General Kane. June 23, 1846, Hon. John M. Read was appointed attorney-general, and appointed Hon. Joseph J. Lewis to succeed Mr. Hickman. Judge Read was succeeded, on Dec. 18, 1846, by Hon. Benjamin Champneys, who reappointed Mr. Hickman. After holding the office a term or two Mr. Hickman resigned, and was succeeded by John H. Brinton, Esq.

In 1854, Mr. Hickman was again nominated for Congress by the Democracy. His opponent was Hon. John M. Broomall. Know-Nothingism was at its height at that time, and through some influences which have never been satisfactorily explained, Mr. Hickman secured the vote of the order, and was elected by a majority of 2656 in the district. He took his seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress Dec. 3, 1855, where a long contest for the organization terminated Feb. 3, 1856, by the election of Hon. N. P. Banks as Speaker, the first time for many years that this important position was awarded to a man not thoroughly acceptable to the South. Mr. Hickman took sides against the pro-slavery faction.

His sentiments seem to have undergone considerable change soon after being brought in personal contact with the slave-owners in Congress. The Kansas and Nebraska troubles commenced during his term, and his votes were generally on the side of the Free-State men. He was again renominated by the Democracy in 1856. His opponent was John S. Bowen, of Chester County. Owing to some dissatisfaction a division occurred in the party in Delaware County, which again gave success to Mr. Hickman by a small majority. This was the year in which the celebrated campaign between James Buchanan and John C. Fremont occurred. Mr. Hickman warmly supported Mr. Buchanan. But the Kansas and Nebraska troubles increased in importance and bitterness, and Mr. Hickman, throwing his old slavery convictions overboard, marshaled squarely under the banners of Free Soil, and at once became a leader of its advocates.

In a speech delivered in the House Jan. 28, 1858, Mr. Hickman declared that the President had broken faith with the Democratic party in his Kansas policy, and he could not support him. On the vote to admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution, April 1, 1858, Mr. Hickman voted no. In the fall of 1858 he was re-elected to Congress by a large majority over the regular Republican and Democratic nominees, and took his seat in the XXXVIth Congress, where the long contest for Speaker

terminated in the election of Pennington, Mr. Hickman voting with the Republicans to break the dead-lock. During the stormy two years that followed, Mr. Hickman was at the zenith of his power. Under his scathing taunts the slave-holders grew furious, and his reputation became national. His readiness in debate and his capabilities in the way of biting, withering sarcasm made him both hated and feared by the Southerners. A man of slight physique, he yet never quailed in debate. No man was better qualified by nature to lead the opposition to the pro-slavery men in Congress. His speeches attracted attention throughout the civilized world for their force and keenness of satire. His independence and dash were a match for any of the Southern fire-eaters, and he at once became a shining mark for their contumely and denunciations.

In response to a serenade, he spoke of the John Brown raid, and said the whole State of Virginia was frightened by seventeen men and a cow. For this, on Feb. 10, 1860, he was assaulted on the Capitol grounds by Edmundson, of Virginia, but an affray was prevented by Vice-President Breckinridge. An encounter seemed also imminent on the floor of the House between Mr. Hickman and Keitt, of South Carolina, for words spoken by Mr. Hickman. On one occasion, during the fierce debates of this session, he said, in reference to the menaces of disunion, that if dissolution meant a dividing line of sentiment between the North and South, it existed already; that it was dangerous then for a Northern man to travel in the South; that any postmaster whose receipts did not amount to five dollars per annum could, if a letter bearing his frank came into his hands, "open it, examine it, and burn it, on the pretext that it is incendiary." "But if dissolution," he added, "means that there is to be a division of territory by Mason and Dixon's line, or any other line, I say no; the North will never tolerate a division of territory." To an interruption from a Georgian, inquiring how the North could prevent it, he replied that there was as much true courage at the North as at the South. "I always believed it," he said, "and therefore I will express it; and I believe that, with all the appliances of art to assist, eighteen millions reared in industry, with habits of the right kind, will always be able to cope successfully, if need be, with eight millions of men without these appliances." This dignified and well-expressed retort produced a profound impression, and was frequently referred to in the subsequent debates.

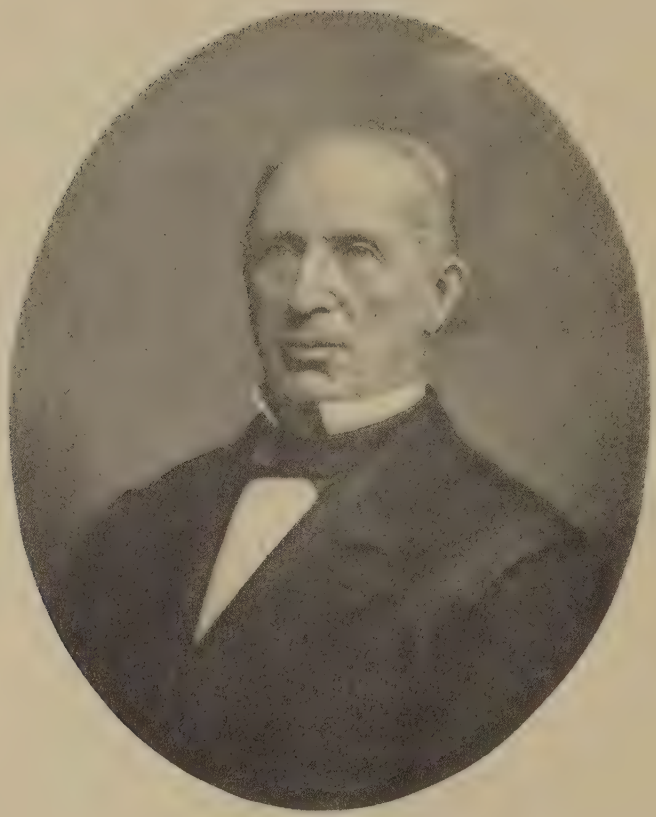
His course in Congress brought him so prominently before the nation that he was a leading candidate for the Vice-Presidency when Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President in 1860, Mr. Hickman himself being confident of the nomination.

In 1860 he was nominated and re-elected to Congress by the Republicans; after this term he declined re-election. His health had been badly shattered by the excitement he had been through, which was augmented by the "National Hotel poisoning."

During the civil war Mr. Hickman's views in regard to the measures and policy of the government were greatly in advance of his political contemporaries. He was, perhaps, the first prominent citizen to advocate the confiscation of the property of those in rebellion, "including slaves," and to favor the employment of negro soldiers, since on March 20, 1862, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he introduced a "joint resolution in relation to the powers of the President of the United States," which received very little attention at the time, but was eventually received as settled law. It was in substance this: "The President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, should make use of all means not inconsistent with the laws of war which in his judgment may be necessary to crush the Rebellion, including the seizure and final disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding in such Rebellion, including slaves." Dec. 8, 1862, Mr. Hickman, on leave, also introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and which was never reported back to the House, providing for the provisioning, arming, and equipping of negro regiments not exceeding one hundred. This bill was never acted on. Here was the pioneer movement. Although in advance of both the President and Congress, his views were finally accepted and carried into effect.

In recording the incidents that occurred in our national history during the few years preceding the late Rebellion, the historian will have occasion to refer to the record of few men then in Congress more frequently than to that of Mr. Hickman. He gave this Congressional district a national reputation. But with all his powers as an orator, Mr. Hickman possessed none of those qualities that are essential to successful political leadership. Neither was he a statesman in the full sense of that term. His true position was in the minority, where his combative and aggressive qualities could have free and untrammeled play. In 1867 he was induced to allow himself to run for the Legislature, and was elected, taking his seat in January, 1868. He there offered an amendment to the State constitution making suffrage free to all that could read. He made a powerful speech in support of his proposed measure, closing, "Oh, Almighty God, Thou wilt record this great act of my life as a credit to offset my many shortcomings." He resigned his seat at the end of the term, and refused to run again.

The remainder of his life he spent at his home in West Chester, where he delighted to receive visits from his friends, who derived wisdom from his philosophical remarks, and enjoyment from his badinage and wit. He was in many respects a remarkable as well as a very singular man. Possessed of a strong, and even stubborn will, when he espoused a cause he adhered to it through good and through evil report, and from it no earthly power could divert him. But notwithstanding this marked feature of his character, coupled as it was with an unusually erratic disposition, he at the same time possessed high social qualities, pleasing manners, and attractive conversational powers, which endeared him to his personal friends. He was also a man of fine literary tastes, with a most retentive memory, and his mind was a perfect store-house of apt quotations, both sacred and profane. He died March 23, 1875, the remarkable mental power and brilliant scintillations of wit for which he was celebrated continuing almost to the close of his life.



Marshall B Hickman

His first wife was Eunice Phelps, daughter of Hon. John Phelps, of Guilford, Vt., where she was born Aug. 7, 1815. She died at West Chester, Oct. 12, 1858. His second wife was Mrs. Mary A. Brown, *née* Love.

Dr. Joseph Hickman was born in West Bradford township, Chester Co., April 12, 1804. After completing his preliminary education he engaged for a time in teaching school. Having determined to enter the profession of medicine, he became a pupil of Dr. George McClellan, who at that time occupied the chair of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, and after attending the requisite course of lectures he graduated at that institution in 1829. He first practiced his profession in Thornbury township, Delaware Co., where he remained about two years, and then removed to Willistown township, Chester Co., where he continued in the performance of his professional duties, mingled with agricultural pursuits, until his death. On March 17, 1831, he married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Grubb, who ranked among the most respectable citizens and farmers of Willistown. In 1852 he represented the county in the State Legislature, where he was considered a diligent and faithful guardian of the interests of his constituents, and entered with zeal into measures of reform calculated to benefit the community, especially that of temperance. He died suddenly, it was supposed of apoplexy, on May 14, 1856. He was a kind and worthy citizen, and had many warm and confiding friends. As a physician, he was cautious and devoted, laboring earnestly to give relief, comfort, and health to his patients. Two of his sons, Samuel G. and Nathaniel G. Hickman, are engaged in the business of banking in West Chester.

Marshall B. Hickman was born in West Bradford township, March 22, 1806. He received the usual education afforded by the common schools, and followed farming until the year 1863. In 1857 he became interested in railroad enterprises, and was chosen president in 1860 of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, when the shares of its stock sold for an insignificant sum, and he continued in the position until 1870, when the bonds of the company were above par, largely owing to his efficient control and management. He is yet a director in its board. From 1851 to 1857 he served as a director of the poor, and was twelve years treasurer of the school board in East Bradford, where he lived thirty-seven years, besides holding many other local offices. He was twelve years one of the managers of the County Agricultural Society, sixteen years a director in the Chester County National Bank, eight years a member of the borough council, and is now second burgess. He is president of the West Chester Gas Company, which position he has held for seven years; a director of the West Chester and Wilmington Plank-road Company; also of the Farmers' Market-House Company, and one of the trustees of the State Normal School. He married, June 11, 1835, Mrs. Sarah Ann Gibbons, daughter of Caleb Brinton, by whom he has three children,—Elizabeth B., married to Rev. Francis E. Arnold, who has charge of the Episcopal churches of St. Mary's, St. Mark's, and St. Andrew's; Catharine A., married to Granville B. Haines, merchant; and George B., banker in West Chester. His wife died Aug. 18, 1872; he was married again, July 17, 1878, to Mrs. Lydia J. Dunlap, *née* Strader, of New Jersey. He began life with no resources save his own will and energy, but by his methodical business habits and good management has been most successful.

HICKS, Edward, of Goshen, was married Nov. 8, 1769, to Hannah, daughter of William and Rebecca Rattew, and resided on a farm purchased from the Goodwins, and where his grandson, of the same name, now resides. Tradition says that the land was bought by his father, Charles Hicks, but the deed is in the son's name, and the father's residence is uncertain.

The wife of Charles Hicks was Mary Kimble. The children of Edward and Hannah Hicks were Sarah, William, Rebecca, Hannah, Charles, Abigail, and Thomas. Hannah, the mother, died 3d mo. 21, 1835, aged 91 years.

William Hicks, oldest son of Edward and Hannah, was born 9th mo. 26, 1776, and 6th mo. 11, 1801, married Abigail, daughter of Jesse and Abigail Garrett, of Willistown. They removed from East Caln to Willistown about 1810. Their children were Edward, Jesse G., William, and John G. Thomas Hicks, youngest son of Edward and Hannah, was born 3d mo. 9, 1793, and married, first, Amy Wilkinson, and second, Rachel Hilles. His children by his first wife were Edward W., Hannah, who married Samuel H. Hoopes, Francis, Mary, who married James Barnard, and Elias; and by his second wife, Amy, who married David Fell. The first wife of Thomas Hicks was born 2d mo. 5, 1785, and died 4th mo. 2, 1823, and his second wife died 3d mo. 5, 1879, at David Fell's, in New London, in her ninety-first year.

HODGSON.—Several persons of this name were among the Quakers who suffered persecution in England, one of whom, Robert, going to visit some friends in prison, was not admitted, but for preaching at a meeting in a private house near by was arrested by a justice, who asked him whence he came. He replied, from Reading, and that he came to visit his friends in prison. "The justice replied, you shall go and see them; and thereupon tendered him the Oath, and sent him instantly to Goal, having first rifled his Pockets, and taken away his Letters. He was detained there sixteen weeks." This was in 1655, and we next find Robert Hodgson landing at New Amsterdam in the sixth month, 1657, in company with nine other Friends, five of whom had been formerly banished from New England. Robert went to Hempstead, L. I., and had a meeting with some Friends who dwelt there, where he met with barbarous usage. Pinioned and tied to a cart's tail, he was taken back to New Amsterdam (now New York), and put into a nasty dungeon, afterwards receiving sentence to work two years with a negro at the wheelbarrow. Not being used to such work he declined, whereupon he was chained to the wheelbarrow and a negro was ordered to beat him with a pitched rope. This was continued for several days, until he was almost dead. At length his sufferings excited compassion in the sister of Governor Stuyvesant, who prevailed with her brother to set the poor man free.

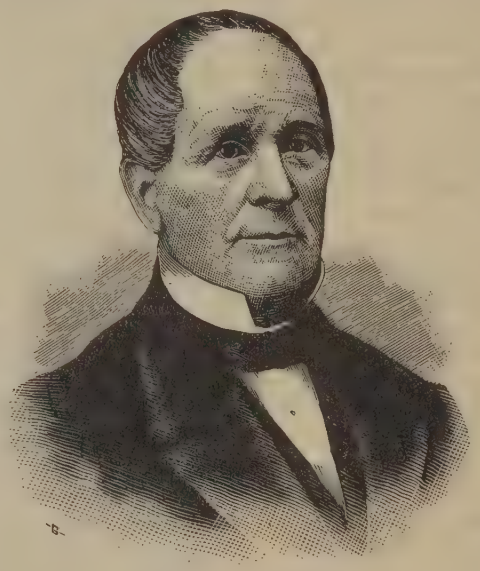
The traditions in the Hodgson family of our county leave little room to doubt their descent from this man, but his further history remains in the dark. The name is frequently written Hutchinson in the early records; thus, at

a court at Upland, March 12, 1677–8, "Robberd Hutchinson as y^e^ attorney of his Brother Ralph hutchinson, whoe is y^e^ Lawfull attorney & assignee of Daniell Juniper of accomacq, This day apeared in Court" and assigned over a servant-man to Israel Helm. John Moll, Esq., of New Castle, writes, Jan. 20, 1680, to New York, and mentions Ralph "Hudjeson" and his brother "Robbert." Perhaps these were sons of the first-named Robert Hodgson. In 1692, Thomas Bright assigns to Robert Hutchinson, now of Concord, fifty acres of land there, which Robert Hutchinson, of Darby, tailor, sells in 1694 to Thomas King. In 1697 he is "late of Philadelphia, taylor," and buys fifty acres in Springfield. In 1699 he sells this, and the deed shows he was of Chester. Robert Hodgson and James Hendricks obtained a warrant, 12, 16, 1714–5, to take up 2000 acres on Conestoga Creek. In 1715, Robert Hodgson was a taxable in Chester. Having removed thence, a certificate was granted, 8, 28, 1717, directed to Friends of Newark Monthly Meeting, for him and his family, including his wife, Sarah. On the Chester records the name is given as both Hutchinson and Hodgson. It does not appear that the family were ever considered members of the Friends' meetings near their final settlement. A patent was granted in 1715 to Robert for 250 acres in East Nottingham, called "Hodgson's Choice," and upon this they probably settled. Another patent was granted by Maryland, May 24, 1728, for 660 acres, called "Pleasant Garden," principally in what is New London township, Chester Co.

The family tradition is that Robert went first to Conestoga, but on account of troubles with the Indians left that place and tried Bohemia Manor, in Maryland. This was in turn abandoned, owing to the prevalence of ague, and Pleasant Garden was the final resting-place. The latter being a Maryland patent was, of course, held to be in Cecil County. The will of Robert Hodgson, of Cecil County, "being very sick," is dated Dec. 1, 1732, and proven Nov. 26, 1733. He mentions his wife, Sarah, and children,—Joseph, John, David, Richard, Phineas, Matthew, Rachel Scott, Sarah Hodgson, Jonathan, and Robert. To his son Phineas he gave 200 acres of the south side of Pleasant Garden, and the remainder not disposed of to Joseph. The latter conveyed his interest therein to Phineas, Dec. 9, 1745. Phineas left three sons,—Abel, John, and Robert,—between whom a division of land was made in 1771. John afterwards went to Virginia, and his share was purchased by Abel, who also bought from his uncle Jonathan, a hatter in Philadelphia, the tract called Hodgson's Choice. Abel Hodgson had two sons, Robert and James. The last was the father of James B. Hodgson, who died in 1833, and of Joseph Hodgson, residing near Elkview Station, sometime associate judge of our county courts.

Robert Hodgson, son of Abel, married, Jan. 3, 1793, Sarah Alexander, and had the following children: Mark A., b. Oct. 5, 1793; Eliza, b. 1795; James, b. August, 1797; Harriet, b. 1799; Robert, b. 1803, m. May 17, 1836, to Matilda Brown; Sarah A., b. 1806, m. Feb. 13, 1834, to Robert N. Brown; Henry, b. 1810; Alexander, b. 1814, m. Jan. 24, 1839, to Mary Ann Irwin. The last is the only survivor, and lives near Cochranville. Robert Hodgson, the father, married a second time, March 24, 1831, Catharine Evans. He had two sisters,—Hannah, unmarried, and Betsy, the wife of John Mackey. The residence of Robert was where his grandson, Robert H. Hodgson, now resides, and which the latter calls "Wayside." The house was built in 1792. James Hodgson, the father of Robert H., lived on an adjoining farm, and died Dec. 17, 1880, in his eighty-fourth year. He was married Feb. 8, 1827.

MARK A. HODGSON was born in New London township, and married Miss Sophia Duffield (her grandfather, Rev. George Duffield, was chaplain of the first Congress in Philadelphia, and the Rev. George Duffield, D.D., of



MARK A. HODGSON.

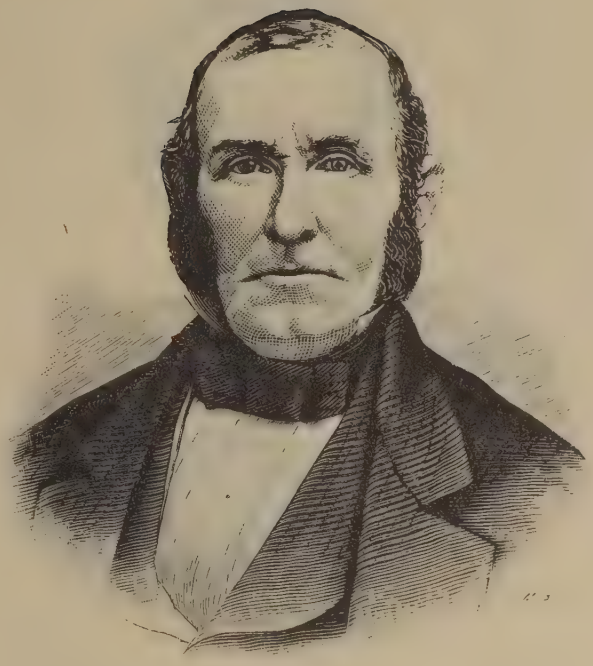
Detroit, Mich., is her brother). Their children were Robert, George D., Henry D., Mark A., Jr., and Mary A. Of these, George D. and Mary A. died in 1865, Mark A., Jr., and Robert in 1866, all of typhoid fever. Henry D., the only surviving child, is a leading business man in Oxford. Mark A. Hodgson died July 16, 1868, and his wife, Sophia, three years previous, with the malignant disease that carried to the grave four of her five children. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in New London township until 1861, when he removed to Oxford. He served as a justice of the peace from 1830 for a period of nearly twenty years, was a member of the New London Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder therein for at least twenty years before his death.

He was a trustee of the New London Academy, and built the first public school in his end of Chester County, erected on his own land, and by his private means, before the establishment of the public-school system.

In 1854 he was a member of the State Legislature from this county. His life of three-fourths of a century was all spent in the county of his birth and whose citizens honored him for his upright character and virtues. His career was a busy one, and when run there was left behind an unsullied name.

JOHN HANNUM.

John, son of Col. John Hannum, was born June 8, 1768, and married Sarah Jackson, born July 2, 1779, daughter of James and Mary (Cloud) Jackson, of West Marlborough, descended on the paternal side from Isaac Jackson, the immigrant. To John and Sarah (Jackson) Hannum were born eight children, viz.: Mary, married to Abiah Cope; John; James; Elizabeth; Sarah, married to Daniel Meredith; Alice, married to Joseph Parke; Martha Ann; and Jonathan C.; of whom Sarah and James are the only survivors. Their father, John, died Aug. 21, 1822, and their mother, Sarah (Jackson), Feb. 8, 1853. Of these eight children, John was the second son, born July 28, 1802, and was married Jan. 13, 1859, to Ann P., daughter of Abner and Hannah (Pierce) Hoopes, born May 25, 1818. John died Aug. 12, 1871, and was the first person interred in the Friends' new burial-ground south of West Chester. He attended the Friends' Meeting, of which his wife was a member. He was a Republican in politics. Filled the office of county commissioner one term, often served as a school director, acted many years as a magistrate, and was repeatedly called to other local positions. His wife, with one child, John, survives him, and resides on a beautiful farm of eighty acres situated on the Strasburg road, one mile from West Chester. Their place is called "Highland Home," and is so named from its high location.



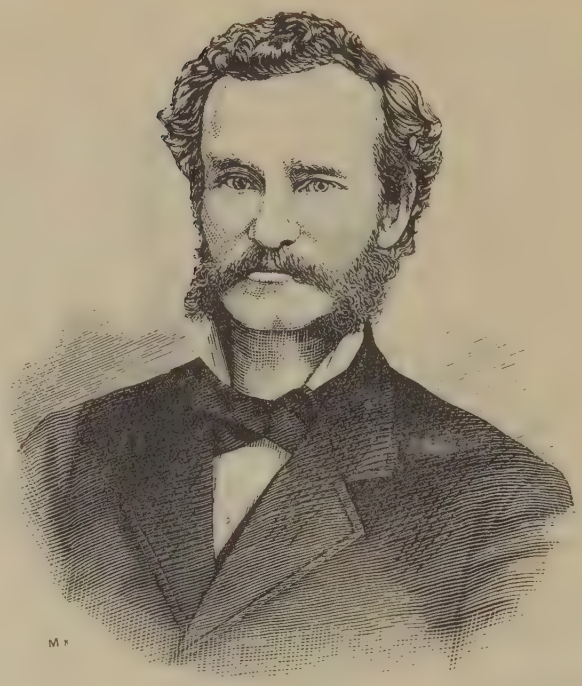
JOHN HANNUM.

John Hannum was a good farmer, and during his life owned several different farms, each of which was much improved under his management. He had resided but about four months upon that whereon he died, which he purchased from the executor of Joseph Cope. Under an assumed abruptness of manner he possessed a kind heart, and was often called upon by his neighbors for advice and assistance.

"HIGHLAND HOME."

RESIDENCE OF JOHN HANNUM, JR., EAST BRADFORD

J. THEODORE F. HUNTER.



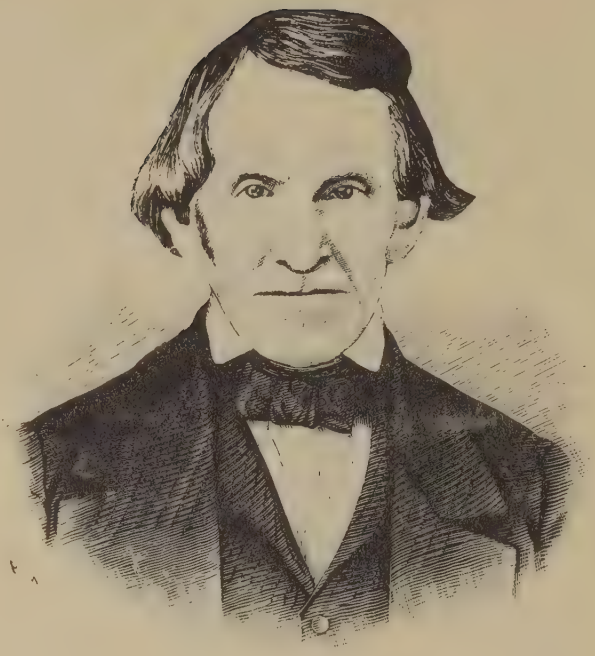
Rev. George Hunter, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married Annie Sigman. Their son, John T., married Mary Ann, daughter of Alexander Laird, of Irish descent. His wife, Sarah A. Harn, was an emigrant from Baden-Baden, Germany. Alexander Laird came from Dublin, Ireland. John T. had eight children,—seven sons and a daughter,—of whom four survive. Of these, J. Theodore F., the second son and child, was born March 16, 1844, in East Nantmeal township; his father was born in West Nantmeal, and his grandfather, George, in Berks County. He lived on the farm until his eleventh year, and then came to Phœnixville, and served as second engine boy in Phœnix Iron-Works. Three years later he returned to the country, and there remained, attending school in the winters, until July 12, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, First Pennsylvania Reserves. He was in active service fourteen months, and received a severe gunshot wound at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. He was in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, and second battle of Bull Run. His wound so disabled him that the government would not re-enlist him, and he was honorably discharged, Feb. 14, 1863. His father, John T., enlisted in 1861, in Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was second lieutenant and later captain; and being discharged for disability, married, in 1863, for his second wife, Mrs. Emma E. Zigler, of Bowling Green, Ky. His brother, S. D. Hunter, served in the Irish Brigade, in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, three years.

The subject of this sketch after his return from the army was nineteen months with John Griffith at cabinet-making. His health failing he went South; lived in Baltimore, afterwards at Harrisburg, and then returned to Phœnixville, and clerked for Washington Friday, in a store. Subsequently at Poplar Bluff, Mo., then at West Nantmeal, and then he returned to Phœnixville, where for nearly four years he was assistant postmaster. He was chosen teller of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank July 13, 1874, which position he held until July 1, 1875, when he was promoted to be cashier, which responsible place he now so efficiently fills. He was married Dec. 22, 1872, to Mary Esther, daughter of Lewis E. and Mary Filman, of Warwick township, by whom he has two children, Lewis Filman and Mary Irene. In 1866 he was a register officer, appointed by Gen. Scofield, for Fauquier Co., Va. He has belonged to Phœnixville Lodge, No. 75, F. and A. M., for ten years, to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for twelve, and is a member of the Encampment. He also belongs to the Mystic Chain, to Brotherhood of the Keep, Good Templars, and Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is commander of Post No. 45. He is a member of the school board, and two years ago was a candidate for county treasurer on the Prohibition ticket, and led his ticket by several hundred votes. His mother died in 1855. The only sister of his father married Rev. Samuel Kurtz. He has arisen by his energy, ability, and good character to a most honorable and lucrative financial position, and stands deservedly high in public estimation; and in the cause of temperance and other reforms he ever has been and is now especially interested.

RESIDENCE OF J. THEODORE F. HUNTER, CORNER OF JAY AND MORGAN STREETS, PHŒNIXVILLE.

JAMES HASLETT.

William Haslett, then of West Fallowfield township, in his will, dated Aug. 1, 1791, devised his farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres and ten perches (now in Highland) to be equally divided between his children,—Dr. William Wilson Haslett, of New Castle, Del.; Elizabeth, married to a Mr. Ramsey; Judith, married to Samuel Glasgow; Mary, married to Thomas Hood; John; David; Moses; Washington; and James. On Nov. 9, 1812, Jane, widow of said William, with her surviving children, conveyed by deed said property to James Haslett. James' grandfather, William Haslett, was one of the richest early settlers of Chester County, and owned over thirteen hundred acres of land. He built the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian church, and in the Revolutionary war supplied the patriot army with provisions. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, and when killed in battle in New Jersey, Washington had one hundred and fifty men raised, who had been buried, to find his remains, which were then buried with military honors. The sister of William, —father of James Haslett—married Dr. Davidson Smith, a wealthy slaveholder, who entered ten thousand acres of land in Missouri. James Haslett was born in 1781,



JAMES HASLETT.

and married Olivia, daughter of Stephen Harry. He lived on the old homestead farm, in the residence shown in the engraving, and now the property of William B. Haslett. His children were William B. and Samuel G., twins; Stephen Harry, deceased; Dr. John Davidson Smith, killed in Kentucky during the war, in the service of the Union army; Mary Ann, married to James C. Clark (she is deceased, but left one child, Mrs. Mary A. H. Ross, of Philadelphia); and Lydia Jane, married to Robert Fairlamb, who is deceased, leaving no issue. Stephen Harry died in Missouri in 1856, and his father, though an invalid, went to that State and brought his body home, and soon afterwards was taken ill, and died Oct. 5, 1856.

The two only surviving children are Samuel G., a prosperous farmer in Highland township, and William B., a leading business man of Parkesburg, where he is extensively engaged in the lumber, coal, and warehouse trade.

William Haslett, father of James, was one of the justices of the peace composing the first court held in West Chester as the shire town, on Nov. 28, 1786. The subject of this sketch served in the war of 1812, first as a private, and then as adjutant.

"OLD HOME."

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM B. HASLETT, HIGHLAND.

HOBSON, FRANCIS, produced a certificate to Newark Monthly Meeting, 2, 5, 1712, from Friends at "y^e^ monthly meeting of y^e^ Grange near Charlemount in Ireland, which was read and Excepted of." Elizabeth Hobson, perhaps his mother or sister, at the same time produced a certificate "from friends in ireland, Dated y^e^ 22 day of the 9 mo. 1710."

Francis purchased 200 acres of land in New Garden by deed of May 1, 1713, in which he is styled a weaver, for the sum of £40. In the 3d month (May), 1716, he was married to Martha Wainhouse, who, on the 4th of 12th mo., 1715, produced a certificate from a meeting held 1, 17, 1712, in Dublin.

Elizabeth Hobson married John Hope, of Kennet, 9th mo., 1712. Francis Hobson died 9, 29, 1766, in his eightieth year, and his widow 11, 25, 1775, aged eighty-three. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Francis, b. 9, 12, 1720; d. 9, 29, 1792; m. 8, 17, 1744, to Martha Shaw. Mary, b. 12, 19, 1724; m. 4, 18, 1747, to Robert Boyce, of New Garden. John, b. 7, 7, 1826. Joseph, b. 10, 23, 1731; d. 12, 11, 1797; m. 4, 15, 1767, at Londongrove Meeting, to Elizabeth Foster. Martha, b. 2, 19, 1738; d. 6, 30, 1811; m. 6, 17, 1759, to Samuel Miller, Jr.

Francis Hobson, Jr., removed to what is now Montgomery County, and died in Limerick township.

Joseph Hobson inherited the land of his father, and at the time of his death held 239 acres. His children were Francis, b. 2, 14, 1768; d. 11, 4, 1835; m. 9, 14, 1797, to Ann Johnson. Thomas, b. 7, 6, 1769; d. 10, 19, 1853. Hannah, b. 12, 15, 1772; d. 7, 23, 1796, unmarried. Joseph, b. 3, 8, 1775; d. 1, 6, 1856; m. Jane Suplee, of Philadelphia, b. 1, 20, 1781; d. 12, 27, 1853. Phebe, b. 11, 18, 1777; d. 2, 16, 1836; m. Thomas Lamborn.

After the death of Joseph Hobson, his land was divided, by order of Orphans' Court in 1799, between his sons, Thomas, 91¾ acres; Joseph, 84¾ acres; and the remainder to Francis.

The children of Joseph and Jane Hobson were Margaret, John S., Hannah, Nathan, and Eliza. Nathan, born 3, 3, 1815, died 10, 9, 1867, married, in 1847, Phebe Shortledge, daughter of Joshua and Hannah, of New Garden, and became the owner of the homestead by release and purchase from the other heirs. The land which his widow now holds consists substantially of the two farms of Joseph and Thomas as divided in 1799, to which a small addition has been made. The old original log house on this property was torn down in 1849. Of the trees planted around it,—perhaps one hundred and fifty years ago,—a cedar and a buttonwood are still standing. The place is called "Sycamore Grange." Nathan and Phebe S. Hobson had six children,—Edward S., Amanda J., J. Taylor, Emma W., Chandler S., and Howard H., of whom only Emma and Howard are living. The residence of Phebe Hobson, of which a view is given herein, is the older of the two sets of buildings on the property, and the usual (and improbable) tradition which is held of all our old brick houses—that the bricks were brought from England—is also stated in regard to this.

HOLLAND.—The date of John Holland's first arrival is unknown, but he obtained a certificate, 9, 24, 1712, from Chester Monthly Meeting, to return to England, which he presented to Hartshaw Monthly Meeting, in Lancashire, about the middle of the following year. He obtained another from the latter meeting, 12, 16, 1713, to Friends here, which informed that he "formerly having entertained in his mind a Respect to Mary Somerford of our meeting, relating to marriage, and the matter reviving betwixt them since he came, they have made orderly proceedings therein to accomplishment." As to Mary, "being an honest ffriend's daughter and of a good parentage, so she hath had a suitable education and hath been one whom ffriends have esteemed worthy of their care advice and encouragement to well doing." They had arrived in this country by 8, 25, 1714, and became members of Goshen Meeting. She was recommended as a minister 8, 15, 1733, and her husband was an overseer. He obtained a patent for 498 acres on the borders of Goshen and Whiteland, June 28, 1734. Children: John, b. 4, 7, 1714; survived his father. Samuel, b. 6, 15, 1717; probably died unmarried. Hannah, b. 4, 10, 1721; m. John Bowen.

HOLLINGSWORTH, VALENTINE, a native of England, came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1682, and settled in New Castle County, near the Brandywine. His first wife was Catharine Cornish, daughter of Henry Cornish, high sheriff of London, who was unjustly executed during the reign of James II. His second wife, Ann, was a Calvert, and probably related to the proprietaries of Maryland. The children of the first wife appear to have been Thomas, b. about 1660; Henry, b. about 1662; Catharine, b. about 1664, m. George Robinson; Mary, b. about 1666, m. Thomas Conway, who died 7, 17, 1689, and in 1693 she married Randal Malin, of Providence.

The children of the second wife were Samuel, Ann, John, Joseph, Enoch, and perhaps others. The family is principally represented in this county by the descendants of Thomas.

HOOPES, JOSHUA, with Isabel, his wife, and children—Daniel, Margaret, and Christian—came from Cleveland, in Yorkshire, 1683, and settled in Bucks County, whence, about 1696, came Daniel, who settled in Westtown township, on property now owned by Elwood Hoopes. He married, Dec. 10, 1696, Jane Worrilow, daughter of Thomas and Jane, of Edgmont, by whom he had the following children: Grace, b. 7, 17, 1697; d. 5, 3, 1721; m. William Paschall. Ann, b. 10, 23, 1698; d. 3, 13, 1704. Mary, b. 9, 22, 1700; d. 1765; m. Philip Yarnall. Hannah, b. 5, 25, 1702; d. 1750, unmarried. Joshua, b. 4, 29, 1704; d. 10, 9, 1769; m. Hannah Ashbridge. Jane, b. 5, 14, 1706; d. 1, 31, 1789; m. George Ashbridge. Ann, b. 12, 3, 1707; d. 7, 14, 1728, unmarried. Daniel, b. 10, 27, 1709; d. 6, 5, 1790; m. Alice Taylor. John, b. 8, 17, 1711; d. 3, 1, 1795; m. Christian Reynolds. Abraham, b. 4, 12, 1713; d. 9, 5, 1795; m. Mary Williamson. Thomas, b. 10, 22, 1714; d. 5, 21, 1803; m. Susanna Davies. Elizabeth, b. 1, 13, 1716; d. 12, 9, 1803; m. William Webb. Stephen, b. 1, 13, 1716; d. 1767; m. Martha Evans. Nathan, b. 1, 16, 1718; d. 2, 19, 1803; m. Margaret Williamson. Walter, b. 1, 11, 1719; d. 12, 9, 1719. Sarah, b. 5, 25, 1720; d. 7, 23, 1794; m. George

Hall. Christian, b. 8, 30, 1723; d. 12, 31, 1815; m. Daniel Webb.

Joshua Hoopes settled in Westtown township near his father. Daniel, John, and Thomas settled on 630 acres in Goshen, including the northwestern quarter of the borough of West Chester. Their father bought the land and divided it between them. Daniel's share was entirely within the borough limits, and he built a house thereon in 1736, since torn down, but the date-stone was placed in the wall of a later structure a little southward, now on the Ebbs estate. John Hoopes built the present residence of Jesse J. Taylor about 1732, and his brother Thomas also erected a house on his share of the land a few years later.

Abraham Hoopes settled in Edgmont, Stephen in Westtown, and Nathan in East Bradford, adjoining his brother Daniel's land in Goshen.

Joshua Hoopes, born 7, 15, 1736, died, 3, 21, 1825, married, 4, 16, 1761, Mary Garrett, and 4, 14, 1785, Hannah Martin, and resided in Westtown, where his son Joshua was born, 2, 12, 1788. From an obituary of the latter, published shortly after his death, which occurred in West Chester, 5, 11, 1874, we take the following:

"Upon arriving at manhood's estate, and after some little time in the tanning business, he chose the profession of school-teaching, at which he continued up to within a few years since, when he was obliged to forego his lifelong pleasures through the force of accumulating age. He taught in several district schools in this county, besides at Merion and Darby, and subsequently settled in Downingtown, where he opened a boarding-school for boys, and continued there up to about 1836 or 1837, when he came to West Chester, where he has since resided.

"His first marriage was to Mary Garrigus, daughter of Edward Garrigus, of Kingsessing, and by whom he had six children, all of whom he survived, he leaving no descendants. His second nuptials were to Rachel Bassett, of Wilmington, Del., a lady of rare botanical tastes, and which probably were in a great measure instrumental in bringing about their acquaintanceship.

"As a school-teacher and scientist, the deceased had no equal in Chester County, he being the boon companion of Dr. Darlington and David Townsend, and their superior in astronomy and mathematics. He was led to take up the study of botany through the desires of Dr. Darlington, and he so prosecuted his researches in this particular branch as to win for himself an enviable reputation. In his early and middle life he frequently lectured on astronomy, and he so possessed the agreeable faculty of imparting his wide and extended knowledge of the planets and their respective spheres of usefulness as to enchain the attention of his hearers with his clear and forcible descriptive accomplishments. About the year 1837 or 1838 he was one of several of the prominent classical citizens of West Chester who successfully introduced a scientific lecture course, and in which he treated on his favorite subject, that of astronomy. The proceeds of this course were applied to purchasing a series of philosophical apparatus, the same which is now in use in our State Normal School. After quitting Downingtown and taking up his residence in West Chester, he taught a boys' school for some time in a private building, and afterwards in the old Odd-Fellows' Hall, but a number of his admiring friends, in recognition of his superior scholastic attainments, banded themselves together, and each one furnished him a like sum of money with which to erect a suitable building for the better advancement of education, and the building in which his lifeless form now lies awaiting interment is a monument to this generous and public-spirited circumstance. We here append the names of those who made him this indefinite loan, they leaving it solely with him to refund at his option:

"Francis Hickman, Levis James, Jesse R. Burden, George G. Ashbridge, Philip Price, Robert Mercer, Jesse Kerns, Walker Yarnall, David Townsend, Samuel Painter, Uriah Hunt, W. H. Dillingham, Wm. Williamson, Ziba Pyle, Nathan H. Sharples, Haines & Sharples, Wm. Darlington, M.D., Isaac Thomas, Eli K. Price, Coleman Fisher, Thomas Biddle, Cheney Hickman, Jacob Thomas, John Thomas, Townsend Eachus, John Malin, Jesse Matlack, Lloyd Jones, Isaac Wayne, Marshall & Worthington, A. S. Roberts, E. Roberts, N. Mendenhall, Samuel Augé, Wm. Jackson, Joseph McClellan, Francis James, Wm. Whipple, Isaac Downing.

"Long before his death he succeeded in refunding to his friends each his amount loaned, some of whom had forgotten the transaction.

"In compliment to his botanical knowledge, a tree of tropical nature now bears his name, that of *Hoopesia*, the same being discovered many years ago in Texas, by a gentleman who subsequently called upon Dr. Darlington with a specimen of the newly-found tree, and suggested it should be called *Darlingtonia*. The doctor's name having been given to many plants, he expressed a wish that it should memorize the name of Joshua Hoopes, and so it was ultimately agreed upon.

"Before age had bequeathed the usual infirmities, the subject of this brief mention was noted for his pedestrian accomplishments, and it was not an unfrequent occurrence for him to walk to Wilmington and back, and do other like feats combining endurance and physical exercise."

Our enterprising nurserymen, Josiah and Abner Hoopes, are sons of Peirce Hoopes, son of Abner, son of Thomas, son of Nathan and Margaret, of East Bradford. The descendants of the original ancestor are innumerable, and among the most respectable in our county.

HOUSE, JOHN, was a resident in Birmingham in 1715, and by trade a carpenter. He was probably the father of the following:

JAMES HOUSE, born 4, 17, 1717, died 7th mo., 1756, married Mary, widow of Jacob Wright, and daughter of Isaac Richardson, of Whiteland. Their children were Amos, b. 4, 19, 1742, d. 4, 6, 1821; Hannah, b. 7, 5, 1744; Catharine, b. 2, 16, 1747; Elizabeth, b. 1, 11, 1749; Sophia, b. 7, 13, 1751; Martha, b. 4, 14, 1754.

Amos House was a nephew of Elizabeth Chads, widow of John, and lived with her in Birmingham. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Joanna Townsend, of East Bradford, with whom he made acquaintance when she was learning a trade from home. Going to see her at her parents' house he asked their consent to a marriage, to which her father objected because he was not a member of meeting. The mother said, "if Amos House was a member ever so, he was not her choice," whereupon the young man hoped they would at least allow him to talk to her that evening. This request was ungraciously granted, with a hope expressed that they would make short work of it; and this they did by planning an elopement at an early day. Sarah lost her life, 1, 13, 1777, from fever contracted by nursing a sick soldier. Amos married a second wife, Martha Edwards, and again, 11, 24, 1790, Mary, daughter of William and Ann Swayne. His children by the first wife were Elizabeth, James, Phebe, Susanna (m. Joshua Harvey), and Martha (m. Emanuel Darlington); by the second, Mary (m. Mordecai Hayes), Jehu (m. Esther Speakman), Benjamin (m. Phebe Trimble); and by the last wife, William S. House (m. Phebe Wickersham).

HUMPHREY, JACOB, born in 1751, was a native, it is believed, of Bucks Co., Pa., but after the establishment of our national independence resided in the township of West Fallowfield, Chester Co. When the Revolutionary contest began, he entered the service of his country as a captain, and throughout the struggle endured the hardships, suffered the privations, and encountered the dangers incident to the soldier's life in those "times which tried

men's souls." He was none of those who drew back in those trying times, but remained firm and steadfast in the cause until he found, to adopt the language of Scotia's favorite bard,—

> "Wild War's deadly blast was blawn,
> And gentle Peace returning."

He was present and fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, of Brandywine and Germantown, of Monmouth and Yorktown, besides several skirmishes or engagements of smaller note. In the battle of Trenton a musket-ball passed across his forehead, directly over his eyes, leaving an indelible scar. At Monmouth a musket-ball entered the side of his right leg, making a wound about three inches in length. The ball was soon after extracted, and no serious inconvenience ensued. In another engagement a musket-ball struck the buckle of his left knee, and carried it away, producing a tumor on the knee, and causing a slight halt in his walk ever after. An incident is related illustrative of Capt. Humphrey's presence of mind at a moment of imminent danger. On a particular occasion he was detached, at the head of forty chosen men, on a scouting-party. Having reached the house of Col. S., an intimate friend of his, about the dusk of evening, he halted his men in a lot adjoining the lane leading to Col. S.'s house, and placed his own faithful servant as a sentinel to give the alarm in case any of the enemy should approach. Capt. Humphrey then went into the house, and while engaged in friendly chat with the family his servant came running to the back window, and gave the alarm that a troop of horse was rapidly advancing. What could now be done? The bold and vigorous mind of Humphrey was formed alike for invention and enterprise. Instantly he girded on his armor, sprang through a back door or window, ran to the fence, and with the voice of a Cæsar gave the word of command: "Attention! Battalion, to arms! Captain Smith! Captain Finney! Captain Ferguson! Captain Marshall! To your posts! Captain Humphrey's company! Advance! Fire!" Instantly a volley from about forty muskets was discharged at the troop, which was now in the lane. The British, on hearing the names of these intrepid commanders called, with the discharge of the muskets, were panic-stricken; and believing themselves surrounded by a whole battalion, instead of only forty men, fled with the utmost precipitation; not, however, until they had discharged a few pistol-balls at the place whence the voice of Capt. Humphrey proceeded. But an overruling Providence preserved him for future usefulness, and to die at home, in the bosom of his family, at a good old age.

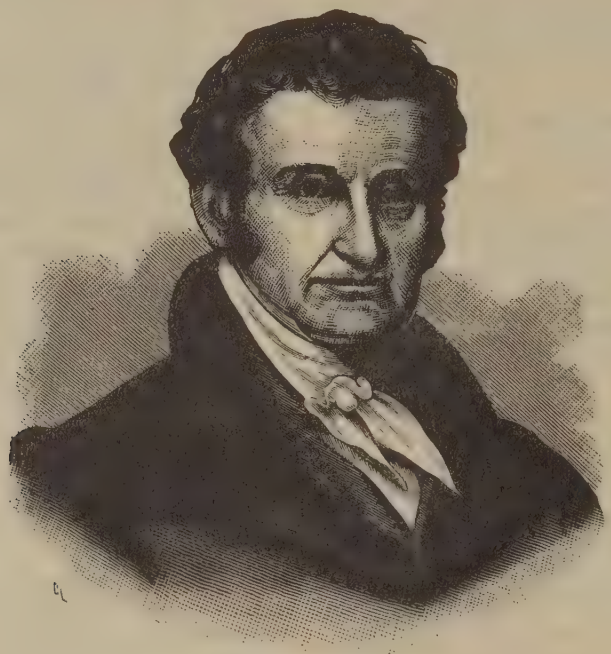
Capt. Humphrey was elected to the State Legislature in the years 1814 and 1815. In July, 1825, he was one of the county committee appointed to receive Gen. Lafayette, on his visit to the battle-ground of the Brandywine; and on the next morning accompanied his old friend and commander, then on his way to Lancaster, as far as Filson's inn, in Fallowfield. Here the old military comrades parted for the last time. Capt. Humphrey died at his residence, Jan. 21, 1826, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

HUMPTON, Col. Richard, who is understood to have preferred the charge against Gen. Wayne for his conduct at the "affair of the Paoli," was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1733. He was for some time a captain in the British army, when he resigned his commission and emigrated to Pennsylvania. When the Revolutionary contest came on a commission in the Continental army was offered to him, which he accepted. He was a brave man and stood high in the esteem of Gen. Washington, by whom he was frequently intrusted with important and responsible duties, and was employed by him confidentially on various occasions. At the battle of Brandywine, where he had a command, his horse was shot under him, when he coolly ungirthed the saddle, slung it over his shoulder, and proceeded to place it on another horse. At the battle of Germantown he had the command of a brigade, which was in action. After the Revolution he settled on a farm in Chester County, where he resided the remainder of his life. He received the appointment of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania from Governor Mifflin, with whom and his secretary, Alexander J. Dallas, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and other distinguished worthies of his day, he was on intimate terms. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his name occurs in the list of members between those of two gallant Pennsylvanians, Gen. Anthony Wayne and Gen. William Irvine. He died Dec. 21, 1804, leaving no descendants, and was interred in the burying-ground of Friends' Meeting at Caln.

HUNT, Joshua,* a native of the township of East Caln, and in which he spent his days, was in the years 1818–20 and 1823–25 elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and in 1826 a member of the State Senate, in which he served four years. He was the son of Samuel Hunt, who was the son of Roger Hunt, who during the French and Indian war was a commissary in the service of George III., and his account-books of that service are still in the possession of his descendants. It is asserted by the descendants of Roger Hunt that he, in the capacity of surveyor, laid out the plan of the city of Lancaster, and owned a large part of the ground on which the city is built, but the family allowed it to be sold to satisfy the claims for taxes. Roger Hunt's wife was an Aston, and from them he came into possession, in the year 1739, of a tract of land on the west side of the Brandywine, now partly within the limits of the borough of Downingtown. This was mostly woodland, and known as "Aston Terrace," embracing an area of 500 acres. The family mansion, built in 1727–28, is still in fine preservation, and known as the "Hunt Mansion," though long since passed from the family name. It was built in the old English style, the various colored brick having been, according to tradition, imported from England; and its wide hall, sharp gables, and heavy wainscoting show that the owner was a man of no mean pretensions.

This estate passed to the heirs of Roger; Samuel, the father of Joshua, inheriting the family mansion and five hundred acres. Here Joshua was born, the third of a family of five sons and two daughters. One of the latter was the mother of George Fisher, who for many years was in

* Furnished by Dr. John P. Edge.



JOSHUA HUNT.

the newspaper business in Chester County. The other was the mother of Samuel H., Cyrus, Pratt, and William B. Hoopes, of Londongrove. On the death of Samuel, Joseph and Joshua became joint owners, and occupied the family mansion. Both were men of more than usual ability. The former was a merchant for many years, afterwards an extensive railroad contractor in this State and Georgia, while Joshua devoted his time to study and statesmanship. He, as were all of the race, was a man of stalwart build, dignified and slow in all his actions, and a close observer, as well as a vigorous thinker; he acquired a fund of knowledge such as is possessed by few persons. He has often remarked to the writer of this sketch that his memory of what he had seen and studied was a positive burden to him, crowding out original efforts of the mind. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, was a kind of oracle in the vicinity, and filled all the stations in the township from constable to school director; was the umpire to whom all resorted for the maintenance of order, and an authority on all questions of science, political economy, or general knowledge. As a member of the General Assembly, contemporary with Thaddeus Stevens, James Buchanan, and other political giants of the period, he was distinguished for the vigor of his judgment on public matters, and secured an honorable standing in those bodies. But for a constitutional love of ease, to which he gave way, it is claimed that he might have gained a high position in the civil service of the State. After retiring from office he, with his brothers, engaged extensively in the growing of improved breeds of sheep, notably the merinos; and there is evidence extant of their enterprise in this line in the fact that they paid for a single animal to improve their flock the large sum of $1000.

Though for many years a popular gallant, he never married. The only descendants of Roger Hunt living who bear the name are Joshua and Joseph Hunt, members of the Crane Iron Company of Catasauqua, and who were sons of Thomas Hunt, Joshua's youngest brother.

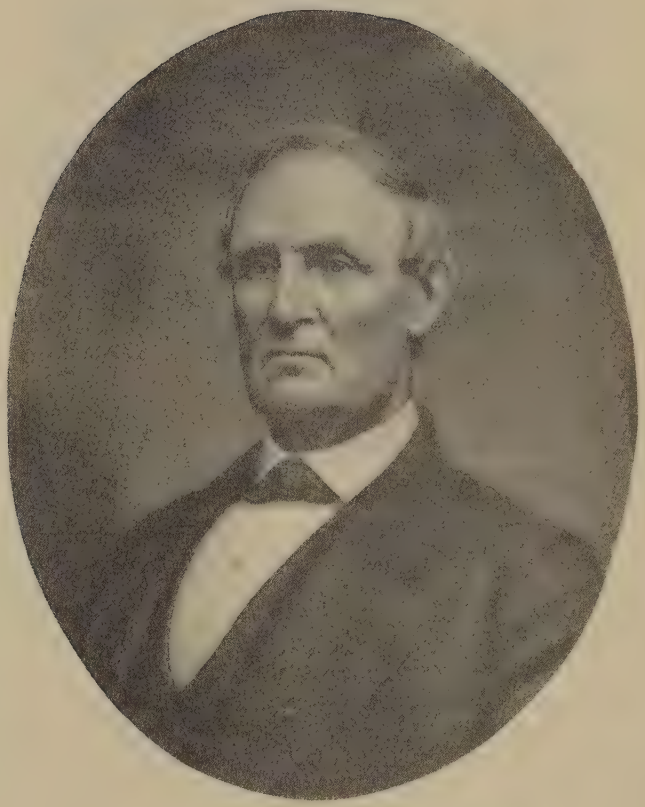
He died at the family mansion on March 3, 1857, aged over seventy-two years, having been born Jan. 17, 1785.

HURFORD, JOHN, late of Tiverton, in Devonshire, brought a certificate to Philadelphia, from Friends of Cullumpton Meeting, dated 2, 29, 1700, for himself and family, including his son John and his wife's daughter, July Ann Holcomb. In 1702 the son came to Chester County, married Elizabeth Browne early in 1703, and became a shopkeeper in Aston. In 1708 he was a sufferer by fire, "whereby he and his family is in great distress," and collections were made for his benefit. His wife became a recommended minister among Friends in 1717. In 1733 he married Esther, widow of Peter Hunter, of Middletown.

John Hurford, son of John and Elizabeth, born in Aston, 5, 14, 1712, married, 3, 11, 1732, at Chester Meeting, Hannah Fairlamb, born 9th mo., 1711, daughter of Nicholas and Katharine. In 1733 they removed to New Garden township and became members of Londongrove Meeting. Their children were Samuel, John, Joseph, Isaac, Elizabeth, Hannah, Caleb, Katharine, Eli, Sarah, and Nicholas. The last was the father of Michael Hurford, of New Garden.

Caleb, son of John and Hannah Hurford, married Martha, daughter of John Maris. Their children were John, Aaron, Caleb, Lewis, Eli, Maris, and Hannah.

MARIS HURFORD, the sixth child and son, was born about the year 1790, in the neighborhood of Londongrove Meeting-house, and moved with his parents in 1816 into West Fallowfield township. Soon after this he started a store near old Sadsbury meeting-house, which he and his brothers kept about one year. He then moved his store to a house on the Gap and Newport turnpike, near to where



MARIS HURFORD.

his parents first located, and where he spent the remainder of his life. This store they kept about a year, while a store-house was being built adjoining his father's house, to which he removed, and where he and his brother Eli were engaged in the mercantile business about thirty years. He was married Jan. 8, 1868, died July 20, 1873, and was interred in the old Sadsbury burying-ground. He left one child, Annie Maris, who, with her mother, occupy the old Hurford homestead. His wife, Martha Buffington, the daughter of John and Marie Buffington, was born in 1828. Her grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth Buffington, who located in Northumberland County, where they owned and operated a paper-mill. On her mother's side her grandparents were Jacob and Marie Keylor, who came from Germany at the breaking out of a war between Germany and other European powers, and purchased land and settled in Chester County.

Maris Hurford was one of the leading business men in the county, and never held office, though often solicited to do so by his fellow-citizens, but was often selected to perform services requiring good judgment and a clear mind. He settled many estates, and was frequently appointed guardian by the courts. He possessed rare social qualities, and was most hospitable and kind; accumulated a competency of this world's goods, and his pure character and upright business life gained him the respect and confidence of the community.

HUTTON, Joseph, son of Thomas Hutton, of Ireland, was a settler in New Garden, where he married, in 1714, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Miller. He died in the fall of 1735, and his widow in the winter following. They had children,—John, Thomas, Joseph, Susanna, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Nehemiah, and Ephraim.

Nehemiah Hutton, a brother of Joseph, also came to this country, and in 1723 married Sarah Miller, sister to Joseph's wife. They finally removed to Berks County, where their descendants were numerous.

John Hutton, brother of Joseph and Nehemiah, married, in 1724, Sarah, a daughter of Michael Lightfoot, and had a son Thomas and other children.

INGRAM, John, a blacksmith, residing in Goshen as early as 1717, left several children, of whom a son, William, settled in Bethel, Delaware Co., and followed the calling of his father. Other children were Robert, John, and Leathum Ingram.

William Ingram, son of William, was born June 8, 1788, in Delaware County, and came with his parents to Chester County about 1800. He married, Jan. 16, 1817, Rebecca, daughter of John and Alice (Crossley) Pyle, born March 4, 1795, died Jan. 28, 1869. In 1822 he went to Philadelphia, but returned in 1836 to his farm, a short distance from West Chester, in East Bradford. The substantial stone house thereon, now occupied by Richard Darlington, Jr.'s, school, was built by him. Being a stone-mason by trade, he did the mason-work of many public buildings of note in connection with Chalkley Jefferis. Among others were the court-house and prison of our county, Girard College, House of Refuge, and Cherry Hill Prison, of Philadelphia. He died July 20, 1865, leaving several children.

IRWIN, Rev. Nathaniel, was born at Fagg's Manor, Chester Co., Oct. 17, 1756. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1770, and was a contemporary there of James Madison, David Rittenhouse, Judge H. H. Brackenridge, and others who subsequently rose to eminence. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, in Bucks County, May 3, 1774, and continued in that relation until his death. He was a man of much shrewdness and of superior business tact, and his advice was much sought. He was popular with his people, and ranked high as a preacher. He possessed much scientific knowledge, and made it of practical benefit to the community. He was the first person who encouraged John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat. Fitch was a Bucks County man, and his autobiography, in the Philadelphia Library, is addressed to Mr. Irwin, in token of his gratitude for the encouragement which he received from him. When the question of the location of the county-seat of Bucks County was being agitated, Mr. Irwin advocated with ardor its location at Doylestown, and his influence had much to do with fixing it there. A printed caricature of him was circulated at the time, representing him with hat and coat off and sleeves rolled up, tugging with all his strength to pull the court-house in the direction of Doylestown. He was moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1801, and died March 3, 1812.

JACKSON, Job H.—Nicholas Jackson, of Kilbank, in Seathwaite, Lancashire, England, had a son Thomas, born in that place, who removed thence to Ireland, where he married Ann, daughter of Francis and Judith Man, at Mountmellick, Queens County, and emigrated to this county in 1713. Of their ten children, Jonathan, the ninth, married Mary, the daughter of Henry Hayes. Of Jonathan's six children, Thomas, the second, married Sarah Taggart, by whom he had no children. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of Samuel, and a granddaughter of the aforementioned Henry Hayes, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom Job H., the youngest, was born 2d month 27, 1810. At the age of seven, his father dying, he was placed with his oldest brother, Obed, to earn his support and schooling, and learn farming. With early-formed habits of industry, he felt the need of a better education, and spent seven months in a boarding-school in Wilmington, Del., taught by the worthy John Bullock. Afterwards for several years he spent a few months at different institutions, occasionally teaching school in the winter, and working on the farm in summer. He next was employed as clerk and general agent for the firm of Buffington & Jackson, doing all the bridge-work for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in the State of Delaware. After this he was employed over a year by Betts & Stotsenburg, iron-founders, in Wilmington, as book-keeper and cashier. He then engaged in store-keeping from 1840 to 1846, in connection with farming, at the Rising Sun, Md. Shortly after embarking in the store he married, 2d month 15, 1843, Ann, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Pennington) Conard, of New London township, Chester Co., Pa. She was then principal in the boarding-school of Samuel Martin, of Kennet Square, having filled the station of teacher for the space of thirteen years with

marked success. Their only child, Milton, graduated in 1867 at the University of Michigan; afterwards spent seven years as principal of an academy in Wilmington, Del., and is now settled in a successful manufacturing business in Philadelphia. Quitting the store, Job H. purchased a farm in Londongrove township in 1849, and by industry, coupled with his indefatigable energy, which has characterized his life, he made this so-called "slow business" a success, embracing the period from 1848 to 1866. During this time the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad was constructed, an enterprise which received his efficient support, and of whose board he was a director, and for several years its secretary and acting treasurer. At the period when hopes were cherished of rendering "The Farmers' High School" (now the State College) a success, his interest in a practical character of education was attested by advocating (with the pen) the bestowal of the income arising from the Congressional land grant fund upon that struggling institution. He thought to increase its practical benefits by coupling with the college the three experimental farms well supported, and thus to invite the coveted patronage to this school. And the law was passed under the express condition of the adequate maintenance by the college trustees of these three farms; and, with some deference to assistance rendered, the eastern experimental farm was located near the village of West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. He also aided in the establishment of the "Friends' School" at Swarthmore. A thorough friend of temperance, he adopted in 1874 the plan of offering prizes, hoping to secure a valuable treatise on the general subject, which work it is expected will soon be published. The above-named Friends reside at West Grove, in their pleasant residence, shown by the accompanying engraving. They are interested in works of reform, and ever ready to obey duty's call.

Isaac Jackson, born in Ireland, was a member of the Society of Friends, and of eminent piety. When about sixty years of age he began to look to America as the place of his future home. His eldest daughter, Rebecca, who had married Jeremiah Starr, was already settled in Pennsylvania. There is an old family memoir, still extant, which states that Isaac Jackson and his wife had the subject of their emigration "under weighty consideration" for several years, and they at length informed their friends of it. "While they were under exercise and concern of mind," I quote from the memoir, "and desirous that best wisdom might direct, Isaac had a dream or vision to this import,—that having landed in America, he traveled a considerable distance back into the country till he came to a valley between two hills. Through this valley ran a pretty stream of water. The prospect and situation of the place seemed pleasant, and in his dream he thought his family must settle there, though a wilderness unimproved."

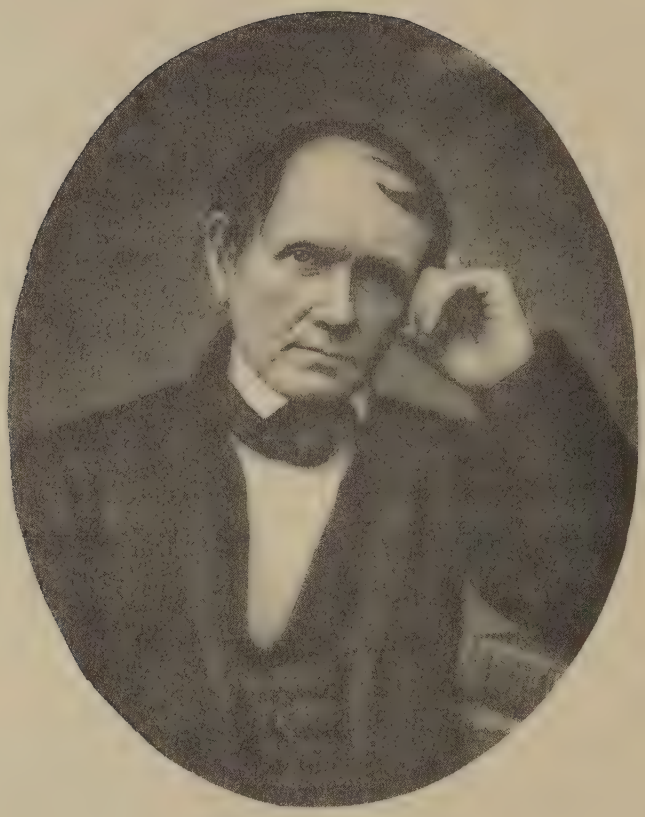
Whether this remarkable dream influenced his determination we are not told, but, however that may be, he and his family soon after embarked on the ship "Lizar" at Dublin, and after a tedious passage landed at New Castle, Sept. 11, 1725. From New Castle he proceeded to the house of his son-in-law, Jeremiah Starr, who was residing on a farm he had purchased in Londongrove township. There Isaac Jackson related his dream, and, as the memoir continues, "was informed of such a place near. He soon went to see it, which to his admiration so resembled what he had a foresight of that it was a cause of joy and thankfulness."

Thus far the memoir; but tradition, as it existed some seventy years ago, when several of the grandchildren of the venerable patriarch, to whom the visionary picture of his future home was thus presented, were still alive, and having seen and conversed with their grandsire, may have heard the singular story from his own lips, added, that he was shown in his dream, on the hill-side a spring of water, near which he and his family should settle; and that it was impressed upon him that not only he and they should dwell there, but that his descendants should occupy the land for generations.* By the same tradition it was further said that a single tract of four hundred acres of land, including the pleasant valley seen by the dreamer, was the only one in that vicinity which had not already been taken up by previous settlers. He doubtless regarded it as a land of promise to himself and family, and he hastened to become master of it by lawful title. Isaac devised this tract to his eldest son, William, who, dying in the year 1785, gave three hundred acres of it, by will, to his youngest son, John. This devise included the mansion-house and buildings, and John continued to occupy it as long as he lived. He applied himself industriously to its cultivation and improvement, and was an active man of business till considerably past middle life. He possessed no small amount of botanical knowledge, and delighting in the culture of plants and flowers, of which he collected a great variety, both of foreign and domestic origin, he planted a large and beautiful garden, which he cultivated with assiduous care, and to which he devoted almost his whole attention during the later years of his life. Dr. William Darlington, with whom he was well acquainted, in his "Memorials of Bartram and Marshall," thus refers to him,—

"John Jackson, of Londongrove township, Chester Co., was one of the very few contemporaries of Humphry Marshall who sympathized cordially with his pursuits. He commenced a garden soon after that at Marshallton was established, and made a valuable collection of rare and ornamental plants, which is still preserved in good condition by his son, William Jackson. John Jackson was a very successful cultivator of curious plants, a respectable botanist, and one of the most gentle and amiable of men."

John Jackson married, under the age of twenty-seven, Mary Harlan, a daughter of Joel and Hannah Harlan, and raised a family of seven children, to whom he gave advantages of education superior to those usually accorded in his day to farmers' children, and as they grew up they brought around them, by their information and culture, an agreeable and interesting circle of friends and acquaintances, so that Harmony Grove, as the old family-seat was designated, became a place of rare attractions. Nowhere, indeed, in Chester County was better society to be found than beneath the roof and at the table of John Jackson, who long maintained, and dispensed with a liberal hand, the tradi-

* This property has recently been sold to Joshua Jacobs, an Irish gentleman, a lineal descendant in the female line from Isaac Jackson, the dreamer. The fact of his being such descendant was not ascertained till after negotiations for the purchase were commenced.



William Jackson

tional hospitality of the house. He died in the year 1821, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having devised his real estate to his son William.

William Jackson, fourth son of William and Katharine Jackson, and grandson of Isaac Jackson, who was the first of the family who came to this country, was born July 14, 1746. He was remarkable in youth for stability of character and seriousness of demeanor, and as early as 1775 he became an approved minister. In 1778 he married Hannah, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Seaman, of Westbury, Long Island, and went to reside there with his wife. After about two years he returned to the place of his nativity, and for the remainder of his life lived upon a farm of his father, which was afterwards devised to him. In 1802, '3, and '4 he traveled through England and Ireland on a religious visit, and was absent about three years, during which time he attended nearly all the meetings of Friends in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and some of them repeatedly. He also visited, at different times, Friends in Maryland, Virginia, New York, and New England. At one time he was absent from home, in the prosecution of his religious labors, for more than a year, traveling through State after State, in the work of the ministry. His engagements in this way continued occasionally till he was about seventy-eight years old, after which he ceased to travel beyond the limits of his own Yearly Meeting. He had no children, was in easy circumstances, simple and economical in his habits, and not desirous of pecuniary gain. He would never lend money at a rate of interest exceeding five per cent., and he frequently required but four, and he allowed his debtors to pay very much as suited their own convenience. His chief interest was in the concerns of his religious society, and in the promulgation of the truth as he understood it; and, though diligent in business, in the intervals of his religious labors he was indifferent as to its profits. A desk, which by his will he gave to a grandnephew with its contents, was found to contain gold and silver coin in amount upwards of four hundred dollars, which had obviously been carelessly thrown in, as received in different sums, without being cared for afterwards; and various other sums of money were found in drawers and cupboards, and such like places, not secreted, or apparently subjects of any special care. He was punctilious in his adherence to plainness of dress and in his style of living, and he avoided all innovations that had the aspect or semblance of luxury. The ancient trencher, with its fitting accompaniment, adorned his family table long after it had disappeared from every other household in the neighborhood. In all respects he was a thorough Friend of the elder type, and continued to the end of his life to be an example of what manner of man a solid Friend was before the laxity of modern manners had encroached upon the drab-colored simplicity of the ancient fathers of the church. He was grave and dignified, yet in social intercourse he was habitually cheerful, and he had a genial vein of innocent humor which enhanced the pleasure of his conversation.

In all matters of church discipline he was an authority, and his judgment in business meetings of the society was more than respected,—it was of such weight as to be usually decisive. His opinions were thought by some to betray a touch of severity, but no one doubted that the natural flow of his feelings was genial and kindly, and that his heart was the seat of the most generous and tender emotions. His wife was a woman of intelligence and devoted piety, sprightly in conversation and active in all good works. Mutual affection and esteem assisted to brighten and sweeten their lives for more than fifty years. They both lived to a good old age. He survived her but a short time, and died Jan. 10, 1834, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

William Jackson, the third of the name, and the son of John Jackson, was born Nov. 7, 1789. He was a pupil at Friends' institution at Westtown, and in October, 1808, entered Enoch Lewis' boarding-school at New Garden as a student of mathematics. His literary attainments were respectable, and his progress in mathematical science, to the study of which the character of his mind was well adapted, was rapid. About the time that he attained majority, his father, who desired leisure for the indulgence of his botanical tastes in the cultivation of his beautiful garden, committed to him the management of his farm; of which, on his father's death, he became the owner. Though diligent in business as an agriculturist, he did not allow his avocations to engross his whole time or attention. He took a deep interest in every movement of a public or philanthropic character. Though he was well acquainted with the principles of our government, and with those which regulate the distribution of wealth and the increase of population, and in many respects was well qualified for usefulness in public life, he was not a politician in the baser sense of the word, and regarded popularity and the honors of office with equal indifference. Much to his surprise, he was in the year 1838 placed on the ticket of the Anti-Masonic party, with which he had slight affiliation, and elected a member of the State Senate. He served his term with credit, and was highly esteemed in that body for his integrity, intelligence, and accuracy of judgment, and whenever he spoke he commanded attention by the clearness of his statements and the cogency of his reasoning. But he was not a partisan, and could not manage or be managed, and his single term in the Senate was his whole experience in political life.

The anti-slavery movement enlisted his warmest sympathies, and he was for many years actively engaged in the promulgation of its principles. To his sense of justice, indeed, slavery was always abhorrent, and from his early youth he was a zealous advocate of emancipation.

His favorite study was that of social science, in which he was a disciple of Malthus and Adam Smith. He delivered at various times lectures on subjects connected with political economy, in which he advocated strongly the soundness of the Malthusian philosophy. He was a calm, clear reasoner and an accurate thinker, deliberate and unimpassioned, without a touch of enthusiasm or coloring of imagination, seeking truth by the most direct processes, and never bewildered in the pursuit by false lights, however brilliant or dazzling. His judgment was eminently judicial. He approached his conclusions by slow and cautious steps uninfluenced by his wishes or his hopes.

In the branch of the Society of Friends to which he was attached he was repeatedly chosen clerk of the Monthly

and Quarterly Meetings, for which positions he was peculiarly well fitted by the habitual calmness of his temperament and the cool impartiality of his judgment.

It is hardly necessary to add that in domestic life the traditional kindness of the Jackson nature was not wanting in him. In all family relations he was the pattern of a Christian gentleman. He died in the year 1864, universally lamented, and leaving behind him the record of a well-spent life.

Dr. Samuel Jackson, youngest son of Isaac and Hannah Jackson, of New Garden, born 8th mo. 3, 1788, died 12th mo. 17, 1869, was an elegant scholar, a forcible writer, and profoundly learned in his profession. After graduating as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, he settled at Northumberland, in this State, where he remained till beyond middle age in the enjoyment of a large medical practice. His eldest son, William Arthur Jackson, was a young man of fine abilities and elegant accomplishments, and was associated in the practice of law with the Hon. John M. Read, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He died at the age of twenty-nine, just as the assurance of a successful and brilliant career as a lawyer and advocate seemed almost complete. A second son, Francis Aristides Jackson, has been professor of Latin at the University of Pennsylvania for upwards of twenty years, though not yet past the meridian of life.

Halliday Jackson, born 8, 31, 1771, son of Isaac and Phebe (Halliday) Jackson, of New Garden, when a young man, in company with Henry Simmons and Joel Swayne, went to the Indian reservation in the western part of New York, to assist in instructing the natives in habits of civilization, under the care of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. He was absent about two years. On his return he married, 3, 18, 1801, Jane, daughter of Thomas and Jane Hough, and settled at Darby. He was the father of John Jackson, a valued minister and educator, and of Halliday Jackson, now of West Goshen, in this county, compiler of the family genealogy, and a person much interested in natural science.

JACOBS, John and Richard, settled on the Perkiomen Creek about the year 1700. John Jacobs, Jr., son of John, was married, 9, 2, 1721, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Lewis) Hayes, of Haverford, and had the following children:

John, b. 3, 6, 1722; Richard, b. 6, 12, 1723; Israel, b. 6, 9, 1726, m. Sarah Massey; Joseph, b. 10, 25, 1728; Benjamin, b. 3, 5, 1731; Elizabeth, b. 10, 5, 1732, m. Col. Caleb Parry; Hannah, b. 12, 12, 1735, m. David Rittenhouse; Mary, b. 6, 2, 1738, m. John Goheen; Isaac, b. 10, 13, 1741, m. Hannah Trimble; Jesse, died unmarried. From Richard, the second son, it is thought that the Jacobs family of Lancaster County is descended.

John Jacobs (3) married, 1, 3, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of John Havard, of Tredyffrin, and about the same time settled in Whiteland township, Chester Co., having purchased several contiguous farms in the Great Valley. From 1762 to 1776 he served as a member of the Assembly, being Speaker of that body during the latter year; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, and in 1777 one of the commissioners which met at New Haven to regulate the price of commodities in the colonies. He died in May, 1780. His eldest son, Benjamin, received a good education, studied law, and practiced surveying and conveyancing, and was appointed under the constitution of 1790 an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was disowned by Friends, 10, 9, 1777, for signing paper currency for carrying on the war.

JAMES, Aaron, lately arrived from Stafford Monthly Meeting, in Old England, produced to Chester Monthly Meeting, 9, 24, 1701, a certificate from thence on behalf of himself and wife Elizabeth. They settled in Westtown, and were the parents of the following children: Thomas, b. 4, 20, 1700; Mary, b. 5, 15, 1702; Sarah, b. 7, 1, 1704; Aaron, b. 11, 9, 1706; Joseph, b. 1, 29, 1709; Ann, b. 3, 24, 1711.

Of these, Joseph was married about 1735 to Hannah Hickman, born April 21, 1715, died May 23, 1806, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Hickman, of Westtown. Joseph died in Westtown, Sept. 2, 1772, seized of a messuage and grist-mill with 70 acres of land in Middletown and Providence, messuage and 200 acres in Westtown, and another messuage and 160 acres in the same township. The children of Joseph and Hannah were fourteen in number, viz.: Caleb, b. 5, 4, 1736, d. 1, 15, 1829, m. Mary Marshall and Betty (Lewis) Hoopes; Mary, b. 7, 25, 1737, m. Philip Mendenhall; Hannah, b. 8, 1, 1739, m. John Marshall, 11, 27, 1760; Ann, b. 6, 3, 1741, m. William Patterson; Joseph, b. 3, 21, 1743; Elizabeth, b. 11, 25, 1744, m. Joseph Knight; Sarah, b. 12, 22, 1746–7; Susanna, b. 2, 20, 1749, d. 10, 15, 1823, m. Jacob Hoopes and Gideon Gilpin; Ruth, b. 11, 7, 1750; Moses, b. 12, 20, 1752; Aaron, b. 10, 11, 1754; Jesse, b. 3, 12, 1756, d. 11, 21, 1819; Esther, b. 9, 6, 1757, m. Abraham Williamson and Samuel Painter; Rebecca, b. 5, 3, 1759, died young.

Of these, Jesse married, 3, 26, 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Phebe Hoopes, born 4, 17, 1760, died 12, 15, 1848. They resided at Westtown, and had children,—Ann, b. 5, 13, 1788, d. 9, 21, 1851; Joseph, b. 8, 17, 1789; John, b. 10, 3, 1790, d. 4, 22, 1854; Hannah, b. 3, 1, 1792, d. 3, 10, 1831 (?); Susanna G., b. 12, 4, 1793, d. 3, 18, 1866 (?); Phebe, b. 9, 27, 1795, d. 4, 30, 1864; Esther W., b. 6, 12, 1797, d. 12, 21, 1845; Jesse, b. 6, 24, 1801, d. 1, 2, 1874.

John James, son of Jesse, married Hannah, daughter of Cheyney and Mary Jefferis, of East Bradford, and purchased a farm on the east side of Brandywine, at Jefferis' Ford, where he continued to reside. Hannah was born 3, 7, 1791, and died 3, 22, 1830. After her death John married Rachel Painter, who survived him. His children by the first wife were Edwin; Mary, m. to Richard Ashbridge; Jesse, died young; Esther, m. to Albin Garrett and William Woodward; Cheyney, died young; John, who owns the homestead; Joseph, died young; Cheyney J., now deceased; by the second wife, Jesse, also deceased.

Aaron James, son of Caleb and Mary (Marshall) James, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mercer, of Westtown, and had children,—Hannah, b. 1789; Thomas, Emmor, Abraham, Mary, Aaron, Betty, Jane, m. to Jesse James, Jr.; Sarah, m. to Francis James, Esq.; Martha, and Hunt, b. 1813, d. 1859.

Frances James

DANIEL JAMES, an Episcopalian, married Jane Thomas, a Baptist, in Wales, where some of their children were born. They came to Chester County, and resided perhaps near St. Peter's church, in the Valley, at one time, and afterwards in the neighborhood of Concord, but it is not known that Daniel owned any land. Joseph James, son of Daniel, was born in this country, June 21, 1761, and married Mary, daughter of Francis and Ann (Marshall) Hickman. He died Oct. 29, 1842, and his widow Feb. 21, 1846, aged about eighty years. Their children were as follows: Levis, Benjamin, Thomas, Sarah, Amelia, Ann and Francis, twins, Jane, Mary H., Hickman, and William H.

FRANCIS JAMES, born April 4, 1799, began the study of law with John Duer, Esq., April 1, 1823, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1825, since which he has made West Chester his home. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, and served four years. He was elected representative in Congress for the district composed of Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster Counties in 1838 and 1840. Here he took a strong anti-slavery position, and by speech and vote resisted the encroachments of the slave-power. He married, Sept. 7, 1826, Sarah H., daughter of Aaron and Mary James, of Westtown, and has one child, Anna M. James. Owing to failing health he gradually relinquished the practice of the law several years since, and now at the age of eighty-two years his tottering steps require the assistance of two canes. He is a venerable gentleman, dignified, courteous, and modest, and only at the solicitation of others would he allow his portrait to appear in this work.

JEFFERIS, ROBERT, is first mentioned as a witness at a court held at Chester, September, 1685. In 1691 he purchased 60 acres of land near the middle of Upper Chichester township, whereon he probably resided for some years. In 1701 he purchased 169 acres in East Bradford township, and having sold that in Chichester, removed to the last purchase. In 1703 he was appointed constable for Westtown, Bradford not being then organized. In 1721 he added to his possessions by purchasing 189 acres from William Buffington. He conveyed the homestead in 1733 to his son Benjamin, reserving a life estate, and having divided his other land between his sons, he does not appear to have owned any at the time of his death, in 1738.

His first wife was Jane, daughter of George and Jane Chandler, to whom he was married about 1692. After her death he married Ann ——, by whom he had one child. His widow married Richard Archer prior to 1745, and surviving him, died at the residence of her son, Richard Jefferis, in Tell township, Huntingdon Co.

The children of Robert and Jane Jefferis were Patience, m. to Henry Betterton and —— Mackey; Charity, m. to John Evans, and again, in 1721, to John Cope; William, m. 1724, to Elizabeth (Ring) Neild; James, m. March 3, 1728, to Elizabeth (Tull) Carter; Robert, m. Eleanor —— and Elizabeth Harper, a widow; George, m. Lydia ——; Jane, m. to Joseph Skeen; Anne, m. to Alexander Duncan; Mary, m. to Thomas Temple, of Caln; Benjamin, m. to Elizabeth Carter; Thomas, m. to Catharine (?); John.

William Jefferis resided in Chester township for some time after his marriage, but after his father's death he purchased the homestead in East Bradford and removed thither. He died 11, 23, 1777, and was buried on the 25th, at Birmingham Meeting. His children were Mary, b. 5, 29, 1727, m. William Marsh, of Sadsbury; William, b. 3, 12, 1729, d. 1778, m. Hannah Darlington; Martha, b. 1, 8, 1731, m. William Bennett; Nathaniel, b. 11, 8, 1733, d. 9, 30, 1823; Hannah, m. John Hunt; Samuel, b. 10, 6, 1736, d. 2, 28, 1823; Nathan, b. 5, 6, 1741, d. 1777. The descendants of William and Hannah (Darlington) Jefferis are very numerous, but mostly in the West. Nathaniel Jefferis married his first cousin, Prudence ——, and had seven children. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of Isaac Chalfant, by whom he had eight, of whom the late Isaac Jefferis, of Newlin, was one.

Samuel Jefferis was married 11, 24, 1759, to Margaret, daughter of John and Joanna Townsend, of East Bradford, born 7, 27, 1742, died 7, 9, 1832. They resided for many years in West Whiteland, but died in West Chester. They had two sons,—William and John, of whom the first died with yellow fever in Philadelphia, leaving children, who went to Baltimore.

John Jefferis married, 3, 29, 1787, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah Carpenter, of West Bradford, born 1, 4, 1768, died 7, 30, 1799. He married a second wife, Jane P. Bishop, who died 2, 14, 1845. Her children were Minerva, b. 12, 17, 1787, d. 8, 23, 1795; Horatio Townsend, b. 6, 22, 1789, d. 5, 14, 1836; Samuel Carpenter, b. 12, 1, 1790, d. 3, 20, 1843; Malinda England, b. 9, 9, 1792, d. 2, 27, 1863, m. Job Wickersham; Phebe Baily, b. 8, 19, 1794, d. 3, 29, 1829; William Walter, b. 12, 5, 1796, died young; Granville Sharp, b. 10, 5, 1802; Joseph Addison, b. 11, 3, 1803.

Horatio Townsend Jefferis married, March 27, 1816, Hannah Paul, born April 19, 1790, died March 23, 1851. They resided in West Chester, and had children,—Minerva; William Walter, now cashier of the Bank of Chester County; Emily Jane; Martha Ann, m. Charles Fairlamb; John Paul, now of Washington, D. C.; Horatio Carpenter, and Mortimer Townsend, lately Episcopal minister of an English Church at Dresden.

James Jefferis, son of Robert and Jane, married Elizabeth, widow of George Carter, of East Bradford, and settled on the Carter homestead, on the west side of Brandywine, at Jefferis' Ford. His father conveyed some land to him on the east side of the creek, and he purchased from the Worth family 150 acres on the west side. He became a member of Birmingham Meeting in 1738, and was appointed an overseer in 1743. He died in 1745, but his wife survived him many years. They had three children, —James, Abigail, who married Thomas Williamson, and Emmor.

James was born Nov. 20, 1728, and married, Dec. 23, 1749, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cheyney, of Thornbury, born Feb. 21, 1727–8, died at the age of seventy-six years, six months, twenty-seven days. He inherited his father's lands on the east side of the creek, where he died in 1807. His children were Mary, b. 9, 9, 1750, m. to Thomas Hickman; Emmor, b. 1, 18, 1752,

d. 10, 8, 1822, m. Rachel Grubb; Betty, b. 3, 17, 1755, d. 1, 5, 1838, unmarried; Hannah, b. 10, 19, 1757, m. to Moses Hickman; Jane, b. 10, 7, 1759, d. 3, 16, 1849. Her son Chalkley, b. 11, 17, 1789, d. 11, 4, 1870, was a mason and builder, and in conjunction with William Ingram erected many important public buildings. Cheyney, b. 4, 26, 1762, d. 4, 6, 1828; Jacob, b. 9, 26, 1764, d. 11, 20, 1840, m. Elizabeth Cope; Ann, b. 9, 24, 1767, d. 6, 5, 1768.

Cheyney Jefferis learned the hatting business, but became a farmer. He married, 11, 26, 1790, Mary Bennett, b. 11, 29, 1762, died 9, 2, 1807, daughter of James and Hannah Bennett, of Pennsbury. He married again, 3, 22, 1810, Martha Sharpless, b. 4, 27, 1775, died 4, 30, 1854, daughter of Joshua and Edith Sharpless. He purchased a farm eastward of and adjoining that of his father, now owned by his grandson, Edwin James. His children by the first wife were Hannah, m. to John James; James, Titus, Cheyney, Mary, m. to James Bennett; Edith; and by the second, Ann, m. to Moses Sheppard; Lydia, Martha, and Joshua; all deceased except the last, who is one of Chester County's model farmers, residing in New Garden township.

Emmor Jefferis, son of James and Elizabeth, inherited the land on the west side of the ford, where he died about 1802. It was he who was compelled to guide the British army towards Birmingham Meeting on the day of battle. He married, in 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Taylor, on Pocopson Creek. She died 7, 11, 1793, aged about fifty-three years. They had three children,—James, b. about 1758, d. 1, 25, 1822; Emmor, b. 3, 2, 1760, d. 8, 8, 1813; and Sarah, who married Dr. Joseph Moore.

James was a sea-captain, and owner of the vessel "Neptune," which sailed from Wilmington. Later in life he settled down on his farm in East Bradford, now of E. H. Holley. He also became the owner of his brother Emmor's share of their father's land by purchase from the heirs. Capt. Jefferis is represented in the name by his grandson, Bayard Jefferis, of West Chester.

Emmor Jefferis, his brother, married Charity, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Grubb, born 12, 30, 1762, died 3, 10, 1836. They had children,—Sarah, mother of Hon. John Hickman; Grubb, Curtis, Joseph, Benjamin, Lydia, John S., Elizabeth, Anna, Charity, Emmor, and Abigail. Of these, Anna, widow of Isaac Trimble, of West Bradford, is living at the age of eighty-four years. Emmor Jefferis, the youngest son, was the grandfather of Rev. William Jefferis, of Newark College, Delaware.

Richard Jefferis, the youngest son of the first Robert, born about 1730, settled in Huntingdon County, and had a large family of children by two wives, the names of twenty-two being known. His son Mark, born Feb. 10, 1787, died Feb. 11, 1877, was the father of Gen. Noah L. Jeffries, sometime register of the treasury at Washington, D. C. Robert Jefferis the first was probably born as early as 1670, and some of his grandchildren were living in 1879, making an unusually long period to be covered by three generations.

The name is differently spelled in different branches of the family, but by those in Chester County it is written Jefferis.

JOHN, GRIFFITH, son of John Phillips and Ellen, his wife, was born in Pembrokeshire, in Wales, in the year 1683, and arrived in Pennsylvania 2, 11, 1709; married, 7, 20, 1714, Ann, daughter of Robert and Gwen Williams, of Goshen, where she was born in 1700. They settled in Uwchlan, where he died 6, 29, 1778, and his widow 6, 17, 1782. He was a minister among Friends near seventy years. His children were Joshua, b. 1, 31, 1720; Hannah, b. 1, 19, 1723; Jane, b. 2, 5, 1725; Abel, b. 7, 22, 1727; Griffith, b. 8, 26, 1729; Esther, b. 1, 3, 1731; Robert, b. 7, 22, 1734; Sarah, b. 8, 31, 1736; and Reuben, who married Lydia, daughter of John and Joanna Townsend.

SAMUEL JOHN, a brother of Griffith, was born in Pembrokeshire in 1680, and educated in the Church of England, but after his arrival in this country, in 1709, he became a minister among Friends, and was such about fifty-four years. He died 10, 16, 1766, and was buried at Uwchlan. By his wife, Margaret, he had children,—Mary, Samuel, Margaret, David, Ellen, and Daniel.

JESSE JOHN, descended from a Welsh family, was born in Vincent township, Chester Co., on March 14, 1770. His education was such as that plain rural district then afforded, but for a portion of it he was indebted to John Forsythe, who taught school for a while in that part of Chester County, and was afterwards the able and acceptable teacher of the Friends' school at Birmingham Meeting-house. In early life Jesse John became an active, practical man and a good citizen. He served as a commissary to a portion of the provisional army raised during the administration of the elder Adams, and was always popular in his native county. In 1804 he was elected sheriff, and early in 1809 was appointed by Governor Snyder prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester County, which offices he held for the period of nine years. During the war of 1812–15, Isaac Wayne, only son of the gallant Anthony, raised a volunteer troop of cavalry, of which Mr. John was a favorite officer, with the rank of cornet. On the capture of Washington City, when volunteers were called for, the troop paraded in front of the Governor's quarters in Philadelphia, and tendered their services, but cavalry were not then deemed requisite for the defense of the city of Penn, and Mr. Wayne's handsome troop was therefore not employed.

In March, 1814, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the establishment of the Bank of Chester County, and Jesse John was one of the nine commissioners appointed by the act to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said bank. He was chosen one of the directors at three successive elections. Having served out his clerkship of the courts for nine years, he removed with his family to the West, and settled in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1819. In that prosperous region he passed the remainder of his days, and departed this life May 21, 1861, aged ninety-one years.

Jesse John was for many years a devoted member of the Baptist Church; at all times a zealous Republican and an earnest patriot.

JOB, ANDREW, was an early settler in and near Chester, but was not among the earliest. He was married to Elizabeth Vernon in 1692. Both as a member of the Society of Friends and as a citizen he maintained a good standing. In 1697 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1702 he represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly, and about 1704 removed to the new settlement of Nottingham, where he died 4, 5, 1722. His children were Benjamin, b. 8, 13, 1693, d. 9, 1, 1693; Jacob, b. 5, 26, 1694; Thomas, b. 9, 22, 1695, m. Elizabeth Maxwell, a niece of Daniel Defoe, 8, 28, 1725; Mary, b. 1, 23, 1696–7, m. John White, 8, 31, 1717; Enoch, b. 7, 9, 1698, died young; Enoch, b. 11, 6, 1700–1, d. 1731, m. Abigail Gatchell; Abraham, b. 6, 22, 1702, m. Sarah Gatchell, 9, 24, 1726; Caleb, b. 5, 26, 1704; Joshua, b. 1, 2, 1706–7, m. Margaret McCoy, 1, 11, 1730–1; Hannah, b. 8, 24, 1708; Patience, b. 7, 2, 1710, m. Robert McCoy.

JOHNSON, ROBERT, and wife, Margaret (Berthwaite), came from Ireland, and settled in New Garden, where he died in 1732, leaving children,—Benjamin, James, Joshua, Robert, Abigail, and Ann. Abigail became the wife successively of Thomas Wickersham, Isaac Baily, and Mordecai Cloud. A son, Caleb Johnson, died in 1728, and a daughter, Sarah, in 1718.

Joshua Johnson, born 7, 29, 1696, at Coleboy, in the county of Wicklow, married Sarah, daughter of Gayen and Margaret Miller, born 9, 1, 1704, in Kennet, and they had children,—James, Lydia, Margaret, William, Sarah, Joshua, Hannah, Robert, Dinah, Rebecca, and David.

Robert Johnson, Jr., married Katharine, daughter of Simon and Ruth Hadly, and had children,—Hannah, Simon, Caleb, Lydia, Stephen, Jonathan, and Isaac.

Benjamin Johnson married, 9, 5, 1729, Mary, daughter of Ephraim and Rachel Jackson, of Edgmont.

JOHNSTON, FRANCIS, son of Alexander Johnston, of New London, was among the earliest and most earnest of the Whigs of Chester County who led the opposition to the measures of Britain, which resulted in the war of independence. When the master-spirits of that day assembled to organize resistance to tyranny, we almost invariably find Anthony Wayne presiding at the meetings in Chester County, and Francis Johnston acting as secretary. In the beginning of January, 1776, the Committee of Safety recommended the following field-officers for the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, then to be raised: For colonel, Anthony Wayne, of Chester County; for lieutenant-colonel, Francis Johnston, of Chester County; for major, Nicholas Hausecker, of Lancaster County. They were accordingly appointed by the Continental Congress. Of the eight captains in that battalion, six were from Chester County, viz.: Persifor Frazer, Thomas Robinson, Caleb North, Frederick Vernon, James Moore, and James Taylor.

At the close of the campaign of 1776, Lieut.-Col. Johnston returned to Chester County, on account, it is believed, of ill health. The following letter from Francis Johnston to Gen. Mifflin may serve to indicate the harsh feelings which prevailed in those trying times:

"CROSS-ROADS, Dec. 21, 1776.

"DEAR GENERAL,—I hope the subject of this letter will serve as a sufficient apology for the liberty I take in writing to you. I think it my duty to inform you of the strange and perverse change in politics which hath taken place through a great part of this county. Even some *quondam* associators, as well as conscientiously scrupulous men, totally refuse to accept Congress money as payment for old debts; and there are some so maliciously averse to our support of liberty that they refuse to part with any commodity whatsoever, even the necessaries of life, unless they get hard money, or the old paper currency of this province. Most of the tavern-keepers (who are Friends) on the Lancaster road have pulled down their signs, and refuse the soldiery provisions or drink; they will assign you no reason for such conduct. The reason, however, is too evident: they are afraid to receive Congress money. The other day a man offered the sum of £300 Congress for £150 Pennsylvania currency. While people are suffered thus to depreciate that money by which we carry on the present war, and are passed by, unnoticed and with impunity, I cannot hesitate a moment in pronouncing the contest near an end, and, what I dread, an inglorious one, too.

"What officer or soldier will enter into the service in future if the common and immediate necessaries of life are denied them, because they have it not in their power to lay down any other than Congress money? Inclosed, I beg leave to send you a *Resolve*, which, in my weak judgment (if adopted by Congress), would remedy every inconvenience. If you should like it, you no doubt will exert your influence with that august body to have it passed as soon as possible. I am, dear sir, sincerely yours, etc., F. JOHNSTON.

"'*Resolved*, That all persons, to whom debts are now, or shall henceforth become due, who shall refuse to accept Continental money, from his or their debtors in discharge of such debts (it being first properly tendered them in the presence of two witnesses), shall be, and they are hereby forever debarred from the recovery of such debts, and are hereby ordered to deliver up any bond, bill, or note, upon which such debt may have become due, unto the said debtor or debtors, under the pains and penalties of fine and imprisonment, etc.'"

The proposition of Col. Johnston seems to have been promptly adopted.

"In Congress, Dec. 27, 1776:

"*Resolved*, That the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania be requested to take the most vigorous and speedy measures for punishing all such as shall refuse Continental currency, and that the General be directed to give all necessary aid to the Council of Safety for carrying their measures on this subject into effectual execution. By order of Congress. JOHN HANCOCK, *President*."

In March, 1777, the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment was organized, with the following field-officers, viz.: Colonel, Francis Johnston; Lieutenant-Colonel, Persifor Frazer, of Chester County; Major, Thomas Robinson.

Col. F. Johnston to Mrs. (Persifor) Frazer:

"CROSS-ROADS [NEW LONDON], Oct. 1, 1777.

"DEAR MADAM,—I should have written to you sooner, but unfortunately fell sick immediately after the action at Chadsford.

"I am heartily sorry for your loss [the capture of Col. Frazer]. I trust, however, that it will be of short duration, as I have great reason to believe a general exchange of prisoners will soon take place. The enemy will find your husband a man of honor and a gentleman; so that you have nothing to fear. He will be treated well.

"If you have not already sent some hard cash and clothing to the colonel, you will please let me know, that I may use my endeavors to procure some hard money, which, with his baggage, shall be sent with a flag of truce the earliest opportunity. I should be glad to know whether my papers, and some little clothing, which I had in the colonel's chest, be secure, and where they are.

"I am, dear madam, yours, etc.,

"FR. JOHNSTON.

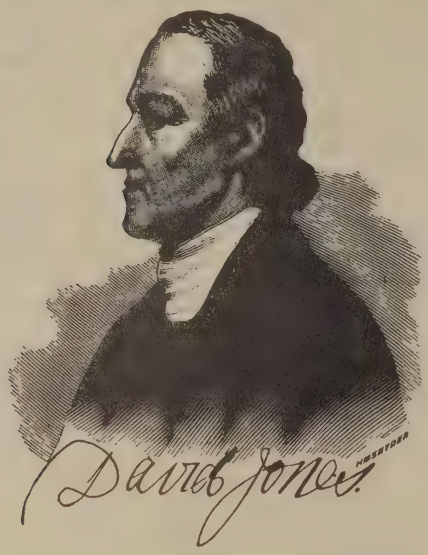
"N. B.—When you write, send your letter to camp."

Col. Johnston became a citizen of Philadelphia after the Revolution, and was elected to the office of sheriff in 1810. His death is stated to have occurred Feb. 22, 1815.

JONES, REV. DAVID.—The Rev. David Jones, A.M., was a son of Morgan and Eleanor Evans Jones, and a grandson of David and Esther Morgan Jones, and was born

in New Castle Co., Del., May 12, 1736. His grandparents were natives of Wales, and his grandmother was a daughter of the famous Morgan ap Rhydderch, a devout man, and a preacher among the Baptists.

His early life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but desiring to enter the ministry, he turned his attention to the study of divinity, and after the usual preparatory



studies he was licensed in 1761, and in the course of a few years became an eminent preacher among the Baptists. The hours which could be spared, in early life, from his pastoral charge and ecclesiastical researches were employed in obtaining a knowledge of the ancient languages, which he conceived to be of importance in the line of his profession. By intense application he acquired a respectable acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, the study of which opened to him not only the fields of the literature, but also those of the politics and manners of those distinguished nations of antiquity. From these sources he gathered a rich harvest of information, which the strength of his memory enabled him at all times to draw on, and apply to the purposes of enriching the minds of some and gratifying the taste of others.

He was a missionary among the Indians of the Ohio Valley in 1772 and 1773.

In 1775 he removed to Chester County, and took charge of the Great Valley Baptist Church, in Tredyffrin township.

In 1776 he was appointed a chaplain in the army. He served in that capacity under Gens. Gates and St. Clair, and was with Gen. Wayne from 1777 to 1783.

It has been often said that the hand of Providence could be evidently traced throughout the Revolutionary struggle of these United States. It might also be justly added that the same hand was not less conspicuous in the raising up of men suited both to originate and conduct it. Among those illustrious men the Rev. David Jones well deserves to be ranked. Long and tedious were the dissensions which preceded the commencement of actual hostilities between the mother-country and her colonies. In these the Rev. Mr. Jones bore a conspicuous part, both by his voice and pen; to each of which his age and talents gave peculiar efficacy. When every remonstrance to the British throne and Parliament had failed, and no alternative remained other than the surrender of our rights or the glorious defense of them, the Rev. David Jones, without hesitancy, resolved to follow the eagles of his country with the banner of the Cross; and this he faithfully did, from the frozen lakes of Canada to the burning sands of Florida. His usefulness in the Revolutionary war was by no means limited to the functions of chaplain to a brigade, but also displayed itself in other important departments of the army. He had early in life (after he had entered holy orders) acquired, under eminent instructors, a very respectable knowledge of medicine and surgery, which enabled him to render essential services at different junctures of the war, when a variety of casualties had reduced the requisite number of the medical staff.

He also afforded eminent services in reconnoitring the enemy, in which employment he frequently hazarded his life for the benefit of his country; and to his honor be it added that nearly all of those valuable services were voluntarily and gratuitously bestowed in behalf of the great cause which he had espoused with so much zeal.

He was in the battle of Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death at the Paoli massacre. He was also in the battle of Germantown, and was with the army at Valley Forge in the memorable winter of 1777–78, near to which was his home. It is said that his spirited and patriotic addresses tended to greatly inspire the soldiers.

At the close of the Revolutionary war Mr. Jones reassumed the pastoral charge of the Baptist congregation in the Great Valley, Chester County. To this and agricultural pursuits his time was chiefly devoted until the year 1793. Early in that year he was appointed chaplain to the army of the United States, then under the command of Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne. A strong detachment of this army was destined to subdue the hordes of savage Indians, then generally in hostility against the United States. This was an arduous and hazardous enterprise, as the greater portion of the western and southwestern country was a wilderness, almost exclusively in possession of the savages, who had been recently elated and rendered more barbarous in consequence of two signal victories obtained over the forces of Harmar and St. Clair. During this Indian war the veteran chaplain rendered most valuable services, in the performance of which, as in the Revolutionary struggle, his life was frequently in jeopardy. His knowledge of the Indian character, and of the geography of their wilderness country, which he had acquired while a missionary among them, enabled him to aid materially in promoting judicious movements of the army, in garrisoning the country, and in practicing the address necessary to be observed in bringing about a final adjustment of the disputes between those hostile tribes and the United States. Upon the settlement of our difficulty with the Indians, and the evacuation of Fort Detroit and its dependencies by the British, the Rev. David Jones retired from the public service, and returned to his farm in Chester County. In the peaceful occupation of husbandry, and preaching the gospel, his time was amply employed until the war of 1812. Soon

after the commencement of the "second war of independence," Mr. Jones was appointed a chaplain in the Northern Department of the army, in which capacity he remained, sincerely reverenced and esteemed, until the conclusion of the conflict. A gallant officer of the American army on the Canadian frontier related the following characteristic anecdote: When the venerable chaplain arrived at the lines he held religious service, and such was the patriotic fervor of the prayer with which it was concluded that the troops spontaneously responded with three hearty cheers! After the termination of this third war in which the Rev. David Jones had served, he resumed his agricultural employments, and having no particular pastoral charge, he preached the gospel in sections of the country wherever he supposed it was most needed.

Sept. 20, 1817, he delivered an address at the dedication of the first monument erected at the Paoli massacre grounds, and this proved to be the last occasion that he officiated in public.

He always wore the cue, the cockade hat, the breeches, the shoe- and knee-buckles; in short, the dress of a gentleman of "ye olden time."

The pious old patriot departed this life Feb. 5, 1820, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His remains rest in the cemetery of the Baptist church, Chester Valley, where a marble tablet records a brief memorial of his faithful and most exemplary career.

Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, D.D. — Rev. David Jones had four children who survived him, the youngest of whom, named Horatio Gates Jones, in honor of Gen. Horatio Gates, under whom the chaplain served for a time, was born in Easttown, Chester Co., Feb. 11, 1777. He became a Baptist minister, and was pastor of a church in Salem, N. J., until 1805, when he removed to Roxborough, Philadelphia. In 1809 he established the Lower Merion Baptist Church, and served it as pastor until his death, Dec. 12, 1853. He was a man of distinguished presence, an eloquent speaker, and a ready writer. He filled positions of prominence in the church and in the community in which he lived, where he was highly esteemed. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the university at Lewisburg, Pa.

He left four sons,—Hon. J. Richter Jones, for many years a judge of the courts of Philadelphia, and afterwards colonel of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the head of which he fell at Newbern, N. C., in 1863; Col. Charles Thompson Jones, Nathan Levering Jones, and Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, the latter of whom is a member of the Philadelphia bar, and has since 1874 been a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, in which he has made himself somewhat famous as an advocate of religious liberty.

Rees Jones, with his wife, Hannah, and children, Richard, Lowry, and Evan, from Merionethshire, arrived in Pennsylvania 7, 17, 1684, and settled in Merion, where the father died 11, 26, 1697. In his will the name is given as Rees John William. Besides the children born in Wales, there were five others,—John, Edward, Jane, Sarah, and Margaret.

Richard married Jane Evans and, after her death, Rebecca (Vernon) Garrett, and settled in Goshen, where he died 7, 16, 1771. He was a surveyor and conveyancer, clerk and recorder for Goshen Monthly Meeting many years, and a very useful citizen. By his first wife he had a son, Rees, who m. 1, 23, 1731–2, Amy Cock, daughter of Henry and Mary Cock, of Long Island. Their son, Benjamin Jones, married Rebecca Eavenson, and settled in Westtown, near the present railroad station. Their children were Lydia, m. Richard Eavenson; Elizabeth, m. Joseph Fox; Amy; Phebe, m. Thomas Massey; Hannah, m. Isaac Hoopes; Benjamin, m. Ann James; John, unmarried; Sidney, b. 11, 13, 1792, m. Abraham Hoopes and Benjamin Sharpless; Amy, m. Isaac T. Larkin; Rebecca, m. Joseph Larkin; Rees, b. 1800, m. Elizabeth Strode.

Griffith John, whose children bore the name of Jones, came from Wales about 1712, and settled in Tredyffrin, on a farm about one mile west of New Centreville, on the State road, which has for many years been owned by Samuel Stearn and family. He died in 1753, and was buried at the Great Valley Baptist church, where also seven succeeding generations now lie. In the history of the church the family is frequently mentioned. A brother, Henry John, also came to this country, but is not known to have left children.

The children of Griffith were Samuel, William, Thomas, Margaret (married, June 8, 1739, Evan James), and John, who inherited the homestead. Samuel *Jones* lived on his father's farm during the Revolutionary war, and a British or Hessian general is said to have had his headquarters in his house, and took all his horses but one, which they could not catch. While the British were there Nathaniel Jones (his son) went to the mill and remained absent several days. Every day the British would say to the parents, "Well, we caught him to-day; we caught the rebel to-day."

Samuel had three sons,—Enoch, William, and Nathaniel, —and perhaps daughters. William left a daughter, who married a Mr. Henderson. Nathaniel, it is thought, married his brother William's widow, and had a large family, whose descendants are numerous in the West.

Enoch Jones married Sarah Davis, of Easttown, and remained on a part of his father's farm. He was a good man, but stern, and would not allow his boys to whistle, even about the farm, nor to wear suspenders, then coming into fashion. Of his children, Spicer, with a large family, went West. Nathaniel m. Mary Lawrence, and resided on a small farm near the Great Valley Baptist church, in which neighborhood some of his children live. Thomas Jones m. Eliza Todd, and was a farmer in the Valley, near Warren tavern; had the Cedar Hollow lime-kilns, a lumber-yard at Lumberville, on the Schuylkill, and another at West Chester, hauling from the former to the latter by horses. He was one of the associate judges of Chester County, a justice of the peace for nineteen years; was brigade inspector of Pennsylvania militia, and captain of the Chester and Delaware County Union Troop, which escorted Lafayette on his visit here in 1825. Samuel married Hannah Johnson, of Londongrove, was a farmer, and left a son and daughter, who live with their mother near Wayne Station. John married Mary Ann McLean and (second)

Elizabeth Pennypacker. He was a fierce Abolitionist, a hater of tobacco, alcohol, and secret societies, and went to Oberlin, Ohio, to educate his children because all races were admitted there. He died near Phœnixville. Enoch, Jr., bought a farm near Chester Springs, upon which a valuable deposit of iron ore was found. He left descendants. Betsy married Joseph Bartholomew. Martha married Capt. Samuel Davis, near Phœnixville, and her daughter is the wife of Dr. Nathan A. Pennypacker, of Schuylkill township.

The children of Thomas and Eliza Jones, who left families, were D. Todd Jones, who lately died at Doe Run, Mrs. John Mustin, of Philadelphia, Sarah, who married John M. Philips, of Atglen, and Mrs. Isaac Acker, of Rosenvick.

Horatio Jones, eldest son of John, last mentioned, was appointed by President Lincoln a territorial judge of Nevada, since which he served a full term upon the bench in St. Louis, and, declining re-election, is now practicing law in that city. G. M. P.

Levi B. Kaler

KALER, Levi B.—Matthias Kaler, a native of Germany, settled in Berks County, and his son John married Elizabeth Olmstead, descended from Heinrich Olmstead, one of the first settlers near Skippack Valley, in Montgomery County, and on her mother's side from the old Boyer family. Levi B. Kaler, their son, was born Jan. 26, 1828, in Berks County. He was educated in the public or subscription schools, and was for some time a pupil of Rev. Henry Miller, a noted educator of his day. His winters were spent at school, and the summers working on the farm. In 1847, at the age of nineteen, he went to Phœnixville and engaged as salesman with William Nyce in the dry-goods and grocery business, with whom he remained until 1855. In that year the proprietor retiring, he, in connection with Nathan Wagoner, a fellow-clerk, purchased and carried on the store under the name of Kaler & Wagoner. This association continued until 1873, when it was dissolved by the death of his partner, but the firm yet continued in the same name, Mrs. Mary Ellen Wagoner succeeding her husband. The business under the management of this firm grew rapidly, until it became one of the most prosperous in the county, and so continued. He married in September, 1860, Anne Olivia Nyce, by whom he had four children, one of whom, Anne, the youngest, is living. After the decease of his first wife he married, July 16, 1874, Anne S., daughter of Samuel and Susan White, for many years a popular and successful teacher in Phœnixville, and a lady of rare and marked culture. In 1856 he was elected member of the school board, was twice re-elected, and served until 1862. During his term of service all the schools were graded and new houses built, in which he was largely instrumental. He was elected to the borough council in 1872, re-elected in 1873, and was influential in the building and completion of the new water-works; was elected chief burgess in 1874, and served one year. He was one of the originators and first directors of the Phœnixville National Bank, and has continued as a director almost uninterruptedly to the present time. Also one of the incorporators of the Morris Cemetery in 1865, he has been its secretary from the date of its charter. He is clerk and treasurer of the Central Union Association of Baptist Churches, having as the latter succeeded Uriah V. Pennypacker fifteen years ago, and has acted as the former for ten years. For fifteen years he has been superintendent

of the Baptist Sunday-school, and for a long time a deacon in that church. The firm of Kaler & Wagoner were the first to introduce into Phœnixville gas for lighting purposes. He took a prominent part in the construction of the "Masonic Hall," and was president of its board of managers. In the Blue Lodge he has served in all the positions, and in the Masonic order taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar. He is a director in the Pickering Valley Railroad, is connected with the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Chester County, and president of the Phœnix Creamery Association. He is emphatically a self-made man. He began life with no capital save a resolute will and good character, and by his industry has attained to success in business and the enjoyment of a handsome competence. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican party from its very organization, and has repeatedly served as a delegate in county and State conventions. He has often and favorably been spoken of for public positions, and especially in 1880 for member of the Legislature.

KELTON, JAMES, born 1695, in Scotland, came from the north of Ireland to this country prior to 1735, and resided for a time in New London, afterwards purchasing 500 acres of land in Londongrove, near the present West Grove. Here he built a house, which is still standing. His first wife, Margaretta, born 1699, in Scotland, died at West Grove, aged sixty-five, leaving no children. At the age of seventy-five years he married Mary Hackett, aged eighteen, of New Garden, near Avondale. He died in 1781, and his widow married a Mr. Fryer and went to Tennessee. By his will he directed that his son James should be taught Latin and Greek if he desired it.

He left two children, James and Margaret. The latter married John Menough, and died at the age of eighty-six years.

James Kelton, Jr., born 1776, married Agnes Mackey, daughter of David Mackey, Esq., of Londongrove, Feb. 7, 1793; was sheriff three years, served ten years in Assembly and four in the Senate; was the first postmaster at West Grove, serving about twenty years, and died in 1844 at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving eleven children: 1. David, b. Nov. 9, 1794; m. Margaret Turner. 2. John M., b. Feb. 1, 1795. 3. James, b. Aug. 1, 1796; m. Mary Fulton. 4. Mary, b. May 1, 1798; m. David Jackson. 5. Robert, b. March 4, 1800; m. Margaretta Cunningham. 6. Joseph, b. March, 1802; m. Phebe Essinger. 7. Agnes, b. September, 1805; m. Thomas F. Lambson. 8. Margaretta, b. July 12, 1812, died young. 9. George, b. Jan. 24, 1810; m. Christiana Johnson. 10. Julia, died young. 11. Rachel, b. Dec. 1, 1814; m. Elijah McClenachan. The mother died in 1823.

John M. Kelton was born in the same house as his father; was justice of the peace forty years, director of the poor eleven, director and surveyor of the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company eighteen years, and was one of the founders of Lincoln University. He married Elizabeth Correy, Dec. 10, 1818, and has two children,—Robert C. (married to Martha E. Nelson) and Ellen (married to James Mackey). Robert is postmaster at Kelton post-office.

KENNEDY, DR. SAMUEL, son of David, was a gentleman of culture and determined character, descended from the Kennedys of Ayrshire, Scotland. In the possession of a competence, he was patriotic from conviction, and was among the first to proffer services in the cause of liberty. Six months prior to the Declaration of Independence he addressed the Continental Congress as follows:

"*To the Honourable the Continental Congress.*

"The Petition of Samuel Kennedy most respectfully showeth: That your petitioner has been in the practice of physic and surgery upwards of twenty years with reputation, and would cheerfully serve his Country in the most acceptable manner his capacity and ability will admit of. Therefore prays that your Honors would be pleased to appoint him Surgeon to one of the Battallions now about to be raised.

"SAML. KENNEDY.

"PHILADA, Jan. 3, 1776."

On Jan. 19, 1776, in Committee of Safety, George Clymer, President, it was "*Resolved*, That Doctor Samuel Kennedy be appointed Surgeon to the Fourth Battalion Pennsylvania Troops in the service of the United Colonies." In May, 1777, he was appointed "Senior Surgeon in the Military Hospitals." In November, 1777, he was appointed "Senior Surgeon and Physician in the General Hospital of the Middle Department." These commissions are in possession of his grandson, Joseph C. G. Kennedy. The general hospital, under his charge at his death, had been erected on the property of Dr. Kennedy, at the Yellow Springs, a large structure, now occupied by the State for its wards, the orphan children of soldiers of the Rebellion, as is also the old mansion. The American army was for a time quartered on the Yellow Springs property, while the British occupied his homestead farm in the Great Valley, both equally destructive. Dr. Kennedy accompanied Wayne's army to Long Island, where he was retained with the main army as senior surgeon, at Ticonderoga, and in the battles fought on the borders of Canada. Returning with the army, he was at the battle of Brandywine, the Valley Forge, the affair at Paoli, and at the battle of Germantown, and superintended the hospital at Bethlehem. For his services he neither asked nor received a dollar from the public treasury. His letters to his wife from Long Island, Ticonderoga, and other points, in possession of his grandson, are full of interest, and bespeak the character of a Christian patriot, fond husband, and affectionate parent. Dr. John Brown Cutting, of the Revolutionary army, in a letter to John Kennedy, of Tennessee, a son of the doctor, then a lawyer of prominence, writes of his personal knowledge of the doctor's services in the army, and in conclusion says, "I am bound conscientiously to declare that a more useful, skillful, and humane public service has seldom been executed. While in the zealous performance of his medical duties he imbibed a contagious hospital malady, which in two days carried him off, June 28,* 1778, to the unspeakable grief of family and friends. The melancholy duty devolved upon me of committing to paper and witnessing his last will, and of closing the eyes of one of the noblest surgeons and most meritorious patriots that benefited and adorned the late Revolutionary army." The wife of Dr. Kennedy was Sarah, daughter of Job Ruston, of Penn's Manor, and sister to Dr. Thomas Ruston, of Philadelphia.

* This should be the 17th.

Dr. Kennedy's children who survived him were Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, John Kennedy, Mary (Kinnard), mother of George L. Kinnard, M.C. from Indiana, and Sarah (Robinson), who died without issue.

In his will Dr. Kennedy bequeathed a sum of money to be expended in building a stone wall around the graveyard of Charlestown meeting-house, where a neat monument indicates the place of his burial, with the following inscription:

"In memory of Doctor Samuel Kennedy, Physician of the General Hospital, who departed this life June 17, A.D. 1778, in the 48th year of his age.

"In him the Patriot, Scholar, Christian, Friend,
Harmonious met 'till Death his life did end:
The Church's Pupil, and the State his care,
A Physician skilful, and a Whig sincere,
Beneath this Tomb now sleeps his precious dust,
Till the last *Trump* reanimates the just."

DR. THOMAS RUSTON KENNEDY, born in Chester County in 1763, was son of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied medicine under Dr. Morgan, of Philadelphia. In a letter of Governor Mifflin, Nov. 17, 1794, to Maj. Denny, who had charge of troops "to relieve the garrison at Le Beuf" (near Lake Erie), he writes: "I have appointed Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, a young man of excellent character, surgeon of your Battalion. You will be pleased to receive him, and consider him as my friend." Dr. Kennedy was subsequently surgeon to the troops under charge of Andrew Ellicott, who constructed a fort at Presque Isle, and passed his life in successive public posts of honor and responsibility, and one of whose daughters subsequently became the wife of Dr. Kennedy. On the organization of Crawford County, in 1800, Dr. Kennedy was by Governor McKean appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts, held by him until 1809. He was a man of great energy, and "affected more the early progress of Western Pennsylvania than any other man." He died at Meadville, March 24, 1813.

THOMAS KENNEDY, M.D., eldest son of Lieut. William Kennedy, who perished in the conflict for national independence, was born in Wallace, then a part of Nantmeal township, in 1766. He assisted his widowed mother in her struggle to rear her family of small children by laboring on a farm until near his majority, when he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Harris, of Indiantown. Having received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Kennedy entered on the practice of his profession in his native township, and in 1796 or 1797 became the successor of his preceptor, Dr. Harris. Owing to his genial disposition and acknowledged ability, he was extensively employed, and his services were called for over a section of country which is now occupied by upwards of a dozen well-patronized physicians.

Dr. Kennedy was strongly opposed to a frequent and often too ready use of the scalpel. On one occasion, when physicians had been called for consultation, and among them Dr. Sturgis, of Downingtown, it was decided that the arm of the patient, which had been badly cut by a scythe, must be amputated. This Dr. Kennedy, as the family physician, firmly resisted, and finally succeeded in saving the limb.

While still comparatively young, Dr. Kennedy, to the great regret of the many who had been benefited by his medical skill, sank under an attack of typhus fever, in April, 1814. He left a family consisting of a wife and two sons and a daughter, the last a posthumous child. His widow died within the last decade, at the advanced age of ninety. His eldest son, Thomas Jefferson, who has passed the allotted threescore and ten, and the daughter, now a widow, reside in the neighboring county of Berks.

Like most physicians of his day and too many of the present, Dr. Kennedy left no record of either the nature and treatment of many ailments and new types of disease which tested his professional knowledge and experience, or of the generally prevailing maladies for which he was often called to afford relief. This is to be regretted, as memoranda by him and others of a period when climatic changes were less sudden, malarial fevers common, inoculation the only prevention of smallpox, and delirium tremens unknown, would have aided their medical successors and contributed to the history of a portion of the county of which many noteworthy incidents have sunk into oblivion.

DR. JOHN KENNEDY (son of Capt. John Kennedy, of Baltimore, Md., who served with distinction in the war of 1812), was born in the Monumental City, Feb. 13, 1800, and was liberally educated in its classical schools. He subsequently attended the University of Maryland (medical), in which he was graduated in 1820.

For two years he was resident physician of the Baltimore City Hospital. February, 1822, he settled in Oxford, this county. He there grew rapidly into an extensive practice, and rose to eminence in his profession. He was married May 18, 1826, to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. David Dickey, of Hopewell, of this county. He was a charter member of the Chester County Medical Society, organized June 7, 1828, the first instituted in the State. He died May 28, 1838, leaving two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Dr. David D. Kennedy, resides at Oxford, and the other, John M., is a practicing attorney of note at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. John Kennedy practiced medicine for sixteen years at Oxford, and no one was more successful in gaining the good will and respect of its people. He was a gentleman of high literary attainments. The College of Baltimore conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at this institution he had graduated with the first honors and received his diploma at the early age of sixteen years.

KENT, DANIEL, a cutler by trade, was the son of William and Annie Kent, of Limerick, Ireland. He was born in 1765. In the twentieth year of his age, as business was dull and he could not get constant employment, he determined to try his fortune in America. While searching for work in Waterford, and failing to obtain any, he found a vessel, the brigantine "Asia," about to sail for Philadelphia. He availed himself of this opportunity to come to this country, and bound himself by indenture to John Johnson, master, in the sum of ten pounds ten shillings, British sterling money, as payment for passage, and whatever more money that might appear by receipts to be advanced for necessaries. This indenture was entered into May 21, 1785. He arrived in Philadelphia July 26th,

being nine weeks and two days on the passage. On August 27th the said John Johnson, for the consideration of fourteen pounds and ten shillings, in hand paid, signed over the indenture to Joseph Hawley, he fulfilling the part therein mentioned. And on the same papers a certificate of Joseph Hawley, stating that the said Daniel Kent fulfilled the indenture honestly, and that his conduct and conversation has been orderly so far as came to his knowledge. Signed by his hand the 26th day of 8th month, 1788. In 1786, the next year after he arrived in this country, a certificate was sent to him signed by about thirty persons, stated to be men of consequence, certifying to his pious education and good conduct, and that he departed from his father without cause or compulsion, in a state of innocence, without vice or blemish, and they certify that from their knowledge of him while under his father's care he was worthy of notice.

He was brought up in the Methodist persuasion, but after living with Joseph Hawley a few years, who was a Friend, he became a member of the same meeting, and finally married his daughter Esther. He afterwards purchased a farm in East Fallowfield, where most of their children, seven in number, were born, viz.: 1. William, born 8, 3, 1792; married Ann Woodward, 10, 21, 1818; died 10, 15, 1860. 2. Joseph, b. 6, 30, 1794; d 7, 13, 1863; m. Maria Jane Cook, 4, 29, 1824. 3. Elizabeth, b. 4, 19, 1796; d. 8, 14, 1848; unmarried. 4. Anne, b. 6, 22, 1798; m. Oliver Furness, 3, 16, 1826. 5. Mary, b. 12, 29, 1800; m. Mahlon Brosius, 8, 17, 1820. 6. Daniel, b. 2, 22, 1803; m. Sarah Brosius, 9, 16, 1829. 7. Benjamin, b. 3, 23, 1805; m. Hannah Simmons, 12, 17, 1829.

Daniel, the elder, held the office of justice of the peace by appointment of the Governor for about twenty years. In 1790 he was received into the membership of Caln Meeting.* He married Esther, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hawley, 4, 28, 1791, at Bradford Meeting. She was born 2, 18, 1763, and died 10, 28, 1816.

WILLIAM KENT, of East Fallowfield, son of Daniel and Esther, married Ann Woodward, daughter of Thomas and Mary, of East Marlborough, 10, 21, 1818,—the first marriage in the new meeting-house. Ann, his wife, was born 4, 9, 1795, and died in Upper Oxford, 6, 4, 1844; she and her husband both interred at Penn's Grove. Their children were,—1. Esther H., b. 8, 26, 1819; d. 5, 19, 1843. 2. Thomas W., b. 5, 19, 1821. 3. Mary Ann, b. 6, 20, 1823; m. Charles Plumley, 3, 12, 1851. 4. Elizabeth, b. 1, 20, 1826; d. 3, 2, 1863; unmarried. 5. Daniel, b. 7, 29, 1828; m. Margaret Broomer, 12, 8, 1853. 6. William, b. 9, 24, 1832; m. Mary F. Kinsey, 11, 27, 1863. 7. Lewis P., b. 9, 13, 1836; d. 9, 4, 1843.

JOSEPH KENT, second son of Daniel and Esther, at the time of his marriage (1824) was a resident of Deer Creek, county of Harford, Md., and his wife's home before marriage had been with her parents (Samuel and Jane Cook), in York Co., Pa. Children of Joseph and Maria J. Kent: 1. Esther Jane, b. 3, 10, 1826; m. James Cloud, 3, 13, 1850. 2. Mary Ann, b. 4, 21, 1828; m. John Barnard, 3, 15, 1849. 3. Susanna H., b. 12, 15, 1829; m. William C. Worthington, 2, 16, 1854. 4. Samuel, b. 6, 8, 1836. 5. Jesse Warner, b. 8, 26, 1838; d. 3, 7, 1843. 6. Hadley, b. 2, 19, 1842. 7. Jesse Mira, b. 5, 3, 1844. 8. Margaret H., b. 1, 24, 1850.

Maria Jane, wife of Joseph, born 11, 24, 1803; died 4, 25, 1881.

DANIEL KENT, of East Fallowfield, son of Daniel and Esther, married at Doe Run Meeting, 1829, Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary Brosius, of Upper Oxford. She was born 10, 22, 1808. Their children were,—1. Mary B., b. 7, 28, 1830. 2. Ann E., b. 1, 7, 1832; m. Isaac B. Shoemaker. 3. Agnes J., b. 12, 25, 1832. 4. Henry B., b. 10, 23, 1834. 5. Ruthanna, b. 3, 12, 1837. 6. Wm. L. Garrison, b. 3, 31, 1839; m. Elizabeth Shoemaker. 7. Mahlon B., b. 11, 14, 1841. 8. Thos. Elwood, b. 10, 30, 1848; d. 11, 14, 1853. 9. Sallie Ann, b. 10, 30, 1852; d. 4, 6, 1855, and buried at Penn's Grove.

Mahlon was appointed, 1873, Indian agent at Great Nehama agency, a position he yet holds.

BENJAMIN KENT, seventh and youngest child of Daniel and Esther, married Hannah Simmons, 1829. She was born 2, 18, 1806, and was the daughter of Rachel Sharpless, wife of Nathan Sharpless by second marriage, of Henry Simmons by first marriage, formerly a Preston, from Bucks County, but removed and settled in Chester County. She was a preacher of the Society of Friends for more than sixty years, and her son John started and conducted for thirty years the Locust Street, Philadelphia, Female Institute. The children of Benjamin and Hannah: 1. Rachel S., b. 12, 4, 1830; d. 5, 28, 1854, buried at West Grove. 2. Henry S., b. 3, 8, 1833; m. Patience Webster, 3, 17, 1859. 3. Esther, b. 10, 22, 1835; d. 5, 13, 1873; m. Dr. R. C. Smedley, 1862. She commenced the *Children's Friend*, in West Chester, in 1866, and edited it until her death, after which it was conducted for some time by her sister, Annie F. 4. Daniel H., b. 10, 22, 1835. 5. Anne F., b. 8, 19, 1838; m. Caleb H. Bradley; d. 7, 26, 1879. 6. Benjamin Lundy, b. 2, 20, 1841; m. Sarah Aitkins. 7. Lindley Coates, b. 3, 25, 1844. 8. John Simmons, b. 8, 7, 1847.

KERSEY, WILLIAM, of York, in the county of York, Pa., late from North Carolina, son of William and Elizabeth Kersey, deceased, was married at the former place, 9, 8, 1767, to Hannah Bennett. Her parents, Joseph and Rebecca Bennett, were natives of Chester County. William Kersey became a prominent member of York Meeting, was appointed an elder in 1775, and clerk of the Monthly Meeting in 1776. In 1787 he was clerk of Warrington Quarterly Meeting. Several years afterwards, being somewhat unsettled in his prospects, he received a certificate from York Monthly Meeting for himself and family, addressed to Friends wherever he might come. This, in 1805, he produced to Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, Chester County. The time and place of his decease have not been noticed.

JESSE KERSEY, an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, was born at York, Pa., 8th mo. 5, 1768. His parents, William and Hannah Kersey, were members of the society, and endeavored to rear their son according to

* Certificate from Bradford to Kennet, 1795; from Kennet to Bradford, 1797; from Bradford to Londongrove, 4, 13, 1798.

the principles which they professed. This was a somewhat difficult task, as he was much exposed to the corrupting influence of vicious company, but by their watchful care he was in a great measure preserved from the evils which were common among the children of the place.

In the spring of 1784 he went to Philadelphia, and engaged himself as an apprentice to learn the trade of a potter. When about the age of seventeen he appeared in public as a minister, having some time previous received a clear impression that his duty in life was not to be confined to a private sphere, and, having submitted to the call, "the serene and quiet state" that he experienced upon taking his seat after his first appearance was, to his mind, conclusive evidence that he had not mistaken his duty. After his first appearing in the ministry, he remained in the city about four years. In 1789, having completed his apprenticeship, he left Philadelphia and opened a school in East Caln township, Chester Co., in the fall of that year.

On the 26th of 5th month, 1790, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Coates, and removed to York, his native place, and engaged in his trade of a potter. In this business he continued until 1794, when, not succeeding very well, he again took up his residence in East Caln township, Chester Co. Here he carried on his trade for a time, but finding his health injured by it, he relinquished the business and opened a school.

He soon afterwards felt himself called on a religious visit from home, and spent about four weeks among Friends in Northern Pennsylvania. He next visited Friends in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and attended the Yearly Meeting in this latter State. In this tour he spent three months, and traveled about seventeen hundred miles. This journey was performed in the fall of 1795. He next visited Friends in New Jersey, where he spent about six weeks.

In the spring of 1797 he purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Downingtown, to which he removed, and became a member of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting. Between the years 1797 and 1804 he made religious visits to several different places, and was received with great notice and attention. In the latter year he felt a concern to go on a religious visit to Friends in England and Ireland, and, it being united with by the Yearly Meeting, he embarked in the 8th month, 1804. In this journey, which occupied one year, he visited and preached extensively in England and Ireland, and returned home in the 9th month, 1805.

He was afterwards extensively engaged in the ministry within the Philadelphia and other Yearly Meetings, and in 1814 again visited the South, under a concern in especial relation to the system of American slavery, and the mode of deliverance from its evil consequences. He called on President Madison, and conversed with him on the subject. The President informed him that the only probable method which he could see to remedy the evil would be for the different States to be willing to receive the slaves, and thus they would be spread among the industrious and practical farmers, and their habits, education, and condition would be improved. He traveled extensively in Virginia, held meetings, and conversed with the people on the subject, and found that among intelligent men slavery was regarded as an oppressive evil, and that if any plan could be devised that would promise a freedom from its cumber, it would, provided it were safe in its operation and could be effected without loss to the owners, be joyfully embraced. That although the subject was viewed as being well-nigh hopeless, the remedy which seemed the least objectionable was for the general government to provide funds to remunerate the owners, and let the slaves be spread over the United States. He was received with kindness, and the subject freely discussed with him.

In 1824, finding himself becoming too much involved in debt, he sold the farm whereon he had resided for twenty-seven years. He some time after removed to West Chester, where he engaged in the business of conveyancing, and obtained the office of postmaster. His wife died 9th mo. 9, 1829. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and commenced a small tea-store, but finding that he could not stand on anything like a reasonably independent footing, he left the city and returned to Chester County.

In the separation which took place in the Society of Friends in 1827 he adhered to what is known in common parlance as the "Hicksite" branch, but the unhappy division was a source of great grief to him, and he took but little part in the disputes to which it gave rise.

He continued to perform religious visits among Friends, often of considerable extent, and preached to crowded houses wherever he went. In the fall of 1845 he proceeded under a concern to visit the families of Friends of Kennet Monthly Meeting, of which he was then a member. His strength failing him before its completion, he returned to his home, and died on the 26th of 10th month, 1845, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was interred in Friends' burying-ground in West Chester, in the presence of a very large assemblage.

Jesse Kersey was a man of extraordinary endowments. As a minister, he was remarkably qualified to enlist the attention of his hearers, to fix their minds upon the glorious and sublime truths of the Christian religion, and often was he followed and admired by crowds of gratified auditors not of his own persuasion. The enunciation that Jesse Kersey would be present was sure to attract a crowded congregation. In the morning of his promise and the meridian of his day of usefulness his society was courted by the wise and the learned; his affability of manners, his grave and dignified deportment, the soundness of his principles, the beauty and simplicity of his style of address, heightened in their effect by the depth of his devotional feelings, gave an interest and a charm which gained him many admirers. The moralist and the philosopher, the learned and the unlettered, the man of books and the man of business, as well as the religious devotee of his own sect, charmed by his pleasing manner and intelligent exposition, heard and loved to listen. Those who heard him at this period of his life will never forget the power of his eloquence. It has been acknowledged by competent persons that within or without the Society of Friends in England or America, no more gratified and impressive powers of sacred eloquence have been heard than those that proceeded from the lips of Jesse Kersey.

On his visit to England his path was, for some time after

his arrival in that country, overshadowed by a cloud, and his efforts failed. Fame had sounded her clarion before him, heralding his approach. But as he visited the different meetings throughout the land disappointment sat on every brow, and cold civility chilled his heart. Eventually, however, the cloud dispersed, the occultation was over, the eclipse was past, delighted and deeply-affected crowds gathered around him, and he made the tour of proud and polished England in all the triumph of victorious eloquence.

In his common intercourse among men he was uniformly guarded in his expressions, and some useful lesson of instruction was ordinarily blended in his discourse. It has been said of him that he was a man that never talked nonsense; he was cheerful, without the accompaniment of lightness or levity; there was a dignity and nobleness about him that commanded respect, and gave evidence of an exalted aim.

This bright, gifted, and eloquent servant of God was not, however, exempt from human frailty, and during a portion of his life his capacity for usefulness was somewhat weakened, and the brightness of his renown for a time eclipsed; but it was his consolation in the evening of life to believe that, amidst all his weakness and trials, his disappointments and afflictions, of which he had many, he had never been wholly forsaken by the beneficent author of his being, in whom he trusted. He recovered from the infirmity which had beset him (which had been induced by disease and pernicious medical treatment), and the life and services of his latter years, if without their earlier strength and brightness, shed a mild and benignant light as he sank to his final rest.

Jesse Kersey was a man of remarkable purity and simplicity of character, and a most amiable spirit of benevolence seemed ever to pervade his breast. He went down to the grave at a good old age, with the benedictions of thousands, and, it is believed, without the enmity of one living being.

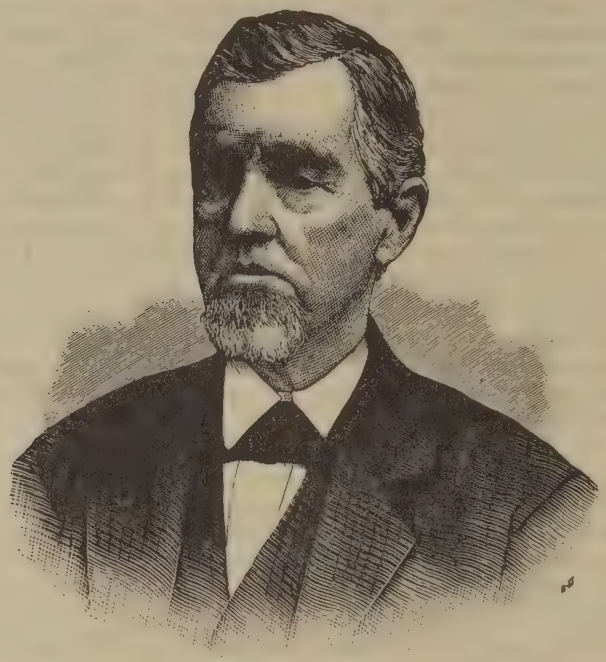
His children were as follows: Hannah, b. 3, 29, 1791, d. 4, 2, 1877, m. Ezra Cope, Benjamin Hannah, and Stephen Fish, and died at Kingston, Mo.; Lydia, b. 11, 24, 1792, d. 12, 24, 1836, m. Ziba Vickers; Mary, b. 5, 19, 1795, d. 10, 28, 1816; Joseph, b. 6, 14, 1797, d. 9, 9, 1827, m. Charity Cope; Rachel, b. 1, 29, 1800, d. 11, 11, 1815; Sarah, b. 11, 13, 1802, d. 9, 23, 1814; Jesse, b. 1, 21, 1805, d. 1, 23, 1827; William, b. 9, 9, 1807, d. 1, 7, 1829; Elizabeth R., b. 11, 1, 1809, d. 8, 12, 1820; Ann, b. 4, 22, 1812, d. 8, 19, 1820; Esther, b. 9, 3, 1815, d. 3, 4, 1818.

KIMBLE.—John Kimble, or Kemble, in 1783 purchased 187 acres of the McKean land, in New London, and died prior to 1812, leaving children,—James, William, John, Samuel, Mary, Isaac, Jane, and George. Samuel and George owned considerable land, and lived at what is now Kimbleville, so named from the family. George kept store there a long time, and died April 22, 1856. Samuel died suddenly, March 3, 1859.

KINNARD, Asher Miner, was born in December, 1840. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company C (Paoli Guards) of the 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the time the company was being formed he was learning the trade of a machinist at the shops of Edge T. Cope, East Bradford; in company with David Taylor he walked to West Chester, and both joined the same company, and afterwards fought side by side. He served with his company and regiment until Jan. 18, 1864, when, at his own request, he was transferred to the 3d U. S. Regular Artillery, and in that branch of the service participated in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Green Plains, and the siege of Petersburg. He was discharged Sept. 17, 1864, after serving three years and six days in defense of his country. After the close of the war he resumed his trade, working in many of the largest machine-shops in the country. He for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits, but latterly embarked in the gunsmithing and hardware business in West Chester, where he was an active member of several prominent organizations, being at the time of his death Worshipful Master of the West Chester Lodge of F. and A. M., and chief engineer of the Fame Fire Company. He died June 5, 1880.

KING, John.—Among the many emigrants to Pennsylvania between 1735 and 1740, from Germany, was Michael King (then written Koenig), a native of Wittenberg, who located in West Pikeland township, near Pikeland church. He was born in 1714, and was the son of a baron in the Fatherland. Upon his eldest brother succeeding to the real estate, he took his part of the patrimony in money and came to the New World, the others of his family remaining in Germany. He purchased 160 acres in Pikeland, 300 acres in Charlestown, and a tract in Uwchlan. His children were Lawrence, John, Philip, Conrad, Mary (m. John Moses), and Catharine (m. John George Snyder). Of these, John married Maria Snyder, and had the following children: John, Elizabeth (m. George Moses), Philip, and George. He married, second, Elizabeth Wagoner, by whom he had two daughters,—Catharine, m. to Samuel Griffith, and Anna, m. to John Funderwhyte. George married Catharine, daughter of Isaac Smith, by whom he had the following children: Isaac, Samuel, Thomas, Abraham, John, Mary Ann, m. to John Fry, Sarah, died unmarried; and George.

In 1771, the Pikeland Lutheran Church was established. Michael King, the emigrant, gave the land upon which it was erected, and otherwise contributed most liberally to its construction. He was an active patriot in the Revolutionary war, and freely aided the colonists in their struggles for independence. He died in 1790. The King family were thrifty agriculturists, and John the elder was an active business man. His grandson John, the son of George, was born in Charlestown township, April 9, 1822, and when four years old removed with his parents to Pikeland. Here in the subscription schools he was well educated, and prepared himself for a teacher, and taught for some time. He married, Sept. 28, 1843, Rebecca, daughter of William and Mary (Brownback) Emrey, who came of an old and respected family. Her father, William, was a substantial farmer of Pikeland, a good and public-spirited citizen, often called upon to fill positions of trust and honor. They have had one child, William Albert, who was born July 22, 1844, and married Mary E. Hallman, by whom he has two children, John De Angeli and



John King

Orville Tilden. John King, some four years after his marriage, purchased the farm, in the southeast part of West Pikeland, on which he has since resided, and upon which, in 1877, he erected a new residence. Mr. King has ever been an active Democrat, and in 1866 was the nominee of his party for the Legislature, receiving the largest vote of any one on his ticket, and the almost unanimous vote of his township. He has also been honored with nominations for county treasurer and auditor, and called upon to fill nearly all the township offices. He served one term in the school board, and has been four times elected justice of the peace. He is much engaged in conveyancing and settling estates, but retired from active agricultural pursuits, his farm being carried on by his son. He belongs with his family to the Pikeland Lutheran Church. The King family is noted for its religious ancestry, men of culture and good business qualifications. The original King homestead, where John's grandfather, John, was born, is still in the family name. Squire King is highly esteemed in Chester County, and enjoys the confidence of the community. In January, 1881, he was elected a director of the Phœnixville National Bank.

KIRK, ALPHONSUS, son of Roger Kirk, of Lurgan, Ireland, took passage from Belfast 11, 11, 1688, and landed at Jamestown, Va., 1st month (March) 12th, following. He came to Pennsylvania 3, 29, 1689. On the 23d of 12th month (Feb.), 1692–3, he married Abigail, daughter of Adam and Mary Sharpley, of Shelpot Creek, New Castle Co., and settled near what is now Centreville, in that county. The meeting-house there was built upon his land. He died 7, 7, 1745, and his wife in 1748. Their children were Roger, b. 1, 21, 1694, d. 1, 19, 1762; Elizabeth, b. 4, 23, 1695, m. Daniel Brown; Jonathan, b. 11, 15, 1697, d. 9, 1, 1735; Mary, b. 8, 31, 1698, d. 1, 29, 1699; Deborah, b. 11 mo., 1699, d. 7, 23, 1704; Abigail, b. 7th mo., 1701, d. 7, 29, 1704; Timothy, b. 3, 6, 1704, d. 8, 19, 1704; Alphonsus, b. 8, 2, 1705, d. 1, 1, 1730–1; Adam, b. 3, 1, 1707, d. 10, 8, 1774; William, b. 1, 4, 1708, d. 3, 2, 1787; Timothy, b. 5, 1, 1711; d. 5, 2, 1786.

Of these children, Roger removed to Nottingham, and William and Timothy settled in Pikeland. William was twice married, and had nineteen children. His son Isaiah was a leading citizen of that neighborhood. His daughter Rachel became the wife of Philip Price, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere.

The following family record has been furnished us, but we are not informed of the relationship to the family already mentioned. The children of Timothy Kirk, born in Ireland, were as follows: Deborah, b. 7, 5, 1677; Samuel, b. 10, 15, 1678; Jacob, b. 10, 30, 1680; Sarah, b. 8, 9, 1682; Joseph, b. 1, 23, 1685; Roger, b. 2, 31, 1686; John, b. 10, 31, 1687; Ruth, b. 7, 29, 1690; Jane, b. 7, 18, 1692.

Roger Kirk, who was perhaps the son of this Timothy, came to Pennsylvania as early as 1712, and about 1714 married Elizabeth Richards, of New Garden. He settled in Nottingham, and died 3, 28, 1761. His children were Mary, Timothy, William, Elizabeth, Deborah, Rebecca, and Samuel. A genealogy of this family has been published.

Daniel Keeley

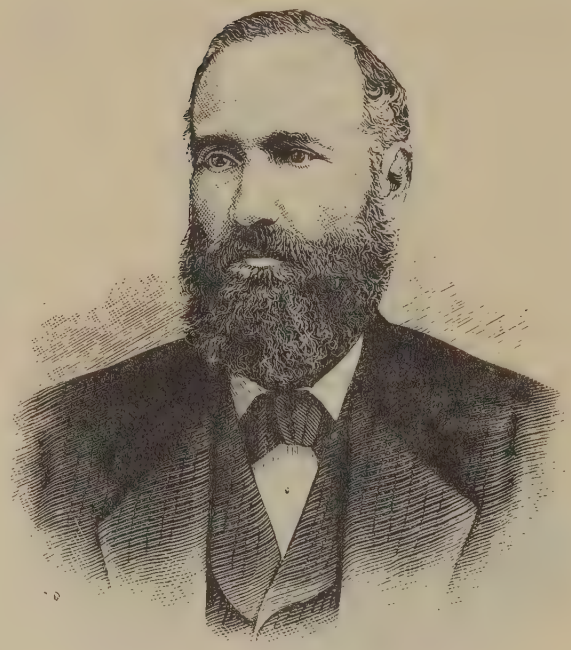
The Keeley family was originally from Germany, and first settled in what is now Montgomery County, and subsequently in Chester. Conrad Keeley, son of the emigrant, married Margaret Laugbaugh, an estimable and intelligent lady. Their son John married Rebecca Chrisman, an active business woman, and greatly interested in the cause of temperance, in which she was an early pioneer. Their eldest son and second child was Daniel Keeley, born Sept. 8, 1824, in the house in which he now resides and on the farm where his ancestors settled. His father, John, who built this house in 1819 and the barn in 1820, died in 1853, and his wife in 1875. Daniel was reared on the homestead place, where he has ever lived, and in its neighborhood was educated at the common schools. He was married Jan. 1, 1850, to Catharine B., daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Benner) Hartman, of East Pikeland township. From this union have been born six children, all living, viz.: Mary R., married to O. M. Philips, of East Nantmeal; Clara V., married to A. M. F. Stiteler, of West Vincent; Esther M., married to S. W. Todd; Maggie May, married to Charles K. Knight, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John B.; and Francis Marion. He belongs, with his family, to Windsor Baptist Church. He served for sixteen years as a school director, and repeatedly in other township positions of trust and honor. He has always taken great interest in politics, and is a Democrat in his views. He spent two winters on the Christian Commission in attending to the spiritual and temporal wants of the United States soldiers in Virginia in the war of the Rebellion, and his services proved of great benefit. He is a farmer, but pays special attention to dairying, and has now commenced the culture of tobacco on his farm of one hundred and fifty acres.

He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for twenty-five years, and is at present a member of Pilgrims' Lodge, No. 455, at Lionville. He is also connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, Grand Lodge, No. 53, at Edgefield. He has ever been a consistent temperance man, and manifested a deep interest in this reformatory cause. Has been a director in the Phœnixville National Bank, and is now one in the Pickering Valley Railroad. His grandfather and great-grandfather were ardent patriots in the Revolutionary war, and warmly espoused the side of the struggling colonies, and with their spirit and love of country he is in full unison and accord.

RESIDENCE AND FARM OF DANIEL KEELEY, UPPER UWCHLAN.

John Knauer, the first of his family in America, emigrated from Germany, settled in Warwick township, and erected the first saw- and grist-mill in Knauerton, the village named in his honor. His son David married Catharine Kime, and to them were born four sons and six daughters, of whom Davis was the third son and eighth child. He was born Jan. 26, 1826, and married, in 1857, Sarah Amanda, daughter of John Roberts. To them were born eleven children, three deceased, and the following eight living, viz.: Ida Kate, Annie, Mary, David, George, Morris, Bertha, and Elizabeth. His father, David, was a farmer, miller, and stone-mason. Davis was raised on the farm. When he was sixteen years old he constructed one of the first cider-mills in which scrapers were used. He was some ten or twelve years largely engaged in the manufacture of cider, making for two years over five thousand barrels annually. He purchased the property where he now lives and built two houses and two barns. Since then he has been largely engaged in the lumber business, manufacturing threshing- and mowing-machines, horse-rakes, etc. His homestead farm consists of one hundred and three acres. At present he is engaged extensively in the charcoal trade. He has built two forges, one of which he operated four years. They are now both rented; in 1879 he furnished one of them, the Douglasville Forge, with one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of charcoal, and in 1880, one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. He furnishes this year the French Creek Forge some sixty thousand bushels. He owns over three thousand acres of timber lands in Warwick and Coventry townships and in Berks County. He has cut from these lands yearly about seven thousand cords of wood to burn charcoal. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office, preferring to attend to his large and varied business.

He attends, with his family, the St. Peter's Reformed Lutheran Church. His post-office is St. Peter's. He has engaged in building to a very large extent, and has added most largely to the material prosperity of his village (Knauerton) and its neighborhood. His business gives employment to over fifty hands, and makes him one of the leading men of Northern Chester County.



Davis Knauer

"THE FALLS OF FRENCH CREEK."
DAVIS KNAUER, PROPRIETOR WARWICK.

LAMBORN, ROBERT, son of Josiah and Ann, of Berkshire, was one of the early and prominent settlers in Londongrove township, where he died 11, 22, 1775. His children were Robert, b. 6, 3, 1723, d. 12th mo., 1801; William, b. 10, 31, 1725, m. Sarah Hayes; Ann, b. 8, 8, 1728, m. Samuel Fisher; Elizabeth, b. 11, 31, 1730, m. Thomas Fisher; Francis, b. 1, 8, 1733; John, b. 12, 15, 1736; Thomas, b. 3, 9, 1738; Josiah, b. 3, 9, 1738, m. Sarah Jackson; Sarah, b. 2, 21, 1741, m. Griffith Mendenhall.

Robert Lamborn, Jr., married Ann, daughter of Jesse and Alice Bourne, of Patuxent, Md., and had fourteen children. His son Robert married Martha, daughter of John and Joanna Townsend, of East Bradford, and had children,—Joanna, Ann, Townsend, Sarah, Jesse, Susanna, Mary, Margaret, Martha, and Robert.

He was born 4, 8, 1751, and died 12, 7, 1817. The following bit of family history was written by him:

"20th of 3d mo 1814.—That which hath often occupied my thought for some years past, this day opened to view with such clearness in manner & form yt I was induced to make the first attempt to select some occurrences from the stretch of memory & otherwise as I may be enabled in order to leave for the observance of posterity with a hope yt my intentions may be collected & understood.

"A Genealogical sketch of our family which have been collected from tradition from record and from recollection, designed for the information & satisfaction of posterity who may be inclined to enquire who their progenitors were—with some observations, remarks & occurrences of my life for more than half a century.

"First, my Grandfather's Name was Robert Lamborn & one of the sons of Josiah Lamborn of Berkshire in Old England who in or about the seventeenth year of his age obtained the consent of his father to come to America, his mother having been friendly to his embarcage with some friends who came from Europe about two years before; with whom he had contracted a friendly intercourse; And now having obtained his fathers approbation also. And he said he was accompanied to London by his parents & there they bid a final farewell to each other—they strewing their tears up street in their return And he in a forlorn and broken manner plentifully strewed his tears as he passed down street to the ship in which he took his passage, and arrived in Philadelphia in America in the year 1713; and for some years he lived in and about Darby, Chester, &c. with a respectable family. The man's name was Wm Horn whose patronage proved highly beneficial to him in the first adventures of life, both as a guardian & a father to a destitute youth, & a stranger in a strange Land; and he having arrived more fully to maturity & being disposed to make some settlement in ye world, he with the advice of his old friend Wm Horn & others purchased a Lot of Land in the then wilderness, in the township of Londongrove & about one half mile west of that meeting house in the County of Chester. And at that time knew himself to be the farthest West white inhabitant in America, with one exception which was about four miles farther W. lived a man of the name of Ranthro on the land since known and occupied by Joseph Pennock & Levis his son, both men of my knowledge.

"And after having made some improvements in clearing the ground & cultivating the soil of the Wilderness & building a hut or cabbin, antient conclusions revived in his mind that it was not good for man to be alone. Therefore he paid his addresses to a Daughter of Francis Swayn the friend from Europe under whose charge his mother was want to have placed him to have come to America as noted before.

"It may be some information here to observe the situation & disposition of our Society in that day. As my Grand father was born a member & Baptised as such agreeable to the usual customs & ceremonies of the established Episcopal Church of England & had not requested to become a member of the Society of friends, yet was admitted to & Indulged in the performance of his marriage with a member of our society in the then usual mode in practice amongst frds. All the certificate he had (as I was informed) was the vocal testimony of his old patron & frd. Wm Horn who informed the meeting that he had been long acquainted with Robt Lamborn & knew him to be a sober young man, & therefore he was admitted to accomplish his marriage with Sarah the Daughter of Francis Swayne on the fifth day of the Eighth month (at this time the 10th mo as March was then ye first mo) in the year 1722. And having no farther right as a member of our society until after the birth of my father, which was the eldest, and one other son was born, which must have been some years & through the whole course of this time bared of none of the privilidges of the Society. But here it became observed by some frd that there was no record of his admission & it was thought most advisable for him to make a formal request for himself & his two minor children. This advice being comply'd with he & they then became acknowledged members of our Society as from the records of Newgarden Monthly Meeting may more fully appear. Here was his settlement early in life, early in the Cultivation of the wilds of America, and as it were on the margin of civilised society, the Indian natives being his nearest neighbours & his most frequent visitants, of whom my Grd father spoke high in favor of their veracity, hospitality and social intercourse; all in the greatest harmony and confidence. Their customs were then as have been their practice since in their native state to depend on the chase in the forest or wilderness for their sustenance & supply of provisions & clothing; what a toilsome mode of obtaining what to them was everything. And in these their excursions frequently wet cold & weary & ofttimes after night & perhaps almost all hours of the night would use the freedom to open the door, rouse up the fire, cook roast or broil of their venison, regale themselves & then stretch down on ye floor, feet to the fire & in this situation they were frequently found by the old Patriarch, my grandfather, in the morning, & sometimes to the number of 6...8...or 10.

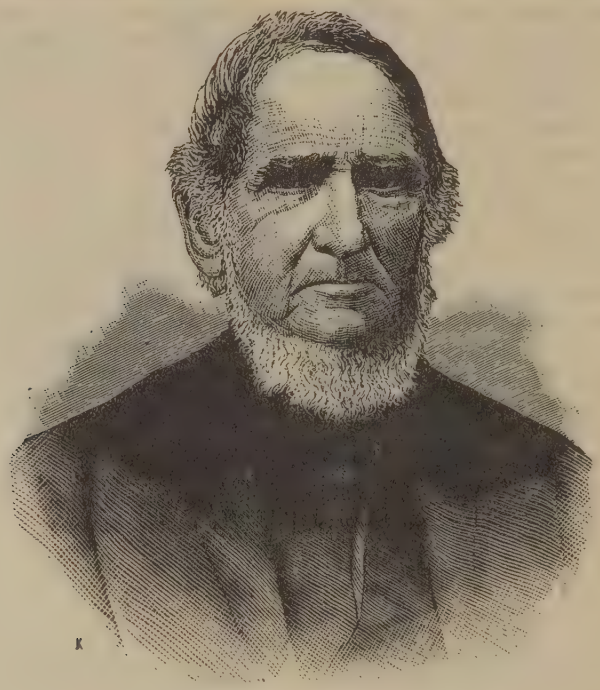
"What native socialty—No fears on either side—all friendship and a benevolent disposition cherished in the fullest confidence to comfort and oblige one another. Now rouse up stretch their stiffened & weary limbs then relate in turn of their good or bad fortune of the preceeding day. All were sharers with the fortunate if one only was lucky all shared alike in the remainder of ye Game as they frequently took a part with them for present needs & left the rest suspended on the top of a saplin bent. Oft times Lobats horse must go for the venison (this was their mode of pronouncing Robert) but Lobat was sure to obtain his share with them freely given; And sometimes 'you, Lobet, Go bring Indian vension, Indian tired go bring im—up such a run or such a Creek yonder hill or valley you find 'im.'"

LARKIN, JOHN, a resident in Chichester in 1724, was married, Oct. 29, 1731, to Esther, daughter of Roger Shelley, of Chichester, and in after-years was a forgeman at Sarum Iron-Works, in Thornbury. He and his wife became members of the Society of Friends in 1744, and many of their descendants continue to hold the same profession.

Of the children of John and Esther Larkin, of Bethel, William was married, 10, 7, 1756, to Jane Smedley; Elizabeth, m. 12, 30, 1761, to John Coebourn; Prudence, m. Joseph Way; Joseph, m. Ann Salkeld; Isaac, b. 8, 25, 1744, m. Sarah Brinton and Rachel Way; Phebe, m. to William Milnor.

Joseph Larkin married Ann, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Salkeld, and granddaughter of John and Agnes Salkeld, of Chester. She was born 9, 27, 1747. Joseph died 8, 13, 1826, aged 87 years. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Joseph, Nathan, and Salkeld. Of these, John m. 3, 18, 1789, Martha Thomas, b. 2, 22, 1765, daughter of Isaac and Mary, of Willistown. Their children were Isaac, Thomas, Joseph, Ann, Mary, Mordecai, Eliza, Townsend T., John, Martha, and Hannah.

MORDECAI LARKIN was born in Concord township, Delaware Co., 9th mo. 31, 1797. He learned the milling business in Chichester, and in the spring of 1825 purchased a farm and mills in what is now Upper Uwchlan township, Chester Co. In 1820 he married Sarah Rogers, of Chi-



M Larkin

chester, by whom he had seven children, all now living except one. His wife and companion of sixty years died 5th mo. 10, 1880. He has been a diligent reader, deeply interested in natural science, philosophy, and metaphysical inquiries. His recollections extend over all of the present century, and would form a history of themselves if written. He has written many poetical effusions, which have been published in the county press, one of which is subjoined:

REPLY TO AN ANGEL MOTHER.

From where the blest in joy and rapture dwell,
Our angel mother comes her love to tell.
A mother's love! What language can unfold?
More prized than silver or refinéd gold.
What word or title earth can boast or claim
So sweet as Mother? Heaven-invented name!
A thousand loves lie wrecked within the past,
But thine shall live; thy truth forever last.
How recollection strongly calls to view
The painful scene when thy kind shade withdrew.
In hopeless grief I mourned around thy grave,
And saw the grass above thy bosom wave;
Thus pale in death, and fled from mortal eyes,
I little thought to greet thee from the skies;
Truth's lamp I sought, yet destined still to find
Conflicting creeds; the sightless lead the blind.
How vain are creeds, while unrevealed the doom
Of friends and kindred fled beyond the tomb!
When angel hands had rent death's midnight veil,
Thou wert the first thy wandering son to hail.
Thy angel form, though hidden from my view,
Vain were my doubts! Thy gentle words I knew;
With joyful heart, and freed from death's alarm,
I saw the grave possessed no power to harm.
Next thy kind consort joined thy aid in this,
To cheer my passage and enhance my bliss;
Unlooked-for bliss! The gulf of death is spanned!
We greet with joy the "white-robed angel band,"
With rapture learn the wisdom from above,
Our teachers thank with gratitude and love.
Let purer praise than mortal bards can sing,
From earth ascend to Heaven's Eternal King.

LATTA, Rev. Francis A., the oldest son of Rev. Dr. James Latta, was born April 27, 1766. He was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman Nov. 23, 1796, and was pastor successively of Presbyterian churches in Wilmington, Del., and Lancaster and Chestnut Level, Pa., in which latter place he also maintained a classical school for many years. In the year 1826 he removed to Sadsbury township, Chester Co., and established the Moscow Academy, a classical and literary institution, which flourished for some years. He was a man of remarkably well-cultivated mind, a poet of no mean order, a very superior classical and Hebrew scholar, and one of the greatest instructors of his day. He was able in debate, discriminating and decided in judgment, and a model in the pulpit. In his manners he was social and in his deportment humble and unostentatious. He died April 21, 1834.

Rev. William Latta was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in May, 1768. He was the son of Dr. James Latta, who was a prominent man in the Presbyterian Church in his day. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, and became pastor of the congregations of Great Valley and Charlestown, Chester Co., Oct. 1, 1799, in which relation he continued until his death, Feb. 19, 1847, a period of over forty-seven years.

He was created a Doctor of Divinity by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He was a student and a scholar, and his preparations for the pulpit were made with close study and

care. In the courts of the church he was highly esteemed, and by appointment of the General Assembly held the office of trustee of that body for many years. He was also a director in the Princeton Theological Seminary. The General Assembly of 1847, in noticing his death, spoke of him as "one of the venerable fathers of the Presbyterian Church." On occasion of the reception of Gen. Lafayette at West Chester, in July, 1825, the Rev. William Latta made a prayer very remarkable for its touching sentiments, fervid eloquence, and patriot spirit.

LAUBAUGH, JOHANNES, was born in Holland, Aug. 3, 1733. Of his early history little is known, but he became a sea-faring man, owned a vessel, and traded with China, the American colonies, and England. Having arrived at Philadelphia about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he disposed of his ship and cargo and purchased a farm in Pikeland, Chester Co. (now owned by Mr. Fagley). He brought over his family, and made a second voyage to Holland to settle up some affairs. By his wife, Anna Catharine, he had eight children,—1. John, m. to Catharine Acker; 2. Henry, m. to Anne De Frain and Catharine March; 3. Magdalena, m. to Conrad Acker; 4. Lewis, settled at New Philadelphia, Ohio; 5. Margaret, m. to Conrad Keeley; 6. Elizabeth, m. to John Christman; 7. Catharine, m. to Peter Stiteler; 8. Mary, m. to William Sheldrake.

The parents were buried at the East Vincent Reformed Church, of which they were members. A number of articles, the remnants of the last cargo, are held by some of the descendants, consisting of pieces of china, glass, and gold and silver coin.

LESLIE, WILLIAM, married Christiana, daughter of George and Sarah (Hoopes) Hall, and lived in Cecil Co., Md. They had nine children, who all died before their parents except Robert, the eldest, and Margaret, the youngest, the latter being nine years old when her parents died.

Robert married Lydia Baker, and had children,—Eliza, Ann, Martha, Charles Robert, and Thomas Jefferson. Robert was a clock- and watch-maker, and pursued that business in Elkton for some time, but in 1786 he settled in Philadelphia, where he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society. He was very ingenious, and it appears that an act of Assembly of Sept. 7, 1789, gave him (in effect) a patent for an improvement in clocks and watches. His business prospered, and he took a partner in order to allow himself to go to England to purchase the clocks and watches wanted for the establishment. This he did about 1793, taking his wife, his three daughters, and his sister Margaret, who made her home with him after her parents' death. The death of Mr. Price, his partner in Philadelphia, caused his return, and he sailed from Gravesend Sept. 18, 1799, in the "Washington," an armed merchant vessel, war being then declared between France and the United States. An engagement with a French vessel, "La Bellone," disabled them so that they put into Lisbon for repairs and remained there five months. After a stormy passage, in which some of the masts were lost, they arrived at Philadelphia May 11, 1800, forty-two days from Lisbon.

Robert Leslie died in 1804. Of his children, Eliza was an authoress, having published a work on cooking and other books. Ann was an artist. Martha married the late Henry C. Carey. Charles Robert, born in London, Oct. 19, 1794, returned thither in 1811 as an art student, and, under the instruction of the noted Benjamin West and Washington Allston, soon acquired fame. His family desiring to have him reside in the United States obtained for him the appointment of professor of drawing at West Point in 1833, but after a few months he resigned and returned to England, where he died May 5, 1859. His "May Day in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," from the collection of J. Naylor, Esq., was among the English collection at the Centennial Exhibition. He married Harriet Stone, an English lady, by whom he had several children.

Thomas Jefferson Leslie, born in England about 1796, was a major in the United States army, married Gertrude Pearson, and had three daughters, now all deceased but one.

Margaret Leslie, the sister of Robert, married John Buckley, from England, son of James Buckley, who came afterwards to this country and died here. They settled at Hamilton village, Philadelphia.

Their only child, Eliza, born fourteen years after her parents' marriage, was but eighteen months old when her father died. She is now the wife of Caleb H. Kinnard, of West Chester. Her mother married, second, Eli Hays, of Newlin.

Charles Robert Leslie, in his autobiographical recollections, says,—

"At my father's death there was so little property left that my mother was obliged to open a boarding-house, and my eldest sister to teach drawing, to support the family.

"My brother and I had been sent to school at the University of Pennsylvania, which then occupied a splendid house in Ninth Street, built by the citizens of Philadelphia to present to Gen. Washington, but which the removal of the seat of government from that city prevented his occupying.

"It would not have been in the power of my mother to continue sending us to this school but for the kindness of Dr. Rogers, the English professor, a Baptist minister, who abated considerably in his charge for our tuition, and Mr. Robert Patterson, the professor of mathematics, who, having known my father intimately, made no charge whatever. I am sorry to say, however, I did not appreciate this liberality as I ought to have done, but neglected the study of mathematics as much as I possibly could.

"My summers and autumns were at this period regularly spent in visits to my great-uncles, Philip Ward and George Hall, with my eldest sister Eliza, and my kind aunt, Margaret Leslie (my father's sister). These uncles lived in Chester County and were farmers. The scenery about Mr. Ward's house [in Newlin township] was very beautiful; the Brandywine Creek ran near it, and one of its tributary streams turned a flour-mill and a saw-mill belonging to my uncle. I shall never forget the kindness I received from my worthy relatives while under their roofs. Their habits were simple and rustic. My uncle Hall performed all the work of his little farm himself; but then he belonged to a volunteer corps of cavalry; indeed, he had served in the Revolutionary war, and his horseman's boots, cap, sword, and his blue coat with red facings, which I saw hanging up in his bedroom, though they never happened to be worn during our visits, gave him great importance in my eyes.

"At Mr. Ward's one of his sons was the working miller, and the other the farmer, and here I became familiar with all the operations of mill and farm. I accompanied my cousin, Tommy Ward, in the fields when he was plowing or sowing, and in the barn when he was threshing or winnowing the corn, and I well remember a grand husking-party (or 'frolic,' as it was called), when the neighbors for miles round came to assist in stripping the Indian corn of its outer covering,

and afterwards sat down to a most substantial supper. To the imagery treasured in my recollection of these simple scenes I believe I owe much of the exquisite enjoyment I receive from reading the poetry of Burns. His 'Hallowe'en,' his 'Twa Dogs,' and other poems, in which the labors and enjoyments of the cottage are described, always transport me to the log houses of my kind-hearted uncles and aunts in Chester County." *

LEONARD, DANIEL, of Kennet, son of George and Christian, was married 3, 28, 1740, at Kennet Meeting, to Ruth Harlan, daughter of Ezekiel and Ruth, of that township. His father lived then or later in Sadsbury, but took up land in Fallowfield in 1714.

Daniel and Ruth had children,—Ezekiel, Daniel, Mary, Ruth, George, Benjamin, and Joseph, whose births were recorded by the meeting.

Ezekiel, born 10, 18, 1740, resided at various places within the limits of Birmingham, Caln, Goshen, and Bradford Meetings, but lost his membership by taking an active interest in Revolutionary affairs. In 1786, and again in 1795, he was elected sheriff of the county, serving in all six years in the office. He died near Hockessin about 1822.

JOSEPH LEONARD, his son, engaged in the iron business at Thorndale, near the present site of Glen Mills, where, in 1816, he married Sarah Edwards, daughter of John and Hannah (Pennock) Edwards, born 2, 27, 1788. She died at West Chester in 1877, and was buried at Middletown Meeting. Joseph Leonard died in Kennet township in 1822, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, leaving two children,—John E., of West Chester, and Pennock E., of Londongrove.

HON. J. EDWARDS LEONARD, son of John E., above named, was born near Fairville, in Chester Co., Sept. 22, 1845. His education was received at Phillips' Exeter Academy, N. H., and Harvard College, graduating from the latter institution in 1867. He then went to Europe, studied civil law in Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws at the Heidelberg University. Returning to this country, he was attracted by the advantages offered in the South, and settled in Louisiana, where he began the practice of law in the Thirteenth Judicial District. Within two years he was elected district attorney, and shortly after, in spite of his youth, was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1876 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District by the largest Congressional majority in the State. At Washington he showed distinguished ability on the floor of the House. When he was sent in 1878 by the President, whose policy he had severely criticised, to Cuba upon an important and delicate mission, it was a high tribute to his talents and reputation. While performing this trust he was seized with yellow fever, and died March 15, 1878, at the Telegraph Hotel, Havana. When his death was announced in the House by the Speaker, that body, in respect to his memory, adjourned. He was a brilliant young man, and one of unusual moral stability; a poet of no mean ability, an able and forcible speaker, and as a politician he commanded the respect of all parties by his intelligence and candor in the discussion of public affairs. He married, in 1872, Miss Ella Burbank, of St. Paul, Minn., who died in 1875, leaving two sons.

LEVIS, CHRISTOPHER, of Harby, in Leicestershire, England, by Mary, his wife, had the following children: Samuel, b. 7, 30, 1649; Mary, b. 3, 8, 1652, d. 7, 16, 1764; Richard, b. 10, 28, 1654, d. 4, 23, 1663; Sarah, b. 7, 30, 1663, d. 1, 23, 1701; Hannah, b. 7, 30, 1663, d. 3, 26, 1705. The father was buried 8, 23, 1677.

Samuel Levis, of Harby, and Elizabeth Clator, of Nottingham, were married 3, 4, 1680. Mary Levis, of Harby, perhaps the widow of Christopher, married Thomas Wright, 3, 4, 1680.

Samuel Levis, with his wife and sisters, Sarah and Hannah, came to Pennsylvania in 1684 (see William Garrett) and settled in Springfield township, where he died about 1734. Sarah married Thomas Bradshaw, of Darby, in 1687, and Hannah became the wife of Michael Blunston in 1691.

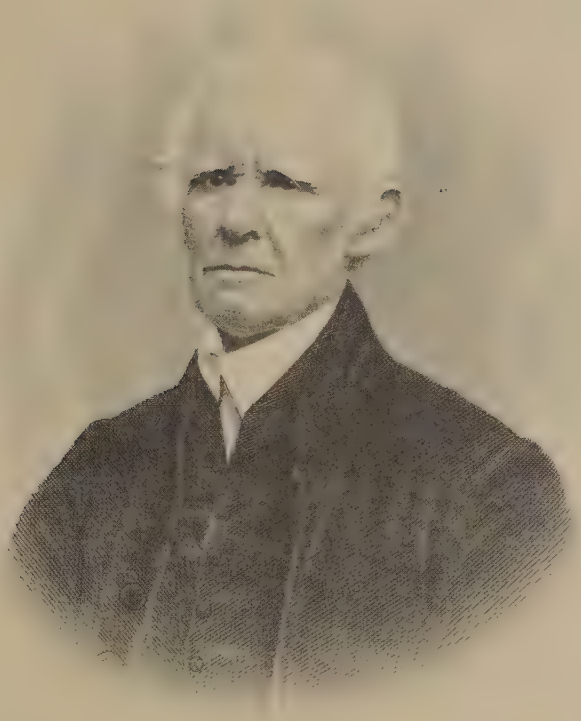
The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Levis were Samuel, b. 12, 8, 1680, m. Hannah Stretch, of Philadelphia; Alice, b. 8, 7, 1682; Mary, b. 8, 9, 1685, m. Joseph Pennock; William, b. 7, 8, 1688, d. 2, 11, 1747; Elizabeth, b. 10, 20, 1690, d. 10, 10, 1777, m. William Shipley; Christopher, b. 10, 27, 1692, d. 2, 3, 1694; Sarah, b. 6, 31, 1694, m. George Maris.

Samuel Levis and Hannah Stretch, daughter of Joseph, were married 10, 15, 1709, and had four children,—Samuel, b. 8, 21, 1711, m. Mary Thomson, 6, 12, 1742; John, b. 8, 3, 1713, m. Rebecca Davis, 8, 25, 1738; Joseph, b. 11, 29, 1715–6, m. Susanna Waln, 1739; William.

William Levis settled in Kennet, and married, 10, 14, 1720, Elizabeth Reed, by whom he had children,—Elizabeth, b. 8, 30, 1721; Samuel, b. 9, 18, 1723, m. Elizabeth Gregg; William, b. 12, 3, 1725–6, m. Jane Ogden and Martha Marshall; Sarah, b. 6, 31, 1728; Mary, b. 2, 10, 1732; Lydia, b. 6, 16, 1734, m. John Lamborn.

LEWIS, ENOCH and ALICE.—Enoch Lewis, eldest son of Evan and Jane Lewis, was born at Radnor, in the county of Chester, now Delaware, Jan. 29, 1776. He was the fifth in descent from Henry Lewis, who, with his family, including his father, Evan Lewis, then an old man, emigrated from Narbeth, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, early in the year 1682. Evan Lewis is supposed to have died within a few years after his leaving his native country. The family record is silent respecting him after his arrival in Pennsylvania. Henry Lewis purchased a tract of 800 acres of land in Haverford township in May of the same year, and was one of the first three landed proprietors in that township who derived title under William Penn. Immediately after the city of Philadelphia was laid out and surveyed according to the plan of the proprietary, Henry Lewis procured a lot in the new city and erected upon it a house, in which he resided during a part of each year. He also erected a dwelling-house and farm buildings upon his tract in Haverford, which he cleared and cultivated, and on which he generally spent his summers. He served as foreman of the first grand jury which sat for the county of Philadelphia, and he was one of the peacemakers appointed for that county. A copy of an old record, still extant, shows that he was a township officer for Haverford in 1682.

* Autobiographical Recollections. Boston, Ticknor & Fields, 1860, p. 364. (Edited by Tom Taylor.)



He was a benevolent man and a public-spirited citizen. He gave much of his time to works of charity and to municipal affairs. His career of usefulness was terminated by death before he attained middle life. He died at his residence in Haverford in August, 1688.

Henry Lewis, the second, born in 1671, was the eldest son of the first Henry. He married in 1692, and had a family of nine children, of whom John Lewis, born May 23, 1697, was the third. Henry resided on the Haverford farm during the whole of his life, and was several times a member of the Colonial Assembly. John married in 1725 Catharine Roberts, who owned an undivided moiety of a farm in Radnor. On his marriage he purchased the other moiety, and having added to the farm a tract of one hundred and sixty acres immediately adjoining, he took up his residence upon it, and resided there till his death, in 1780. He had seven children. Evan, his youngest son, was born in 1740. He married in 1770; his wife dying three years afterwards, he again married, in April, 1775. His second wife was Jane Meredith. She was a woman of superior intellect, fond of reading, and particularly noted for her readiness in the solution of arithmetical problems.

Evan Lewis was a member of the Society of Friends, and more than usually strict in the performance of his religious duties. Though an energetic man of business, he never allowed the operations of his farm or dairy to interfere with the attendance of himself and family at the ordinary week-day meetings for worship. He was circumspect in his conduct, and very careful to rear his family in close conformity with the peculiarities of his sect in dress and manners. At the date of Enoch's birth Evan occupied the farm of his father as a tenant, the father being then old and incapacitated for business by loss of sight. On the death of his father Evan became the owner of the whole farm, by purchasing the shares or interests of his brothers and sisters.

Enoch was a boy of bright intelligence, and evinced very early a decided passion for figures and an inappeasable thirst for knowledge. He seemed to take to books as by a natural instinct, and learned the alphabet mainly by means of his inquiring the names of the letters; and having ascertained the letters had a meaning when put together, he learned to spell and to read very much in the same way. His mother patiently answered all his questions, and was interested rather than annoyed by his inquisitiveness. By the time he was old enough to attend school he could read with facility and was master of the first four rules of arithmetic, and had displayed a surprising aptitude in the management of figures. His opportunities of education were extremely limited. They did not exceed those of other farmers' sons of the period. After he had attained the age of eight years his services were needed on the farm, and he attended school only during the three winter months of each year. He used his opportunities, such as they were, so well that by the time he was fourteen his teachers were unable to give him further instruction, and he was employed as an usher in a country school within an hour's walk of his father's residence. The following year he undertook to teach the Radnor school, at which he himself had been a pupil. During the summer of 1792 he assisted his father on the farm, pursuing his studies at such intervals as he could snatch from ordinary labor. Those studies were principally mathematical. He also read considerably of history and poetry, and began to practice English composition. He wrote verses, some of which found their way into the newspapers, and were praised doubtless beyond their deserts by his friends and associates. Among other things he wrote a monody on the death of a young lady with whom he had some acquaintance, and to whose attractions he was not insensible. This production was rewarded by her grateful mother with a legacy of fifty dollars.

His experiment in teaching was entirely successful. After a short engagement at the Radnor school, during the winter of 1792-93, he went to Philadelphia early in the spring for the purpose of placing himself under the instructions of William Waring, who was at that time teacher of mathematics in the Friends' academy on Fourth Street. Waring was an admirable instructor, combining thorough knowledge with a happy faculty of demonstration and an ardent love of mathematical science. With him Enoch Lewis remained not quite six months, taking lessons one-half of each day and teaching a class of pupils of his own the other half. The yellow fever, which visited the city in 1793 as an epidemic, proved fatal to his instructor, and he afterwards pursued his studies unassisted. Having procured a copy of Dr. Halley's "Treatise on Astronomy" in Latin, and being unable to find a copy in English, he set himself to work to master the Latin, and soon acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to read Halley's book with facility.

In the following spring he happened to meet in the hall of the Philadelphia Library Maj. Andrew Ellicott, who, seeing him engaged in perusing Newton's "Principia," in Latin, entered into conversation with him, and was so struck with the accuracy and extent of his knowledge as to seek his acquaintance. Maj. Ellicott and Gen. Irwin had then been lately appointed commissioners, under an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to lay out certain towns in the western part of the State, and Enoch Lewis was invited to join the expedition as an assistant surveyor. After consulting his parents the invitation was accepted. As the Indians on the frontier had given indications of hostility, a small military force for the protection of the party was placed at the command of the commissioners, and accompanied the commission. The Indians, however, did not interfere with the expedition, though at one time an attack was expected and arrangements were made to repel it. One night the company lay upon their arms. True to his principles as a non-combatant, Enoch Lewis determined that he would take no part in the expected affray, even in self-defense, and rather than owe his protection to arms he would trust himself in the woods unarmed and alone. He therefore, taking a blanket with him, left the camp, and, going beyond the light of the watch-fires, lay down and slept beneath the branches of a tree, by which he was partially protected. The commissioners were both military men, and the persons with whom he was associated were as little like Friends as possible, yet in dress and language he adhered uniformly to the usages of the society. The company finished its labors about Christmas, and Enoch received his discharge, having gained in a high degree the

respect and confidence of the commissioners, who had repeatedly trusted him, though the youngest man in the party, with the command of detachments for special service. Maj. Ellicott furnished him unsolicited at parting with a strong recommendation as a teacher, and soon after his return he was appointed to take charge of the mathematical school in Friends' academy on Fourth Street, where William Waring had previously taught. His thorough knowledge and facility in explaining the most difficult problems made him successful as a teacher, and his school was soon filled to overflowing; but it was broken up by the yellow fever in the latter part of the summer of 1798, and the pupils were tardy in returning after the epidemic was passed, many of them having fled to the country to escape its ravages.

May 9, 1799, he married Alice Jackson, sixth daughter of Isaac and Hannah Jackson, of New Garden, Chester Co. The frequent recurrence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, and the liability of his school being interfered with by it, induced him to give it up in the spring of 1799, and he immediately removed to Radnor and took charge of his father's farm. In the fall of the same year he was invited to assume direction of the mathematical department in the large boarding-school then recently established at Westtown by the Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia. He accepted the invitation, and continued to teach there with reputation and success till the spring of 1808. His father-in-law, Isaac Jackson, having, in the mean time, died, he purchased of the heirs a part of the farm, including the mansion building, and removed thither about the 1st of April of that year. He subsequently acquired title to the whole of the landed property of his father-in-law, consisting of about 230 acres. The summer was occupied in enlarging the dwelling and providing accommodations for pupils, and Oct. 1, 1808, he opened his boarding-school at New Garden. His intentions were to give instruction only in mathematics, and he limited the number of his pupils to sixteen, but the pressure to exceed that number soon became irresistible, and his school increased to twenty-five, which was as many as he could accommodate. As the school increased, it became less exclusively mathematical than at first, and reading, English grammar, geography, and experimental philosophy became subjects of instruction. A telescope, microscope, and a considerable quantity of philosophical apparatus were purchased, and during the long evenings of winter frequent lectures were delivered, and experiments exhibited expounding the laws of gravitation, mechanical action, light, heat, and electricity. Mrs. Lewis frequently taught the reading and grammar classes. She was an admirable reader, and had a well-cultivated and elegant taste in art and literature and a familiar acquaintance with the best authors. She had a sweet, flexible, orotund voice and a remarkable command of language, and could explain, with rare felicity, her views on any subject on which she chose to descant. Her person was tall and somewhat stately, her manner graceful and even queenly, and at the same time most kindly. Every face brightened the moment she entered the school-room, and in her presence there was no indifference or inattention. In whatever she undertook to instruct she inspired an interest, and there was no pupil but was desirous of winning her approbation. With many amiable qualities, which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, she united great energy. In all respects she was a superior woman, and to her excellent management of her department much of the great success and popularity of the school during her lifetime was owing. In April, 1812, she contracted a severe cold, which settled on her lungs and terminated in confirmed consumption. She died Dec. 13, 1813, universally lamented. In the Society of Friends she had become distinguished for her eloquence as a minister, and she was greatly admired, wherever she was known, for her attractive conversation and engaging social qualities. In the year 1806 she introduced into the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia, in a speech of great power, the consideration of the question as to how far it was consistent with the testimony of the society against slavery to use the produce of slave-labor, or to be concerned in dealing in such produce. The speech made a profound impression at the time and caused considerable discussion. The formation of a free-produce society followed some years later, and was doubtless the result of the attention of Friends being thus drawn to the subject. Between 1808 and 1812, Mr. Lewis, though exceedingly busy with his farm and school, found time to revise for publication an edition of Bonnycastle's "Algebra," and an edition also of Simpson's "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," adding to the original text some new demonstrations. The sickness of his wife suspended, in a great degree, his mathematical studies, and banished from his mind all thoughts of authorship. The loss of his wife was most keenly felt, and the immediate effect was a serious loss of health. At the pressing instance of his friends, on the 1st of April, 1814, he dismissed his school, uncertain whether he would ever resume it. A few weeks after, he received an invitation from Jesse Kersey, an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, to accompany him on a visit through the Southern States, to ascertain the sentiments of the leading men of the South on the subject of negro slavery. After an absence of five weeks he returned home, without having completed the thorough tour of the South that was contemplated, his companion and himself having become well satisfied that by the intelligent portion of the Southern people slavery was felt and acknowledged to be a dreadful curse, and the only question seemed to be how it should be got rid of.

At Washington the two Friends had interviews with Mr. Madison, then President, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, and, if I mistake not, with Mr. Crawford also, Secretary of the Treasury. At Richmond they had free consultation with the Governor of Virginia, and with other men of distinction in the executive and judicial departments of the State government. Hope was entertained at that time that slavery would be abolished in several of the slave States bordering on those that were free by their own voluntary action, and the information gathered in this visit tended to confirm that hope. In the Legislature of Maryland the proposition for the gradual abolition of slavery was shortly after considered and discussed, and in a convention assembled at Richmond to revise the constitution of the State a majority of one vote only

prevented that State from taking its stand on the side of freedom.

As October approached Mr. Lewis began to experience the need of active mental occupation, and he gave notice that on the first of that month he would re-open his school. From that time till April, 1824, he taught for half the year only, preferring to attend to his farm from April to October, and devoting his spare time to literary and scientific work, and to the service of the society, of which he was an active member, and in which he had important appointments. During that interval he prepared for publication and published a work on arithmetic, designed for the use of schools. Several editions of this work have been printed, but it is now superseded by books which require less learning in the teacher, and less thought and study in the pupil, and which therefore, without equal merit, are more popular.

During the same period he wrote a series of essays for the press, the object of which was to demonstrate the unprofitableness of servile in comparison with free labor, and a pamphlet on the militia system of Pennsylvania, in which he attempted, and I think successfully, to prove that persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms had a constitutional right to complete exemption from military requisitions in time of peace. Of this pamphlet there were several editions, the last of which was carefully revised, and a considerable part of it rewritten.

In May, 1815, Mr. Lewis remarried. His second wife was a daughter of John Jackson, of Londongrove, a first cousin of his first wife, a woman of sense and more than ordinary culture.

In 1825, in order to save himself from pecuniary loss, Mr. Lewis purchased a house in Wilmington, Del., and in April removed with his family thither, and opened a school for the instruction of young men in mathematics. His school filled immediately. In the following year appeared the first edition of his treatise on Algebra, which, like his Arithmetic, was intended for the use of schools, but which was too abstruse for the generality of teachers, and therefore not so popular as other works of inferior learning. He could not well understand that what was so easy to him should be difficult to others, yet to satisfy the objections of complainants he published a Key, in which he furnished solutions of all intricate questions.

Mr. Lewis, while teaching in Philadelphia, became a member of the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, and was a zealous advocate of emancipation. During his residence at Westtown he was frequently called upon to interfere for the protection of alleged fugitives from slavery, to save them from the grasp of fictitious claimants. Once he purchased a runaway slave from his master, and took the bond of the slave for the repayment of the purchase-money. In 1820 he was a leading member of a committee to a Meeting for Sufferings of Philadelphia that petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the enactment of a law forbidding justices of the peace to take cognizance of claims for the rendition of fugitives. He visited Harrisburg repeatedly during that and the following year, and brought the subject of the petition, and the evidence of the abuses perpetrated under the existing laws, to the attention of the Legislature, with a favorable result. In 1824 he visited Washington, and collected from the national archives many interesting facts relating to the existence of the slave-trade, and wrote a large pamphlet on the subject, which was published under the auspices of the Meeting for Sufferings. When, therefore, early in 1827, it was proposed by a company of benevolent gentlemen in Philadelphia to publish a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of human freedom, with particular reference to slavery as existing in the United States, Mr. Lewis was solicited to become the editor. He promptly accepted the position, and in April, 1827, removed to Philadelphia and entered upon his editorial duties. The enterprise was not successful. Other subjects were then occupying the public mind, and in the Society of Friends there was much agitation and excitement, caused by the preaching of Elias Hicks. The publication, which was called *The African Observer*, failing to receive the expected support in the society, was abandoned at the end of a year. His reflections on the subject of slavery, while editing the *African Observer*, led him to forbode the conflict which afterwards occurred unless the slave system should be abolished. He therefore proposed that a fund should be provided by the national government sufficient to pay for all the slaves in the several States where slavery obtained at an appraised value; and that to each of the States should be appropriated a proportionable share of the fund, according to the value of their slave-property, on condition of their abolishing slavery. It was estimated that the cost of the purchase would not be more than from eight to ten hundred millions of dollars, and it was the opinion of Mr. Lewis that the great evil, which so darkened the prospects of our republic, could not be destroyed more easily, or at less cost. Such a proposition, at that time, would have been accepted gratefully by several of the Southern States, and it is very certain that the others would not have been long behind them. The wisdom of the proposition, it is unnecessary to say, has been fully proved by the events that have since occurred.

Mr. Lewis having received the appointment of city surveyor, remained in Philadelphia till 1834, when, at the instance of the committee having charge of the Westtown Boarding-School, who deemed that the institution had need of his invigorating energy, he removed thither and took charge of the mathematical department. He remained there, doing efficient work for the school, till 1836, when he returned to New Garden.

In the year 1834, prior to his removal from Philadelphia to Westtown, he published a pamphlet of seventy-three pages, entitled "Vindication of the Society of Friends; Being a Reply to a Review of Cox on Quakerism, Published in the Biblical Repertory." The unfavorable way in which both the author of the "Review" and Dr. Cox had set forth the principles and usages of the Society of Friends seemed to call for some notice. Mr. Lewis' pamphlet is an answer as well to the "Review" as to Dr. Cox's book, and he undertook to show that the charges exhibited by the author, as well as the "reviewer," were groundless. This was satisfactorily accomplished in a style of calm dignity, to which an occasional caustic touch adds point and force.

In the interval between 1836 and 1847 he was much occupied as a surveyor and engineer. He located several

railroad routes, surveyed large tracts of wild land in the northern part of Pennsylvania for Stephen Girard and the Bank of North America, and, at the instance of the municipal authorities, regulated the streets and alleys in Reading, Easton, West Chester, and other corporate towns.

As a member of the Indian committee of the Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings, he twice visited the Indian settlements at Tunessasseh, under the care of Friends,—once in the depth of winter, at the age of seventy,—to furnish food and clothing to the settlers, they being, in consequence of the severity of the season, in a suffering condition. He was also instrumental in preventing the ratification by the United States Senate of a fraudulent treaty, which had been obtained from some of the chiefs of the same Indians, for a large portion of their lands. The task of exposing the corrupt practices by which the treaty had been procured was not accomplished without considerable expense of time and effort.

In 1844 he sent to the press his treatise on "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry." This is a work of profound learning, and, though at present out of print, it has not been superseded by any work of superior merit. He wrote also in a series of essays, published in *The Friend*, a memoir of William Penn, the object of which was to present a view of the religious life and labors of his subject, rather than his character as a legislator and statesman.

In 1844 he visited Washington, and remained there for several weeks, for the purpose of obtaining from the national archives authentic information as to the slave-trade, in which several European states then participated and shared the infamy of its abominations. Furnished with this information, added to such as he obtained from other sources, he wrote a large pamphlet, which was published by the Meeting for Sufferings, in which he exposed in vivid colors the horrors of this traffic, and held it up to public reprobation.

In the year 1838, Mr. Lewis prepared for the press and published "A Dissertation on Oaths." In this small volume of a hundred pages he has condensed much valuable information, and reasoned with unanswerable cogency, against the use of oaths as a means of discovering truth. About eight years later he pursued the subject, and in another pamphlet, of about the same size as the former, called the attention of the public particularly to the measures of the British government for the abolition of unnecessary oaths, and urged that the experiment be immediately made of substituting a solemn declaration for the oath in all matters relating to the revenue, auditors' accounts, and the performance of official duty, under the Federal authority; being satisfied that experience would justify the substitution and open the way for further innovations in the same direction.

His book on "Baptism" is of an earlier date. This is his only purely polemical work. In it he maintains, by arguments drawn from Scripture authority, the correctness of the doctrine held by the Society of Friends on the subject of water-baptism.

In the early part of 1846 a committee was appointed by the Meeting for Sufferings to call the attention of our Legislature to the unprotected condition of our colored population under the operation of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, and to ask of that body the repeal of so much of the act of 1780, abolishing slavery, as authorized the owners of slaves to retain them within the State for six months in involuntary servitude. Mr. Lewis having suggested the appointment of that committee was made a member of it. He, in company with several of his colleagues, went to Harrisburg early in March, and had interviews with some of the leading men of both branches of the Legislature, in which the committee explained the objects of their mission and their views as to the course of legislation required by the decision of the Supreme Court. A bill was reported to the House in conformity with the wishes of the committee, which, however, was not acted upon during the session. Understanding that there was some objection to the bill, Mr. Lewis prepared a petition containing a terse and vigorous argument in favor of the proposed measure, which, being signed by the members of the committee, was forwarded to the Legislature early in the ensuing session. After some further efforts on the part of the committee, finding the bill still to linger on the Senate calendar, Mr. Lewis again went to Harrisburg, and had the satisfaction while there of seeing the bill become a law. While Mr. Lewis was at Harrisburg on this errand his wife suddenly sickened, and died immediately after his return home.

Sept. 1, 1847, Mr. Lewis issued his prospectus for the *Friends' Review*, a religious and literary journal, to the editorship of which he was invited by an association of Friends belonging to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, who deemed that a periodical of a description in some respects different from *The Friend* was needed as an exponent of the opinions and principles of the major part of the society. The design of the publication was more comprehensive than is usual with periodicals professedly of a sectarian character. It was not only to uphold and defend the doctrines promulgated by the primitive Friends as the doctrines of the Christian gospel, and to support the established order of Society on the basis prescribed by its discipline, but also to maintain the great moral truths on which the happiness of civil society depends, and to diffuse useful information in a popular and attractive form on all subjects interesting to the reflective mind. As Friends have always taken a leading part in opposition to war and slavery, "the twin progeny of a barbarous age," the prospectus proposed to combat those evils by arguments addressed as well to the heart as to the understanding, but yet in a catholic and Christian spirit. The first number of the *Review* was issued on the 4th of September; and from that time to the end of his life Mr. Lewis gave his time and attention unreservedly to his duties as editor. Its character was soon determined. Though always grave it was never dull. It generally contained some pages suited to every undepraved taste; sketches of the lives of persons eminent for their piety and usefulness, religious and moral essays, notices of philanthropic enterprises, popular disquisitions on scientific subjects, occasional discussions of questions of general politics, and whatever was calculated to convey useful instruction in an entertaining form. The editor was sometimes assisted by able correspondents, but the original matter was principally the product of his own pen. Some of his articles, and especially those of a political character, are writ-

ten with great force of argument, and in a strong, compact, nervous style, showing not only a complete mastery of the subject, but a correct literary taste, not usually expected in one whose studies for a lifetime have been almost solely scientific and utilitarian. His moral essays, scattered throughout the *Review*, have an air of ease and elegance well suited to that kind of writing.

Although from about the 1st of April, 1856, he was unable from failing strength to leave his room, and for much of the time was confined to bed, he never neglected his duties as editor. Unable to write, he dictated various articles for the *Review*, which were published without correction, and which exhibit the same vigor of thought and finish of style as those composed when in health. At the time of his death he had on hand a number of original essays, which he had thus composed while lying prostrate, and which were afterwards published. He died July 14th of the same year, at his residence in Philadelphia, aged eighty years, five months, and sixteen days. He retained the possession of his intellectual faculties till near the end of the last week of his life, and no one could perceive, in his conversation or writing, any sign of declension or failure.

His retentive memory gave him the full command of his mental resources, and he had no need to have recourse to books for the purpose of recalling what he had once learned. He was in the habit, as long as he lived, of solving every week some intricate mathematical problem mentally, without aid of book, pen, or pencil, for the purpose of retaining his power of concentration. His habits of investigation were thorough and his learning profound, and he was well fitted for a wider sphere than that in which he acted. When Robert Patterson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, died, Mr. Lewis was strongly urged to consent to be chosen as his successor. But he declined, and gave for the reason that the professorship would involve the necessity of omitting his attendance at the week-day meetings of his society for worship. His religious duties were to him of paramount obligation, and he preferred to be free for work that would be useful to his kind rather than to earn for himself a brilliant name. Though he had naturally a high and quick temper, he kept it down under strong bolt and bar. No man ever knew him, under any provocation, to return an angry answer; not but that he had a keen sense of insult or injury, but he possessed too much of philosophic dignity and of Christian forbearance to allow his self-command to be overcome by his emotions. No man ever set a more vigilant watch upon his own conduct, was more guarded in his language, or was more scrupulous as to what he believed was right. In his dealings he was careful to pay what he owed with reasonable promptitude, while to his debtors he was liberal and indulgent to a fault. He frequently lent money on insufficient security, and sometimes lost it. The strong cast of his features, his heavy brow, his deeply-set, sharp, and piercing eye, his firm mouth, and his look of decision and self-command indicated uncommon individuality, and gave the impression of a character somewhat severe and stern, yet no one had kindlier feelings, a more generous and forgiving disposition. In judging of other men he habitually took the charitable view, and whatever his judgment might be he was never censorious. No one, however intimate with him, ever heard him speak ill of any one. His heart was tender and his affections strong, yet he seemed to regard any manifestation of feeling as a weakness, and neither to crave nor to need sympathy. He stood by the graves of his two wives and of several of his children tearless, and to a casual observer, knowing nothing of his true nature, he might have been thought devoid of ordinary sensibility. But the fact was far otherwise. His sorrows were deep, poignant, and lasting. Every death in his family impressed him profoundly, and the impression was never obliterated. He took a lively interest in the welfare of those around him, and a number of his dependents profited largely by his considerate care and timely aid. More than one family was rescued from want by his timely interposition, and several of his employés were saved by his means from destruction by intemperance. Many men have lived more brilliant lives than Enoch Lewis, but rarely has any man lived a better one.

Hon. Joseph J. Lewis was born Oct. 5, 1801, at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., about four miles from West Chester. At that time his father was teacher of mathematics in the boarding-school established there under the auspices of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. He resigned his place in 1808 and returned to New Garden, Chester Co., where he purchased a plantation and opened a boys' boarding-school the same year. In that school the subject of this sketch mainly received his early education. After Mr. Lewis had finished his mathematical course he was sent to Philadelphia to study Latin and Greek, under the instruction of Thomas Dugdale, at the Friends' Academy on Fourth Street, where Mr. Lewis' father had taught twenty years before. From April to October, 1819, he taught the Friends' school at New Garden, and afterwards until 1821. He was soon after invited to take charge of the Chester County Academy, in the Great Valley, about six miles from this borough, and on Oct. 1, 1821, being then within a few days of twenty years of age, he took charge, and soon had a good number of students of both sexes and all ages.

In May, 1822, Jonathan Gause, principal of the West Chester Academy, invited Mr. Lewis to assist him in teaching mathematics, which he did at the close of the summer vacation, and immediately resigned his place in the Chester County Academy. In the autumn of 1824 he went to New York to complete his legal studies, which he commenced Jan. 12, 1823, while assisting as a teacher in the academy, and remained for some time under the direction of Chancellor Kent, and in April, 1825, returned to West Chester, and on the first day of May of that year was admitted to the bar, at which he is now the oldest practitioner in the county. On Sept. 28, 1827, he was married to Mary S. Miner, daughter of Hon. Charles Miner. In 1829 he was nominated for the Legislature by the Anti-Jackson party, but was defeated by the Anti-Masonic party. The next year he was again placed on the Anti-Jackson ticket, but the Anti-Masonic had grown to be very strong in Chester County and was again successful. In 1835 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Chester County.

This office he held until the following December, when Joseph Ritner succeeded to the Governor's chair. In 1844, Francis R. Shunk was elected Governor, and in the following year he made John M. Read, of Philadelphia, his attorney-general. Mr. Read immediately sent Mr. Lewis a commission as deputy attorney-general of Chester County.

Mr. Lewis held the office of deputy attorney-general of Chester County as long as Attorney-General Read continued in office. From 1825 to 1860 his practice steadily increased, and gradually became the most extensive at the bar of this county, which was due to his untiring devotion to his profession and the careful preparation which he gave to his cases.

He was one of the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated case of the United States *vs.* Castner Hanway, tried in Philadelphia, for treason. At the time of the celebrated Passmore Williamson case, which occurred about 1853, he wrote several able articles reviewing the whole case. They attracted considerable attention, and appeared in the columns of the *North American* and *Friends' Review*.

In 1857 he was one of the candidates of the Republican party for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The Republicans were unsuccessful, but it brought his name prominently before the public.

He took a leading part in politics, and in 1860 was active in procuring the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, believing him, from special inquiry, to be the man for the times.

He held the office of commissioner of internal revenue from March, 1863, to July, 1865, and brought up the department to a standard of high excellence. He drafted many important acts necessary for the efficient working of the internal revenue system, which were passed by Congress.

Mr. Lewis was held in high esteem by President Lincoln, who upon more than one occasion assured him of his appreciation of the manner in which he had conducted his office. The relations between them were intimate, and he was frequently consulted by the President about matters of public interest.

He was married June 5, 1872, to Mrs. P. A. Brooks, widow of James Brooks, Esq., of New Albany, Ind., a gentleman of high standing in that State. He has continued to practice his profession, but for the past two years has been gradually withdrawing from business. He has always been a public-spirited man, taking an active part in matters of interest to the community. He took a great interest in the adoption of the district school system, and from 1833 to 1848 was one of the directors of the public schools of this borough, and for a number of years was president of the board. He was elected chief burgess of West Chester in 1839, and was continued in office for five years.

He was president of the old West Chester Railroad for fifteen years.

About the year 1850 he was elected president of the board of trustees of the West Chester Academy, of which Dr. Darlington was then secretary, and continued to serve in that capacity until the academy was merged into the West Chester State Normal School. He was also a member of the Chester County Cabinet from an early period. This was an institution started about the year 1837 for the cultivation of natural science, but was merged into the academy. He has always taken an active part in educational matters, and was one of the most active in the establishment of the Normal School, of which he is still one of the trustees.

HENRY LEWIS married, 1, 12, 1670, Margaret Philpin, *alias* Proutherin, and had issue,—1. Henry, b. 10, 26, 1671; 2. Sarah, b. 5, 2, 1673, buried 12, 8, 1674; 3. Samuel, b. 8, 1, 1676; 4. Elizabeth, b. 12, 14, 1677, m. Richard Hayes.

(1) Henry married, 10, 20, 1692, at Bartholomew Coppock's house in Springfield, Mary Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor, of Springfield, and had issue,—5. Isaac, b. 3, 5, 1694; 6. Mary, b. 2, 5, 1696, died young; 7. John, b. 3, 23, 1697; 8. Sarah, b. 10, 11, 1698; 9. Margaret, b. 9, 17, 1700, m. Isaac Price; 10. Mary, b. 10, 16, 1702, m. Thomas Philips; 11. Hannah, b. 7, 21, 1704.

(7) John Lewis, of Haverford, mason, married, 1725, Katharine Roberts, daughter of Abel and Mary Roberts, of Radnor, born 8, 28, 1702. *Issue.*—12. Abel, b. 8, 12, 1726, d. 1766; 13. Mary, b. 11, 1, 1728, m. Benjamin Davis; 14. Samuel, b. ——; 15. Rachel, b. 12, 19, 1734, m. —— McCulloch; 16. John, b. 5, 31, 1737; 17. Evan, b. 4, 13, 1740; 18. Elizabeth, b. 7, 9, 1743, m. —— Tucker.

(12) Abel had children,—Joseph, Abel, and John.

(14) Samuel Lewis, son of John, of Radnor, married, 2, 7, 1759, Catharine Richards, daughter of Samuel, of Tredyffrin, and had children,—Samuel, Henry, Jacob, Isaac, John (b. 9, 9, 1772, d. 9, 24, 1851), Jehu, Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth, and Beulah.

(16) John Lewis, son of John, of Radnor, married, 3, 3, 1773, Mary Thomas, daughter of David and Anna (Noble) Thomas, of Providence, Philadelphia Co., who left one son, Abel; married second, 11, 28, 1775, at Pikeland Meeting, Grace Meredith, daughter of John and Grace, of Vincent, born 1, 24, 1745, died 2, 3, 1823. In 1777, John and Grace brought a certificate from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting to Uwchlan, and settled in Vincent. Their children were,—19. Ann, b. 8, 27, 1776, m. Jonathan Thomas; 20. Hannah, b. 5, 28, 1779, d. 1856; 21. John, b. 3, 29, 1781, d. 2, 5, 1824; 22. Mary, b. 4, 10, 1783, d. 9, 29, 1823.

Abel Lewis, son of the first wife, married —— Robinson, and had six children.

(17) Evan Lewis married, 10, 31, 1770, at Newtown Meeting, Esther Massey, daughter of Thomas and Sarah, of Willistown, born 12, 15, 1740–1, died 2, 13, 1773; married second, 12, 20, 1774, at Pikeland Meeting, Jane Meredith, daughter of John and Grace, of Vincent. *Issue.*—23. Thomas, b. 10, 31, 1771, d. 9, 7, 1827; 24. Sarah, b. 11, 29, 1772; 25. Enoch, b. 1, 29, 1776, d. 7, 14, 1856; 26, Elijah, b. 5, 2, 1778, d. 9, 2, 1861; 27. Abner, b. 11, 21, 1779; 28. Evan, b. 8, 19, 1782; 29. Jane, b. 8, 15, 1786.

(21) John Lewis married, 9, 10, 1818, at Little Falls Meeting, Md., Esther Fussell, daughter of Bartholomew and Rebecca, born at Hatboro', Pa., 3, 18, 1782, died in Chester County, 2, 8, 1848. After her marriage she re-

turned to the home of her husband in West Vincent. "She was a woman of remarkable solidity of character, and she exercised a commanding and beneficent influence commensurate with her rare ability and intelligence. In the community in which she lived, her well-balanced judgment caused her advice to be sought and accepted by brothers, sisters, friends, neighbors, and dependants. Her life was one of distinguished usefulness and worth. It was she who so powerfully influenced her brother, Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, in his determination to secure the medical education of women."—*Dawson Genealogy.*

They had five children, all born in Chester County: Mariann, b. 6, 6, 1819, d. in West Vincent, 1866; Rebecca, b. 6, 10, 1820, m. Edwin Fussell; Graceanna, b. 8, 3, 1821, unmarried; Charles, b. 9, 11, 1822, d. 10, 18, 1823; Elizabeth R., b. 1, 15, 1824, d. 10, 10, 1863.

In the history of the "Underground Railroad," it is said of Mariann, Graceanna, and Elizabeth R. that they "were among the most faithful, devoted, and quietly efficient workers in the anti-slavery cause, including that department of it which is the subject of this volume." Graceanna resides at Media, the home of her sister, Rebecca Fussell. She is a devoted student of natural history, and especially of ornithology, on which and kindred topics she has frequently delivered courses of lectures. She has in preparation for publication a comprehensive work on Natural History, based on the most advanced ideas of scientific thought.

(23) Thomas Lewis married Martha George, daughter of John and Sarah. She died 3, 2, 1836. Their children were John G., b. 8, 27, 1797, d. 12, 21, 1849; Evan, b. 2, 5, 1799, d. 4, 30, 1858; Elijah, b. 2, 5, 1799. His residence was near the scene of the "Christiana Riot," in which certain slave-owners lost their lives in the attempt to capture runaway slaves, and he was indicted for treason for declining to assist the former, but was acquitted. Josiah, b. 9, 1, 1803; Charles, b. 11, 5, 1807, d. 7, 18, 1826; Thomas, b. 9, 7, 1809, d. 4th mo. 1862.

(26) Elijah Lewis, of Radnor, married, 9, 19, 1799, Esther Massey, daughter of Thomas and Jane, of Willistown, where he settled. Their children were Thomas M., Enos, Richard, Ann (married Jesse G. Hicks and Truman Yarnall), Jane (married Nathan Garrett), Sarah (married John Smedley), and Enos Montgomery Lewis.

Ralph Lewis, with his wife, Mary, and family, emigrated from the parish of Illan, in Glamorganshire, and came over in company with John Bevan in 1683 or 1684, and settled in Haverford. He was a member of the Society of Friends by convincement, and the certificate brought with him attests the excellence of his character and the innocency of his life. His children who survived him were Mary, who married James, and Lydia, who married Joseph Sharpless, both sons of the immigrant John Sharpless; Abraham, who married Mary, daughter of Anthony Morgan; Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Rees Meridith, of Radnor; Sarah, who married William, son of Richard Walters, of Merion; and Samuel, married to Phebe, daughter of Josiah Taylor, of Marple. Ralph Lewis died about 1710, and his wife six years earlier.

William Lewis, with his wife, Ann, came from the parish of Illan, in Glamorganshire, Wales, about the year 1686, and settled in the northeastern part of Haverford township. He was a brother of Ralph Lewis. Their son David was married to Ann Jones, of Merion, in 1695. William Lewis removed to Newtown, where he and his wife died in the early part of 1708, within a few days of each other. They were both members of the religious Society of Friends, William being frequently called upon in the administration of the affairs of his meeting. Besides his son David, who settled on the mansion tract in Haverford, Wm. Lewis had three sons, viz.: Lewis, Evan, and William, and one daughter, Seaborn. Lewis married Mary Powell, of Bristol; Evan, Mary, the daughter of Jonathan and Ann Hayes, of Marple; and William, Gwen Jones, of Gwynedd. Evan died in 1735, and William, the younger, in 1731. The daughter was born in 1686 at sea, and hence the name. All the sons but David settled in Newtown.

Ellis Lewis was born in Wales about the year 1680. His father dying while he was quite young, his mother married Owen Roberts. They all appear to have been Quakers, and about the year 1698 made arrangements for migrating to Pennsylvania. They had proceeded so far as to forward their goods, but severe sickness of the family obliged them to remain. After being restored to health they did not carry out their original design, but removed to Mountmellick, Ireland, where they resided till 1708, when Ellis obtained a certificate from the meeting at that place and came to Pennsylvania. Being a Welshman he met with a kind reception from the Welsh Friends of Haverford, a number of whom were probably his relatives. The next year (1709) he removed within the bounds of Concord Meeting, and in 1713 was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Nathaniel Newlin. In 1716 he removed to Kennet, and, his wife dying in 1723, he some time afterwards married Mary Baldwin. In 1749 he removed to Wilmington, and died 6, 31, 1750, aged seventy years. He is said to have been a man of good understanding, and was frequently concerned in settling differences among his neighbors. The Hon. Ellis Lewis, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is said to be descended from him. His children were Robert, b. 1, 21, 1714; Mary, b. 1, 6, 1716, m. Joshua Pusey; Nathaniel, b. 10, 11, 1717, d. 7, 1, 1751; Ellis, b. 3, 22, 1719.

William Lewis, son of Josiah Lewis, was born in Edgmont about the year 1748, on the farm since owned by Samuel L. Smedley. His mother it is believed was Martha Allen. His early years were passed in the rustic labors of the farm, but by industrious efforts at self-teaching he acquired a tolerably good English education, and then engaged in the study of law with Nicholas Waln, an eminent Quaker, and distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia. While a student he mastered enough Latin and French to enable him to read old entries and reports, and he did read them faithfully. His literary tincture is believed to have been light, probably scarcely amounting to what may be called the middle tincture,—now pretty common. He was something of a purist in language, and very exact in pronunciation. No man of his day knew the doctrines of the common law better. He came to the Philadelphia bar before

the adoption of the State constitution of 1776; was engaged in nearly all the important causes, particularly in cases of high treason, for which he had a special vocation and capacity. In these causes he was uniformly on the side of the defendant. It may afford a distinct idea of his political sentiments to state that during the administrations of Washington and John Adams, and continuously during life, Mr. Lewis was a thorough Federalist,—amusingly anti-Gallican, and entirely anti-Jeffersonian. He was district judge of Pennsylvania from 1791 to 1792, when Judge Peters was appointed.

He was counsel for the petitioners, in 1794, against the election of Albert Gallatin to the U. S. Senate. "The fillet with which fiction covers the eyes of Justice to make her blind to the inequality of the parties is taken from her eyes, and her arms are pinioned with it. The old doctrine of contempt of court is an immense safeguard to trial by jury." William Lewis had his peculiarities with regard to the fashions of dress. He abominated the Gallican invention, as he called it, of pantaloons, and stuck to knee-breeches all his life. Under the same prejudice, he adhered to hair-powder and a cue, because the French Revolutionists had first rejected them from their armies.

He had a peculiarity in solemn speaking which never deserted him,—a lingering upon a few emphatic words, as if he could not get them out. He also had a habit of sounding certain monosyllables as if consisting of two syllables. Clear and plain were uttered as if written *cul-lear* and *pul-lain*. On one occasion, in court, he pronounced as follows: "And this, may it please your Honors, is as cul-lear and as pul-lain as that the devil is in Paris; and that nobody can doubt." Mr. Lewis was an incessant smoker of cigars. He smoked at the fireplace and in the court-room; he smoked in the court-library; he smoked in his office; he smoked in the street; he smoked in bed; and he would have smoked in church, if he had ever gone there.

The last cause he tried was in the spring of 1819, and he died in the month of August following. William Lewis was a very learned lawyer, fully awake to the elevation and dignity of his profession. He was a clear and logical reasoner, and of very vigorous mind, rising, at times, in his oral arguments to the highest eloquence of reason, though no man cultivated less the graces of oratory. He was, moreover, subtle, ingenious, full of resources, and perhaps as shining an advocate in a bad or doubtful cause as he was unquestionably able in a good one.

His residence in Philadelphia was on the east bank of the Schuylkill above Girard Avenue, now within Fairmount Park.

Richard Barnard Lewis was distinguished as a civil engineer. Entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1845, where he remained seven years. In 1852 he was appointed chief engineer of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. He was afterwards superintendent of the work of the Hoosac tunnel, but on account of the climatic effect upon his health he returned to Mississippi. In 1864 he returned to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was made superintendent of one of their branch roads, and was soon afterwards elected president of the Broad Top Railroad. He resigned the latter position to accept the superintendency of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad. Mr. Lewis was selected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist Capt. Eads in the location of the St. Louis bridge. He built the Carthage branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; the Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railroad to Louisiana, and the St. Joseph and Atchison Railroad.

Mr. Lewis was fond of literary pursuits and study, and yet his name is connected with much of the important civil engineering of the country, particularly in the South and West. He was born in Chester County about 1825, and died at his home, Quincy, Ill., about 1879. His life was unostentatious, though busy and successful, and he was distinguished for his domestic and social virtues.

LLOYD, David, a Welshman, and one of the most eminent of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, arrived at Philadelphia in 1686, and at first settled in that city, where he married Grace Growdon, a most estimable lady. By profession he was a lawyer, and William Penn, being well acquainted with his abilities and legal attainments, commissioned him the same year as attorney-general of the province. He was greatly in advance of his age in his views of good government, and particularly in a correct comprehension of the rights of the governed. These he advocated with so much zeal and ability that he rarely failed in carrying his point. In opposing what were then called "the proprietary interests," but what often were nothing more than *proprietary pretensions*, he acquired the reputation, particularly with those in interest with the government, of being perverse and factious as a politician, but time has served to correct that judgment, for the instances are few indeed where the positions assumed and the arguments advanced by him would not be fully sustained and approved by the present age. His integrity and abilities were never questioned.

Besides the office of attorney-general, he was deputy register-general under his Welsh friend, Thomas Ellis; deputy or clerk of the master of rolls; was frequently a member of the Assembly, and Speaker of that body. In 1717 he received the appointment of chief justice of Pennsylvania, and continued to hold that office till his death. As a Quaker, David Lloyd was zealous and consistent, frequent in his attendance at the meetings of that society, and sometimes appearing in the ministry. The Welsh Friends, whose meetings he sometimes visited, submitted difficult questions arising in church matters to his final determination. In his family "he was exemplary, treating all about him with humanity, and choosing rather to be loved than feared."

In 1691 he purchased a large tract of land at Chester, embracing a considerable portion of what is now the improved part of the borough, but he did not remove to that place till about the year 1712. His only dwelling-house at Chester, now known as "the Commodore Porter house," was built by himself. He left no children, and few relatives in this country. He died 2, 6, 1731, aged seventy-five years. His wife survived him twenty-nine years. The remains of both repose in Friends' burial-ground at Chester.

LIGHTFOOT, THOMAS, born about 1645, probably in Cambridgeshire; went thence to Ireland, and in 1716 came to New Garden, Chester Co. He removed to Darby township shortly before his death, which occurred 9, 4, 1725. The name of his first wife is thought to be Mary, and that of his second Sarah, a widow. The children of his first wife were Catharine, who married James Miller; Michael; William, who remained in Ireland; and Abigail, who married Joseph Wiley. By the second wife were Elizabeth, b. 1, 11, 1695–6, m. Arthur Jones; Sarah, b. 5, 29, 1698, d. 1702; Samuel, b. 2, 5, 1701, d. 2, 26, 1777; Margaret, b. 12, 18, 1702, m. Isaac Starr; Jacob, b. 10, 16, 1706, m. Mary Bonsall, 3, 25, 1735.

Michael Lightfoot, the eldest son, with Mary, his wife, and three children, came from Ireland in 1712, and settled in New Garden; afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and was provincial treasurer at the time of his death, 12, 3, 1754. His children were Sarah, b. 4, 30, 1707, m. John Hutton; Elinor, b. 10, 16, 1708, m. Francis Parvin; Mary, b. 1, 20, 1710–1, m. Samuel Clarke; Katharine, b. 6, 12, 1714; Thomas, b. 5, 16, 1716; William, b. 3, 22, 1720, m. Jane George.

Samuel Lightfoot married, 7, 30, 1725, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Head, of Chester, and afterwards settled in Pikeland. He was a surveyor. His children were Benjamin, b. 6, 28, 1726, also a surveyor; Thomas, b. 2, 7, 1728, d. 10, 5, 1793; Samuel Abbott, b. 1, 7, 1729–30, d. 7, 30, 1759, at Pittsburgh; William, b. 1, 20, 1732, d. 11, 25, 1797.

Thomas Lightfoot, Sr., was a prominent minister among Friends, as were also his daughter Catharine and son Michael.

LINDLEY, JAMES, with Eleanor, his wife, a sister of Thomas Parke, of East Caln, came from Ireland, and brought a certificate from Carlow Monthly Meeting to that of Newark, held 8, 3, 1713. He purchased 200 acres in New Garden in 1713, and 400 in Londongrove in 1722, in the deed for which he is styled a blacksmith. Thomas Lindley, a brother, perhaps, was a blacksmith in Philadelphia, but owned land in Caln, which he sold to Thomas Parke.

The children of James and Eleanor Lindley were Thomas, b. 2, 25, 1706; Rachel, b. 5, 11, 1707; James, b. 4, 30, 1709; Margery; Robert, b. 4, 30, 1712; William, b. 12, 20, 1714, d. 10, 26, 1726; Alice, b. 2, 25, 1716; Mary, b. 9, 4, 1717; Jonathan, b. 3, 11, 1719, m. Deborah Halliday, 2, 15, 1741; Elizabeth, b. 8, 4, 1720; Hannah, b. 1, 11, 1723; Eleanor, b. 1, 11, 1727–8.

James Lindley died 10, 13, 1726, and his widow married Henry Jones. Thomas, the eldest son, married Ruth Hadley and went to Orange Co., N. C. The children of Jonathan and Deborah Lindley were Jacob, b. 9, 18, 1744, m. 11, 14, 1782, to Hannah, widow of William Miller; James, b. 10, 18, 1746; Jonathan, b. 9, 18, 1750; Deborah, b. 12, 26, 1753; Ruth, m. 11, 6, 1800, to David Wilson.

Jacob Lindley was a noted minister among Friends, and belonged to New Garden Meeting.

LIPPARD, GEORGE.—This distinguished novelist and author was born near the Yellow Springs, Chester Co., April 10, 1822. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the State, and in the "Old Time Graveyard," in Germantown, so vividly described and so dearly loved by Mr. Lippard, their remains repose in one unbroken line. At the age of fifteen he entered the office, in Philadelphia, of Mr. William Badger as a law student, and subsequently, from personal considerations only, transferred the scene of his studies to the office of Ovid F. Johnston, then attorney-general of the State. In the fall of 1841 he became associated with *The Spirit of the Times*, to which his first literary exertions were contributed. His quaint sayings, humorous chapters, and pungent paragraphs soon made the paper sought after by all who could appreciate a clever joke, or a piquant recital of the doings of the world around them.

The first novel, we believe, from his pen, entitled "The Ladye Annabel," published in *The Citizen Soldier*, created a decided sensation. Thousands read and re-read its exciting pages with the utmost interest and gratification, and week after week the edition of the paper was exhausted at an early moment. He commenced his author-life at twenty, and for twelve years toiled almost unceasingly, and his prominent works and literary labors are noticed more at length under the head of "Educational and Literary," in this history.

LONGSTRETH, BARTHOLOMEW, born in Longstroth Dale, deanery of Craven, Yorkshire, England, 8, 24, 1679, came to Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from Settle Meeting dated 1, 1, 1698–9. Having by industry and economy laid up about £400, he undertook a trading voyage to Tortola, but his consignment was lost at sea, and he was taken sick on his arrival by another vessel. Returning to Pennsylvania, he bought land on Edge Hill, on the line between Philadelphia and Bucks Counties, afterwards settling in Warminster, Bucks Co. He married, at Horsham, 11, 29, 1727, Ann Dawson, born in London, 1705, daughter of John and Dorothy, of Moreland, Philadelphia Co.

Bartholomew died suddenly, August 8, 1749, and was buried at Horsham. His widow married, 6, 7, 1753, Robert Tomkins, of Warrington, Bucks Co., by whom she is said to have been unkindly treated; for which reason she left him, and lived for a time with her son Daniel at the homestead, afterwards removing to Charlestown, Chester Co., bringing a certificate from Abington for herself and three younger children, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Benjamin, which was presented to Goshen Monthly Meeting 10, 15, 1759. She died 3, 18, 1783, and was buried at Friends' graveyard, Pikeland, near Kimberton, as was also her mother, Dorothy Dawson. Having a slave in her possession, named Solomon, she executed a paper of manumission, dated 7, 7, 1775, she "feeling a disposition of mind to do upright and impartial justice unto all men."

Children of Bartholomew and Ann Longstreth: Sarah, b. 11, 8, 1728–9, d. 9, 21, 1800, m. William Fussell; John, b. 4, 10, 1730, d. 1737; Daniel, b. 2, 28, 1732, d. 11, 19, 1803, m. twice; Jane, b. 1, 18, 1733–4, d. aged 20 months; Jane, b. 11, 23, 1735–6, d. 5, 16, 1795, m. Jonathan Coates; Ann, b. 11, 3, 1737–8, d. 6, 26, 1824, m. Benjamin Coates; John, b. 8, 25, 1739, d. 4, 16, 1817, m. Jane

Minshall; Elizabeth, b. 3, 15, 1741, d. 6, 28, 1813, m. Joseph Starr; Isaac, b. 12, 16, 1742–3, d. 12, 4, 1817, m. Martha Thomas; Joseph, b. 10, 11, 1744, d. 1798 or 1803, m. Susannah Morris; Benjamin, b. 7, 17, 1746 (or 9), d. 8, 4, 1802, m. Sarah Fussell.

John Longstreth married Jane, daughter of John and Sarah Minshall, and lived at what is now Phœnixville. They had seven children,—Daniel, Hannah, John, Sarah, Anne, Moses, Jane.

Benjamin Longstreth married Sarah, daughter of Solomon Fussell, and his second wife, Mary Wilson, b. 10, 12, 1751, died 4, 23, 1797. He built the first iron-works at Phœnixville, and is therefore claimed to have been the founder of the town. His children were Joseph, William W., Benjamin, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Rachel W., Hannah, Jacob, and George F. Longstreth.

LOVE, Rev. Thomas.—The Love family were among the early settlers in Fagg's Manor, and several of its members have at different times filled important positions, both in church and state. Among them was Rev. Thomas Love, who was born in 1796, and died Dec. 22, 1879. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he acquired a robust frame, a knowledge of agriculture, and a practical ingenuity which often served him in good purpose in after-life. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle, April 2, 1823, and on Dec. 1, 1825, became pastor of the church of Lower Brandywine, then called the "Old Log Church," and of Red Clay Creek, long known as "McKennan's Meeting-house," both in Delaware and near to the line of Chester County. He had charge of the former until Oct. 7, 1856, and of the latter until June 1, 1862, after which he passed the remainder of his long and useful life on his farm in Delaware. He was a sound, plain, and instructive preacher, and possessed a spirit which made his name of Love a truthful one. The influence of his life and character, as well as his words, in promoting temperance, education, religion, and everything good, was wide, and acknowledged in all the region in which his lot was cast. He was married in 1823 to Miss Sarah Latta, one of that remarkable family which furnished with him five well-known and useful ministers. He left one child, a daughter, who married a Mr. Springer. Of his grandchildren, one—Rev. Thomas Love Springer—is a pastor in York Co., Pa., and two are physicians.

LOOMIS, Davis K.—The Loomis family at an early date emigrated from the north of England. William, one of several brothers, settled in Nantmeal township, in this county. His son John married Faithful Strickland, a sister of Judge Nimrod Strickland. Their son John married Rebecca Davis, who had five sons and three daughters. Of these, the second son and third child was Davis K. Loomis, born Aug. 27, 1847. In addition to the public schools, he attended the Oakdale Academy at Pughtown, and afterwards the Normal School at Millersville, Pa. He subsequently taught school in East Vincent and in Berks County, and later clerked for D. S. Taylor, a merchant in Spring City; then embarked in mercantile business at East Vincent post-office, under the firm-name of Loomis & Hiestand, where he was postmaster two years. He then removed to Philadelphia, and was engaged in a fancy grocery-store, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Nantmeal village, where he has since resided, busily engaged in the mercantile business. In 1878 he was a candidate in the Republican county convention for prothonotary, and came within two votes of securing the nomination. In 1876 he was appointed postmaster, and resigned in 1878.

Mr. Loomis was married, Jan. 2, 1873, to Mary L., daughter of John and Sarah Latshaw, of East Pikeland township, by whom he has two children, Sarah Rebecca and Ora Kate. He took the symbolical degrees of Masonry in 1870, in Mount Pickering Lodge, No. 446, and is a member of Phœnix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 198, at Phœnixville, where he received the capitular degrees in 1871. In East Nantmeal township the first of the Loomis family to buy land was William, who, on April 20, 1797, purchased two tracts.

Davis K. Loomis

LOWDEN, John, a noted Quaker preacher, came to New Garden in 1711, and it may have been at his suggestion that the township was named, as it appears he had been a member of New Garden Meeting, in the county of Carlow, Ireland. During the short time he lived in this country he traveled much in the ministry. He died intestate, 1st mo. 19, 1713–4, and the granting of letters of administration on his estate was the first act of the kind on record in Chester County. Previous to that time letters of administration were granted by the register-general in Philadelphia for the whole province.

John Lowden had a son William, born in 1704, and perhaps James and Richard. The widow, Margaret Lowden, was married, in 1716, to Joseph Garnett.

McADEN, Rev. Hugh, was born in Chester Co., Pa.; graduated at Princeton in 1753; studied theology under the direction of John Blair, at Fagg's Manor, and was licensed to preach by New Castle Presbytery in 1755. He became pastor of churches in North Carolina in 1759; and died Jan. 20, 1781, leaving a widow and seven children. He suffered much from the ravages of the British army during the Revolutionary war. Two days before his death the army passed by, ransacked his house, destroyed his papers and many other valuables, and within two weeks thereafter took up their quarters in one of the churches where he had preached. He faithfully fulfilled his duties, and left behind him an honorable memory.

McCAUGHEY, Enoch S.—Nathaniel McCaughey came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1797, and settled in Sadsbury township, of this county. He married Jeannette Stewart [a granddaughter of Walter Stewart, who emi-

E. S. McCaughey

grated to Chester County about 1720, and married Margaret Andrew. Walter Stewart died in April, 1778, and his wife Margaret (Andrew) Sept. 7, 1748, aged thirty-eight years. Both are buried in Upper Octorara graveyard]. To Nathaniel and Jeannette (Stewart) McCaughey were born four children, of whom the eldest was Enoch S. McCaughey, born in Sadsbury township, April 6, 1810. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He then entered into the mercantile business, which he continued for fifteen years, when he began farming in what is now East Caln township, being thus engaged some eighteen years. For the past twelve years he has been in the mercantile business in Downingtown. He married, March 18, 1839, Eunice M., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Bunn, of Honeybrook township. To them four children have been born,—William Franklin, John Alfred, Robert, deceased in his fourth year, and Edwin M. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he was educated. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, his first Presidential vote was cast for Gen. Jackson, in 1832. He was postmaster of Churchtown, Lancaster Co., for two years, and six years at Coatesville, in this county, during the administrations of Presidents Van Buren and Polk. He is now engaged at Downingtown in the general mercantile business, under the firm-name of E. S. McCaughey & Son. He has been successful in business, and merits the good name his upright conduct and integrity have given him in public estimation.

MACLAY, William.—It is not generally known that one of the first senators of the United States from Pennsylvania was of Chester County birth. These senators were Robert Morris and William Maclay. The father of the latter was Charles Maclay, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1703, married Eleanor Query, and emigrated to America in 1734, and settled in Chester Co., Pa., where their son, William Maclay, was born, July 20, 1737. The family, in 1740, removed to Lurgan township, in (now) Franklin County. William Maclay's early education was acquired under Rev. John Blair, at one time pastor of the Fagg's Manor Church, in this county, and an eminent educator. He read law, and was admitted to the York County bar April 28, 1760, but never practiced his profession, entering the service of the proprietaries as deputy surveyor of Berks County, then embracing the northwestern part of the State. In 1772, upon the organization of Northumberland County, he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts. After holding these offices six years he was, in 1781, elected to the Assembly, and from that time forward, as member of Assembly and of the Supreme Executive Council, Indian commissioner, etc., he was a controlling factor in moulding the legislation and settling the land titles of Pennsylvania. He served in the Senate of the United States two years, on the first organization of that body, where he did much to develop those ideas which led to the formation of the Democratic party, and in this he, in fact, preceded Jefferson, although historians give the credit to the latter. He had, however, assumed an independent position and opposed the tendency of Federal principles and ideas before Jefferson's return from Europe.

In connection with the surveyor-general, Mr. Maclay laid out the town of Sunbury for the Penns in 1772, where he built a stone mansion, still standing. He married Mary Harris, daughter of John Harris, subsequently proprietor of Harrisburg, on Sept. 15, 1774. He afterwards removed to his farm, now within the limits of Harrisburg, where he died, April 16, 1804, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and being at the time a member of Assembly from Dauphin County. His descendants have been prominent in society, business, and the professions, in this and other States.

McCLELLAN, Joseph, one of the earnest men of the Revolutionary epoch, was the eldest of eight children of James and Martha McClellan, and was born in the township of Middletown, Chester (now Delaware) Co., April 28, 1747. His father, who was a substantial and industrious farmer, removed, about the year 1770, from Middletown to Sadsbury township, in the county of Chester. In the be-

ginning of the year 1776 the Rev. Mr. Foster, a Presbyterian clergyman, preached a sermon to the young men of his congregation and neighborhood at the Octorara church upon the subject of their duty to their country in its then trying situation.

Joseph McClellan was present, and the fire of his patriotism was enkindled. On mature reflection he resolved to engage in the service of his country, much to the chagrin of his mother, who refused thereafter, it is said, to recognize the minister who had thus influenced her son. By the intervention of the pastor and some other friends, Mr. McClellan was appointed lieutenant of a company of musketeers, commanded by Abraham Marshall, and July 15, 1776, was appointed a captain in the battalion commanded by Col. Samuel Atlee. He was then transferred to the 9th Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, to serve during the war, in which situation he continued until March 22, 1781, when, in consequence of the reduction of the Pennsylvania line to six regiments, he was transferred to the 2d Regiment, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart. From the time of his joining the army until his resignation, Capt. McClellan was generally with its main body, and marched with it in its several movements in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He was in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Monmouth. His regiment was not at Trenton, and illness prevented his presence at Germantown.

Capt. McClellan was remarkably steady and temperate in his habits, a strict disciplinarian, and always ready and reliable for active duty.

He continued in the service until June 13, 1781, when Gen. Wayne, after repeated solicitations, consented to recommend the acceptance of his resignation to the commander-in-chief. His reason for resigning was a conviction of filial duty; his parents had become infirm and helpless, and were left alone in their old age. Gen. Wayne, in an indorsement upon the back of Capt. McClellan's commission, testifies to his merits: ". . . It is a duty which I owe to justice and merit, to declare that the conduct of Capt. McClellan upon every occasion has been that of a brave, active, and vigilant officer, which will ever recommend him to the attention of the country and the esteem of his fellow-citizens."

In 1784, Joseph McClellan was elected a commissioner of Chester County. In 1786 he married Keziah, daughter of Joseph Parke, Esq., and soon after settled on a farm on the southern side of West Chester, within the borough limits, where he resided a number of years. In August, 1790, he was elected lieutenant of Chester County, with the rank of colonel. In 1792 he was elected sheriff, and in 1794, upon the outbreak of the Whisky Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania, he promptly raised a volunteer troop of cavalry, composed of the gentlemen and gentlemen's sons of the county, and led them to headquarters ready for action. In 1797, Col. McClellan was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1811 he was appointed chairman of a commission to purchase a suitable lot and erect an academy in the borough of West Chester, which was accordingly done.

In 1814 the Bank of Chester County was established, of which Joseph McClellan was the first president.

Some time afterwards, on retiring from the service of the bank, he purchased and removed to a farm in Brandywine township, in the cultivation and improvement of which he passed the remainder of his days.

Upon the visit of Gen. Lafayette to the United States, in 1824–25, Col. McClellan was appointed chairman of a large committee to invite the "nation's guest" to visit the battle-grounds of the Brandywine, and witness the joyous manifestations of a grateful people. The aged patriot promptly accepted the appointment, mounted the Revolutionary cockade on his hat, and was never "among the missing" when anything was to be done. Having served long under Lafayette, the meeting of the colonel with his old commander was a touching scene. This was the last appearance of Col. McClellan on a public occasion. He died Oct. 13, 1834, after a short illness, in his eighty-eighth year, and was interred in the grave of his father, at Octorara Meeting-house, where he had first been aroused to that sense of duty to his country to which his heart so promptly and so faithfully responded. Col. McClellan was a true soldier, a good citizen, a professing Christian, and an upright man.

He was the father of four children, and left a widow and two of the children, with a number of descendants, to cherish his memory, to inherit his enviable reputation, and emulate his noble example.

His daughter Ann, born Aug. 15, 1787, became the wife of William Hemphill.

Lieut. Samuel McClellan, of Col. Montgomery's regiment of Flying Camp, was captured at Fort Washington Nov. 16, 1776, and confined on Long Island. He was admitted to parole May 20, 1777, but on Sept. 29, 1779, was ordered into the prisons in New York. He received the attention of Mr. Pintard, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Adams, who furnished him with supplies. He was exchanged Dec. 7, 1780, and returned to his home in Chester Co., Pa.

Dr. Robert L. McClellan.—Robert L. McClellan, son of Samuel W. and Fanny B. McClellan (and grandson of Robert and Hannah Whiting McClellan, and Edward and Hannah Roberts Pearce), was born in West Brandywine township, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 20, 1822. His scholastic education was obtained in the common schools, and in Joshua Hoopes' academy in West Chester. He commenced teaching at the Union school-house, in his native township, during the winter of 1840–41, and his success may be inferred from the fact that he taught in that house for six winters and two summers, meanwhile doing something at land-surveying and conveyancing, and assisting on his father's farm, until April, 1847, when he commenced the study of dentistry with Sharpless Clayton. After fifteen months thus spent, he was engaged as an assistant, alternately, with William H. Thompson, in Coatesville, and Robert W. McKissick, in Cochranville, until the death of the latter, in the early part of 1851, when he commenced for himself the practice of dentistry in the rooms which he had lately occupied.

Although he had enjoyed better opportunities of obtaining dental knowledge than are usually possessed by students, yet, after he had practiced his profession for some time, he

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resolved to obtain more knowledge of the adjuncts appertaining to the dental science. With this in view, in the winter of 1855–56 he matriculated in Philadelphia, and attended lectures in a dental and medical college, and also in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, presided over by Dr. David Hayes Agnew. Graduating at the Dental College with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, he returned to Cochranville and resumed the practice of his profession. From that time he has been favored with a large and successful business.

In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1862 and 1863. He was an active member, serving upon the Committee on Education (the third session as its chairman), introduced the first propositions to abolish Saturday sessions in our common schools, and in 1864 introduced and advocated the passage of the *first* bill for the creation of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.* In the session of 1863 he prepared and introduced a bill providing for the transportation of sick and deceased soldiers to their homes at the expense of the State, which failed at that session in becoming a law for want of time to consider it. He was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1874, and served in the sessions of 1875 and 1876. He there introduced a bill, which was enacted into a law, providing for the erection and maintaining on the public roads of public watering-troughs.

He has always taken a lively interest in educational matters, and has done much to improve the common-school system in this State. The Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, superintendent of common schools, accords to Mr. McClellan the honor of suggesting district institutions, provisions for which subsequently became a part of the school law.

In 1852 he married Hannah Matilda Downey, of Leacock, Lancaster Co., Pa., who died in 1875, and in 1877 married Martha A. Futhey, sister of Judge Futhey. Mr. McClellan is still (1881) residing in Cochranville, and practicing the dental profession.

McCLURE, JOHN.—In July, 1730, John McClure and his four brothers came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina. Of these brothers, John, James, and another, whose name is unknown, afterwards migrated to Uwchlan township, in this county. A patent was granted by Thomas and Richard Penn (sons of William), proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to John and James McClure, dated Oct. 12, 1748, for two contiguous tracts in Uwchlan, containing in the whole 361 acres.

The titles of these lands became subsequently vested in John McClure alone. He died seized of the same, and by his will of Dec. 30, 1775, devised the same to his two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. John married, in 1743, Jane Ahll, and to them were born eight children,—Esther, m. Mr. Williams; James, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rachel, m. John Neal; Jane, m. John Wallace; and Benjamin.

John McClure, the emigrant, died March 25, 1777, aged seventy-two years, and his wife, Jane, Feb. 15, 1762. Of their children, Joseph, born Oct. 27, 1749, married Martha Thompson, and had eight children,—Jane, Elizabeth, James, Joseph, Martha, John, Rachel, and Mary. Of these, the youngest son, John, was born July 26, 1791. He was married, Feb. 6, 1816, to Elizabeth Mackelduff, by whom he had two sons, Joseph and James. His wife died Aug.

* The skeleton of the bill had been prepared by Prof. Wickersham, of the Millersville Normal School, at the suggestion of Governor Curtin. This skeleton bill was put into practical shape by the Governor, Attorney-General Meredith, and himself, as chairman of the Committee on Education, in a conference for that purpose.—(See original bill, in the files of the House of Representatives, session of 1864.)

22, 1822, and he was the second time married (Jan. 13, 1824), to Elizabeth Mackelduff, a first cousin of his first wife, by whom he had one daughter and two sons,—Elizabeth, John, and Samuel. His last wife died Dec. 15, 1867, and he departed this life Feb. 9, 1873. He was emphatically a business man, but was successful as a farmer. Many years previous to his death he retired from active life to his quiet home, where he spent the close of an honored life. For about eleven years in the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church, where he was ordained, and for thirty-three years in the Fairview Presbyterian Church, he filled the office of ruling elder with entire acceptability.

The McClure residence was built in 1833. The woolen-mill was erected in 1844, on a site which had an old grist-mill, which, with 80 acres, John McClure bought in 1816, and to which he removed. This woolen-mill John carried on until 1865, then his sons Samuel and John operated it. He gave it to John in 1865, who the following year conveyed it to Joseph McClure, of whose estate it is now a part; it is operated by Samuel McClure as manager. At its full capacity the mill employs forty-odd hands, and manufactures some fifty-six thousand yards monthly of jeans, for which a market is found in New York and Philadelphia. Woolens and cottons are also made, but jeans is its principal product.

McCULLOUGH, James, was born in the southwestern portion of Chester County, now known as the township of Lower Oxford, in the year 1758. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Revolutionary army as a private soldier, and his first march was under Col. Anthony Wayne to the Canadian frontier, early in 1776. In August of that year his name appears in the regimental orders as a sergeant in the company of Capt. James Taylor, of Wayne's battalion, at Ticonderoga. Soon after this he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he served until some short time after the taking of Stony Point. When the day was lost at the battle of Brandywine, he and his comrades were driven in their retreat through a buckwheat-field, and as he arrived at the fence on the farthest side of the field he stopped a moment. Seeing the rails being shattered with balls, and being nearly exhausted, he sat down on a large stone, wishing a ball might strike him; but, being encouraged by a friend, he rallied again, and made good his escape.

At the time of Gen. Grey's exploit of the "Paoli massacre," Lieut. McCullough was sleeping in his tent when the murderous attack was made, and not taking time to put on his clothes, gathered them up in one hand, and with his sword in the other fought his way through the enemy until he arrived at a baggage-wagon, where he halted to assist the teamster, and together they succeeded in taking the wagon with them.

In the battle of Germantown he had a narrow escape. A cannon-ball passed so near his right side under his arm as to carry away a portion of his clothing, and seriously damaged his ribs on that side. He fell, and was supposed to be killed, but after some time revived, and was taken to his father's residence, where he remained until he was able to resume his place in the army.

At the taking of Stony Point, Lieut. McCullough was a participant in that brilliant affair. In arranging the preliminaries of the attack, it was ordered that the forlorn hope should be led by a lieutenant, and as a dispute arose among the lieutenants about that honor, Gen. Wayne directed the applicants for the command to cast lots, on which McCullough was unsuccessful. He resolved, however, to have a hand in the matter; he volunteered as a private, carrying a weapon called a spontoon, and was one of the two foremost in that silent attack. Having passed the sentinels, they pushed along a narrow passage, and were nearly upon the enemy before being discovered, when a rush forward brought McCullough in contact with a man just about to put a match to a cannon stationed so as to sweep the passage through which the assailants entered. In this encounter he killed the match-man, and then commenced the deadly struggle. This was the only engagement in which McCullough knew he had taken life. Soon after the capture of Stony Point, Lieut. McCullough was promoted to a captaincy, in which capacity he continued until his death, near Charleston, S. C., in 1783, having served as a faithful soldier and patriot throughout the Revolutionary contest.

His nephew, William McCullough, Esq., now of West Chester, writes of him as follows:

"I heard a member of his command tell my father that in the spring of 1777, at a review of the troops, at which the wives of Gens. Washington and Lee were present, Washington called out two officers, each six feet high, and placed a ramrod on their heads, and called upon my uncle to jump over it, which he did without touching it. This uncle's sword and fixings cost my grandfather forty pounds in gold. I have had that sword in my hands, but other relatives claim it and keep it."

McDOWELL, James, born in 1740, came from the north of Ireland about 1758, being the only one of his family who emigrated to Pennsylvania. He married, at Concord, Elizabeth Loughead, and settled on land partly belonging to her, now composing the farms of Henry D. Hodgson and Franklin Garrett, at Lincoln Station, in Oxford township. The house, now of Henry D. Hodgson, was built in 1775. About 1798 he purchased the Ruston tract of 425 acres on Elk from Dr. Thomas Ruston, and removed thither. He died Sept. 12, 1815, and was buried at New London.

Capt. William McDowell, of Lower Oxford, has in his possession the following commissions to his grandfather from the Supreme Executive Council:

May 1, 1786, to James McDowell, Esquire, as captain of a troop of militia light-horse in the county of Chester. Signed by Cha. Biddle. May 1, 1789, to same for the same office. Signed by Thomas Mifflin.

Capt. McDowell served through the Revolutionary war, but his former commissions have been lost or mislaid.

The children of James and Elizabeth were Mary, m. Rev. Samuel Barr, of New Castle; Jane, m. John Aitken, of Philadelphia; John, b. 1768, d. 1837, m. Sarah Gettys, of Philadelphia; Margaret, m. Joseph Beale, of Philadelphia; Catharine, m. John Whitehill, of Cumberland County; Elizabeth, m. John Campbell, of Maryland; Ann, m. John McCay, of Maryland; Martha, d. unmarried.

John McDowell was commissioned, May 1, 1789, ensign of the Fourth Company of foot, in the Fifth Battalion of militia, in the county of Chester.

Another commission (in possession of his son William) is dated Aug. 1, 1814, as ensign of the ninth company of the 91st Regiment of the militia of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade of the Third Division, composed of the militia of the counties of Delaware and Chester. This commission was to last for seven years, and was signed by Governor Findlay.

John McDowell continued to reside on the Ruston tract, which he had farmed before his father purchased it, but the latter sold 100 acres at the north end before his death.

McILVAINE, Hon. Abraham R.—James McIlvaine emigrated with his wife and five children from the county of Antrim, Ireland, about 1740, and was of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and Covenanter's stock. John, the eldest son of James, was twice married, his second wife being Lydia, daughter of Richard Barnard. James, the father of Abraham R., was the fifth of the issue of his second marriage. He married Mary, daughter of Abraham Robinson, of Naaman's Creek, Del., and settled upon a part of his father's estate on Crum Creek, in Chester County. Abraham Robinson was the son of Thomas Robinson, who emigrated from Ireland and married Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose. Abraham Robinson was the second son of James McIlvaine, and was born Aug. 14, 1804. His education was plain and practical. He married Anna Garrison, daughter of P. Mulvaney, of Belmont Co., Ohio, who emigrated from Ireland about 1796 and married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Calvert, a descendant of Daniel Calvert, who came over with William Penn. Abraham R. was bred a farmer, and settled on "Springton Farm," which is beautifully situated on the Brandywine. After it came into his possession the appearance and quality of the land was much improved, he being a systematic and thorough farmer.

In 1836 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1837. He declined in 1838 a nomination for the State Senate, as his private affairs demanded all his time and attention. In 1840 he was selected to represent his district in the electoral college of Pennsylvania, and cast his vote for Harrison and Tyler, the Whig and successful candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In June, 1840, he received the nomination from what is known in Chester County as the great "Whig Meeting," on the 9th of that month, to supply a vacancy in the popular branch of the State Legislature, occasioned by the death of one of its members; but the Speaker of the House withholding the order for the special election, it never was held. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Seventh District, composed of Chester County, and was re-elected in 1844 and 1846. One of the great issues then before the country was the vexed question of a protective tariff. To the consideration of that policy his thoughts had been early directed. The results of his investigation had placed him among the ardent friends and supporters of the system; and he took occasion to enforce his views in a masterly speech delivered April 29, 1844, and subsequently June 18, 1846. He stood among the earliest and most constant opponents of the annexation of Texas, and spoke against that measure Jan. 25, 1845. With equal resolution he opposed appropriations for the prosecution of the war against Mexico, and declined to vote on the declaratory act of May 13, 1846. In his able speech of June 18, 1846, he said, "He washed his hands of this war. It was a war unnecessarily and unjustly forced upon the country by the President, without authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution, which gives to Congress alone the power to make war." In 1848, and for successive years, he was president of the Agricultural Society of Chester and Delaware Counties, and for a long time vice-president of the State Agricultural Society.

He possessed the personal esteem of men of all parties, his great abilities and the excellence of his private character being recognized by all within reach of their influence. He died Aug. 22, 1863, aged fifty-nine years. His only surviving son was Capt. Charles McIlvaine, of Co. H, 97th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the war of the Rebellion, also captain in the 19th United States Infantry, but which position his ill health and that of his father compelled him to resign in June, 1863. See also the rosters of soldiers in the Rebellion, in Appendix.

When President Lincoln was about to form his cabinet, he wrote to Mr. McIlvaine, asking who would best please Pennsylvania, and the name of Cameron was given. After the appointment the latter wrote to Mr. McIlvaine, thanking him for his letter to Lincoln, who had told him he owed it to "Abe."

When his only living son, just twenty-one, asked leave to enter the army, Abraham responded in this wise: "Charles, I was opposed to the Mexican war; it was wrong and wicked. I said in a speech on the floor of Congress that in a just war I would give my last cent and last drop of blood. This war is just; I am too old and feeble now; you may go, my boy."

McKEAN.—As early as 1725, Susanna "McCain" was settled in New London on 300 acres of land which had been surveyed in 1720 for William Reynolds, now mostly in Franklin township. In her will, Dec. 28, 1730, she speaks of herself as "now living, and blessed be almighty God for the same, in the congregation of New London," and her death occurred in less than two months after. Whether she was a widow before leaving Ireland is unknown. She mentions her children, William and Thomas McCain, to whom she devised 400 acres of land; also her daughter Barbara Murrah, son John Crighton, and son-in-law John Henderson, with his wife, Margaret, her daughter. Crighton was perhaps a son by a former husband. He died December, 1731, and in his will mentions his brothers William and Thomas McKane, sisters Barbara Murray, to whom he left his plantation, and Margaret.

There was a James McKean, who may have been another son.

In 1726 there was considerable dispute between Gabriel Alexander and his neighbors about their lands (see New London), which will explain the following:

"Friend Abraham Emitt:—I am informd y^{t} y^{e} hath granted a warrant to take W^{m} & James Mackean on y^{e} complaint of Zackiackous Alexander for a traspas on sum Land. I would have y^{e} have a care of thy Proseding for I do no y^{t} Gabral nor his son Zacious hath no Grant for y^{t} Land, but y^{t} wido Mackean hath. I would a came to y^{e}

but at this time I cannot: y^e bisenes of Proporty is not to be triefeled with. I would have y^e to quash y^t warrant untill y^e seas me. I conclude thy Reaial frind.

"ELISHA GATCHELL.

"NOTTINGHAM y^e 21 day of y^e 3 mo. 1727."

Abra. Emmit writes, Nov. 27, 1739, that "at y^e Request of Thomas McKean I try'd his Line in y^t part y^t it Joyns upon the London trackt," etc. In 1741, Thomas McKean, having purchased a tavern property in Tredyffrin, received license and remained there for several years, probably at the "Ball" or "King of Prussia." In 1764 and 1779 he was living in Easttown.

William McKean, born in Ireland about 1707, married Letitia Finney, daughter of Robert and Dorothea Finney, of "Thunder Hill," by whom he had four children,—Robert, Thomas, Dorothea, and William. He remained in New London until 1741, when, like his brother, he entered into the business of tavern-keeping at what is now Chatham. The old brick house in New London, which was known as the birthplace of Governor Thomas McKean, was taken down about thirty-five years ago by William E. Haines, who used the brick in erecting a new house a few rods northward, now the residence of Joseph Peirce, in Franklin township. Haines subsequently built a new brick house for his son on the original site.

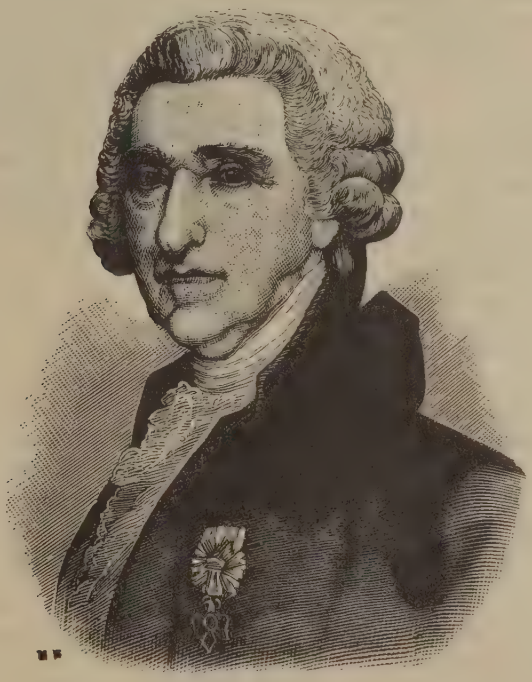
William McKean removed in 1745 to Londonderry, succeeding James Logan as tavern-keeper, and married the widow, Anne Logan, who died in 1751. His residence in the township may have given rise to the statement that his son was born in Londonderry. A tavern property at Chatham was in possession of Thomas McKean at the breaking out of the Revolution, but it had been rented for several years. What became of the father and other children has not been noticed.

THOMAS MCKEAN, a zealous and distinguished Revolutionary patriot, was born March 19, 1734, in New London township. At the age of nine he was placed in the celebrated academy of Rev. Francis Alison, D.D., at New London Cross-roads, where he completed the regular course of instruction adopted at that famous institution, and acquired a sound knowledge of the languages, of the practical branches of mathematics, rhetoric, logic, and moral philosophy. On leaving this excellent school he went to New Castle, Del., and entered the office of his relative, David Finney, Esq., as law student, and some months afterwards was a clerk there in the prothonotary's office. In two years he was appointed deputy prothonotary, etc., for New Castle County, which he retained until the twentieth year of his age. Evidence has been lately discovered of his admission as a law student at the "Temple," in London. Before he reached his majority he was admitted as an attorney in all the courts of Delaware, and in 1756 was admitted to practice in his native county of Chester, and soon afterwards in the city and county of Philadelphia. In 1756 the attorney-general of the province appointed him his deputy to prosecute the pleas of the Crown in the county of Sussex, which he performed for two years. In 1757 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the province, and the same and succeeding year was clerk of the Provincial Assembly. In 1762 he was selected by the Assembly, together with Cæsar Rodney, to revise and reprint the laws passed subsequently to 1752. In 1762 he was elected a member of the Assembly from New Castle County, and was annually returned for seventeen successive years, during the last six of which he resided in Philadelphia. From 1764 to 1772 he served as one of the three trustees of the loan-office for New Castle County. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, which assembled at New York in October, 1765, representing the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware. This "Stamp Act Congress," as it was called, having framed a declaration of rights and grievances, together with an address to his majesty, and memorials to the Lords and Commons, was dissolved Oct. 24, 1765. Mr. McKean continued to be engaged in various public employments. On July 10, 1765, he was appointed by the Governor sole notary and *tabellion* public for the lower counties on Delaware, and in the same year received the commission of a justice of the peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and of the Orphans' Court, for the county of New Castle. In November term, 1765, and February term, 1766, he sat on the bench which ordered all the officers to proceed in their several duties as usual on *unstamped paper*. This was accordingly done, and it is believed that this was the first court in the colonies that established such an order.

In 1766 he was licensed by the Governor of New Jersey to practice as a solicitor in chancery, attorney-at-law, and counselor in all the courts in that province. In 1771 he was appointed by the commissioners of his majesty's customs collector of the port of New Castle, and in 1772 was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. To the first Continental Congress, that assembled in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774, he was appointed a delegate from the lower counties on Delaware, although he had, a short time before, removed his residence permanently to Philadelphia. He took his seat in that august assemblage, of which he became an invaluable ornament, and from that day his country claimed him as her own. He was annually elected a member until Feb. 1, 1783, serving in the great national council during the long and uninterrupted period of eight years and a half. Two remarkable circumstances connected with this epoch are peculiar to the life of Mr. McKean. In the first place, he was the only man who was, without intermission, a member of the Revolutionary Congress from the time of its opening, in 1774, until after the preliminaries of the peace of 1783 were signed; for, notwithstanding he was also engaged in other important public affairs, his residence in Philadelphia induced his constituents to retain him. The other circumstance is, that while he represented the State of *Delaware* in Congress until 1783, and was in 1781 president of it, he held the office and executed the duties of chief justice of *Pennsylvania*. His career in Congress embraced a long series of unremitting and distinguished services. On June 12, 1776, he was appointed on the committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, a draught of which was reported, and after many postponements, debates, and amendments, was finally agreed to Nov. 15, 1777, but not signed by a majority of the representatives until July 9, 1778. Mr. McKean was particularly active

and useful in procuring the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, for which he eloquently spoke and voted, and which he boldly signed after it had been engrossed on parchment.

In the year 1776 Delaware was represented in Congress by Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and Thomas McKean. Mr. Rodney was not present when the question of independence was put, in committee of the whole, on the 1st of July. Mr. McKean voted for and Mr. Read against (and both had been schoolmates at Dr. Alison's Chester County Academy at New London). Delaware was thus divided. When the president resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, the 4th of July. Every State, excepting Pennsylvania and Delaware, had voted in favor of the measure, but it was a matter of great importance to procure a unanimous vote and voice. Mr. McKean, therefore, without delay dispatched an express, at his private expense, for Mr. Rodney, who was then at his home in Delaware. That gentleman hastened to Philadelphia, and was met at the door of the State-House, in his boots and spurs, by Mr. McKean, as the members were assembling on the morning of the 4th. After a friendly salutation, but without exchanging a word on the subject of independence, they entered the hall together and took their seats. They were among the latest in attendance; the proceedings immediately commenced, and after a few minutes the great question was put. When the vote of Delaware was called, Mr. Rodney arose, and briefly expressing his conviction that the welfare of his country demanded the Declaration, voted with Mr. McKean, and secured the voice of Delaware. Two of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, adverse to the measure, being absent, that State also united in the vote by a majority of one. By these means the Declaration of Independence became the unanimous act of the thirteen States. Mr. McKean being engaged in military services, was not present in Congress during several months next succeeding the 4th of July, 1776; and it was not until the month of October ensuing that he had an opportunity of affixing his signature to the Declaration, *engrossed on parchment*, as directed by a resolution of Congress subsequent to his necessary departure from Philadelphia. Mr. McKean was president of the Convention of Deputies from the committees of Pennsylvania, held at Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, in June, 1776, who unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United States free and independent States. He was one of the committee, with Dr. Franklin and two other deputies, which drafted



THOMAS McKEAN.

that Declaration; on June 24th he signed it in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, and on the succeeding day delivered it to Congress in the name of the convention. The regiment of Associators, of which he was colonel, had in the preceding month of May unanimously made a similar declaration. On July 5, 1776, he was chosen chairman, at a conference of the delegates in Congress, for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In the same year he was also chairman of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, and of inspection and observation for the "City and Liberties of Philadelphia." As colonel of the Philadelphia Regiment of Associators he marched at the head of his battalion to Perth Amboy, N. J., to support Gen. Washington, and was several months in military service, and participated in a number of skirmishes, no regular engagements having occurred while he was in the field. Finding that he had been elected a member of the con-

vention for forming a constitution for the State of Delaware, he in two days departed for Dover. Immediately on his arrival, after a fatiguing ride, a committee of gentlemen waited on him, and requested that he would prepare a constitution for the future government of the State. Retiring to his room at the tavern, he sat up all night, and having prepared it without a book, or any assistance whatever, presented it at ten o'clock the next morning to the House, when it was unanimously adopted. On July 28, 1777, he received from the Supreme Executive Council the commission of chief justice of Pennsylvania, and performed the duties of that high station with distinguished zeal and fidelity for twenty-two years. At the time of his appointment he was Speaker of the Assembly, President of State of Delaware, and a member of Congress.

While chief justice of the Keystone State, it became his duty to regulate the unruly intruders from Connecticut, at Wyoming. The following passage, in reference to those troublesome customers, occurs at page 280, in the curious and highly interesting "Annals of Luzerne County," recently compiled by Stewart Pearce:

"In 1778, John Franklin, the indomitable Yankee leader, and his associates, who had captured Timothy Pickering, were arraigned before the Supreme Court, at Wilkesbarre, Judge McKean presiding. Franklin was released on bail, and the rest were tried for riot. The trials being closed, and sentence having been pronounced on a number of the offenders, the action of the court was denounced by the great body of the population. In particular, Mr. Johnson (their pastor) took occasion to condemn the whole proceedings from the pulpit. By order of Judge McKean he was brought before the court, and required to give bonds for his good behavior."

On July 10, 1781, he was, on the resignation of Hon. Samuel Huntington, elected President of Congress. Owing, however, to the necessity of his attending the sessions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (as its chief justice), he resigned the presidency, and on the 5th of November ensuing Hon. John Hanson was chosen as his successor. Proclaiming from the bench the law of justice and his country with eminent learning, ability, and integrity, neither fear nor power could bend him from the stern line of duty. Regardless of the powers of the crown of Great Britain, he did not hesitate to hazard his own life by causing to be punished, even unto death, those who were proved to be traitors to their country. But no popular excitement against individuals accused of offenses could in the slightest degree divert him from the discharge, firm and inflexible, of his public duty. Hence he issued the famous writ of habeas corpus in September, 1777, in behalf of the twenty persons confined in the Freemasons' Lodge, at Philadelphia, on treasonable charges. He industriously devoted himself to the discharge of the duties of chief justice until 1799, when he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1802, and again in 1805.

In 1799, after a furious political contest between the supporters of McKean and James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Thomas McKean was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, to succeed Governor Mifflin, in which office he was continued until succeeded by Governor Snyder in 1808. When the result of the election in 1799 was ascertained, the partisans of McKean in Philadelphia held a town-meeting to congratulate him on the auspicious event. At that meeting Israel Israel, a distinguished politician of the time, presided; the language employed on the occasion was of the broadest Anglo-Saxon type, and unmistakably indicative of the feelings which then prevailed. The response of the Governor-elect will afford a correct idea of the temper of that period, and is highly characteristic of the man. It is here inserted as one of the political curiosities—a sort of palæontological specimen—of a by-gone age:

"An address from the Republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, on my election to the chief magistracy of the State of Pennsylvania, affords me very sincere pleasure. I thank you most cordially for your favorable opinion and kind expressions of me, and trust you entertain a well-founded hope that under my administration our present happy system of government, raised on the authority of the people only, will, by the favor of God, be continued inviolate; and that neither foreign nor domestic enemies, neither intrigue, menace, nor seduction shall prevail against it.

"The open arts and secret practices of its enemies have been completely excited and exhausted in the late election. Traitors, refugees, Tories, French aristocrats, British agents and British subjects, and their corrupt dependents, together with not a few apostate Whigs, all combined against your candidate; the most abominable lies were propagated, and nothing omitted that could arrest a vote; and what is strange but true, all the officers and expectants of office under the President of the United States, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the neighboring States, joined in the coalition, with very few exceptions.

"Your tender and affectionate expressions of regard for my life and health are extremely kind and obliging; permit me devoutly to reciprocate them with you.

"THOMAS M'KEAN.

"PHILAD'A, Nov. 6, 1799."

Mr. McKean was a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and which met in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1787. The long and eloquent speech delivered by him on the succeeding 11th of December embraced a clear and comprehensive view of the whole subject, and had great weight in securing the ratification of the national organic instrument by his State. He was a member of the Convention that assembled in Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789, and formed the State constitution of 1790. On Sept. 26, 1781, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., as did also Dartmouth College in the following year. On May 2, 1785, he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, and on October 31st following received the diploma of the Society of Cincinnati, instituted by the officers of the Revolutionary army, at the period of its dissolution, to commemorate the great event which gave independence to North America. He was also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1790 one of the founders of the Hibernian Society for the relief of immigrants from Ireland, of which he was a long time president. He kept up until his death a correspondence with Presidents Jefferson and John Adams, and many other of the Revolutionary patriots. In person Mr. McKean was tall, erect, and well proportioned. His countenance displayed in a remarkable manner the firmness and intelligence for which he was distinguished. In July, 1762, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Borden, Esq., of Bordentown, N. J., who died in February, 1773, leaving two sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom was only two weeks old. On Sept. 3, 1774, he was again married, to Miss Sarah Armitage, of

New Castle, Del., and of this union five children were the offspring. At length, loaded with honors, this venerable patriot and distinguished jurist arrived at the *ultima linea rerum*, and departed to "the generation of his fathers" on June 24, 1817. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, in Market Street, Philadelphia.

McLENE, JAMES, the son of William McLene, was born in New London, Chester Co., Oct. 11, 1730; was educated at the classical school of Rev. Francis Alison, and as early as 1753 took up land in Antrim township, Cumberland (now Franklin) Co., locating there the year following. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776 to form a constitution for Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Assembly in 1776 and 1777; was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from Nov. 9, 1778, to Dec. 28, 1779, when he took his seat in the Continental Congress, serving during that and the year 1780. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1783, and again of the Assembly from 1787 to 1789. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789–90, and was a member of the House of Representatives, 1790–91 and 1793–94. He married, July 6, 1753, Christina Brown; she died Oct. 23, 1818, in her ninety-first year. He died at his residence near Greencastle, March 13, 1806.

McMILLAN, REV. JOHN, D.D., was born in Fagg's Manor, Chester Co., Pa., Nov. 11, 1752. His classical education was partially acquired at his native place, in the academy under the direction of Rev. John Blair, and finished in the school of Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., at Pequea, Lancaster Co. He graduated at Princeton in 1772, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, Oct. 26, 1774.

Though his talents and learning would have commanded the most comfortable situation in the old settlements, yet he chose to forego all these, to traverse the Alleghany Mountains, and cast his lot with the settlers on the Monongahela and Youghiogeny, with all the privations, toils, sufferings, and perils attendant upon new and remote settlements, destitute of the comforts and conveniences of social life.

He became pastor of the congregations of Chartiers and Pigeon Creek, in Washington Co., Pa., in 1776, although, on account of the Indian disturbances, he did not remove his family until November, 1778. The circumstances in which he was placed required him to "work with his own hands" in handling the axe and other implements of labor in a new country. He possessed vigorous bodily powers, and during his long life was never confined half a day by sickness.

For many years after his settlement, he and his family were exposed to great privations and trials, and sometimes were compelled to seek safety in the forts from the Indians.

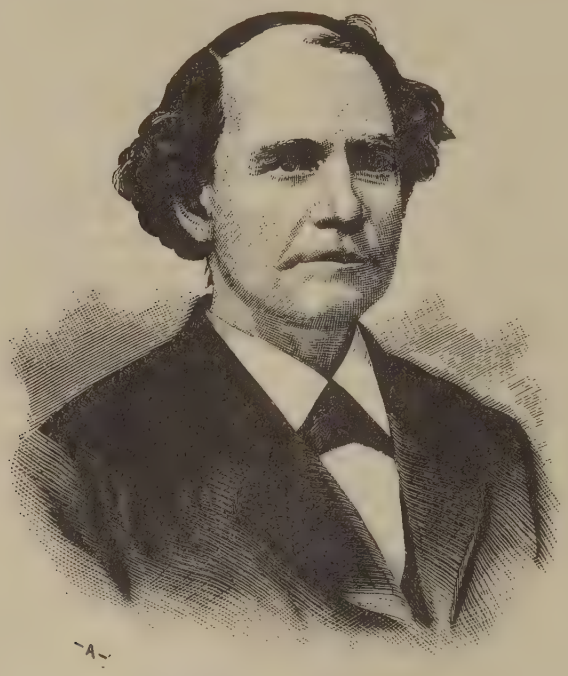
Like the Tennants, Blair, Smith, and others, he erected a log building near to his dwelling, in which he educated a number of young men, some of whom became eminent ministers. Partly through his influence an academy was established at Canonsburg in 1792. This became the nucleus of Jefferson College, of which he was a leading founder and a steady and faithful friend.

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson College in 1807, and died Nov. 16, 1833, at the age of eighty-one years. His remains were interred in the Chartiers graveyard. He was a man of distinguished talents, an able and zealous divine, and a skillful instructor.

Both he and Dr. Power lived to see the wilderness in which they settled highly cultivated and populous, and their pupils men of education, learning, and usefulness.

McNEIL, REV. WILLIAM R.—Among the Scotch-Irish emigrants to America in the opening of the eighteenth century were the McNiels, a descendant of whom, Andrew McNiel, married Margery Young, of the same extraction and religious faith. He lived to be about ninety-one years of age, and was a member for near seventy years of Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church. Their son William married Margaret Hopple, to whom were born eight sons and two daughters; of these, the sixth son and child was William R., born in Upper Oxford township, March 5, 1837. He spent his boyhood days on the farm; was educated in the public schools, and later attended the university at Lewisburg, and there, in the theological department, was graduated Aug. 1, 1861. He was ordained in Philadelphia pastor of the Baptist Church of Falls of Schuylkill, Sept. 10, 1861, where he remained one year. The three following years he had charge of the First Baptist Church of Williamsport, Pa. This was during the Rebellion, and he served three months as chaplain of the 37th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the raising of which he was most active. He was widely known as a stanch Union man, and his voice was frequently heard in behalf of his endangered land. For the next year he was district secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, with his residence in Philadelphia, and the year succeeding served as district secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He then accepted a call to the pastorship of Pearl Street Baptist Church, of Bridgeton, N. J., where he remained five years and nine months, his stay and his labors there being especially interesting to him and profitable to the church. He was appointed by the board of the Baptist American Missionary Union a missionary to Burmah, but owing to deaths in his wife's family and his own ill health he was forced to decline. Soon after, upon the invitation of Samuel A. Crozer, he took charge of a mission established by that gentleman in South Chester, Delaware Co., and during his four years' stay there the church was successfully organized. In 1875 he removed to Penn township, and for a year and a half preached for Berean Baptist Church of West Chester, after which he was called to the Beulah Church, in Russellville (where he was converted and with which he had united long years before), a church which was organized sixty years prior in his grandfather Jacob Hopple's house.

He married, March 11, 1862, Sarah W., daughter of Joseph and Mary Lee, of Wilmington, Del., by whom he has had two children,—Andrew Gregg Tucker and Mary. He delivered the first alumni oration at the Crozer Theological Seminary,—an effort highly commended by those who heard it. His nineteen years in the ministry have been most successful in the cause of humanity and of his Maker. In 1871 he purchased some seventy-five acres of land near Penn Station, in Penn township, known as the



REV. W. R. McNEIL.

Woodside farm, which had been in that family nearly a century. He has ever been deeply interested in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of State, church, and society, and by his able voice and affable address has largely contributed to the advancement of their best interests. In Chester and Delaware Counties he has served on the school boards, and was often president of the same.

MACKEY, JOHN, the son of Robert Mackey, a lieutenant in the provincial forces of 1747–8, was a native of Chester County and a representative farmer thereof. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776; of the Council of Safety from Oct. 17, 1777, to Dec. 4, 1777; of the Supreme Executive Council from Nov. 21, 1777, to Oct. 23, 1779; and in March, 1777, appointed a justice of the peace. He resided in the township of New London, southwest of the village of that name, on a tract of land held under a Maryland patent. He died in September, 1787, leaving a wife, Jane, and children,—David, Robert, John, Margaret, Rachel (married to William Sherer), and Mary (married to a Mr. Alison). His youngest son, John, inherited the land, about 240 acres.

MALIN, RANDAL, of Great Barrum, in the county of Chester, England, purchased 250 acres in Pennsylvania by deeds of March 6 and 7, 1681. Upon his arrival in this country he settled in Upper Providence. His wife, Elizabeth, died 7th mo., 1687, and in 1693 he married Mary Conway, widow of Thomas, and daughter of Valentine Hollingsworth. In 1725 he was recommended as a minister, and in 1727 removed with his wife within the limits of Goshen Monthly Meeting. The time of his death is not ascertained.

William Malin, doubtless a near relative, lived in Upper Providence, where he died 2, 18, 1696. He was married in 1686 to Mary Stephenson, and in 1692 to Ann Laxford, by whom he had a daughter, Ann, who is supposed to have married Thomas Williamson.

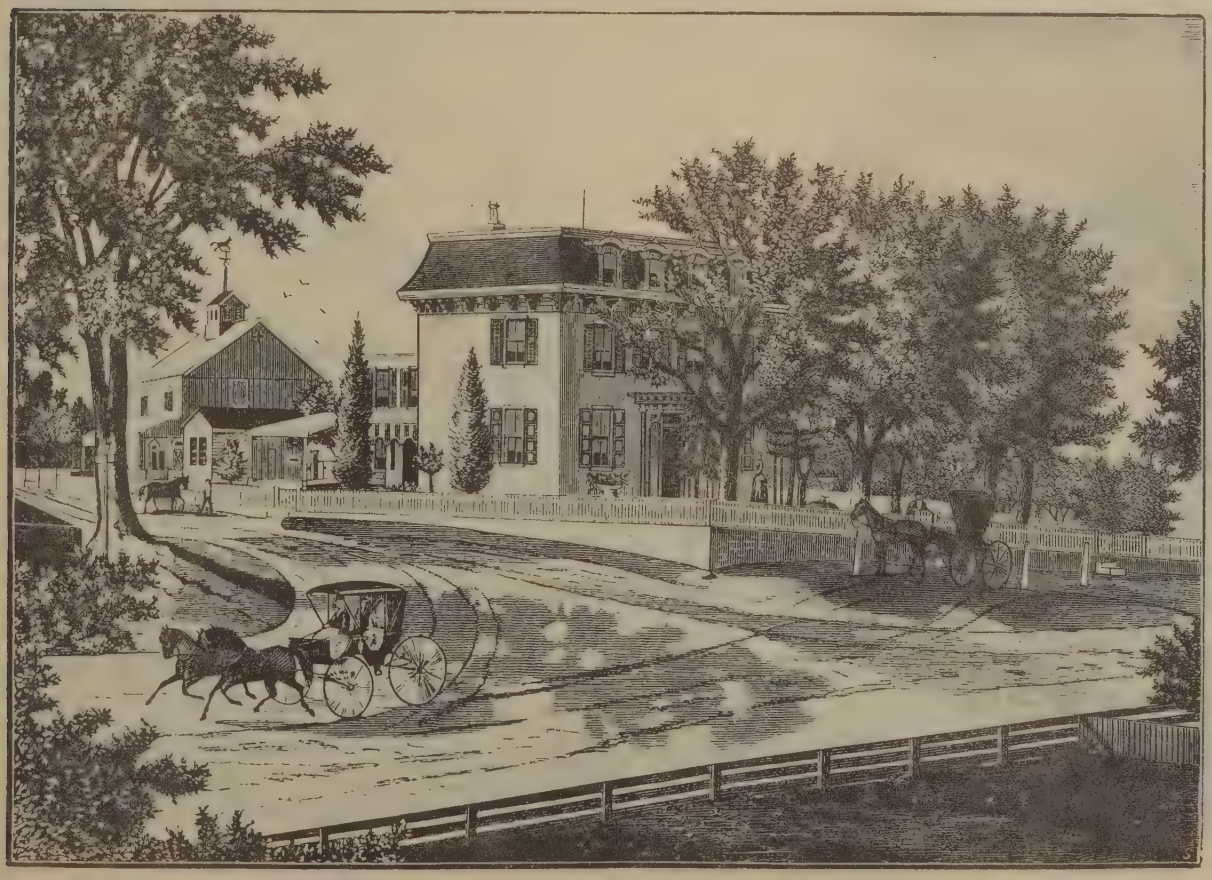
The children of Randal Malin were as follows: 1. Isaac, b. 5th mo., 1681, m. in 1702, Elizabeth, daughter of David Jones, of Whiteland, where he settled. His wife died 7, 14, 1717, and he married a second time, in 1727, to Jane Pugh. 2. Jacob, b. 7, 7, 1686; d. 1727; m. in 1710, Susanna Jones, daughter of David. 3. Hannah, b. 12, 6, 1693–4; d. 3, 26, 1695. 4. Hannah, b. 1, 7, 1695–6; m. Daniel Williamson, Jr., about 1716. 5. Rachel, b. 5, 24, 1702; m. John Cain or Cane, 9, 7, 1722. 6. Katharine, m. 1721, to —— Tate. A warrant was granted May 6, 1721, by Henry Pierce, Esq., directed to the constable of Chester, to arrest James Maurhead, on complaint of Randal Malin, for clandestinely marrying his daughter, contrary to law.

The children of Isaac and Elizabeth Malin were David, b. 11, 3, 1703; Thomas, b. 10, 3, 1705, m. Sarah Collins; Isaac, b. 1, 8, 1708, m. Lydia Booth; Elizabeth, b. 12, 21, 1709, m. John Rhoads, 2, 15, 1731; Alice, b. 9, 29, 1711, m. Jesse Pugh, 2, 15, 1731; Randal, b. 4, 17, 1714, d. 1, 7, 1715; Randal, b. 1, 30, 1716, m. Alice Pratt, 3, 1, 1743.

The children of Randal and Alice Malin were Mary, b. 2, 19, 1744, m. Joshua Evans about 1767; John, b. 3, 28, 1746, m. Sophia Dilworth; Sarah, b. 2, 25, 1748, d. 11, 24, 1772; Randal, b. 8, 23, 1750, m. Jane Hoopes; Susanna, b. 12, 14, 1751, d. 6, 30, 1804, married David Havard, of Tredyffrin; Joseph, b. 6, 21, 1753, m. Lydia Ashbridge and Rachel Valentine; Jane, b. 3d mo., 1755, d. 8, 15, 1769.

Franklin March

The March family is of German origin, although there are English and Irish families of the same name. Frederick March, who settled in Frederick township, Montgomery Co., Pa., is supposed to have been the first of the name in this State. He had several sons. One of them, Frederick, Jr., emigrated to Chester County, and resided at the time of his death in East Vincent township. Michael March, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born July 24, 1803. He was married to Susanna, daughter of Henry Chrisman, also of East Vincent township. Franklin March was born July 14, 1836, in the house now occupied by Gilbert Brower, near his present residence in Lawrenceville, East Coventry township, Chester Co. He lived and worked on his father's farm until about sixteen years old, receiving the usual education afforded by the public schools, when he was sent to Washington Hall Boarding-School, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., for one session. He was then sent to learn the printing business in the office of *The Montgomery Ledger*, Pottstown. After leaving there he attended several sessions of school at Freeland (now Ursinus College) and at Millersville Normal School, this State. He then began the study of law at the National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He finished his studies in the office of Hon. A. B. Longaker, Norristown, where, on Aug. 31, 1861, he was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1862 he was elected the first Republican burgess of Norristown, over the Hon. G. W. Royer, a popular Democratic lawyer of that borough. In 1866, having become interested in the iron business at Limerick Station, Reading Railroad, he moved to Lawrenceville, Chester Co., where he now resides. Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft read law in Judge Longaker's office at the same time (although a much older man). Mr. March took great interest in his election, and made earnest speeches in his behalf when running for Governor. Mr. March is a staunch Republican, and is a fluent and popular stump-speaker. He has a large law practice at the Montgomery County bar, and is a good lawyer. He is a gentleman of studious habits, inflexible integrity, and is highly esteemed for his pure record and ability.

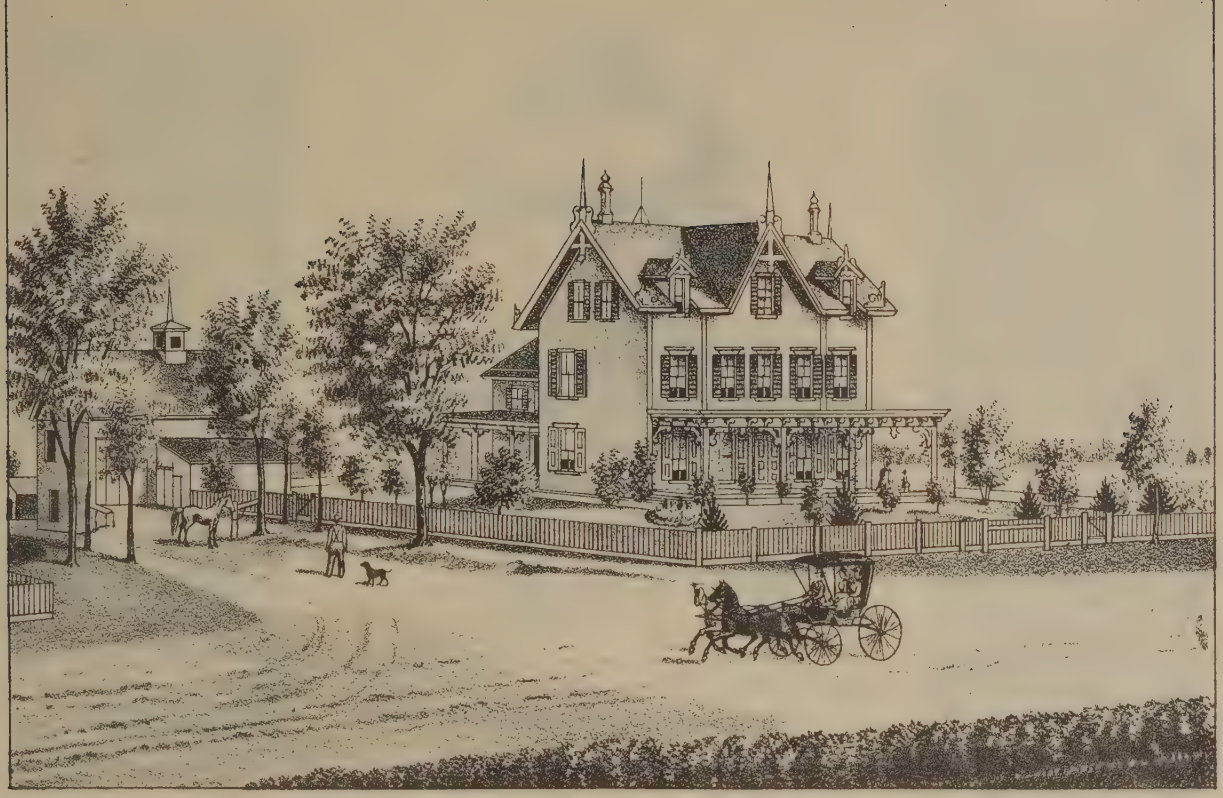


RESIDENCE OF FRANKLIN MARCH, EAST COVENTRY.

Of the family of nine sons of Robert and Rachel (Smedley) Moore, the second, Charles Carroll Moore, was born July 13, 1823. He was raised on a farm, and went to the public schools, and later attended for two sessions the noted academy at Unionville, of which that distinguished educator, Jonathan Gause, was principal. He was married Dec. 3, 1846, to Elizabeth B., daughter of Jonathan Wells and Eliza (Boyer) Hoffman, descendants of the Hoffman, Boyer, and Riter families, very early settlers in West Whiteland township, one of whom (Hoffman) donated the land upon which the Grove Methodist Episcopal church was erected. The Boyers settled at Oakland, and the Riters in Uwchlan.

He began farming in 1847 on the farm he now owns of one hundred and six acres, and which he purchased on borrowed capital and paid for, as his debt became due, entirely from the proceeds of the farm, thus demonstrating that farming does pay if carried on systematically and with the necessary will-power and energy. He has made many valuable improvements to his buildings and orchards. Is a general farmer, with special attention paid to dairying. Of his seven children, three are deceased, —Anna Mary, Charles Henry, and J. Howard,—and the other four are Jonathan Wells, Thomas Elwood, Susan Hoffman, and Clinton Riter. Robert Moore in early life was a cabinet-maker and subsequently a farmer, and his wife, Rachel Smedley, came of a family contemporary with the settlement of the county, and whose descendants are very numerous in its borders. The subject of this sketch has ever taken great interest in the common schools, and served many years as a school director to the acceptance of the public and greatly to the advantage of educational interests. He is superintendent of the Friends' First-Day School. Is a Democrat, and has always been largely identified with the politics of the county. He is master of Grange Lodge, No. 53, Patrons of Husbandry, in Upper Uwchlan township, in the western part of which his farm is situated, with his post-office at Milford Mills. His home is most pleasantly located in a beautiful region of country, where, with his respected family, bountiful hospitality is dispensed, and where, the architect of his own fortune, he resides with ease and comfort.

"PROSPECT FARM."
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES C. MOORE, UPPER UWCHLAN.

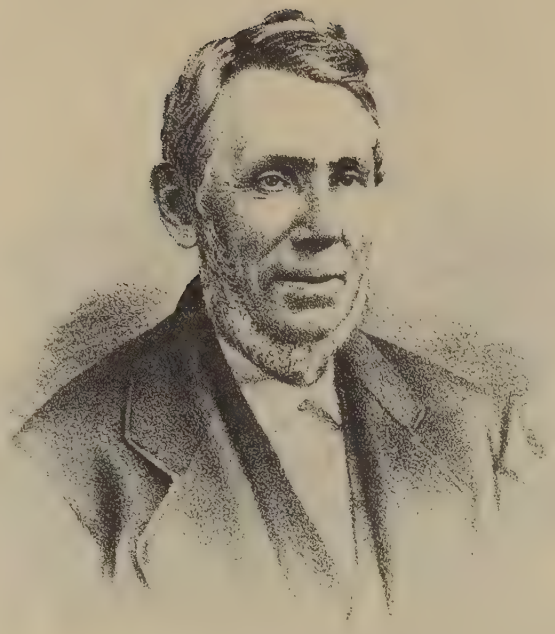


RES. OF **ARNOLD PENNYPACKER** NORTH COVENTRY TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

RES. OF **BALDWIN GRAY**, STOCK DEALER WEST BRANDYWINE TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

HENRY MOORE.

Andrew Moore came from the north of Ireland in 1728, and settled in Sadsbury township. His son John was born Dec. 3, 1742, and died June 28, 1821. John's son, William, was born Sept. 20, 1770, and Sept. 4, 1800, married Rachel Pyle. He died June 15, 1836, and Rachel, April 15, 1853. Their son, Henry Moore, was born Oct. 31, 1814, and was married Aug. 27, 1841, to Sarah Cummings, of Lancaster County, by whom he had one child, Lavinia P., married to Charles Huffman, of Ohio. She is now deceased, leaving two children,—Harry and Tillie. Sarah (Cummings) Moore died Jan. 14, 1844. Henry Moore was the second time married, Oct. 21, 1846, to Mary A. Tillum, of West Chester, by whom he has had seven children,—Harry Augustus, deceased, and the following living: Fannie T., married to Alfred Clark, of Lancaster County; Rachel P., married to Leonard Thomas, of West Chester; William J., married to Mary J. Reed, of Philadelphia; Frank H., married to Mary J. McConaughey, of Philadelphia; Mary Etta; and Annie Pierce. Mr. Moore spent his boyhood on a farm, and received the usual educational advantages afforded by the country schools. He has a fine farm of one hundred acres, besides other properties in this county and Philadelphia. Has served as school director, and has been treasurer of the township since the creation of the office. He belongs to the Society of Friends and attends the "Old Sadsbury meeting-house." The old deeds and plat show his homestead farm to have been in the Moore family since about 1736, and there has never been a vendue or a mortgage upon it, nor a judgment against it. His house was built in 1800, and on the farm are the ruins of an old mill erected nearly two hundred years ago. He is a practical farmer, and raises some tobacco. His post-office is Atglen, on the Pennsylvania Railway. His brother Samuel, who died in New London township about a year ago, left an estate of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, including some eight fine farms. The Moore family were Irish Friends, and their descendants in this and neighboring counties are quite numerous and well known for their thrift and intelligence.



HENRY MOORE.

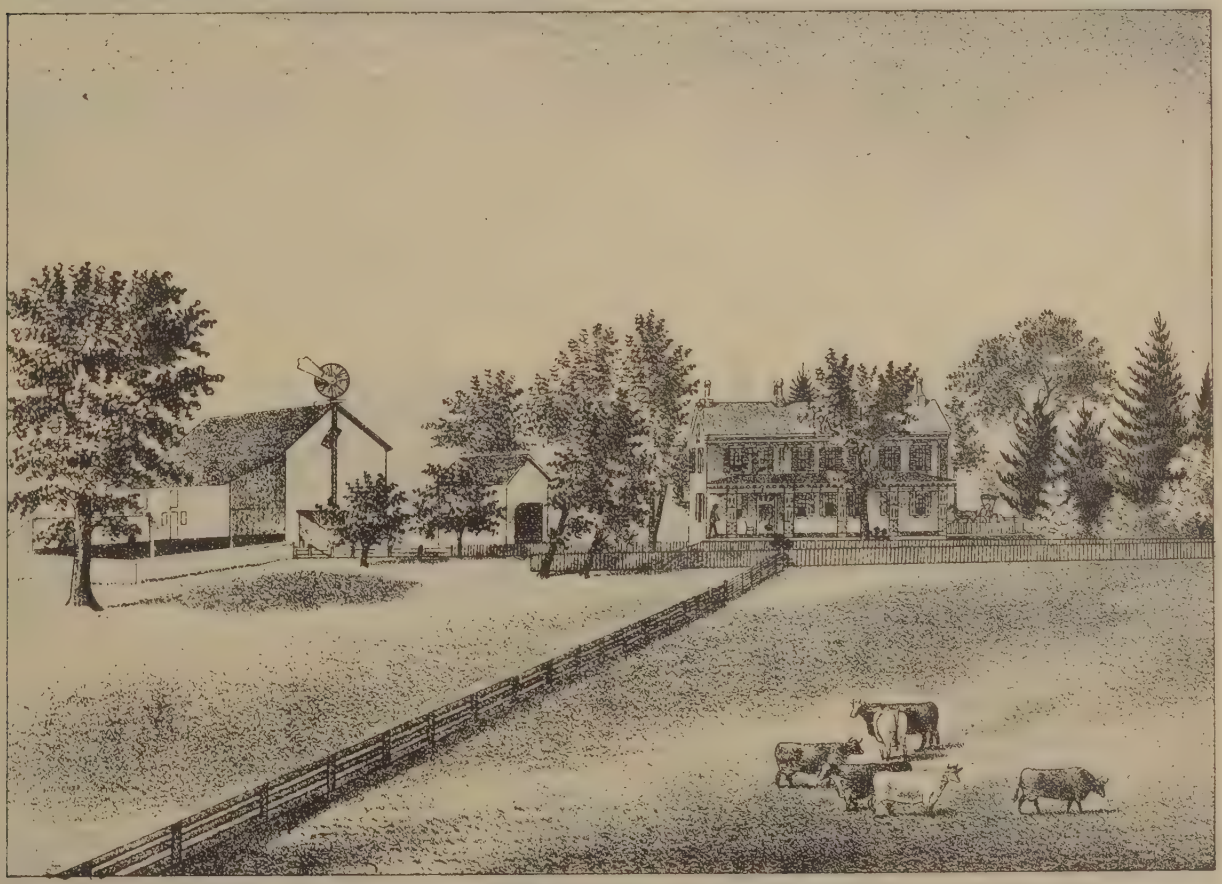
RES OF **HENRY MOORE** SADSBURY TP CHESTER CO. PA.

WILLIAM MOORE.

William Moore, of East Brandywine township, has in his possession a deed from Patrick Lockhart to his maternal grandfather, Andrew Elliott, for one hundred and seven acres, dated June 25, 1741, and the land thus conveyed is now a part of his real estate. He was born June 28, 1802, on the farm on which he now resides, and was the son of William Moore, who served seven campaigns in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards in the celebrated "Whisky Rebellion" in this State, and who drew a pension for his services to his country in Continental times. The subject of this sketch received the ordinary education afforded country boys in his youth. He began driving cattle when about seventeen years of age, and continued that business some fifty years in thirteen different States. He was engaged in driving, buying, and selling cattle in the fall and horses in the spring. Some

William Moore

eight years ago he retired from the cattle trade, in which no man in the county had ever been more largely engaged. He was married in January, 1829, to Lydia Michener, by which marriage eight children were born: David Moore, Presbyterian clergyman, at McVeytown, Mifflin Co.; William Penrose; Martha, married to Andrew E. Moore, of Lancaster County; Letitia; Anna, married to Rev. John McColl, pastor of Brandywine congregation; and three deceased. Lydia, his wife, died Feb. 10, 1876. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a liberal contributor to its support. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office. The family is of English descent, and his mother's father, Andrew Elliott, over a hundred years ago kept store on his farm, which is said to have been the only one within a distance of fifteen miles.



RES. OF WILLIAM MOORE, EAST BRANDYWINE TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

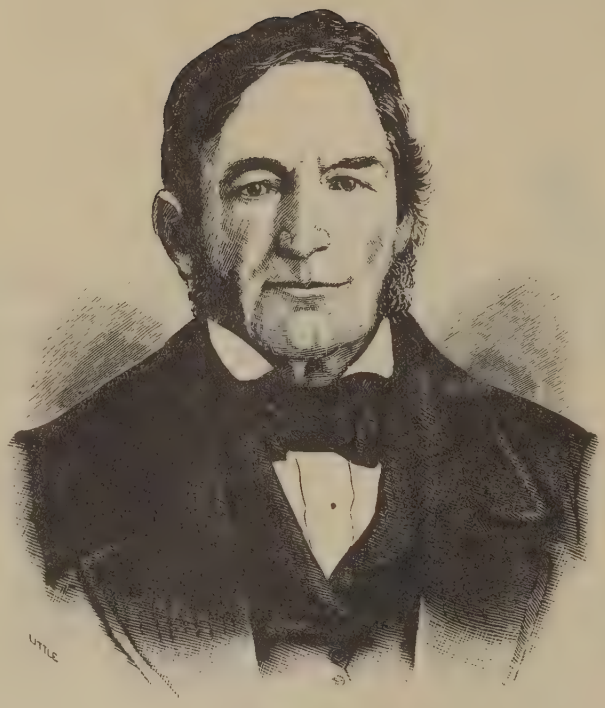
RES. OF **WM RALSTON** WEST VINCENT TP. CHESTER CO. PA.

"WAY-SIDE."

RES. OF **R. H. HODGSON**, BUILT BY ROBERT HODGSON IN 1792. NEW LONDON, PA.

JOHN MALIN, Sr.

Isaac, son of Randall and Elizabeth Malin, from England, married Elizabeth Jones, daughter of David Jones, of Whiteland. The well-known Malin farm is out of the one thousand acres that William Penn, on Sept. 25 and 26, 1681, granted to William Jenkins, who, in 1685, conveyed out of it two hundred and fifty acres to James Thomas. In 1699 the said Thomas willed to his son, Nathan Thomas, two hundred acres in "Duffryn Mawr" (or "Great Valley"), and to his brother-in-law, David Jones, the other fifty acres, "provided he or any of his children will come to this country." Randall, son of Isaac Malin, married Alice Pratt, and their son, Randall Malin, married Jane Hoopes, to whom was born only one child, John Malin. He married Sarah, daughter of James Parrock, of Philadelphia, from which union were born three children: Randall; John; and Caroline M., married to James L. Stephenson, and who resides on the old homestead. He was a farmer and a man well educated in the English branches. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and attended the East Whiteland Meeting, at the house built on the land (and part of the old homestead) given by his grandfather to the society. He served several years as a county commissioner. He was quite active in politics, having been a Federalist and Whig. He died Feb. 22, 1854, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a man of an enlarged and liberal mind, of generous and humane feelings. He was ever foremost in promoting measures for the public good, and ready at all times to give bountifully to objects of love and mercy. His amiable disposition secured him the universal esteem of his neighborhood and of all who knew him. As a husband, father, neighbor, and public officer, he left behind him a reputation which is a rich heritage to his descendants.



JOHN MALIN, Sr.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN MALIN, SR., EAST WHITELAND.

MARIS.—George and Alice Maris, of Worcestershire, England, had the following children: Alice, b. 8, 17, 1660; George, b. 10, 2, 1662; Elizabeth, b. 2, 3, 1665; Anna, b. 6, 18, 1667; John, b. 3, 21, 1669.

In the account of persecutions of Quakers in Worcestershire, 1670, we find the following:

"At Grafton-Flyford some soldiers of the Band called the Clergy-Band came to a Meeting at the House of George Maris, and informed against several persons there, against whom a Warrant was issued by John Packington, of Westwood, and Samuel Sands, of Ambersley, Justices, by which were taken the several Quantities of Goods following, viz.: From Francis Fincher, all his Goods for a Fine of £20. From George Maris, Goods worth £20. And from William Sale and John Tombs, to the value of £1 14*s*.

"The said George Maris's Fine was for the Meeting being at his House. He was afterward taken by an Assize Process, and sent to Prison on the 23d of the Month called July, 1670, and continued there above eight Months; but never knew for what Cause he was so long imprisoned."

George Maris brought a certificate dated 3d mo. 6, 1683, from a meeting "att Hadswell In y^e ffish of Inkborough and county of Worcester," which he presented to Darby Monthly Meeting, and which says that his

"Life and Conversation . . . hath Adorned the Gospell of Christ, And hath bene A Good Exampel In his place, And a man, y^e bent of whose heart hath beene to serve y^e Lord, And all people In Love; And hath not spared to spend and to be spent for y^e service of Truth: And this wee can say, wee doe not know of Any person, either ffriend or others That hath aught against him, his wife or children, upon any Just Account whatsoever."

Robert Toomer, of the city of Worcester, having purchased 1000 acres of land from William Penn, conveyed it by deed of May 14, 1683, to George Maris, of Grafton Flyford, shoemaker, the land being unlocated. Soon after his arrival he took up 400 acres in Springfield, which he called "Home House," and settled thereon. This was surveyed Oct. 16, 1683, adjoining Darby township, and in the following year he took up 580 acres in Edgmont, as part of the 1000 acres. In 1684 he was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the courts; was a member of the Provincial Council, 1695; member of Assembly for several years, and an active and influential member of Springfield Meeting. His wife, Alice, d. 1, 11, 1699, and he 11, 15, 1705, aged about seventy-three. Of their children, Alice m. Jacob Simcock, of Ridley, 11, 15, 1684; George m. Jane, daughter of Henry Maddock, 1690; Elizabeth m. John Mendenhall, of Concord, 1685; Ann m. John Worrilow, of Edgmont, 8, 14, 1690; John m. Susanna Lewis, of Haverford, 9, 21, 1693; and Richard m. Elizabeth Hayes, daughter of Jonathan and Ann, of Marple. The descendants of these are very numerous.

George Maris, eldest son of John and Susanna, of Springfield, m. Sarah Levis, 3, 19, 1720; second, Hannah Massey, of Marple, 1725; third, Mary Buzby, widow, 7, 24, 1730; fourth, Ann Lownes, of Springfield, Sept. 14, 1732. Children,—Alice, Jesse, Susanna, Caleb, Ann, Richard, and perhaps others.

Caleb Maris, son of George, of Springfield, married at Newtown Meeting, 11, 3, 1768, Ann Fawkes, daughter of Richard, of Newtown, and settled in Willistown. He died 10, 26, 1839, at the age of ninety-five.

The children of Caleb and Ann were Rebecca, b. 8, 28, 1769, m. Roger Dicks, a minister; Susanna, b. 7, 22, 1771, m. John Hall, of Willistown; Mary, b. 1, 28, 1774; George, b. 8, 25, 1775, d. 5, 10, 1871; Ann, b. 5, 26, 1777, d. 10, 22, 1819; Hannah, b. 10, 31, 1783, d. 1, 25, 1822; Phebe, b. 12, 22, 1785; Caleb, b. 2, 25, 1788; Richard, b. 1, 20, 1790, m. Ann Rogers; Jonathan, b. 9, 12, 1791, m. Mary Garrett.

George Maris, son of Caleb, married 5, 20, 1802, at Uwchlan, Elizabeth Jones, of Willistown, daughter of Elisha and Gwen Jones, deceased. They settled in West Pikeland, and had four children,—Norris, Rebecca, Caleb J., and John H. The mother died 7, 20, 1811. Norris married Ann Davis, and John H. married Mary Davis, daughters of William and Mary (Spackman) Davis, of Brandywine. George Lewis Maris, born 4, 16, 1842, son of Norris and Ann, is principal of the West Chester State Normal School.

MARSH, Rev. William H. H., was born in West Nantmeal (now Wallace) township, Chester Co., in July, 1836. His mother was a daughter of Henry Buckwalter, of that township.

Mr. Marsh is a clergyman of the Baptist Church, and is now (1881) pastor of the Remsen Avenue Baptist Church, of New Brunswick, N. J. He is quite noted as a writer, and has written articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Andover, Mass.; *Baptist Quarterly*, Philadelphia; has written and translated from the French for the *Baptist Review*, of Cincinnati, Ohio; contributed to the *Sunday-School Times*, of Philadelphia; and writes for the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia; the *Examiner and Chronicle*, of New York; and the *Journal and Messenger*, of Cincinnati. He is also the author of "The Modern Sunday-School," published by the American Baptist Publication Society, and has a work now in the hands of the publication committee of that society on the "Two Theories of the Visible Church." These works would have been included in the article on the bibliography of the county, but a knowledge of them was not received in time.

MARSHALL, Abraham, was born (1669) at Gratton, in Derbyshire, England, of parents belonging to the Episcopal Church, but when about sixteen years of age he became a member of the Society of Friends, in which he was afterwards a highly-esteemed minister. About 1700 he came to Darby, Pa., where he married, 1st month (March, old style) 17, 1702–3, Mary, daughter of James Hunt, of Kingsessing, who came from Kent, in England. Soon after this they settled on the Brandywine, in what is now West Bradford township, Chester Co., Pa., where he purchased large tracts of land, and where he died 12th month 17, 1767, and she on the 4th of the 3d month, 1769.

The second generation of this family is represented by the following genealogy of the children of Abraham and Mary (Hunt) Marshall:

1. Samuel, b. 11th mo. 27, 1704; m. Sarah Ashmead.
2. Elizabeth, b. 10th mo. 2, 1705; m. 3d mo. 24, 1733, William, son of Richard Woodward, of Bradford.
3. John, b. 9th mo. 7, 1707; d. 8th mo. 1750; m. 10th mo. 5, 1733, Hannah, daughter of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell.
4. Abraham, b. 1st mo. 4, 1713; d. 1750; m. 3d mo. 29, 1740, Rachel, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carter, of East Bradford.
5. Hannah, b. 9th mo. 7, 1715; m. 3d mo. 23, 1734, Joseph, son of James and Ann (Peirce) Gibbons, of Westtown.

6. Isaac, b. 12th mo. 7, 1718; d. about 1787; m. 9th mo. 9, 1745, Ann, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Yearsley) Vernon, of Thornbury. His second wife was Mary, the widow of William Clayton, and daughter of Evan and Margaret Evans.

7. Jacob, b. 4th mo. 26, 1720; m. 9th mo. 16, 1748, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Pennock. No children.

8. Humphry, b. 8th mo. 10, 1722; d. 11th mo. 5, 1801; m. 9th mo. 16, 1748, Sarah Pennock, sister to Hannah. Second marriage, 1st mo. 10, 1788, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Minshall. No children. He was among the earliest and most noted of American botanists.

9. James, b. 1st mo. 13, 1725; m. 6th mo. 19, 1755, Sarah, daughter of Moses and Esther (Bennett) Waite, of East Caln.

The third and fourth generations present the following family record:

Child of Samuel (1) *and Sarah Marshall.*

Mary, m. Nehemiah Delaplain, and had two children, James and Samuel.

Children of Elizabeth (2) *and William Woodward.*

Mary, m. Aaron Mendenhall, Jr., of East Caln.

James, m. Sarah Thornbury (?)

Abraham, m. and went to North Carolina.

William, m. Lydia Lewis and Elizabeth Stalker; child, Thomas S. Woodward.

John, m. Lydia Martin, and had children, Joel and others.

Hannah, m. Abraham Taylor; children,—William, Elijah, Benjamin, Rachel, and Mary.

Children of John (3) *and Hannah Marshall.*

Joseph, d. with smallpox when a young man.

Ruth, m. Levis Pennock; children,—John, Mary, Hannah, Abraham, William, Sarah, Ann, Joseph, and Elizabeth.

Betty, d. young.

Ann, m. first, Amos Hope, and second, Dr. Joseph Peirce; children,—Mary and Elizabeth Hope; Joseph, John, Irenus, Celia, Matilda, Sarah, and Hannah Peirce.

Mary, m. Solomon Harlan and removed to Maryland.

John, m. Sarah Miller; no children.

Abraham, m. Alice Pennock; children,—Hannah, John, Joseph, George, Levi, Vincent, Israel, Eliza, Abraham, Milton, Mira, and Pennock.

Hannah, m. James Way and Joseph Cope; children,—Ann, John, Marshall, Joseph, James, Joseph, Jesse, Hannah, and James Way.

Children of Abraham (4) *and Rachel Marshall.*

Elizabeth, m. Joel Baily, Jr.; children,—Abraham, Hannah, Emmor, Jacob, and Rachel.

Samuel, m. Rachel Peirce; children,—Ann, Mary, Rachel, Ann, Abraham, Sarah, Humphrey, Hannah, Lydia, Eliza, and Samuel.

Mary, m. Jacob Haines; children,—Rachel, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Ann, Prudence, Esther, Mary, and Jacob.

Hannah probably died unmarried.

Children of Hannah (5) *and Joseph Gibbons.*

James, m. Deborah Hoopes; children,—Alice, Joseph, Hannah, Samuel, Ann, Mary, James, James (2), Deborah, Daniel, Rachel, and Rebecca.

John, m. Martha Griffith; children,—James, Joseph, Ann, John, Esther, Hannah, William, Emily, and George.

Joseph, m. Margery Hannum; children,—John, Jane, James, Mary, Joseph, Hannah, George, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Rebecca.

Abraham, m. Lydia Garrett and Mary Canby; children,—William, Joseph, James, Ann, Hannah, Lydia, Abraham, Hannah, Mary, and Elizabeth S.

Mary, m. John Hill; children,—William, Joseph, Humphrey, Hannah, Ann, Rachel, Mary, Lydia, Tacy, John, Deborah, Sidney, and Norris.

Ann, m. Isaac Lloyd; children,—Richard, Hannah, Mary, Joseph, and James.

Jacob, m. Jane Gibbons, daughter of James and Eleanor; children,—Lydia, Abraham, Cyrus, Benedict, and James.

Hannah, m. Norris Jones; children,—Marshall, Joseph, Rachel, Norris, Hannah, and Margaret.

Rachel, m. John Hunt; children,—James, Joseph, Gibbons, Hannah, Naomi, John, and Abraham G.

Children of Isaac Marshall (6) *by two wives.*

Joshua (only child of first wife), m. Rachel Baily; children,—Abraham,* William, Ann, and Lydia.

David, m. Mary Buffington; children,—Joseph, John, David, Mary, and Humphrey S.

Isaac, m. Susan Buffington; children,—Job, Mary A., Jesse K., and Jonathan B.

Caleb, m. Mary Marshall, daughter of Samuel and Rachel; children,—Peirce, Evans, Samuel, Isaac, Abraham, Sarah, Lydia, Aaron, Rachel, and Mary.

Children of James (9) *and Sarah Marshall.*

Hannah, m. Caleb Peirce; children,—Sarah, Lydia, Esther, and others.

Moses, m. Alice Pennock; children,—Sarah, Maria, Humphrey, Aquilla, Moses, and Junius.

Jacob, m. Margaret Armitt and Elizabeth Worth; children,—(by first) Richard, Thomas B., James, Armitt, Jacob, and Margaret; (by second) Mary Ann and John W.

James, m. —— McLaughlin and Lydia Baldwin; children,—Sarah, Hannah, Esther, Mary, Gibbons, Ann, Johnson, Phebe, Thomas, Jacob, John, William, Elizabeth, and others.

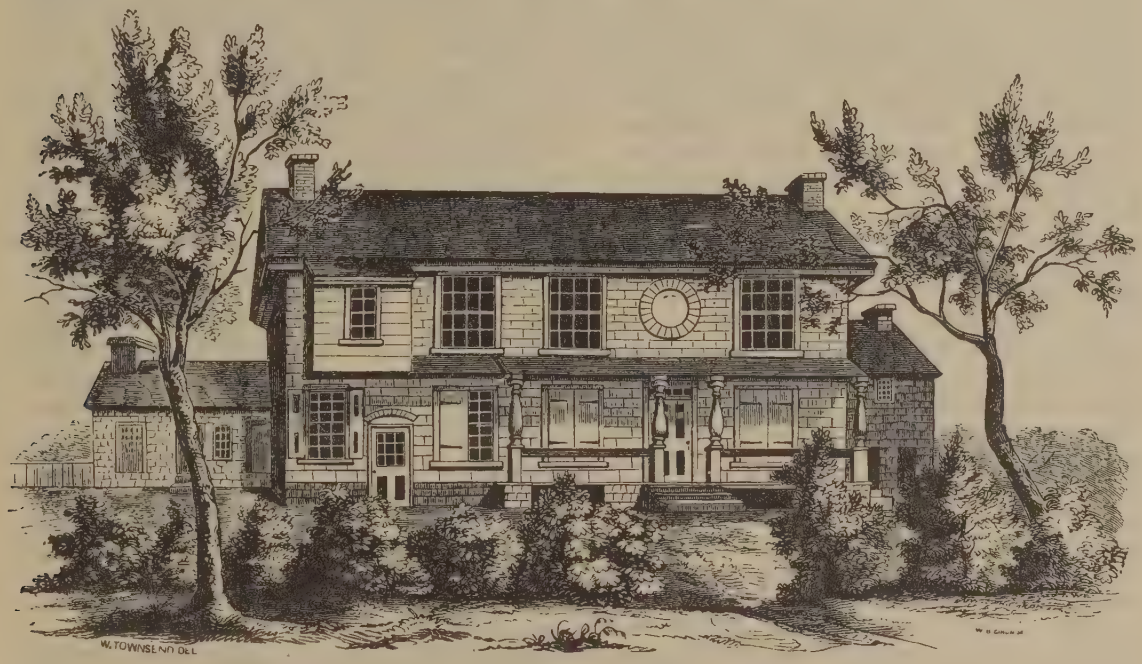
Esther, d. young.

Humphry Marshall, sixth son and eighth child of Abraham and Mary (Hunt) Marshall, was born in West Bradford, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1722. In the days of his childhood educational facilities were scanty and limited, and Humphry used often to state that he never went to school a day after he was twelve years of age. Being constitutionally robust and active, he was employed in agricultural labors until he was old enough to be apprenticed to the business of a stone-mason. This trade he learned and followed for a few years. The walls of his residence at Marshallton still testify to his skill as a practical workman. His first purchase of land, in what is now the village of Marshallton, was a tract of something like thirty acres, bought in 1772 of Sarah Arnold for £151 5*s.* 4*d.* Nov. 3, 1774, he purchased of George Martin and wife seventy acres for £210; and Aug. 27, 1782, he bought four acres and twenty-five perches of Thomas Carpenter and wife for £30 in gold and silver.

His leisure hours in the winter season were devoted to scientific studies, and he soon evinced a decided partiality for astronomy and natural history. His taste for natural history no doubt was awakened and promoted by his intercourse with and the example of his cousin Bartram. In the year 1773 he commenced his "Botanic Garden," at Marshallton, and it soon contained a rich collection of the forest-trees and ornamental shrubs of our country. The noble magnolias, still flourishing there, are worthy of a visit on any summer day. With the aid of his nephew, Dr. Moses Marshall, he was soon engaged in an active correspondence with Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Lettsom, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, by which England was largely supplied with our vegetable treasures. These active and interesting engagements did not prevent him from attending to the

* Abraham Marshall, born 1, 12, 1785, died 2, 10, 1874, aged eighty-nine years. He married Sarah Broomhall and resided at the original homestead of his great-grandfather, in West Bradford, a portion of the house having been built in 1730. It was enlarged in 1764 by Humphry Marshall, son of the emigrant, and is now owned by Abraham Marshall, son of Abraham, deceased, together with over 100 acres of the original tract.

business of the religious Society of Friends, of which he was an influential member. He also performed the duties of county treasurer and trustee of the provincial loan-office for several years with exemplary fidelity. In 1785 he published an account of the forest-trees and shrubs of this country, under the title of "Arbustum Americanum, the American Grove." This is believed to be the first truly indigenous botanical essay prepared and published in this western hemisphere, and was a creditable performance. Like its respectable author, however, it was half a century in advance of the community in which it appeared. In 1786 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. In Schreber's edition of the "Genera Plantarum," in 1791, a genus of American plants belonging to the natural family of Compositæ was dedicated to Humphry Marshall and his nephew, by the name of *Marshallia*. In the latter years of his life Humphry's vision was much impaired by cataract, and on the 5th of November, 1801, he finally sank under an attack of dysentery, aged seventy-nine years. He was twice married, but had no children. A few years since the authorities of West Chester manifested a becoming sense of what was due to the character and memory of Humphry Marshall by dedicating a public square to the use of the citizens and naming it "Marshall Square."



HUMPHRY MARSHALL'S RESIDENCE, MARSHALLTON, CHESTER COUNTY, PA., BUILT 1773.

Dr. Moses Marshall, son of James, and grandson of Abraham, the emigrant (also the nephew of Humphry Marshall, the distinguished botanist), was born in West Bradford township, Chester Co., on Nov. 20, 1758. He received a tolerable education, both English and classical, and studied medicine with Dr. Nicholas Way, in Wilmington, Del., from 1776 to 1779. He had an extraordinary opportunity of being initiated into surgery in attending the British soldiers who had been wounded in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and were removed to Wilmington after that conflict.

After practicing medicine a short time, Dr. Marshall became an inmate in the family of his uncle Humphry, devoting his time and services exclusively as an aid to his uncle in the business of collecting and shipping plants and seeds to Europe. He made several long exploring journeys in that pursuit through the wilderness regions of the West and Southwest. He was a good practical botanist, well acquainted with most of our indigenous forest-trees and shrubs, and rendered valuable assistance to his uncle in preparing the "Arbustum Americanum," the earliest native botanical work in the United States.

On the 6th of April, 1796, Governor Mifflin appointed him a justice of the peace, in which office he did excellent service as a peacemaker in the community around him. In all his acts Dr. Marshall was a remarkably conscientious man, as well as a cautious, upright magistrate. Dr. Marshall discontinued the business of sending plants and seeds to Europe soon after his uncle's death, and the old garden, though still rich in vegetation, has become, by a culpable neglect, a mere wilderness. He died Oct. 1, 1813, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

John Marshall, a cousin of Abraham Marshall, emigrated from Elton, in Derbyshire, England, in 1687, and probably first settled in Blockley township, Philadelphia Co., but within the verge of Darby Friends' Meeting, of which he was an attentive member. In 1688 he married Sarah Smith, of Darby, their marriage being the first that was solemnized at the first meeting-house built at that place. He died 9, 13, 1729.

Their children were John, b. 6, 16, 1690, m. Joanna Paschall and Elinor Shenton; William, b. 2, 11, 1692, m. in 1711, Mary Sellers, and settled on the Brandywine, in West

Bradford, now Pocopson; Thomas, b. 12, 10, 1694, m. 2, 24, 1718, Hannah Mendenhall, of Concord, where he settled. His children were Ann, b. 9, 18, 1719, m. Francis Hickman; Sarah, b. 11, 4, 1721, died young; Benjamin, b. 11, 31, 1722, m. Hannah Underwood; Moses, b. 1, 22, 1725, died young; Thomas, b. 7, 26, 1727, m. Edith Newlin; Martha, b. 10, 28, 1729, m. William Levis; Hannah, b. 2, 23, 1733, m. John Way; John, b. 11, 22, 1734–5; Mary, b. 6, 4, 1738, m. Caleb James.

Thomas and Edith Marshall had four children,—Esther, Hannah, Thomas, and Phebe (m. Stephen Smith and Joseph Heston). Of these, Thomas was born 12, 8, 1756, d. 8, 13, 1844, m. 4, 21, 1779, Mary Grubb, and had several children, of whom the youngest, Samuel, b. 3, 24, 1789, d. 8, 27, 1832, m. Philena Pusey, daughter of Ellis, and remained at the homestead in Concord, where his son, Ellis P. Marshall, resides. Of his other children, William P. Marshall, b. 12, 21, 1826, is a conveyancer in West Chester, and one of the trustees of the State Normal School there.

John Marshall, son of Thomas and Hannah, married, 11, 27, 1760, Hannah James, daughter of Joseph and Hannah, of Westtown, and settled in Kennet. He married again, 4, 27, 1768, Susanna Lamborn, daughter of Robert, of Kennet, and had by both wives the following children: Mary, b. 10, 11, 1761; Martha, b. 5, 5, 1764; Thomas, b. 4, 22, 1769; Robert, b. 9, 15, 1771; William, b. 5, 26, 1773; Hannah, b. 1, 7, 1775; Ann, b. 8, 22, 1778; Martha, b. 8, 20, 1780; William, b. 7, 30, 1784, d. 1859, m. Margaret McCammon, and was the father of William Marshall, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and of Susanna J. Wilkinson, of Kennet Square.

Thomas, the eldest son, married, 4, 13, 1794, Sarah Gregg, daughter of Michael and Sarah, of Kennet, and had children,—Susanna, Phebe, Hannah, John, Sarah, William, Thomas, Joshua, Carpenter, and Alban.

John Marshall, the son of Thomas and Sarah Marshall, of Kennet, was born Sept. 1, 1801. He first came to West Chester in 1822 as deputy sheriff under Jesse Sharp, and served in this capacity during the term of that officer. He then commenced the drug business at the stand now owned by Aitken & Sargent, on High Street, and afterwards bought the property later occupied by Thomas Pierce, added hardware to his drug business, and associated with him as a partner Dr. Wilmer Worthington. Nov. 18, 1839, he was elected a director of the Bank of Chester County, which position he held, with an interval of one year in every four, until May 1, 1863, when, on the death of Dr. Darlington, he was elected president of that institution. He disposed of his drug and hardware business to his nephews, T. & T. G. Pierce, retiring from active business, with the exception of his duties in connection with the bank. Mr. Marshall was at the time of his death a widower, his wife, a sister of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, having died in 1841. He died June 21, 1873, and left but one child, who is the wife of Evans Rogers, Esq. Mr. Marshall was for more than half a century a resident of West Chester, prominently identified with its interests, and holding many positions of trust and importance among his fellow-citizens.

Alexander Marshall was born in Glasgow, Scotland, was a flax-hackler by trade, and emigrated to Pennsylvania just after the close of the war of the Revolution. He settled in Chester County, and served three months with the troops raised to suppress the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, encamped part of the time at Downingtown. He was married to Jane Johnston, and had eleven children,—six sons and five daughters,—the fifth among whom was

Alexander Marshall, born March 23, 1797, in West Nantmeal (now Wallace) township. In 1819 he married Elizabeth Sloanaker, by whom he had five children, three of whom are still living. He was the second time married, in 1863, to Hopeful (Hoffman) Windle, widow of Davis Windle. In April, 1829, in connection with Nathan Siegfried, a practical printer, he began the publication of *The Literary Casket* at Yellow Springs, he officiating as its editor. While conducting this paper they printed the first numbers of the *Anti-Masonic Register* for Joseph Painter. In about a year he sold *The Literary Casket* to Cheyney Hannum and Morris Mattson, who moved it to West Chester, where it was subsequently merged into another paper. Mr. Marshall was afterwards assistant editor of an agricultural paper, printed at Parkesburg by N. P. Boyer & Co., who sold it to the Potts Brothers, for whom he conducted it as chief editor for some time. In 1844–45 he taught school in Phœnixville. In 1845 he was elected clerk of the Orphans' Court of Chester County, and in December of that year moved to West Chester, where he has ever since resided. After his three years' incumbency as clerk, he was engaged in the nursery business, and later in the manufacture of brick until 1861, when the breaking out of the Rebellion paralyzed this industry for some time. This venerable citizen, a happy type of the old-school gentleman, is the oldest man living in the county who has been connected with the press, having (July, 1881) passed his eighty-fourth birthday.*

MARTIN, Thomas, with Margery (Mendenhall), his wife, came from Bedwin Magna, in Wiltshire, in 1685, bringing children,—Mary, Sarah, Hannah, and Rachel. They settled in Middletown, where their son Moses, and probably other children, were born. We find George and Elinor Martin, for whom we can assign no other parentage. These children married as follows: Mary to James Whitaker, 1690; Sarah to William Shewin; Rachel to Thomas Woodward, 1704; Moses, b. 1, 9, 1685–6, m. Margaret Battin, in 1714; George, m. Lydia Buffington; Elinor, m. John Scarlet, 1715.

George Martin settled in West Bradford, a little northwest of Marshallton, where he died 6, 22, 1780. His children were Joseph, John, James, George, Rachel (m. to John Hennings), Lydia (m. to James Dilworth), Mary (m. —— Wood), and Elizabeth (m. to Joseph Passmore and James Chalfant).

Joseph married Hannah Harlan, and had children,—Joseph, Caleb, Rebecca (m. to Joseph Woodward), Hannah (m. to Benjamin Miller), Lydia (m. to John Woodward), Mary (m. to Daniel Leonard). Joseph died about 1802.

* Since the above was in type he died, July 17, 1881.

George Martin, Jr., married Martha, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Widdows, who died 9, 13, 1808, aged seventy-nine years, six months, and twenty-eight days. George died 4, 11, 1771, aged forty-five years. He lived with his uncle, Joseph Baffington, in the Forks of Brandywine, or at least his widow remained on the farm for several years after his death. His children were Sarah, b. 1, 11, 1755; Ruth, b. 1, 28, 1757; Lydia, b. 4, 3, 1759; Thomas, b. 4, 12, 1761, d. 8, 24, 1808; George, b. 5, 12, 1763; Abraham, b. 9, 26, 1765, d. 4, 2, 1826.

Of these, Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Pennock, and was the father of Samuel, late of Kennet Square, George, Thomas, Simon, and Abraham.

George (3) married Amy Buffington, and lived in Newlin township. Children,—Martha, Phebe, Curtis, George Thomas, Abraham, Isaac, and Amy.

Abraham married Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Martin) Woodward, and lived at Marshallton. Their children were George, Joseph, Abner, and Martha. Of these, George was born 1, 9, 1798, but is still an active business man and much interested in local history, with which his memory is well stored. He has long been a store-keeper in the village of Marshallton.

Respecting Samuel Martin, of Kennet Square, whose death, on the 17th of 6th month, 1880, resulted from a series of paralytic attacks, we quote from the *Kennet Advance:*

"Samuel Martin was born on the 24th of August, 1802, near the Forks of the Brandywine, in what was then Pennsbury township, but which now forms a part of Pocopson. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret Martin, and his mother was the daughter of Samuel Pennock. He early evinced an aptitude for study, and the few leisure periods in his farm-life were given to books. He worked on his father's farm until he had reached the age of twenty-one or thereabouts, when he set out to make his own way in life. By teaching in the winter season he was able to earn money to prosecute his studies the remainder of the year. One of the boarding-schools of that day was conducted by Alexander McKeever, who was at one time located at Gause's Corner, and at this school the subject of this memoir spent a year. In 1824, Mr. Martin, whose first teaching was done in the old stone school building which until recently stood at the cross-roads near Joseph Walter's, removed to Kennet Square, which at that time possessed no school of any kind. He taught for a time at the school-house on the Toughkenamon road, nearly opposite John Lamborn's, and it was at this school that he was the teacher of Bayard Taylor. In a short time he established a school in this borough, on East State Street, nearly opposite the Friends' meeting-house. Here he was so successful that he was induced to build Eaton Institute. While he was conducting this flourishing school the United States Bank collapsed and the Pennsylvania Bank suspended. He had considerable of his own, and all the money of some minor children for whom he was guardian, invested in the State bank, and the suspension placed him in a trying position. But he kept his courage, and was far-sighted enough to see that the bank would recover. All the spare cash he was able to get he invested in the stock at a greatly depreciated value, and he soon had the satisfaction of reaping a handsome reward. He early began to aid in the material development of the borough by building and otherwise improving. He was one of the chief promoters of the Baltimore Central Railroad, and subscribed liberally. He purchased considerable land along the projected route, which he built upon from time to time and sold. These building operations he continued to within a year of his death, and almost fifty dwellings, or one-fifth of all the houses here, were erected by him, and many a poor man to-day owes his comfortable home to the liberal spirit of Samuel Martin.

"Though he retired many years ago from active school-life, his interest in education did not flag. He was a warm friend of the public school, and was for many years one of its board of directors. In 1875 he built Martin Academy, designed as a preparatory school for children of Friends, though open to all sects, and in every work of education he exhibited a liberal spirit.

"The Society of Friends in this borough, with which the deceased was connected, will long remember his generosity. The new meeting-house, built a few years ago, was largely the result of his liberality, five thousand dollars, or half the cost, being subscribed by him. He was an acceptable minister in the society, and his ministrations were listened to for many years.

"The private life of Samuel Martin was blameless. In all his dealings with his fellow-men he carefully observed that conscientious exactness and strict probity that characterize the just man, and the handsome competency he left behind him was the result of industry, simplicity, and business sagacity. He overreached no man, and asked for nothing that was not justly his own.

"Doubtless the deceased will be longest remembered by the children of his town. To every child he was 'Uncle,' and to every one he was a personal friend. He delighted in doing for them little acts of kindness, and he had the unselfish love of them all. And need we add more of the man who when living desired not his virtues recounted? It is enough to say that he was a simple, God-fearing, honest man, whose place in the community for which he did so much will be very hard to fill."

Moses Martin and Margaret (Battin), his wife, had children,—Adam, George, Hannah, Mary, John, Moses, Margaret, Rachel, and Susanna. They removed to Uwchlan prior to 1737, where Moses died before 1740.

John Martin, the son, born 1, 3, 1718, married Hannah Dilworth, and died in Birmingham, 11, 26, 1761, leaving children,—Moses, John, George, Joseph, and Hannah. The widow married John Woodward, of Thornbury, 3, 16, 1763, and was the mother of Thomas Woodward. George Martin, born 6, 9, 1754, died 7, 19, 1825, married, 11, 28, 1776, Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Henry and Sarah, and settled in Chichester. Their children were Sarah, b. 9, 7, 1777, d. 4, 18, 1819, m. John Broomall, and was the mother of Hon. John M. Broomall; Anna, b. 12, 28, 1778, m. John Powell; Ruth, b. 10, 17, 1780, d. 1, 17, 1878, m. John Sharpless; Beulah, b. 9, 27, 1782, d. 1, 7, 1818, m. Enos Sharpless, and was the mother of the late John M. Sharpless, of Chester; Lydia, b. 8, 20, 1784; George, b. 2, 28, 1787, d. 7, 26, 1847, father of Dr. George Martin, now of West Chester; Henry, b. 2, 20, 1789, d. 12, 9, 1791; John, b. 8, 6, 1791, d. 9, 9, 1809; Elizabeth, b. 8, 6, 1791.

MASSEY, THOMAS, migrated to this country prior to 1687, and before he was of age. He probably resided within the bounds of Chester Monthly Meeting from the time of his arrival. In 1692 he married Phebe, the daughter of Robert Taylor, of Springfield, and soon afterwards purchased a large tract of land in Marple, where he continued to reside while he lived. He died 9, 18, 1708, in the forty-fifth year of his age, leaving seven children, viz.: Esther, Mordecai, James, Hannah, Thomas, Phebe, and Mary. The brick house erected by Thomas Massey is still standing in a good state of preservation. His widow married Bartholomew Copock, Jr., then a widower, in 1710. Mordecai remained on the mansion tract, but Thomas and James settled in Willistown.

Thomas Massey, Jr., born 11, 21, 1701, died 6, 13, 1784, married his first cousin, Sarah, daughter of Isaac Taylor, and had children,—Sarah, Mordecai, Phebe, Hannah, Mary, Isaac, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jane, Joseph, Esther, Levi, Rebecca, and Aaron.

James Massey, born 7, 13, 1697, married Ann, daughter

of Lewis Lewis, of Newtown, and had issue,—Thomas, Lewis, Abram, James, Mary, William, Phinehas, Mordecai, and Lydia.

MATLACK, WILLIAM, then a boy, arrived in New Jersey, in the ship "Kent," in 1677, and in 1682 married Mary Hancock, and had several children, of whom a son, Joseph, married, in 1722, Rebecca, daughter of John and Esther Haines, of Rancocas. In 1729, Joseph and his wife brought a certificate from Friends of Haddonfield, and settled on land devised to her by her father, on the east side of the present borough of West Chester. They had several children, as follows: Jemima, b. 4, 20, 1723, m. James Pennell, 8, 15, 1741; Isaiah, b. 2, 25, 1725; Nathan, b. 3, 16, 1727, m. Mary Mercer; Ruth, b. 12, 23, 1729, m. Thomas Sheward, 9, 10, 1748; Esther, b. 6, 23, 1733; m. George Brinton; Jesse, b. 10, 2, 1735, died young; Jonathan, b. 3, 16, 1737, m. Hannah Waln; Joseph, b. 7, 25, 1740, died young; Amos, b. 9, 22, 1744, m. Hannah Trego; Caleb, b. 2, 14, 1750, died young.

MAY, ROBERT, was a resident of Maryland, where, May 17, 1724, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Brooke. They had nine children. He died Dec. 26, 1749.

Robert May (2), youngest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brooke) May, was born Feb. 4, 1749–50 (O.S.), forty days after the death of his father. He married, first, Rebecca Grace, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Nutt) Potts, on Feb. 16, 1786. She was born at Coventry, Chester Co., July 5, 1760, and died July 30, 1789. He owned and carried on the iron-works at the Head of Elk, Md., where he resided until after the death of his wife Rebecca, when he removed to Coventry, Chester Co. He married, second, Ruth Potts, a sister of his first wife, on March 28, 1792. She was born Sept. 6, 1768, and died Jan. 17, 1820. He had two children by his first wife—Eliza and Rebecca Grace—and seven by his second wife,—Thomas Potts, Robert, Anna Nutt, James (died in infancy), James (the second so named), Newton, and Addison.

After he settled in Chester County he became one of the most extensive iron-masters in Pennsylvania. He carried on Coventry Forge, and, in conjunction with Col. Thomas Bull and John Smith, he owned and carried on Joanna Furnace, in Berks County. He also owned in severalty Gibraltar Forge, on the Schuylkill, between Birdsborough and Reading, and Dale Forge, in Colebrookdale township, Berks Co., about nine miles north of Pottstown. Near this are the extensive iron-mines from which several furnaces derive their ore. These mines were owned by the firm of Bull, May & Smith, above named.

Robert May (2) was accidentally killed by a fall from a horse which he was breaking, Nov. 21, 1812. His oldest daughter, Eliza, was born March 2, 1787, and on June 2, 1804, became the wife of Samuel Stevens, of Talbot Co., Md. Mr. Stevens was elected Governor of Maryland in 1824, and held the office three years. While serving in that capacity, Gen. Lafayette visited Annapolis, and was his guest. They were the parents of William Augustus Stevens, who was born April 9, 1807, graduated at Jefferson College, studied divinity, and became the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of West Chester, Pa. He died at Warwick, Oct. 3, 1834, and was buried in the yard of the Presbyterian Church in West Chester.

Thomas Potts May, oldest son of Robert May (2), was born March 9, 1793, became a clergyman and rector of the Episcopal Church in Norristown, and died Sept. 20, 1819. Robert May (3) was born Jan. 19, 1795, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced his profession in northern Chester County, and died Jan. 26, 1866. Anna Nutt May, daughter of Robert May (2), born Oct. 30, 1796, became the wife of David Potts, Jr., of Warwick, and died March 17, 1823.

Rev. James May, D.D., second son of that name of Robert May (2), was born in Coventry, Oct. 1, 1805. His studies preparatory to entering college were with his brother Thomas at Pottstown, at an academy in Norristown, and at the school of Rev. Alexander Campbell at Easton, Md., and were so thorough that he was enabled to enter the senior class at Jefferson, where he graduated with high distinction Sept. 25, 1823. He first entered upon the study of the law, but being drawn towards the ministry, after pursuing studies in that direction for a time, he entered the theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., in October, 1825, and was ordained by Bishop White, Dec. 24, 1826. He was settled as rector of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, in February, 1827, and remained in that connection ten years. When he took charge the congregation was small, but his influence and talents were such that the church soon prospered, and when he left it was the largest and strongest of his communion in all that section of the State. Jan. 8, 1829, he married Ellen Stuart Bowman, daughter of Capt. Samuel Bowman, and sister of Rev. Samuel Bowman, afterwards assistant bishop of Pennsylvania. She was a lady of personal graces, mental endowments, and a Christian spirit of a lofty order. In February, 1837, he became rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia, and one of the editors of the *Episcopal Recorder*. In October, 1838, he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and returned in November, 1840. In July, 1842, he became Professor of Church History in the theological seminary near Alexandria. In the fall of that year the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Jefferson College. His wife died Jan. 10, 1861. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 the seminary was closed. Its location was such that it was impossible to continue its operations, and the buildings were abandoned, and were soon after converted by the Union troops into a hospital. Dr. May then came to Philadelphia, and for a time took charge of a small church at Providence, Montgomery Co. In September, 1861, he became Professor of Church History and Polity in the Divinity School of Philadelphia. He died Dec. 18, 1863. Dr. May was a man of singular purity, meekness, fervor, and force, and of much more than ordinary learning and ability. As a preacher, he was earnest and faithful, and as a teacher he has had few equals in or out of his church. His popularity with those under his charge was deservedly very great.

Newton May, a son of Robert May (2), was born Dec. 26, 1807, graduated at Jefferson College, and received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1831. He resides at Holmesburg, where he practices medicine.

Addison May, youngest son of Robert May (2), was born at Coventry, Dec. 18, 1811, graduated at Jefferson College, read law with William H. Dillingham, at West Chester, and located first at Erie, Pa. On June 13, 1839, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Martha (Bull) Shafer. After his marriage he settled at Norristown, and acquired a large practice, but owing to failing health he relinquished the practice of his profession in 1859 and removed to Coventry, where he remained till 1859, and then fixed his residence at West Chester. He was one of the founders of the West Chester Trust and Relief Society, and has been its president since its organization; for several years a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at West Chester, and for two years president of the board; also president of the board of inspectors of the Chester County Prison, and represents Chester County in the board of trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, in the organization of which he took an active part. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of several historical, literary, and scientific associations. His only daughter, Martha, is the wife of Joseph T. Rothrock, M.D., now Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of culture and of extensive scientific acquirements, whose published works will be found noticed in the article on Bibliography.

MENDENHALL, John and Benjamin, were early settlers in Concord, and another brother, Moses, resided there a short time, but returned to England. They also had sisters,—Mary, who came over unmarried, and became the wife of Nathaniel Newlin, April 17, 1685, and Margery, who married Thomas Martin, and came with him from England in 1685. They were from Mildenhall, in Wiltshire, which was formerly the family name.

John married, in 1685, Elizabeth, daughter of George Maris, by whom he had three children,—George, b. 6, 14, 1686, d. 1758, unmarried; John, b. 4, 3, 1688, m. Susanna Pierson, 1709; Aaron, b. 9, 20, 1690, d. 4, 30, 1765, m. 4, 16, 1715, to Rose Pierson, sister of Susanna, and daughter of Thomas Pierson. John, Jr., and Aaron settled in East Caln, whence John went to Lancaster County, and finally to Virginia.

Benjamin Mendenhall married, 2, 17, 1689, Ann, daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, by whom he had ten children,—Ann, b. 3, 31, 1690; Benjamin, b. 3, 5, 1691, m. Lydia Roberts, 3, 9, 1717; Joseph, b. 3, 17, 1692, m. Ruth Gilpin, 8, 30, 1718; Moses, b. 2, 19, 1694, m. Alice Pyle, 4, 18, 1719; Hannah, b. 6, 11, 1696, m. Thomas Marshall, 2, 24, 1718; Samuel, b. 1, 28, 1697; Rebecca, b. 10, 10, 1699, m. Thomas Gilpin, 2, 21, 1726; Ann, b. 7, 22, 1703, m. John Bartram, 10, 11, 1729; Nathan, b. 8, 16, 1705; Robert, b. 7, 7, 1713, m. 9, 13, 1734, to Phebe Taylor, 6, 23, 1762, to Elizabeth Hatton, and 2, 6, 1777, to Esther Temple.

Phebe Mendenhall, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth, was born 7, 7, 1770, m. Gideon Thomas, and died 1, 19, 1875. Robert had a large number of children, whose descendants are numerous.

Benjamin Mendenhall was held in good esteem both in his religious society and as a citizen. His sons Benjamin and Moses were both ministers. Joseph, the second son, removed to the west side of Brandywine, and became an active member of Kennet Meeting. He settled on a large tract of land purchased by his father in 1703. His children were Isaac, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Ann, Stephen, and Jesse.

Of these, Isaac married Martha Robinson, and was the father of Joseph, Isaac, Betty, Thomas, Noah, Benjamin, Martha, Dinah, Aaron, Ruth, and Caleb. He was born 8, 13, 1719, and died 8, 18, 1803. His wife died 5, 21, 1766. Aaron, his son, born 2, 20, 1760, married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Woolas, and had children,—Ann, Isaac, Elwood, Hannah (m. to James Trimble), Sarah (m. to Chalkley Way), and Martha.

Isaac, born 9, 29, 1806, married Dinah Hannum, 5, 12, 1831, and has had the following children: Anna (deceased), Aaron, Luther, Sarah (deceased), and Sallie Hannah. Of these, Aaron married Ella Taylor, by whom he had one child, Anna, and his wife dying, he married Hattie Shoemaker, by whom he has two children,—Isaac and Emma. This Aaron resides on the old Mendenhall property, purchased in 1703, part of a thousand acres, beginning on the Brandywine and extending west two and a half miles to the Letitia Penn line, in the shape of a parallelogram. This Mendenhall homestead contains 150 acres, and the house, shown elsewhere, is the third one built, and was erected in 1838. The barn was built in 1796. This homestead and farm is in Pennsbury township, but Aaron's father, Isaac, lives in Kennet township.

MERCER, Thomas, from "Ayno-on the-Hill," in the county of Northampton, with Mary, his wife, were settlers in Westtown, where he died about 1716. His widow died in 1723. Their children, so far as known, were Thomas, b. 1694, m. Hannah Taylor in 1710; Mary, m. William Pennell, 8, 26, 1710; Elizabeth, m. to Joseph Woodward, 1712; Ann, m. to Joshua Peirce, 8, 28, 1713; Joseph, m. Ann Wickersham, 1719.

Joseph settled in East Marlborough, and had children,—Mary, Ann, Richard, Hannah, Rachel, and Joseph.

Daniel Mercer, son of Thomas, of Thornbury, married Rebecca, daughter of John Townsend, and settled in East Marlborough. He died 6, 25, 1807, aged ninety-two, and his wife 10, 13, 1792, aged eighty-two. Their children were Solomon, b. 10, 30, 1736; Rebecca, b. 10, 1, 1738; Jesse, b. 7, 23, 1740, d. 6, 3, 1763; David, b. 6, 23, 1742; Daniel, b. 3, 20, 1747; Phebe, b. 8, 11, 1750.

MEREDITH.—Several persons of this name were among the early settlers in Pennsylvania, all doubtless from Wales, where they were a distinguished family.

David Meredith, of Whiteland, whose wife, Sarah, was a daughter of William Rush, died in 1754, leaving children,—Joseph, William, David, John, Rebecca Jenkin, Susanna Hayes, Hannah Guest, Rachel Conolly, and Mary Bane.

David, Jr., married, about 1737, Elinor, daughter of George and Ann Garrett, and died in Whiteland, 1755, leaving children,—Ann, Esther, Hannah, Daniel, George, Sarah, Elijah, and Alice. His lands passed into the Jacobs family.

Simon Meredith, son of Hugh Meredith, son of Meredith William, son of William Evan, son of Evan David, son of David Vaughan, came from Radnorshire, Wales,

and settled in what became Nantmeal township prior to 1718. In January, 1706, one John Meredith writes from Fairfield (N. J.) to his brother, Abraham Scott, in Philadelphia: "I am master of a Free school, originally intended for a grammar school, My sallary being about 50 pound a year in their pay, which with good management I find will maintain my family pretty well;" wished to sell his house at Burlington, etc.

Oliver Meredith writes from Newport, Sept. 17, 1711, to his aunt, Hannah Scott, in Philadelphia, and says, "My father remembers his love to you and prays you to take care of the letter that is for unkle Simon and give it into his own hand, and first send him word by one of the country people that you may see by chance."

Simon Meredith died in Nantmeal about the year 1745, leaving four sons,—Hugh, John, James, and Thomas. It is said that the family came to Chester County in 1708 and lived for some time in a cave on property since of the Reinhart family, and the cave is remembered by persons yet living. Of Hugh, the eldest, and Thomas, the youngest son of Simon, we know nothing further. James is said to have removed to Bucks County prior to 1738. An uncle, Thomas Meredith, whose residence is supposed to have been in Jersey, took up 500 acres on Neshaminy near Doylestown. He had a son Thomas, who from too much study became insane, and, being heir to the land in Bucks County, imagined himself a baron and wished to build a castle thereon. His cousin James was induced to live there and take care of him until his death. His son Hugh, a prominent physician, was an ancestor of Hon. Henry Chapman, judge of our courts for about three years.

John Meredith, second son of Simon, was born 2d mo. (April) 9, 1699, in Radnorshire, and died 3, 4, 1769, in Vincent township; married, 9, 29, 1727, Grace Williams, daughter of Robert and Gwen Williams, of Goshen, born 3, 12, 1707, died 10, 25, 1785. She is said to have had dark eyes, an interesting countenance, quiet, dignified manners, and much force of character. Her father-in-law, a cavalier, would never use the language of Friends to any but her, for whom he showed that deference. John became a Friend in 1753 through his wife's influence, together with most of their children, who were as follows: 1. Enoch, b. 6, 18, 1728; d. 11, 28, 1807. 2. Simon, b. 10, 12, 1729; d. 5, 29, 1828. 3. James, b. 10, 11, 1731; d. 6, 11, 1741. 4. Infant son, b. 9, 11, 1733; d. 9, 26, 1733. 5. Jane, b. 11, 30, 1734; d. 6, 6, 1741. 6. Elizabeth, b. 9, 18, 1736; m. Amos Davies. 7. Ann, b. 6, 6, 1738; m. Robert Milhous. 8. Hannah, b. 5, 1, 1741; m. John Pugh. 9. Jane, b. 1, 12, 1742–3; m. Evan Lewis. 10. Grace, b. 11, 13, 1744; m. John Lewis. 11. John, b. 4, 29, 1747; d. 8, 4, 1828. 12. Ruth, b. 3, 17, 1750; d. 8, 16, 1759.

Enoch Meredith (1) married, 12, 18, 1752, his cousin, Jane John, daughter of Griffith and Ann, born 2, 5, 1725, died 9, 1, 1795. Their children were,—13. James, b. 10, 1, 1753; d. 2, 13, 1838. 14. Elizabeth, b. 4, 30, 1755; d. 8, 22, 1759. 15. John, b. 3, 21, 1757; d. 8, 29, 1759. 16. Hannah, b. 1, 2, 1759. 17. Ezra, b. 11, 5, 1760. 18. Abel, b. 8, 8, 1762; d. 8, 11, 1825. 19. Enoch, b. 1, 18, 1766; d. 11, 3, 1769. 20. Jane, b. 11, 26, 1767. 21. Thomas, b. 10, 29, 1770.

Simon (2) married, 4, 30, 1755, Dinah, daughter of Hugh and Mary Pugh, of Uwchlan, and resided in Coventry. Dinah was born 7, 20, 1734, died 5, 4, 1824. Their children were,—22. Mary, b. 7, 6, 1756; d. 10, 1, 1758. 23. Grace, b. 9, 26, 1757; d. 5, 17, 1759. 24. Joel, b. 3, 30, 1759; d. 10, 14, 1827. 25. John, b. 2, 6, 1761; d. 1, 31, 1776. 26. Mary, b. 11, 6, 1762; m. Joseph Barnard. 27. Grace, b. 10, 13, 1764; d. 5, 23, 1815. 28. Rebecca, b. 8, 10, 1766; m. Joseph Hawley. 29. James, b. 9, 4, 1768; d. 7, 24, 1854. 30. Jesse, b. 8, 13, 1770; d. 4, 14, 1851. 31. Elizabeth, b. 5, 2, 1772; d. 2, 4, 1859. 32. Hugh, b. 6, 24, 1774; d. 10, 22, 1810. 33. John, b. 12, 26, 1776; d. ——.

John Meredith (11) married, 6, 13, 1776, Mary Jones, daughter of Evan and Susanna, born 6, 20, 1753, died 5, 8, 1777; second marriage, 10, 18, 1780, to Elizabeth Kirk, daughter of William and Sibbilla, born 11, 24, 1756, died 6th mo., 1794; third marriage, 3, 22, 1796, to Rebecca Thomas, of Vincent, who died 11, 21, 1807; fourth marriage, 3, 22, 1809, to Rachel Evans, daughter of Elihu and Mary, who died 12, 12, 1810. His children were Mary, Simon, Beulah, William, Isaiah, John, Enoch, and Mary.

James Meredith (29) married Mary Leedom, of Haverford, in 1799, and left one son, the late Isaac Meredith, who died 9, 28, 1874, near Kennet Square.

Jesse (30) married Phebe, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Downing, of Downingtown, who died 10, 7, 1845, leaving two children,—Elizabeth D. and Richard S., of whom the latter died 11, 25, 1855.

John (33) married, 4, 16, 1800, Ann Mendenhall, daughter of Stephen and Margaret, of Concord, where he settled for some years. *Issue.*—Simon, b. 1, 14, 1801; Stephen M., b. 8, 14, 1802, d. 12, 23, 1874; Jesse P., b. 5, 22, 1805, d. 7, 12, 1827; Esther T., b. 2, 23, 1807, m. Jesse Hawley; Hugh, b. 11, 20, 1815, went South; James M., b. 1, 6, 1819.

Stephen M. Meredith, born in Concord, removed with his parents when young to South Coventry; was a well-known physician, and took an active part in political and educational matters; died at St. Mary's, Warwick.

James M. Meredith, his brother, was some time an editor in West Chester, now of Berks Co., Pa.

MICHENER.*—The name Michener occurs on the records of Philadelphia as early as 1686.

I. John and Sarah Michener appear to have been the primal American progenitors of the family. They had six children. In 1715 they removed with their family to Abington.

II. William Michener, son of John and Sarah, was born 1696. He married Margery Kester. They had ten children. He was an early settler in Plumstead, Bucks Co., where he owned 400 acres of land in 1725. His widow died there 2, 15, 1821, aged ninety-three years.

III. John Michener, son of William and Margery, was born 3, 2, 1721. He married Mary Hayworth. They had nine children, of whom two—Mahlon and Arnold—removed to and settled in Chester County, the former in New Garden, the latter near Downingtown, where their descendants may still be found.

* Furnished by Dr. Ezra Michener.

III. Mordecai Michener, son of William and Margery, was born 1, 30, 1723. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fisher, in 1748. He retained a patrimony of his father's estate. They had ten children. In 1784 he sold his farm (130 acres) and removed to a farm in Londongrove, near West Grove meeting-house, with his wife and three unmarried children,—Mordecai, Elizabeth, and Catharine,—accompanied, about the same period, by four others, married,—John, Barak, Deborah, and Robert,—with their families. Mordecai died 9, 25, 1795, aged seventy-two years; Sarah died 6, 6, 1812, aged ninety years.

1. John was born 12, 21, 1750. He married Martha Longstreth. They had ten children. They removed to Bradford in 1788, and two years later to (now) Penn township near Jennersville. In 1805 the whole family removed to the State of Ohio. John died in 1837, aged eighty-six; Martha in 1815, aged fifty-nine.

2. Barak was born 3, 17, 1754. He married Jane Wilson. They had six children. They came to Chester County in 1784, and located near to West Grove meeting-house. In 1814 they removed to Ohio, whither their children, who were mostly married, soon followed them. Jane died in 1831, aged eighty-two years; Barak died in 1838, aged eighty-four years.

3. Deborah was born 4, 3, 1757. She married Mordecai Balderson. They had thirteen children. On removal to Chester County they settled on a farm adjoining that now owned by Thomas M. Harvey. The family all removed to Ohio in ——. Mordecai died in 1820, aged sixty-five years; Deborah died in 1828, aged seventy-one.

4. Mordecai was born 1, 28, 1759. He married Alice Dunn, who had also removed from Bucks to Chester with her parents, Ralph and Anna Dunn. They had four children, of which the present writer was the baby. They retained the homestead near West Grove. Mordecai died 1, 6, 1854, aged ninety-five years; Alice died 8, 30, 1824, aged sixty-two years.

5. Elizabeth was born 3, 18, 1762. She married Joseph Brown, who also came from Bucks with his father, Abraham Brown. They had twelve children. Joseph retained the homestead of his father near Jennersville. Four of their children after marriage removed to Ohio. Joseph died 5, 5, 1851, aged eighty-eight years; Elizabeth died 7, 7, 1811, aged forty-nine years.

6. Robert was born 10, 15, 1763. He married Sarah Stradling. They had one child. They came to this county in 1795, and resided near Jennersville. In 1813 they returned to their native county. Robert died 4, 4, 1849, aged eighty-five years; Sarah ——.

7. Catharine was born 11, 8, 1766. She married William Thompson. They had eight children. They all went to ——. William died 7, 19, 1806, aged —; Catharine subsequently married Eli Kennard. They had one child. The survivors of the family all went to Ohio. Catharine died 9, 6, 1850, aged eighty-three years.

III. William, son of the above William and Margery Michener, was born 6, 8, 1729. He married Martha Doane. They had eleven children. Five of them obtained a residence in our county.

1. Elizabeth was born 1755 (?). She married Charles Plumley. Their descendants still reside among us. Elizabeth died 1820, aged sixty-five years.

2. Joseph was born 11, 19, 1757. He married Anna, daughter of Ralph and Anna Dunn. He owned a farm adjoining the West Grove Meeting property. They had five children. Anna died 7, 29, 1796, aged thirty-eight years. He subsequently married Rebecca Good. They had four children. Joseph died 8, 10, 1853, aged ninety-five years; Rebecca died 8, 29, 1858, aged eighty-nine years.

3. Martha was born 10, 15, 1761. She married David Stackhouse. They removed with their family and settled in New Garden, where their son, Silas Stackhouse, now in his eighty-seventh year, and numerous other descendants, reside. David died 1, —, 1853, aged ninety-four years; Martha died 10, 30, 1848, aged eighty-one years.

4. William was born ——. He married Ann Beans, and had five children. They lived on the Toughkenamon Vineyard farm, where some of their descendants still live. William lived to a good old age.

5. Jonathan was born ——. He married Susanna Doane. They had ten children. Their son William, now in his eighty-sixth year, is living with his daughter near Jennerville.

There has for a long period been quite a number of Micheners and their descendants living in the northeastern section of the county, but I have not ascertained to which branch of the family they belong.

It is worthy of notice in this connection that soon after the close of the Revolutionary war a very remarkable emigration took place from Bucks to Chester County. The emigrants appear to have been mostly Friends, and very largely from Buckingham Monthly Meeting to that of New Garden, as they were then constituted. If my notes are correct, during the ten years from 1784 to 1795 New Garden Monthly Meeting received certificates of membership for two hundred and seventy members. Of this number, one hundred and eighty-one were from Buckingham Monthly Meeting alone. About forty of them were Micheners.

Two suggestions have been offered for this unusual emigration,—the hope of finding a more fertile soil, and the prosperous condition of the society of which they were members within the limits of the Western Quarterly Meeting. These may have been causes; but when I remember the terrible tragedy of the Doanes, which had very recently occurred in the immediate vicinity, with the violent excitement, embittered feeling, and suspicion which prevailed, it looks more like a modern *hegira* of the lovers of peace and quietness to escape the confusion and perhaps danger by which they were surrounded.

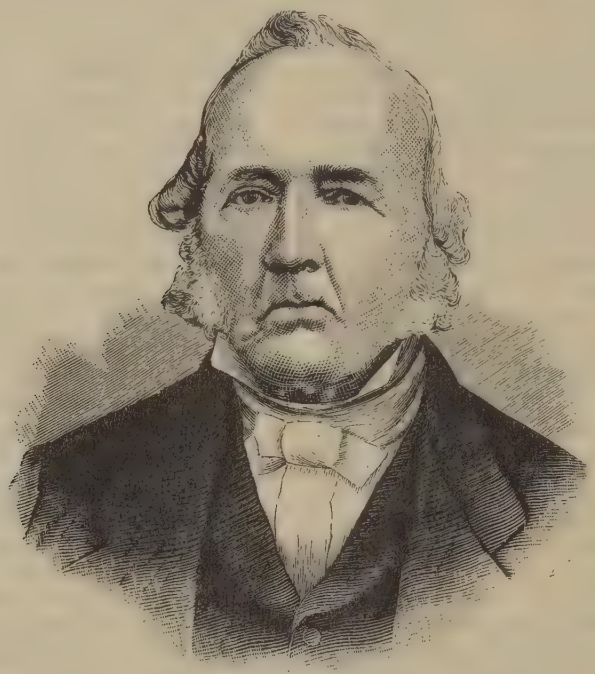
In the above notes I have given the ages of the ancestral members of the family so far as known. The result is interesting. The mean age of the whole 24 persons is 78.58 years; of the 20 elder ones it is 84 years; and of 18 it is 87.11 years.

Dr. Nathan Michener.—One of the oldest and best-known families in the county is that of Michener, especially noted in the medical profession. Dr. Nathan Michener was born in Berks County, Nov. 26, 1775, and graduated at a

medical college in Philadelphia. He first located to practice medicine at Marisville, in East Pikeland township, where he remained a short time and then removed to South Coventry, where for over half a century he was a distinguished and successful practitioner. He was married by Rev. William Hunter, Jan. 25, 1824, to Sophia Chrisman, who was born June 12, 1802. To them were born eleven children,—Sarah Ann, b. Dec. 18, 1825, m. Joseph Holscomb; George C., b. March 16, 1827, of Phœnixville; James, b. March 8, 1829; Mary T., b. May 10, 1831, m. Lewis Stubblebine; Phebe Ann, b. March 7, 1833, m. Morris Lisley; Rebecca L., b. March 22, 1836, m. Wilmer Griffith; Nathan, Jr., b. May 16, 1840; Clarissa Catherine, b. Sept. 22, 1842, m. Sewell B. Morrow; Isabella Workman, b. Aug. 31, 1845, m. Rev. A. L. Wilson, of the M. E. Church; Zachary Taylor, b. April 9, 1849, died in infancy. Dr. Michener died Dec. 11, 1866, and his venerable widow still survives him. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was a man universally esteemed for his eminent ability and noble qualities of heart. At his death he left a nice homestead place of ninety acres, and a name honored for his great services to suffering humanity.

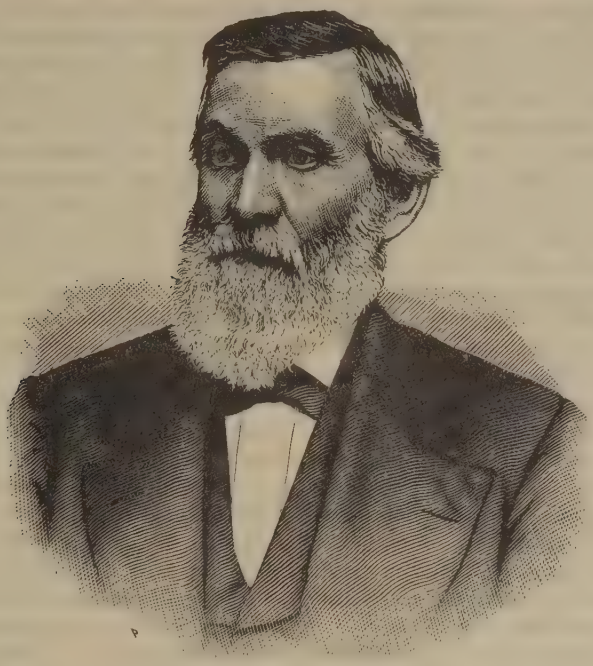
MILHOUS, Thomas, married Sarah, daughter of James and Catharine (Lightfoot) Miller, in Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania in 1729, settling first within the limits of New Garden Monthly Meeting, and about the year 1744 removing to Pikeland. Their children were as follows: John, b. 1, 8, 1722–3, at Timahoe, in Ireland; James, b. 7, 21, 1727; Thomas, b. 2, 27, 1731; Robert, b. 11, 26, 1733; Sarah, b. 4, 3, 1736, m. Thompson Parker; William, b. 6, 12, 1738. Several members of this family have been prominent in the Society of Friends.

MILLARD, Thomas.—Three brothers of the Millard family came from England together about the middle of the last century, of whom one settled in Connecticut, one in New York, and the third in Berks County, of this State. He had a son Joseph, born nearly opposite Douglassville, and moved, in the spring of 1784, to West Nantmeal township. He was a miller and millwright, and carried on a mill at Pottstown, and afterwards in West Nantmeal; was a justice of the peace from 1797 up to about 1816, and his old magistrate's dockets are now in possession of his grandson, Thomas. The mother of Joseph was a Miss Lincoln, also an emigrant from England. Jonathan, son of Joseph Millard, was born at Pottstown, Feb. 19, 1783, and married Sarah Harvout. He moved when four years old to West Nantmeal, and there died in June, 1868. His wife, Sarah, died Jan. 28, 1851, aged seventy-two years. They had



two children,—Joseph and Thomas. The latter, the youngest, was born Aug. 14, 1816. He was raised on the farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. He was married Jan. 24, 1839, to Jane, daughter of James and Margaret (Cake) Cutler. The Cutlers were of Scotch-Irish and the Cakes of German descent. To Thomas and his wife were born three children,—James, deceased in his nineteenth year; Jonathan, residing near Barneston; and Howard, living at home, but in the mercantile business at Robert's old stand in East Nantmeal.

In 1869, Thomas retired from farming, but still owns and resides on his splendid farm of 150 acres. He is a director in the National Bank of Honeybrook, and has been since its organization in 1868. He is one of the managers of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester County. He was many years a director of the East



Thomas Millard

Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad, and for six years secretary of its board. He has served nineteen years as school director, and was three times elected a justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. He has repeatedly served as auditor, and is now one of the county directors of the poor, having been elected in 1879, and having previously served in same office from 1875 to 1878. He followed surveying and conveyancing until his health and other growing business cares forced him to quit. His farm has been in possession of the Millard family since 1787, and no deeds have been made for it since 1793, it having passed to its present possessor by descent. He is a Republican in politics, in which he ever takes a great interest. His son Howard was in the three months' State service when Lee made his raid into the State in 1863.

MILLER, GAYEN, with Margaret, his wife, was one of the first settlers in Kennet township, where he bought land in 1702. Their children were James, b. 11, 5, 1696, m. Rachel Fred, 4, 20, 1721; William, b. 8, 30, 1698, m. 7, 30, 1724, to Ruth Rowland; Robert, b. 3, 3, 1703, m. Ruth Haines; Sarah, b. 9, 1, 1704, m. Joshua Johnson; Mary, b. 2, 7, 1707, m. William Beverly; Patrick, b. 12, 28, 1708, m. 9, 5, 1735, to Patience Haines; Samuel, b. 4, 14, 1711, m. 4, 29, 1732, to Margaret Halliday; Elizabeth, b. 5, 7, 1713, m. Joseph Dickinson; Joseph, b. 7, 14, 1715, m. 2, 18, 1738, to Jane Kirk; Benjamin, b. 6, 4, 1717, m. 10, 7, 1738, to Martha Walter; John, b. 11, 6, 1720–1, m. 8, 28, 1741, to Margaret Smith; George, b. 5, 19, 1723, married out of meeting.

Robert and Ruth Miller settled in East Caln, and had children,—Margaret, Solomon, Dorothy, Patience, Hannah, Hannah (2), Warwick, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, Rachel, Joseph, Rachel (2), Sarah, Ruth, Benjamin, and James.

James Miller, son of James and Rachel (Fred) Miller, born 10, 30, 1728, married, 8, 16, 1751, Sarah Way, and 5, 25, 1758, Phebe Jones, and settled in Sadsbury.

DR. WARWICK MILLER was born in Sadsbury township, Chester Co., near what is now the village of Atglen, on March 18, 1785. His parents were James and Phebe Miller. He was the youngest of twelve sons. He received a good, plain English education in our common schools, and studied medicine with Dr. William A. Todd, of Downingtown. He attended the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, but was content to practice without a degree. He located himself at Sadsburyville, in his native township, where he soon gained the confidence of the people, and was rewarded by a goodly portion of the practice. He changed his location a few times, but always within the limits of Sadsbury.

Dr. Miller was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of James Truman, of Sadsbury, to whom he was married Oct. 7, 1812. She died Sept. 27, 1817, without issue. His second wife was Martha B., daughter of William Clingan, Esq., to whom he was married Nov. 15, 1820. By this lady he had two sons,—William Clingan and James Edwin Miller. The health of Dr. Miller becoming precarious, he was removed to the house of his father-in-law, Wm. Clingan, in West Fallowfield, where he remained, laboring under hydrothorax, until his death, which occurred April 23, 1825. In his day few men were more highly esteemed or more confidingly approached, always bearing the name and character of a high-minded, dignified, honorable, and worthy citizen.

JOHN MILLER, a settler at what is now Avondale, may have been a brother of Gayen Miller, of Kennet. The time of his arrival appears to have been in 1709, and his

death occurred in 1714. His mill was the first in that region, and it is said that settlers in Lancaster County patronized it. The children of John and Mary Miller were James, b. 1st mo., 1693, near Charlemont, county Armagh, Ireland, m. 3, 24, 1722, to Ann Cane; Mary, m. to Joseph Hutton; William, b. 2d mo., 1698, in the county Tyrone, Ireland, m. Ann Emlen, of Philadelphia; Joseph, m. to Ann Gilpin; Martha, m. to John Jordan and Nathaniel Houlton; Sarah, m. 5, 25, 1723, to Nehemiah Hutton; Elizabeth, m. 8, 22, 1729, to William Chambers; Susanna, m. 2, 18, 1734, to Joseph Jackson; Elinor, m. 4, 19, 1729, to Richard Chambers.

James Miller, possibly a brother to Gayen and John, married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, in Ireland, and in 1729 came to Pennsylvania. His wife, a minister, died soon after their arrival at Philadelphia. He settled in New Garden, but is thought to have removed before his death. His children were Sarah, m. to Thomas Milhous; Elizabeth, m. to Thomas Hiett; James, m. to Rachel (Fred) Miller and Rebecca Kirk; Mary, m. to Isaac Jackson, 4, 11, 1730; Katharine, m. William Jackson, 9, 9, 1733; Ann, married, 2, 19, 1733, to William Farquhar; Hannah, m. to James Jackson.

MINER, Charles, was born Feb. 1, 1780, in the town of Norwich, Conn. He was of the Puritan stock, his lineal ancestor, Thomas Miner, having been a member of the Assembly of Connecticut in 1654. In 1799, in the nineteenth year of his age, he removed as a Connecticut claimant to Wyoming Valley, and settled in Wilkesbarre, following his brother Asher, who had emigrated a year or two earlier.

In 1801, Asher Miner established the *Luzerne Federalist*. It was a sheet of very moderate dimensions, for two reams of its paper were placed in an ordinary bag and conveyed on horseback from the paper-mill in Allentown to Wilkesbarre, and this was done once in two weeks. The press on which the *Federalist* was printed was brought from Norwich, Conn., on a sled, by Charles Miner and S. Howard. In 1802, Charles became associated with Asher Miner in conducting the *Federalist*, which they ably edited until 1809, when it was transferred to Steuben Butler and Sidney Tracy. These latter gentlemen, in 1811, enlarged the paper and changed its name to the *Gleaner*, with the motto, "Intelligence is the life of liberty." In a few months Mr. Tracy withdrew from the establishment, and was succeeded by Charles Miner, who, in connection with Mr. Butler and others, ably conducted the *Gleaner* until 1816.

It was in the columns of the *Gleaner* that Mr. Miner made himself celebrated as a writer. For this paper were written those beautiful essays from the desk of "Poor Robert the Scribe," a series of weekly essays, filled with good sense, combining amusement with instruction, which were read with pleasure at every fireside in the country, which have been many times reprinted, and which may even at this day be found in school-books, as lessons of wisdom not to be put aside nor forgotten. In this paper, too, Mr. Miner published many articles upon the subject of anthracite coal, a subject the importance of which was just beginning to dawn upon the minds of the people of the valley. It was the object of Mr. Miner to extend that interest, to enlighten the minds of those who would not believe abroad, and to disseminate the theory that anthracite would burn as readily as bituminous coal. He hoped one day to see the mines of ore opened and their treasures spread throughout the land, and he hoped to see the valley of Wyoming, then almost a wilderness, blossom as the rose. Determined, however, not to be a theorist only, but to carry out in practice what he had taught others through the columns of his paper, he in 1813, with others, leased the Mauch Chunk mines, and in the same year floated an ark-load of coal to Philadelphia.

In 1807 and 1808, and again in 1816, he was a member of the Legislature from Luzerne County. There he advocated and almost originated that scheme for internal improvements which at a later period terminated in the North Branch (of the Susquehanna) Canal.

In 1816 he took charge of a paper in Philadelphia entitled *The True American*, and conducted it one year.

In 1817 he removed to West Chester and purchased *The Chester and Delaware Federalist*, the name of which he subsequently changed to that of *The Village Record*. This paper was conducted by him with unusual ability until 1834, when he sold it to Henry S. Evans. Its literary character during his editorship was far above that of the ordinary weeklies of that day. He wrote for it a series of essays of much merit under the signature of "John Harwood," which added to its popularity.

From March, 1825, to March, 1829, he was a member of Congress from Chester County. He was a useful and able member, took great interest in the subject of slavery, to which he was opposed, and made efforts to abolish the slave-trade and slavery in the District, or at least to diminish the wrongs and outrages perpetrated at the Federal capital. He failed in those attempts, but happily lived to see a consummation far surpassing his most sanguine expectations,—the virtual abolition of all slavery in the District and all the States.

He awakened the country to the silk-growing business, and drew and introduced the first resolutions on the subject, and wrote the able report which was introduced by Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Miner was the associate of the great men of his day. Intelligent and social, he was attractive, and the ease and brilliancy with which he expressed his thoughts on paper made him useful as well as ornamental in advancing the doctrines of his party, and in furthering the objects of the mighty leaders who wielded the baton of power. Henry Clay, at that time Secretary of State, recognized at once the abilities and usefulness of the member from Pennsylvania, made him his friend personally, as he knew him to be politically, and looked to him more than any other gentleman of the House to carry out his views upon the subjects of internal improvement, the tariff, and a United States bank.

In 1834 he returned to the Wyoming Valley, where he devoted some years to collecting materials for a "History of Wyoming," which was published in 1845. After this he furnished contributions to the newspapers upon various

subjects of interest to the community until advancing years and the infirmities of age compelled him to desist. He continued to reside in the Wyoming Valley until his death, Oct. 26, 1865, at the age of eighty-five years.

Mr. Miner, in youth and in age, was the perfect gentleman, a true type of what is termed a gentleman of the old school. He was easy and winning in his manners, scrupulously neat and precise in his dress, kind of heart, courteous in demeanor to all who approached him, open and generous in purse even to his own detriment, and a lover of all those nobler qualities which help to make up the true and honest man. In conversation he was peculiarly agreeable,— no tongue more eloquent than his, so smooth its compliments, so polished its language. He was a model journalist and statesman, and the father of a school of sound thinkers.

During a portion of the time he resided in West Chester he owned and occupied what has since been known as the Dallett farm (now owned by Dr. Jacob Price), which he called "Spring Grove," and which, while he resided there, was a favorite resort for the young people of West Chester. He always took a friendly interest in the young, and they, on their part, were greatly attached to him. The following will illustrate this mutual feeling: passing along the street one day, he was met by a boy, who inquired of him "whether the peaches were ripe at Spring Grove?" He alluded to it in his paper, and remarked, in substance, "Well did the young rogue know that when the peaches were ripe at Spring Grove he would have his share of them."

MODE, ALEXANDER, received a certificate from Chester Monthly Meeting 2, 27, 1702, to remove to Bucks County and marry Ellen, daughter of William Dunkin, of Byberry. Perhaps the same person was of Duck Creek in 1721, and married Sarah Hussey, a widow, of Newark Monthly Meeting, in that year.

Alexander Mode, doubtless his son, born 9, 16, 1713, died 3, 20, 1751, settled in East Fallowfield township about 1739, and married, 4, 18, 1741, Rebecca, daughter of John Allen, of Londongrove, by whom he had children,—William, b. 10, 18, 1742; Emey, b. 8, 30, 1745, d. 1785, m. 9, 23, 1767, to William Greave; Ruth, b. 10, 21, 1747, d. 4, 5, 1789, m. Samuel Cook; Hannah, b. 4, 18, 1750, d. 9, 23, 1791, m. 4, 11, 1770, to Francis Wilkinson.

William Mode married, 11, 14, 1764, Phebe, daughter of Joseph and Mary Taylor, of West Marlborough, and had children,—Alexander, Mary, Rebecca, Emey (Amy), William, Phebe, Allen, Alexander, and Phebe. In 1776 he had a saw- and fulling-mill, and on February 17th advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* a runaway servant-boy or apprentice in a lengthy verse.

MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER, and William Nevin received patents, April 18, 1744, for two tracts of land in Londonderry, containing together 650 acres. The will of Alexander Montgomery, of Mill Creek, New Castle Co., dated Sept. 10, 1746, gave his moiety of the land to his sons William and Daniel, they paying something to the other children. Oct. 13, 1761, John Montgomery and wife Esther, Moses Montgomery and wife Elizabeth, William Montgomery and Margaret Montgomery released to Daniel his share of the land, and on the 26th of the same month Daniel Montgomery, of Philadelphia City, glazier, sold to his brother William, of Londonderry. The latter was about ten or eleven years old at the time of his parents' death. Daniel and Margaret are said to have removed to Northumberland County at the same time as their brother William.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, third son of Alexander and Mary Montgomery, was born in Londonderry township, Chester Co., Aug. 3, 1736. He was raised in a district and among a people where the spirit of independence seemed to be indigenous, and only required an exciting cause to develop it. When the difficulties with the mother-country became serious, Mr. Montgomery was one of the large committee appointed by a county meeting held at Chester Dec. 20, 1774, to aid in organizing an acceptable government to supersede the old provincial establishment. He was one of ten delegates from Chester County to the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1775, which substantially took charge of the Commonwealth; and was also a delegate to the Provincial Conference of Committees, which in July, 1776, appointed members of Congress from Pennsylvania who had nerve enough to vote for the Declaration of Independence. In June, 1776, he was colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Chester County, which then required four hundred and fifty stand of arms for service. During his absence in the field his place as a member of the Convention was filled by his brother-in-law, Thomas Strawbridge, as a delegate from Chester County. Col. Montgomery's battalion of the "Flying Camp" was probably in the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, inasmuch as several of his officers were in Fort Washington at the time of the unfortunate capture of that post in the month of November following.

Some time in the fall of 1776 or early in 1777, Col. Montgomery removed to the frontier region, in the county of Northumberland, having purchased in 1774 a tract at the site of the present town of Danville (now Montour County), where the settlers were then constantly annoyed by the Indians. On one occasion he was driven from his home for a time by the cruel chief Montour, who ravaged those settlements.

In 1779 and 1780, Col. Montgomery was a member of Assembly from Northumberland County. In 1790 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1792 he was chosen a member of the Third Congress. April 17, 1793, he was commissioned major-general of the militia of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, and Luzerne. In 1801 he was appointed by Governor McKean an associate judge of Northumberland County. He was also at one time deputy surveyor of that county, and had held other important appointments, such as commissioner to adjust the Connecticut land claims in Wyoming Valley, etc. He died May 1, 1816, in the eightieth year of his age, and was interred in the Presbyterian graveyard at Danville. His descendants have been, and continue to be, among the most public-spirited and valuable citizens of the district where they reside.

William Montgomery was a man of excellent character, and of great influence in his day. Nothing of importance in his section of country was undertaken without consult-

ing him. He was the Nestor of the early settlers, and his advice was law with them.

His first wife was Margaret Nivin, by whom he had children,—Mary, who died at twenty-three years of age; Alexander, who died in infancy; Margaret, who died in the same year with her sister; William, b. about 1762; John, b. about 1764; Daniel, b. Oct. 30, 1765; and Alexander, who died young. By a second wife, Isabella Evans, he had Robert, b. April, 1773; Hannah, b. Jan. 22, 1775; Alexander, b. Oct. 8, 1777; Margaret, b. Jan. 8, 1784. Isabella died August, 1791, and in April, 1793, he married Hannah, widow of Matthew Boyd, and sister of Judge James Boyd, of Chester County, but had no children by the last wife.

Daniel Montgomery, the third son, born in Londonderry, died Dec. 30, 1831. He married Christiana Strawbridge, Nov. 27, 1791, by whom he had nine children. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the region around Danville, which name is said to have been given in compliment to him, and, being appointed major-general of militia in 1809, he was known as Gen. Daniel Montgomery.

Alexander Montgomery, son of William, married Jane Boyd, daughter of John and Mary, of Chester County, and had four daughters, one of whom married M. C. Grier, and was the mother of J. A. M. Grier, known in politics as the "original" Garfield man. Another married A. F. Russel, to whom we are indebted for some of the family history.

MOORE, WILLIAM, of Moore Hall.—William Moore was a son of John Moore, collector of the port of Philadelphia, and was born in that city on the 6th of May, 1699. In his early youth he was sent to England to be educated, and he graduated at the University of Oxford in 1719. His wife is said to have been a descendant of the Earl of Wemyss, and this tradition receives support from the fact that in his will her husband refers to the noble and honorable family from which she sprang. John Moore having become interested in the Pickering tract in Charlestown township, Chester Co., Pa., gave his proportion,—a lot of 240 acres on the Pickering Creek, adjacent to the Schuylkill,—in 1729, to his son William, who had been living on it for some years, and who there passed the remainder of his long and eventful life. On it the latter erected a frame house, which was later superseded by a stone mansion overlooking the river, which is still standing, and has ever since borne the name of Moore Hall. He also built a saw-mill and the Bull tavern, a famous hostelry in the colonial days. He lived in considerable style, and had a number of slaves and other servants. In the *Weekly Mercury* for Feb. 28, 1737–8, he advertises for sale "a young man who understands writing and accounts, and lately kept school." He was an enthusiastic churchman, and at different times was a vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church, on the Perkiomen, and of Radnor Church, in Delaware County. He was colonel of one of the Chester County militia regiments during the time of the trouble with the Indians. As became a gentleman of his standing, he early began to take a part in political affairs, and in 1733 was sent to the Assembly, being re-elected each succeeding fall until 1740. There is a letter to him in the Taylor MSS., which says,—

"A few days agoe a noted minister of the Gospel, beyond New Garden, and several of his congregation told me they were Informed by Isaac Wayne that thee declines Serving the County as a representative in Assembly the ensuing year and has Consented that he shall put thy name with his on a Tickett for Sheriff in order to Establish him in that post. This Information flies like the wind and has given a vast number of those who were in thy Interest a violent shock to hear that a Gent. on whom they so much relied should desert their service at a time when ye Publick affairs seem to challenge the Strictest attendance for to help a p'son of so feeble a charracter as Wayne into an office which so little Concerns the true Interest of an English Subject as that of Sheriff."

This letter probably marks the beginning of an antagonism between Wayne, the father of the Revolutionary general, and Moore, which subsequently led to important results. It also lends some strength to the belief that during the time of his legislative service Moore belonged to the Quaker and anti-proprietary party. An anonymous piece of satire concerning him, purporting to be a confession, published in 1757, says,—

"I once made myself believe I could act the Patriot and accordingly made Interest to be chosen for a Representative. Then I opposed loudly all Proprietary Innovations and was warm for the Liberty of my Country but getting nothing but the Honour of serving my Country I found that a Post of Profit might with my skill be more advantageous."

In 1741 he was appointed by the Governor a justice of the peace and judge of the County Court. For about forty years thereafter he was president judge of that court. Whatever may have been his previous political creed, it is certain that henceforth he was one of the most decided and influential friends of the proprietaries in the province. In the disputes between the Governor and the Assembly he took an active part, and on the 23d of November, 1755, he wrote to the Assembly that two thousand men were coming down to Philadelphia from Chester County to compel them to pass a militia law, a measure to which the Quaker majority were opposed. This was the first step in a struggle, of which he was the central figure, that shook the whole province, and finally required the intervention of the throne to decide. During the two succeeding years a great many petitions were presented to the Assembly by citizens of Chester County charging him with tyranny, injustice, and even extortion, in the performance of the duties of his magisterial office, and asking for his removal. The names that were signed to them are too numerous to be repeated here, but among them were some of the best people in the county. It is manifest to the impartial reader that while the haughty and aristocratic bearing of Moore doubtless gave offense, and may have at times led to arbitrary decisions, political rivalry had much to do with the complaints. In a broadside published in reply, Moore explains the circumstances of each case in detail, and says that the petitions were procured by Isaac Wayne, with whom he had had a quarrel, through spite and rancor, by "riding night and day among ignorant and weak Persons using many Persuasions and Promises." The Assembly, after a hearing of the petitioners, which was many times adjourned in order to give him an opportunity to be present, but which he declined to attend, on the ground that they had no authority to make the investigation, determined that he had been guilty of extortion, and many other fraudulent, wicked, and cor-

rupt practices, and asked for his removal from office. Soon afterwards, on the 19th of October, 1757, Moore wrote a paper, printed in Franklin's *Gazette* and some other newspapers, in which he fiercely reviewed the action of the Assembly, calling it "virulent and scandalous," and a "continued string of the severest calumny and most rancorous epithets conceived in all the terms of malice and party rage," and based upon petitions procured by a member and tool of the Assembly at a tavern when the signers were incapable of knowing what they did. Immediately after the meeting of the new Assembly, which was composed mainly of the same persons as the preceding, a warrant was issued to the sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of Moore. He was seized at his home at Moore Hall by two armed men one Friday evening, early in January, 1758, hurried away to Philadelphia, and there confined in jail. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who it was believed had been concerned in the preparation of the libelous address. They were both brought before the Assembly, where they refused to make a defense, though Moore admitted that he had written the paper, and refused to retract its statements. It was ordered that he should be confined until he should make a recantation, and that the address be burned by the hangman. They were both given into the custody of the sheriff, with directions that they should not be discharged upon any writ of habeas corpus. They were, however, released in this way, after the adjournment of the Assembly, in about three months. In August the Governor, after a series of quarrels with the Assembly about it, examined a number of witnesses, and went through the form of a trial, as a result of which he announced that Moore had purged himself of every one of the original charges, and that he had never known a more full and clear defense. Smith went to England to prosecute an appeal to the crown, and on Feb. 13, 1760, there was signified formally to the Assembly "His Majesty's high displeasure" at their unwarrantable behavior in assuming power that did not belong to them, and invading the royal prerogative and the liberties of the people. The time had not yet come when this authority could be resisted, and Moore and his friends came off victorious. As in most political contests, there was much unnecessary heat and some truth on both sides. There is plenty of contemporary evidence to show that Moore, admirable as was the part he played in those old days, and loath as we would be to take even one horse-tooth button set in brass from the dimity coat he wore, was haughty in temper, and none too gentle in the exercise of power. "Unless they put me to the necessity of bringing ejectments, and in that case they are to expect no favor," he wrote in 1769 to Benjamin Jacobs about some people who had made improvements on some of his lands. "This is a season," he adds, "when most or all farmers have their barns or stock-yards filled with the produce of their plantations."

John Ross, the celebrated Philadelphia lawyer, noted in his private docket, in November, 1765, that a case in which he represented some young Quakers accused of a criminal charge had been adjourned three times by Moore without cause, though seventeen witnesses were present,—"the first instance of that kind of oppression that ever happened in this Province,"—and that it was supposed to have occurred "*from his great love to Quakers.*" At the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was an old man of about seventy-six years, and much troubled with the gout. He was, however, keenly alive to the importance of the struggle, and his sympathies, like those of the greater number of men who had secured wealth, position, and reputation under the old order of things, were entirely on the side of the crown. The rebels he regarded as a rude rabble. Jacob Smith, a sort of political eavesdropper, made an affidavit that he heard Moore say, at Moore Hall, on the 7th of May, 1775, that the people of Boston were a "vile set of rebels," and that "he was determined to commit every man to prison who would associate or muster." There was much excitement abroad, and it was the way of the new men who were coming into power to compel by force those who were suspected of Toryism to recant. On June 6th the committee of Chester County, of which Anthony Wayne was chairman, visited Moore Hall for this purpose. Broken with years and ill in health, the judge was brought to bay, confronted with a power which Great Britain, in eight years of war, was unable to subdue. The spirit, however, with which two decades earlier he had defied the Assembly and suffered imprisonment was still undaunted, and the paper he signed said, "I also further declare that I have of late encouraged and will continue to encourage learning the military art, apprehending the time is not far distant when there may be occasion for it." The latent sarcasm was entirely unnoticed, and the committee unanimously resolved that a perfectly satisfactory answer had been given.

On another occasion a party from the American army, among whom was Isaac Anderson, afterwards a member of Congress from this district, which was sent to deprive the Tories of arms, went to Moore Hall, and found its haughty occupant confined to his easy-chair. Among other things they discovered a beautifully wrought sword, whose handle was inlaid with gold and silver, which had probably been an heirloom. They were about to carry it off, when the judge asked permission to see it once more. It had scarcely been given to him before, with his foot on the floor, he snapped the blade from the handle. Then, clinching tightly the hilt, he threw to them the useless blade, and with a gesture of contempt, and eyes gleaming, cried, "There, take that if you are anxious to fight; but you have no business to steal my plate!" While the army was at Valley Forge, Col. Clement Biddle and others were quartered at Moore Hall, and a committee of Congress met there in the early part of 1778. Moore died on the 30th of May, 1783. He and his old antagonists, the Waynes, rest together in peace in the graveyard at Radnor. Moore lies directly in front of the door, and all the worshipers at that ancient and celebrated church as they enter pass over the remains of one who during his life was probably the most conspicuous and heroic figure in the county of Chester.

Among his descendants are the Cadwaladers and Rawles of Philadelphia, the Goldsboroughs and Duponts of Delaware, and some of the English and German nobility.

Rev. Charles Moore.—George Moore and his wife,

Jane (Jorden), came from the north of Ireland about the year 1760, and settled in Philadelphia, in which city they located on Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, and where he lived and died, Dec. 27, 1787. Their son, Rev. Charles Moore, the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1771, and departed this life July 17, 1847, at his residence, West Vincent township, Chester Co. He was in his sixth year at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and was at the State-House and heard the tolling of the old bell that proclaimed the birth of a new nation. He was reared and educated in the Episcopal faith or church, and it was the intention of his parents that he should become a clergyman in that denomination. He was married to Margaret, daughter of William and Eliza Carroll, of Philadelphia. Rev. Charles Moore early in life obtained peace with God through Christ and united himself with the Old Swedes' Protestant Church, of Philadelphia, in which for several years he faithfully discharged the duties of clerk. In 1797, when the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia, and after he and his wife had recovered from an attack of it, he removed to Concord, Delaware Co., and there connected himself with the Episcopal Church. This church being without a stated ministry, upon its solicitation he officiated for some time in the public service in reading sermons, making exhortations, etc. During his residence here he occasionally attended the Baptist meetings, and under the preaching of Rev. Joshua Vaughan his attention was called to the subject of Christian baptism, which caused him to enter upon a more thorough and careful examination of this and other Bible doctrines.

In October, 1802, he was baptized by Rev. Mr. Vaughan in the Brandywine at Chads' Ford, and received into the fellowship of the Brandywine Church, Delaware County. His mind having been exercised in regard to preaching, and believing it to be his duty, and the church readily agreeing with him in this view, he received a letter of license to preach the gospel in September, 1812. He continued to supply this church until October, 1813, when he was ordained as their pastor. He continued to preach here for six years, supplying at the same time monthly the Rock Springs Church.

In 1819 he accepted a unanimous call to the Vincent Baptist Church, Chester County, as pastor, where he labored acceptably and faithfully until the spring of 1844, embracing a period of twenty-five years, when increasing infirmities induced him to retire from the active duty of the ministry. He was a good preacher, and the fact of having been a hard Bible student did much in establishing this character for him. As a man, he was plain, grave, and reserved, and in the pulpit solemn, affectionate, natural. He is said to have preached the first temperance sermon in this county. His ordinary plan of sermonizing was textual. He was strictly Calvinistic in doctrinal views, and wove a strong warp of doctrines in all his pulpit discourses. Few men have passed through so long a life with a character so free from blot or stain.

Chas Moore

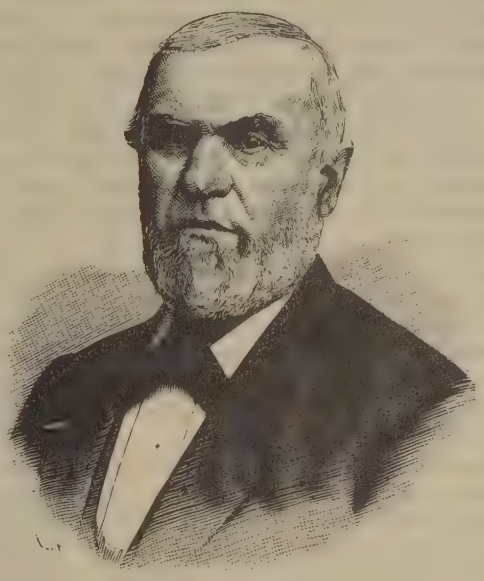
His character as a man, as a Christian, and as a minister was irreproachable. His memory is embalmed in many hearts as a good and devoted minister.

His children were nine in number, viz.: Eliza B., Sarah, Robert, Lydia, Margaret, William C., Gideon F.,

Charles, and Hannah Jane. His son Robert married Rachel Smedley, and left five children,—Charles C., Thomas M., Gideon S., Francis J., and Leonard K. Moore, all of whom now reside in Upper Uwchlan township, Chester Co., and own adjoining farms.

Dr. Joseph Moore was the second son of Nathaniel and Hannah Moore, and was born about the year 1758, in the township of Goshen, Chester Co., Pa. His mother was the widow of Henry Collins, her name previous to her first marriage being Hannah Hunt. We are unable to learn anything definite with regard to his education, either preliminary or medical. From what is known of him, however, we have reason to believe he obtained a tolerable English education, and that he attended the lectures at the medical school in Philadelphia; but, as was usual at that day, he took no degree. His preceptor was Dr. Kennedy, of East Whiteland township, Chester Co. After completing his studies he commenced the practice of medicine, residing in the same house in which he was born. In the year 1780 he married Sarah Jefferis, daughter of Emmor and Elizabeth Jefferis, of East Bradford township, Chester Co., and by this connection he had five children,—four sons and one daughter. Their names were Joseph, Emmor, Jefferis, James, and Eliza. Joseph studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, and emigrated to Mississippi, where his other brothers and sister, who married Passmore Hoopes, also in a few years took up their abode. About the year 1792, Dr. Moore removed from Goshen to West Chester, where he continued the practice of his profession until within a short time of his death, which took place about the 5th of July, 1799, of consumption. His wife survived him about one month. Dr. Moore was a man highly respected, and he was considered skillful in his profession, much esteemed as a citizen, and kind, attentive, and popular as a physician. He died at the age of forty-one years, deeply lamented by his numerous friends.

MORGAN, Jacob B.—James Morgan and his wife, Jane, with their children, Margaret, John, Evan, and James, natives of Nantmeal, Radnorshire, Wales, set sail for this country in 1691. Both of the parents died at sea, and the captain of the vessel having been prevailed upon to enter a Maryland port, they were buried at the head of the Bay of Bohemia. All of the children settled in this county, and James and Evan subsequently became distinguished as clergymen. John purchased a farm near Morgan's Corner, in Radnor township, now Delaware County. His grandson, Mordecai Morgan, was appointed a lieutenant of the Pennsylvania militia, July 15, 1776, participated in the battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777, and died in 1794, leaving eight children. Of these, Dr. Mordecai Morgan became a surgeon in the United States navy, and at the time of his death was fleet-surgeon of the West India Squadron. He was a man of literary taste and culture, and made translations of several of the Italian poets. In "Hazard's Register" may be found a biographical sketch of the noted Dr. John Davis, written by him. John Morgan, another brother, was born in Radnor township in 1786, and learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1808 he removed to Charlestown township, and opened a store at the Fountain Inn. Soon afterwards he built the General Pike tavern, at which place he was for a number of years postmaster and justice of the peace. About 1818 he purchased a farm, a large portion of which he retained until his death in 1871, and until a populous town had grown up around and beyond it. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1828 and in 1839. He was president of the Phœnixville



JACOB B. MORGAN.

Bridge Company, a street bears his name, and he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, possessed of wealth and universally respected. His second son was Jacob B. Morgan, born in 1814, who was educated in the common schools and West Chester Academy. He subsequently taught school and entered a store. He was postmaster of Phœnixville under the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. In 1868 he was elected cashier of the National Bank of Phœnixville, which position he has held to the present time, and his management of the bank has been marked by a large increase of his business and a great extension of public confidence. He was married in 1849 to Lavina C., daughter of John Vanderslice, by whom he has had four children. He has served as justice of the peace, been five times chief burgess of the borough, a director in the school board, and treasurer of the same. In 1873 the teachers gave him an elegant testimonial for his ability, suavity of manner, and general conduct in his administration as a school director. He has served in the borough council (1857), and was vice-president of the Perseverance Building and Loan Association. He was cashier of the Bank of Phœnixville, organized under State law on March 12, 1859, and which he held until it was merged with the National in 1868, when and in which he held the same position, and which he now so efficiently fills. He is a fine business man, conspicuous for his straightforward conduct in life and for his constant efforts to aid in everything tending to improve the borough and its people, by whom he is universally loved and respected.

MORRISON, John A., M.D., is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Gabriel Morrison, came to

this country from Ireland about the year 1735, and settled near where his great-grandson, John A., now resides, who was born in 1814, in the southern end of Lancaster County, Pa., but who for forty-four years has been a resident of Chester County, located in Cochranville. His life has been employed in the practice of medicine and in the pursuit of agriculture and the mercantile trade, with the exception of a few years spent in public life. He represented Chester County in the Thirty-second Congress, from 1851 to 1853, and was eight years in the customs service in Philadelphia, a portion of the time as United States special drug examiner, and afterwards as United States appraiser. He is now retired from public life, although maintaining his relations to the Democratic party and interested in both local and general affairs; and now, at the age of sixty-seven years, is enjoying that unobtrusive repose which he prefers to the turmoils of politics or the vexations of office.

MOWRY, CHARLES, was a native of Litchfield, Providence Co., R. I., where he was born in 1777. His career in Chester County as editor and publisher of the *Temperate Zone* and *American Republican* is given in the article on newspapers.

On his removal to Harrisburg, after disposing of the *American Republican*, he purchased the *Harrisburg Republican*, the publication of which he continued under the title of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. This paper he eventually disposed of to Simon Cameron, who had been associated with him as journeyman and co-partner in its management, in order that he might assume the duties of canal commissioner, to which he had been appointed, and which he held during the administration of Governor Shulze. During his career as editor he acquired considerable celebrity as a political writer, and exercised a marked influence upon the policy of his party. Mr. Mowry's wife was Mary, daughter of George Richmond, of Sadsbury township, to whom he was married March 31, 1812. He died July 29, 1838, leaving six children,—three sons, since deceased, and three daughters, one of whom is the widow of Samuel D. Young, and another, the youngest, the wife of Hon. David Fleming, a leading member of the Harrisburg bar.

MORTON, JOHN, one of the most sterling patriots of our Revolutionary era, was born in the township of Ridley, Chester (now Delaware) Co., in the year 1724. His family was of Swedish origin. He was chosen a member of Assembly in 1756, in which situation he was continued nearly twenty years; and wherever good service was required in any important department of the government, so long as he lived there we are we are pretty certain to find the name of John Morton. When the day of trial came on the great question of independence, the Pennsylvania delegation to the Continental Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, stood four in favor and five against that momentous proposition. The delegation consisted of the following members, viz.: John Morton (Speaker of the Assembly at the time of their appointment, Nov. 4, 1775), Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Charles Humphreys, Edward Biddle, Thomas Willing, and Andrew Allen, Esquires. The first four were in favor of the measure, but, being in a minority, the State appeared to be against it.

There were but five of the Pennsylvania delegation, however, occupying their seats on the occasion of the final vote. These were Franklin, Wilson, Morton, Humphreys, and Willing. The first three voted in favor of the Declaration and the last two against it, and thus the vote of Pennsylvania, which, on the adoption of the resolution of independence on the 2d of July, had been cast against it, was now cast in favor of the Declaration, and the unanimity so important was secured.

Dickinson and Morris, who had voted against the resolution of independence on the 2d of July, were not present on the 4th of July, when the final vote was taken, or if present did not occupy their seats. It is said by some writers that they were not present, and that their absence was brought about by the influence of Samuel Adams, one of the warmest friends of independence. Thomas McKean, one of the delegates from Delaware, in a letter written in 1817, says that they were present, but did not take their seats on that day. At all events, they did not vote, and thus permitted the Declaration to be adopted. The probability is that, seeing that all the colonies except Pennsylvania had now a majority of delegates in favor of independence, and that the Declaration would certainly be adopted, they were not willing by their votes to place Pennsylvania in the position of being the only colony in opposition to it, and hence, although they doubted the expediency of the measure, withdrew, and permitted the vote of the delegation to be cast in its favor.

John Morton lived in a section of the country which was very hostile to independence. His neighbors and friends, almost to a man, entertained views on this subject different from his own, some because they were favorably disposed to the crown, and others because they believed the day of reconciliation had not passed, and that the time had not come when the colonies could safely sever their connection with the mother-country. When the subject was before Congress, they sought to induce him to vote against the measure, and admonished him of the disastrous results which would inevitably follow if the colonists should fail, as in their opinion they undoubtedly would. Their efforts, however, were of no avail, and he enrolled his vote in favor of independence, and thus secured that unanimity so essential to the success of the cause.

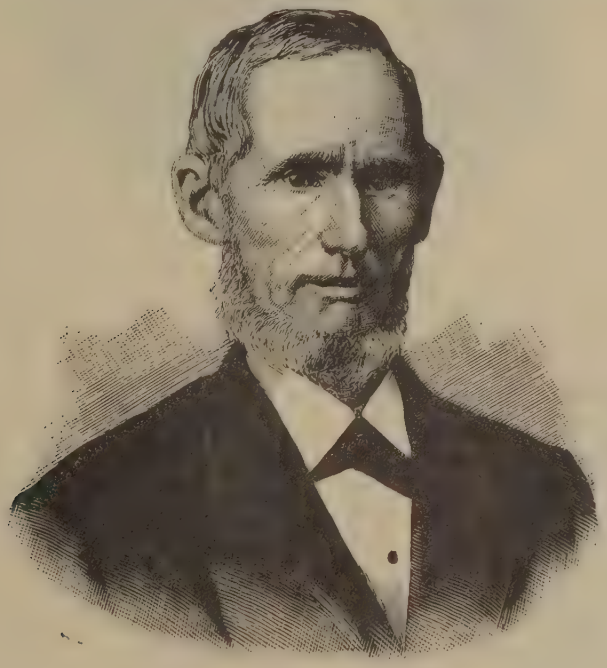
John Morton did not live to see the result of the effort to achieve independence. Having affixed his signature to the immortal document, he closed his valuable life in the month of April, 1777, at the age of fifty-three years. He was so conscious that he had performed an act which would commend him to posterity that on his death-bed, when the censure of his friends was strongly present to his mind, and when the cause of the colonists was gloomy in the extreme, he sent to them this prophetic message: "Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I have ever rendered to my country."

As a private citizen, he possessed an unusual share of esteem; his moral character was above all stain, and every act of his life, of which we have any knowledge, shows that

he possessed that rarest of mental faculties,—good judgment. He was the first of the signers of the Declaration who died.

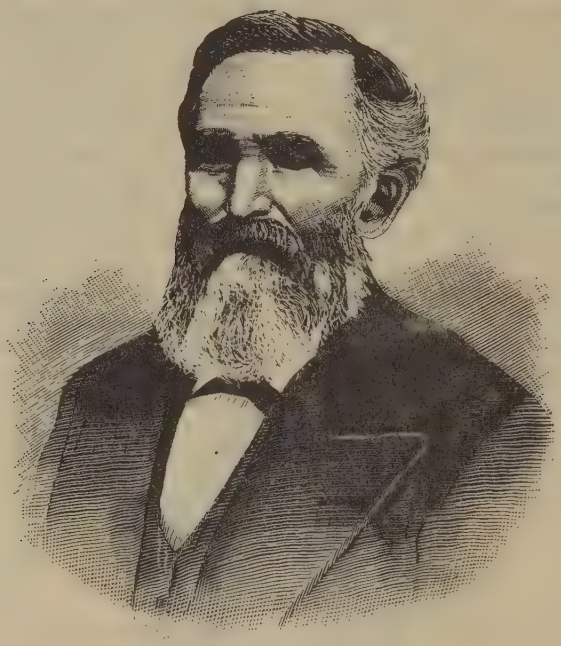
It may be added that when the British army passed through the neighborhood of his late residence, after the battle of Brandywine, they despoiled his widow and children of property to the value of three hundred and sixty-five pounds,—Pennsylvania currency, nearly equal to one thousand dollars,—a very considerable sum in those days.

ROBERT W. MORTON.—James Morton emigrated from the northern part of Ireland, near Belfast, just previous to the Revolutionary war. He first settled near Hoopes' Mills, in Honeybrook township, and married, after his arrival in Chester County, Isabella Mann, who was born in his native place in Ireland. To them were born six children,—three sons and three daughters,—of whom Robert was the eldest. He was born Oct. 2, 1779, and married Elizabeth Moore (his first wife), by whom Robert Whitehill Morton was born, Oct. 2, 1817. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and was educated at the neighborhood subscription schools, working in the summer and attending school in winter. He studied surveying with Squire Beynard Way, a noted surveyor of that day. He began farming on his own account in 1842, in which he continued to 1855 on the old farm. He then farmed in Lancaster County until 1869, during which time he was ten years justice of peace, and engaged in conveyancing and surveying. The First National Bank of Honeybrook was organized February, 1868, with $100,000 capital, and he was in April following elected its cashier, which position he has held to this time. This is the only bank in this section of the county, and does a very large business, and has the entire confidence of the business world and public generally. He was married April 16, 1846, to Jane, daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Salisbury, Lancaster Co. He has served three terms of three years each as school director, and is very active in school matters. He is strongly attached to the principles of the Republican party, but has always refused to be a candidate for office. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction on both sides of his family, and comes of the old Presbyterian or Seceding element. He owns a farm in Lancaster County, on which is a saw- and clover-mill, also a farm in Honeybrook township, on which is a grist-mill. He is a man highly esteemed in the business and social world.



R. W. Morton

JOHN W. MORTON.—Robert Morton, son of James, the emigrant, from near Belfast, Ireland, married for his second wife Nancy Walker, by whom he had only one child, John Walker. He was born April 29, 1824, in Honeybrook township. He spent his boyhood on the farm, and received the usual educational advantages the country schools then afforded. He was married Nov. 27, 1862, to Victoria, daughter of William E. Lewis. She died April 12, 1876. He was the second time married, March 12, 1878, to R. E. Dorlan, daughter of Samuel B. Dorlan, of Dorlan's Mills, Upper Uwchlan township, by whom he has had one child, John Ralph, born March 13, 1879. He owns, in the southern part of Honeybrook township, one hundred and fifty acres of land, a part of the original Morton homestead tract. In 1879 he was elected a justice of the peace for the term of five years, the same office his father, Robert, and his two half-brothers, Robert W. and William, once filled.



J. W. Morton

He served in the 47th Regiment of Pennsylvania militia (three months' men) in the summer of 1863, in the Rebellion. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder in the same, as was his father before him. He has been Sunday-school superintendent. He is a Republican in politics, and has ever been active for his party. He removed in 1878 from his farm to the borough of Honeybrook, where he now resides in easy retirement, renting out his fine farm. His father, Robert, died April 11, 1852, aged seventy-two years; his mother, Nancy (Walker), died May 10, 1865, aged seventy-six years. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

MOYLAN, STEPHEN, a Revolutionary officer, was colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment of light dragoons. He was born in Ireland in 1734, and at the breaking out of the Revolution offered his services to Gen. Washington. He was at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, with Wayne in the expedition to Bull's Ferry, July 20, 1780, and in 1781 accompanied Gen. Greene to the southward. Nov. 3, 1783, he was made a brigadier-general by brevet. The following particulars appear in Saffell's "Records of the War," page 51: "Sept. 30, 1779, Paid by Mr. Pierce to Patrick Bennett, for recruiting the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be accounted for by Colonel Moylan, $5000." Col. Moylan's name also appears in the list of officers of the Continental army entitled to half-pay.—*Saffell*, p. 427. Col. Moylan was appointed register and recorder of Chester County on the 7th of April, 1792, to succeed Persifor Frazer, deceased, and resided on a farm in the township of Goshen, in said county. He held those offices until Dec. 13, 1793, when he was succeeded by Col. John Hannum.

NEWLIN, NICHOLAS, a gentleman in easy circumstances, with his wife and children, emigrated from Mountmellick, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1683, and settled in Concord, (now) Delaware County.

It is claimed by some of his descendants that he was an English gentleman of ancient family, and that he was descended from the De Newlandes, who were manor lords under the early Norman kings of England. Be this as it may, he was a member of the Society of Friends, and brought with him to this country a certificate of membership, in which the meeting expresses dissatisfaction with his intended removal, and intimates that he was fearful of suffering there for the testimony of Jesus, or that he coveted worldly liberty.* Whether the intimation therein

* This certificate of membership is as follows:

"At the request of Nicholas Newland, we do hereby certify that the said Nicholas Newland acquainted our Mens' Meeting with his intention of removing himself and his family out of this nation into New Jersey or Pennsylvania, in America, and we have nothing to charge against him or his family, or to their conversation in the world, since they frequented our Meetings, but has walked honestly among men for aught we know, or can hear of by enquiring, which hath been made; but our Friends Meeting are generally dissatisfied with his so removing, he being so well settled with his family, and having sufficient substance for food and raiment, which all that profess Godliness in Christ Jesus ought to be content with, for we brought nothing into this world, and we are sure to take nothing out, and he hath given us no satisfactory reason for his removing; but our Godly jealousy is that his chief ground is fearfulness of sufferings here for the testimony of Jesus, or coveting worldly liberty, all which we certify from our Mens' Meeting at Mount Mellick, 25th of 12mo., 1682.

"And we further certify, that enquiry hath been made concerning the clearness of Nathaniel and John Newland, sons of said Nicholas Newland, from all entanglement of marriage, and that they are released for aught we find.

conveyed as to the cause of his removal was correct or not, his conduct here showed him to be a man firm in the performance of what he believed to be his duty under all circumstances.

In 1685 he was appointed to a seat in the Provincial Council, and was for a time one of the justices of the courts of Chester County. He had a large estate in Concord and Birmingham, and built a mill at the former place in very early times. Friends' meetings were held at his house as early as 1687, and after his death were continued for a number of years at his widow's. He died at Concord in May, 1699, and was there buried. Elizabeth Newlin, his widow, died in 1717. Their children were Nathaniel, John,—who died unmarried,—Elizabeth, and Rachel.

Elizabeth Newlin, in 1683, married Thomas Burton, of Rasenagh, Queens Co., Ireland. They had children,—Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Martha. She married a second husband, William Pagett. Her father devised to her 250 acres of land in Birmingham.

Rachel Newlin, in 1685, married Ephraim Jackson, of Edgmont. They had nine children,—John, Joseph, who died young, Joseph, Nathaniel, Josiah, Samuel, Ephraim, Mary, and Rachel.

Nathaniel Newlin, son of Nicholas, was born about the year 1660, and emigrated from Ireland with his father in 1683, and April 17, 1685, married Mary Mendenhall, who came from Wiltshire, England. He resided at Concord, and was quite a prominent person, both in the meetings of Friends and in the community at large. In 1698 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly as a representative from Chester County, and continued in that body at different times for several years. In 1700 he was one of the committee to consider and draw up a new frame of government and to revise the laws. He was subsequently appointed one of the proprietaries' commissioners of property, and a justice of the county courts. In 1722 he became one of the trustees of the general loan-office of the province, which position he continued to hold till the time of his death, when he was succeeded by Justice Richard Hayes.

He continued to reside in Concord as long as he lived, and owned a large amount of real estate there as well as elsewhere. A brick dwelling-house, which he erected at Concord in 1699, was standing until within a few years past. In 1724 he became the owner of over 7000 acres in one tract, since known as Newlin township. It was in relation to the occupancy of this tract that he had the dispute with the Indians.

Although advanced in life, he married again, 2, 17, 1729, Mary Fincher, and his death occurred in May of the same year. His widow removed to Londongrove, where she died the next year. Nathaniel Newlin was the only son of Nicholas Newlin who left issue. His children were,—1. Jemima; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Nicholas; 4. Nathaniel; 5. John; 6. Kezia; and 7. Mary.

"Signed by the advice and in the behalf of the Meeting, Tobias Pladwell, William Edmundson, Christopher Raper," and others.

The original of the foregoing certificate is in the handwriting of William Edmundson, as appears by his signature thereto. The name Newland may either have been misspelled by him, or afterwards changed. It has always been spelled Newlin in this county.

1. Jemima Newlin was born 12, 9, 1685–6; married 10, 4, 1712, to Richard Eavenson, of Thornbury.

2. Elizabeth Newlin was born 1, 3, 1687–8; married in 1713 to Ellis Lewis, of Radnor, and left four children,—Robert, Mary, Nathaniel, and Ellis. They resided in Kennet.

3. Nicholas Newlin (2) was born 3, 19, 1689; married, in 1715, Edith, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle. She was born 1, 20, 1695, in Bethel. He became the owner of 250 acres in Birmingham which had belonged to his grandfather, Nicholas Newlin (1), but he continued to reside in Concord.

4. Nathaniel Newlin (2) was born Jan. 19, 1690–1, and in 1710–11 married Jane, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, of Middletown. He served in the Provincial Assembly for a number of years as a representative of Chester County. He resided at Concord, where he died in February, 1731–2. His widow died in 1737. They left nine children,—Nathaniel, Joseph, Nicholas, Nathan, Rachel, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, and Martha.

5. John Newlin was born 12, 28, 1691; married, in 1711, Mary, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, of Middletown. She was a sister of his brother Nathaniel's wife. He died in 1753. His widow, Mary Newlin, of Concord, died 11, 24, 1790, having attained the great age of one hundred and one years. She preserved all her faculties to the last moment of her life. They had children,—Nathaniel, John, Jane, Rebecca, Mary, and perhaps others. His sons appear to have settled in Newlin township, but their parents continued to reside in Concord.

6. Kezia Newlin was born 12, 22, 1695–6, and married William Baily, of Kennet.

7. Mary Newlin was born 2, 2, 1699, and in 1724 married Richard Clayton, of Concord. She left no children, and her property was inherited by her eldest brother, Nicholas Newlin.

Nathaniel Newlin (3), son of Nathaniel (2), married Esther Midkiff, who survived him. His son, the Hon. Nathaniel Newlin (4), was a member of the State Senate, and of the Convention which framed the constitution of 1790. It is said he was offered a seat in Congress by the dominant party on several occasions, but refused it.

Joseph Newlin, son of Nathaniel (2), married, in 1740, Phebe, granddaughter of Ralph Lewis, an eminent Welsh settler. He died 1768, his wife surviving, and left his plantation to his eldest son, Ellis Newlin, who, in 1771, married Jane Mason. They had three sons,—Joseph, William, and George.

It will thus be seen that Nathaniel Newlin (1) left three sons,—Nicholas, Nathaniel, and John; that of these Nathaniel had sons,—Nathaniel, Joseph, Nicholas, and Nathan; and that John had sons,—Nathaniel and John. From these, or some of them, the families in Pennsylvania bearing the surname of Newlin have probably all descended.

NILES, Hezekiah, was born Oct. 10, 1777, at the residence then of James Jefferis (now of John James), on the east side of the main branch of the Brandywine, near Jefferis' Ford. When Howe's army moved from the Head of Elk for Philadelphia, it was generally expected that the march would be by way of Wilmington, Del., and to evade

the evils of such a visit Mrs. Niles, being a resident of that place, and near her confinement, sought a refuge in the family of James Jefferis, aforesaid, where Hezekiah was born, about four weeks after the military passed by. On this ground he is claimed as a Chester County man. The Hessian auxiliaries of Britain were notorious for maltreating and plundering the inhabitants. They menaced the life of Mrs. Niles for hesitating to surrender her personal property; and her son mentions more than once, in his *Weekly Register*, that the myrmidons of George III. threatened to bayonet him before he was born.

When Hezekiah was old enough to engage in a profession he was apprenticed to learn "the art preservative of all arts," and at the close of the last century was one of the firm of Bonsall & Niles, printers and publishers, in Wilmington. In 1801 this firm was employed in publishing a revised edition of the political writings of John Dickinson, in two handsome octavo volumes. The printing establishment in which Mr. Niles was then concerned was unsuccessful. For some time after the failure Mr. Niles was connected with a periodical, to which he contributed amusing essays under the title of "Quill-driving, by Geoffrey Thickneck," and then he became for several years editor of a daily paper in the city of Baltimore. But the great work of his life was his incomparable *Weekly Register*, a compendium of general intelligence, commenced at Baltimore in 1811, and conducted by H. Niles for a quarter of a century with untiring industry and consummate ability. Referring to it in one of his letters, he says,—

"Whatever may be its merits, I can say this, that it is the most laborious publication that, I believe, ever issued by the editorship of one man. A daily paper—of which I had six years' experience—is mere play compared with the toil of this thing."

He also compiled a volume entitled "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," highly illustrative of opinions and events in that stormy period.

Hezekiah Niles was a kind, amiable, sagacious man, an earnest politician, and a zealous Republican. Skilled in the science of political economy, he was at once a ready writer and an accomplished advocate of the protection due to our national industry.

In the latter years of his life Mr. Niles was disabled by a paralytic affection, and retired to Wilmington, Del., whither he went, as he said, "To die and be buried with his kindred." He departed this life April 2, 1839, in the sixty-second year of his age.

NIXON, Col. John.—Richard Nixon, a native of Wexford, Ireland, emigrated to this country in the first half of the eighteenth century. His son John, the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester Co., Pa., and having received a good education, became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in 1771, and was an ardent patriot. He was one of the Committee of Safety, often presided as chairman, and served on the Committee of Accounts. As lieutenant-colonel he commanded the City Guard of Philadelphia from July 19, 1776, and was one of the navy board. He commanded the Third Pennsylvania Battalion in the defense of the Delaware in 1776–77, and during his absence at the camp at Valley Forge, and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, in the winter of 1777–78, his country-seat was burned by the enemy. The Declaration of Independence was first read in public by him on the 8th of July, 1776, four days after its final adoption, from the platform of an observatory in the State-House yard, which had been erected in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus over the sun, to an assemblage of the people of that city and vicinity. The people listened in silence and with solemn thought upon the momentous character of the act.

When the old Bank of Pennsylvania was established by subscription, July 17, 1780, to procure supplies of provisions for the then extremely destitute armies of the United States, he was chosen one of the first directors. He was president of the Bank of North America, which grew out of and superseded the old Bank of Pennsylvania, from its organization in January, 1782, until his death, about Jan. 1, 1809.

Col. John Nixon was a gentleman of more than average ability, upright, patriotic, enthusiastic, and hospitable. He was highly esteemed by his brother-officers and fellow-citizens generally.

NUTT, Samuel, the founder of the Coventry Iron-Works, came from Coventry, in Warwickshire, bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Coventry, dated 2, 7, 1714, which was presented at Concord Monthly Meeting 10, 13, 1714. No further notice of him appears on the records of the latter meeting. Before leaving England he, on the 4th of May, 1714, purchased from Benjamin Weight, of Coventry, 1250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, some of which was laid out in Sadsbury township, now owned by William L. Paxson and others. He is said to have returned to England to bring over skilled workers in iron, and it may be that his nephew of the same name accompanied him hither at that time. Samuel Nutt, Sr., married Anna, widow of Samuel Savage, and daughter of Thomas Rutter, and her daughter, Rebecca Savage, became the wife of Samuel Nutt, Jr., May 17, 1733. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of May 29, 1740, we find the following:

"We hear from French Creek, in Chester County, that on Monday last Mr. Robert Grace, a Gentleman of this city, was married to Mrs. Rebecca Nutt, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of Ten Thousand Pound."

Samuel Nutt, Jr., left no son, and the name became extinct in that family. (See p. 34.)

OGIER, Septimus Augustus, M.D., was born in Charleston, S. C., on Sept. 17, 1821; died in East Whiteland township, Chester Co., Pa., Nov. 26, 1857, and is interred in St. Paul's graveyard, West Whiteland. He was the seventh child of Thomas and Sarah Ogier. His father was a Frenchman, and was engaged in the mercantile business between Charleston and Marseilles, France. The family were Huguenots, and during the troubles in France between the Protestants and Roman Catholics, during the reign of Charles IX., were forced to flee from the country.

Dr. Ogier, as a child, was remarkable for his sprightliness, great amiability of character, and affectionate disposition, traits that were of great service to him in after-life in

making him a successful physician. He received a collegiate education, first graduating at the South Carolina College and afterwards at Yale. In 1840, at the age of nineteen, he entered the office of his brother, Dr. Thomas Louis Ogier, a distinguished practitioner in Charleston, and commenced the study of medicine. He graduated at the State Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, in 1842. To further perfect himself and to secure a better opportunity to study surgery he came North, and in 1843 entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he again received a medical diploma. It was while engaged in studying that he made the acquaintance of Miss Catharine Gross Brinton, daughter of Maj. Thomas H. Brinton, of Delaware Co., Pa., whom he married in 1845, and with his bride returned to his native city, intending to engage in the practice of medicine. The climate of the South not agreeing with his wife's health, he returned North the next year and settled in Philadelphia, where he was induced to engage in the business of an apothecary. The business being distasteful to him, he abandoned it and removed to Glenloch, then called "The Steamboat," and boarded with the late E. Dunbar. At that time Dr. Stephen Harris removed from that section of the county, and Dr. Ogier, it appears, was just the man to take his place; this was in 1849. He came among the people an entire stranger, but from his gentle and kindly disposition it was not long before he became very popular, and soon acquired a large though not lucrative practice. He was always to be found at his post of duty, whether it was in the hovel of the poor or in the elegant mansion of the wealthy, nor were his ministrations alone confined to those of a physician for the ailments to which the body is heir, but he consoled the grief-stricken when the Angel of Death visited an abode, and did not feel it beneath a man to weep with the afflicted and give them Christian consolation.

He placed his standard high, and steadfastly aimed to reach it. Almost immediately after his settlement in Chester Valley he connected himself with the Chester County Medical Society, and became one of its most active members. He was chosen for one year its president, and on several occasions represented the society in the National and State Associations, and was at the time of his death one of the standing secretaries of the latter association, to which he had been elected in 1856. He was the author of several medical papers.

He was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and was for a number of years one of the vestrymen. Nov. 26, 1857, he came to a most untimely and melancholy death. He had been engaged during the day in making professional visits, and was on his way home, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst attempting to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad at Frazer, within sight of his home, the fast passenger-train bound west struck his carriage, killing him almost instantly. His death threw a great gloom over the whole community and the medical gentlemen of the county.

He left a wife and five children, to wit: Thomas Louis, Catharine Brinton, Mary Brinton, Æmelius St. Julien, and Carolina Blanche. The two youngest daughters are deceased.

PAINTER, SAMUEL, is supposed to have come from that part of England bordering on Wales, and his name is found as a lot-owner in Philadelphia in 1705. His son Samuel purchased 532 acres of land in Birmingham in 1707, and his father bought adjoining land in 1711. The son was married, 4, 7, 1716, at Concord Meeting, to Elizabeth Buxcey, a sister to the wife of John Passmore, of Kennet. Their children were Mary, m. to Isaac Gilpin; Samuel; John, m. to Agnes Cobourn and Sarah Yeatman; Thomas, m. to Grace Cloud; Ann, m. to Robert Chamberlin; and Lydia.

Samuel (3) married, 6, 5, 1741, Esther, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of Birmingham. Their children were James, m. to Jane Carter; George; Lydia, m. to Isaac Baily; Joseph; Thomas; Hannah, m. to Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore; and Samuel. Of these, Joseph, b. 4, 1, 1748, d. 10, 24, 1804, m. Elizabeth Woodward, b. 6, 12, 1748, d. 8, 24, 1808, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kirk) Woodward. They lived in East Bradford, now Birmingham township, where he followed the fulling business.

Of their five children, Joseph Painter was born 7th mo. 5, 1782, and was married at Bradford Meeting, 9th mo. 12, 1805, to Lydia Marshall, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Marshall, of West Bradford, born 8th mo. 2, 1788. They resided for many years in East Bradford, but settled in West Chester in 1829. Their children were,—1. Mary Ann, b. 7, 11, 1806, d. 11, 11, 1809; 2. Rachel M., b. 4, 17, 1808, d. 11, 15, 1865; 3. Samuel M., b. 9, 16, 1809, m. 10, 17, 1839, Ann Vickers, of Uwchlan, daughter of John and Abigail Vickers; 4. Elizabeth P., b. 5, 31, 1813, m. Joseph Vickers, d. 9, 8, 1863; 5. Lydia S., b. 8, 3, 1815, d. 11, 24, 1832; 6. Sarah, b. 12, 8, 1816, d. 6, 30, 1817; 7. Joseph H., b. 10, 5, 1818, m. 2, 19, 1840, Esther, daughter of Joseph and Charity Kersey; 8. Mary H., b. 9, 30, 1820, m. 12, 30, 1840, Chalkley M. Valentine; 9. James G., b. 5, 12, 1823, m. Mary H. Pierce; 10. Cyrus P., b. 11, 20, 1825, m. Abigail A. Alison; 11. Thomas, b. 7, 7, 1830. Joseph Painter died 8th mo. 12, 1855, and his wife, Lydia, 5th mo. 10, 1857. Joseph Painter was a man of strong character, and for many years wielded a controlling political influence in the county. Immediately succeeding the alleged abduction and murder of Morgan by the Freemasons, the feeling against the Masonic order was very high all over the land. In 1829, Mr. Painter published a few numbers of a paper at Yellow Springs, which was printed by Alexander Marshall, and devoted to the interests of the Anti-Masonic party. Later in the same year he established at West Chester the *Anti-Masonic Register*. (See page 331.)

About six months after starting his paper at West Chester, he built a frame office at the east end of what is now the Mansion House. He began his paper at Yellow Springs with only one hundred and fifty subscribers, but in two or three years his list increased to over two thousand. His papers were delivered all over the county, at the stores and elsewhere, to subscribers by riders outside of the post facilities. For a decade of years the Anti-Masonic party, of which his paper was the organ, swept the county, and elected Governor Ritner to the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Painter was an able writer and first-class business man, and in the publication of his paper a power in the county and State. He amassed a snug competence. His paper took advanced ground in favor of the cause of temperance, and was strongly anti-slavery, opposing the holding of human beings in bondage, and attacking the slave dynasty and interests in every conceivable way. Mr. Painter was one of the agents of the "Underground Railroad," through whom many a slave found a channel for escape to Canada and the more Northern States. During the height of the Anti-Masonic furor the Masonic lodge at West Chester surrendered its charter. Mr. Painter was a humanitarian in its broadest sense, a friend of liberty and good society, and a foe to tyranny, whether in governmental, religious, or mental economies, and for a long period was the brilliant and trusted leader of a party whose most able exponent he was with his trenchant pen and iron will.

James Painter, son of Samuel (3), was married, 5, 9, 1771, to Jane Carter, daughter of John and Hannah (Cope) Carter, of East Bradford (now Birmingham) township, and settled close by her father's late residence. Their children were Elizabeth, Enos, John, Hannah, and Phebe. Enos, the only one that married, was born 12, 1, 1773, died 5, 30, 1857; married Hannah, only daughter of Jacob and Ann Minshall, of Middletown, Delaware Co., and settled on her father's farm. At this homestead Minshall and Jacob Painter, his two unmarried sons, spent their lives, which were largely devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, the care of a botanical garden, and collection of family and local history. The former was one of the founders of the Delaware County Institute of Science. Their brother James, born 12, 17, 1802, married, 5, 6, 1835, Betsy G., daughter of William and Betsy Thatcher, of Thornbury, and settled on the ancestral farm on the Brandywine. He died 3, 25, 1867, after which his widow removed to West Chester.

Their children were William T., Hannah, Minshall, Mary, and Annie. Of these, the eldest, William T., was born 4th mo. 23, 1836, and married, 10th mo. 13, 1864, Hannah Mary, daughter of Job and Sarah S. Hayes, of Newlin township. He settled at the homestead of his father, formerly of East Bradford, but now of Birmingham. His children are George, born 12th mo. 8, 1866, and Mary B., born 9th mo. 12, 1870. His wife, Hannah Mary (Hayes), died 5th mo. 26, 1880. His dwelling-house was erected in 1773, and its immediate locality was the scene of Revolutionary conflicts, the Brandywine battle being fought only two miles from it. The American army passed by the Painter house, and his grandmother, a stanch patriot, making bread, the soldiers, hungry and tired, ate all the dough and drank the well dry.

PALMER, R. and E.—John Palmer emigrated from England to this State shortly after the organization of Chester County, and 7th month 26, 1688, purchased by patent a hundred acres in Concord township (now Delaware County). About this time he married Mary Suddery (Southery), daughter of Robert Southery, a fuller by trade, and late of Westbury, county of Wilts, in Great Britain. They were originally Friends, but left the society through the defection of George Keith. Their only son, John, married Martha Yearsley, 4th month 9, 1714. The fifth child of this couple was Moses, born 5th month 26, 1721, and who married, 2d month 17, 1745, Abigail Newlin, and for his second wife Abigail Sharpless, 11th month 22, 1752. Joseph, the third child of Moses' second marriage, was born 4th month 21, 1759. He married, 5th month 18, 1785, Hannah Peters, and of their nine children Wilson, the sixth, was born 2d month 4, 1798, and married, in 1825, Ann J. Jaquette. Of their seven children, Rees, the fifth, was born March 5, 1834, and Eli, the sixth, Sept. 10, 1835. Rees Palmer, married, Feb. 14, 1861, Mary S. Nields, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Smedley) Nields, and to them have been born George Jaquette, June 25, 1862; Anna Maria, Dec. 16, 1864, d. July 31, 1866; Mary Nina, Dec. 12, 1867; Charles, July 12, 1870; Eliza D., March 18, 1872; and H. Ralph, April 28, 1876. Eli, brother of Rees Palmer, was married Nov. 30, 1865, to Marianna, daughter of R. Baker and Susan (Woodward) Smedley. Their children have been Linda B., born Nov. 30, 1866; Alice S., May, 1870; Louis M., and Florence E.

R. and E. Palmer opened a large stove, tinware, and furnishing store in 1857 on Church Street, and moved to their present location on Market Street in 1861, where they have been in active and successful business ever since.

PARISH, Dr. Charles W., son of Charles and Ann Parish, was born in London, England, on Feb. 5, 1793. He was educated at home. He had a capacity for the rapid acquisition of knowledge, and mastered with great facility every branch of study he undertook, and hence at an early age his mind was well stored with useful information.

Aug. 12, 1815, he married Ann Aldred, daughter of Richard Aldred, of London, and soon thereafter came to Philadelphia, where he found himself surrounded by strangers, and in possession of very limited means of support. He engaged in teaching, and also turned his attention to the study of medicine, for which he had always had a strong partiality, and after attending three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania he commenced practice in 1821, in connection with his medical preceptor, Dr. Thomas Dunn. He soon concluded to change his field of labor, and with that view visited West Chester, but finding the field there occupied, he continued his journey to Marshallton, where he located in 1822, and spent the remainder of his life in the faithful and diligent pursuit of his professional duties. For many years he was the principal physician of the neighborhood in which he lived, and he enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the people. On June 4, 1848, he met with an accident, by the running away of his horse, which occasioned the loss of a leg by amputation and the use of an artificial limb thereafter, which greatly interfered with the proper performance of his professional duties. He died Dec. 17, 1856, from an attack of pneumonia.

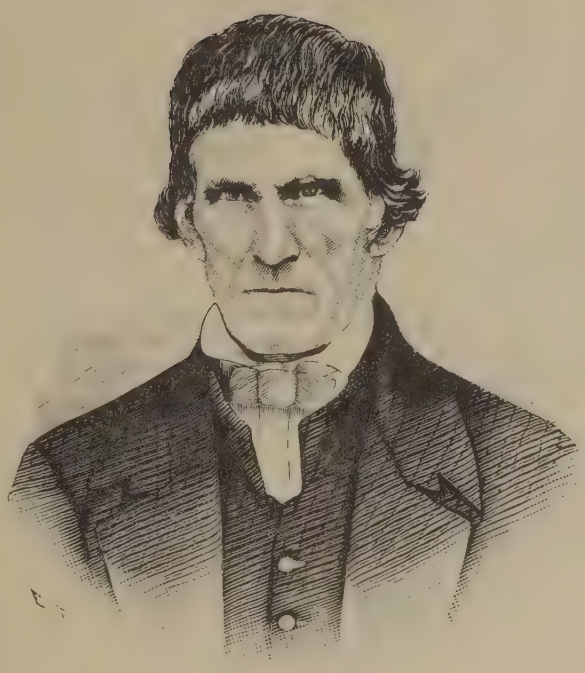
Dr. Parish was endowed by nature with more than ordinary intellect. He possessed a discerning and comprehensive mind, capable of penetrating the mysteries of science, as well as enjoying the beauties of poetry and pleasures of literature, all of which received a portion of his attention. He had a retentive memory, and was possessed of considerable conversational powers, which made him an agreeable companion.

JOSEPH PYLE.

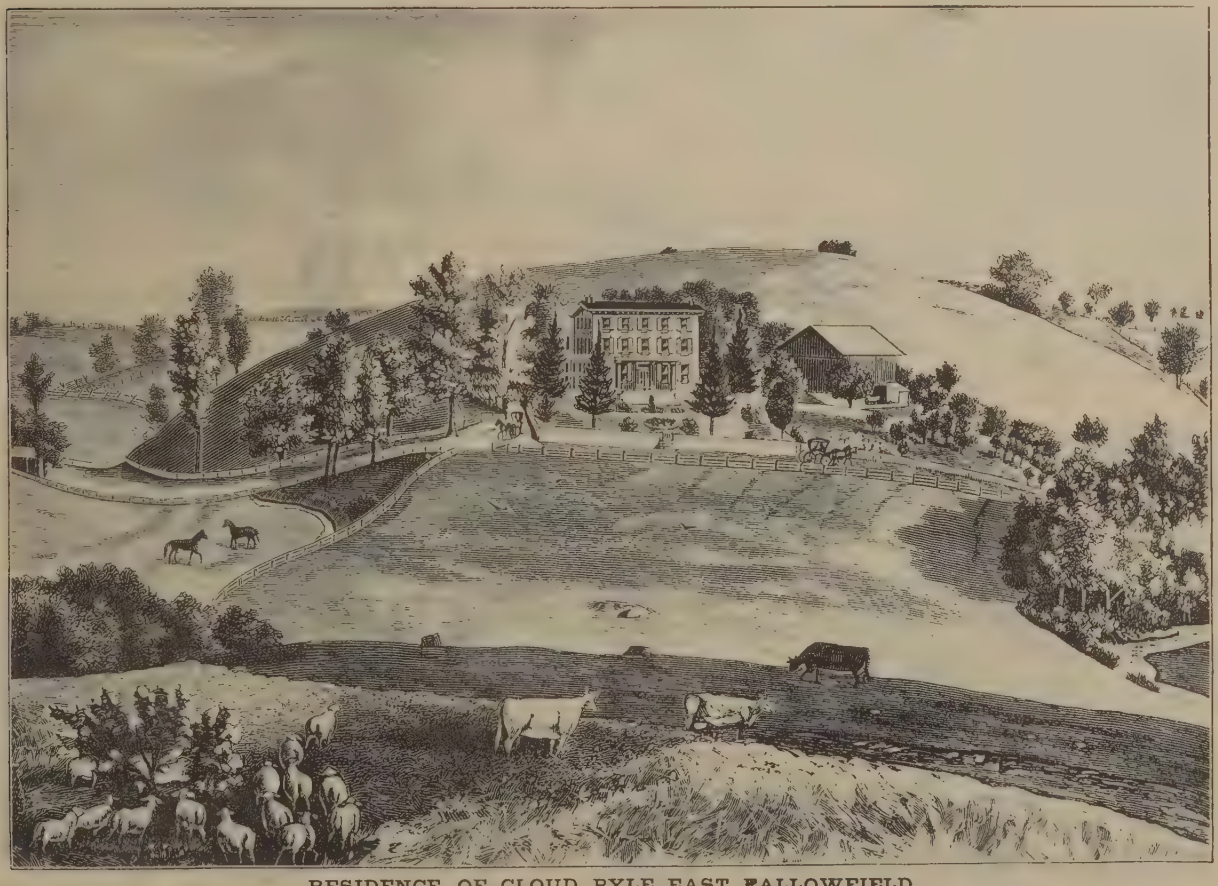
Robert Pyle came from England and settled in Chester County. Joseph, the son of Robert, had a son of the same name who settled in Marlborough, between Londongrove meeting-house and the State road. His son James married Mary, daughter of Robert Bunnell, and to them were born the following children: Joseph; James B., married to Susan, daughter of Levi Hayes, near Unionville; Alice, married to Isaiah Faddis; Mary, married to James Burdsal; Elizabeth, married first to a Mr. McLaughlin, and second to Aaron Pierce; Sarah, married to Christopher H. Webb; Ann; and Philena, married to Eli Hutton. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1794, in Marlborough township, near Londongrove. He was raised on the farm, and educated in the early subscription schools. He began farming in the State of Delaware, where for seventeen years he was thus engaged on rented land, in which time he saved some fourteen thousand dollars. In 1840 he removed to Laurel, purchasing the "Laurel Iron-Works" and farm of three hundred and sixty acres. The farm he leased for three years. He afterwards sold the works, with one hundred acres, retaining the remaining part of his purchase, which, before his death, he had increased to some five hundred acres.

He was married April 15, 1824, to Mary A., daughter of James and Margery (Mason) Cloud, by whom he had ten children, of whom the following eight are living: Sarah, married to Daniel Ramsey; Cloud; Mary, married to Ebenezer Worth; Elizabeth Ann, married to Levis Passmore, and afterwards to Charles H. Pennypacker; Philena, married to William P. Phipps; Anna M., married to J. Bernard Walton; Joseph, married first to Emma Harlan, and subsequently to Maggie J. McFarland; and Emma L., married to Jonathan K. Taylor. Joseph Pyle died Nov. 27, 1854, and his wife, Mary A. (Cloud), Nov. 1, 1880. He served in the school board, and often in other township positions. Was a member of the Society of Friends, and a Republican in politics, and always a zealous anti-slavery man. He was a systematic farmer, and universally esteemed as an upright man in his dealings and deportment. In 1844 he built a stone residence on the homestead farm now owned by his son, Cloud Pyle, while the latter erected the brick building (see engraving) on the lower place in 1860, where he now resides. Cloud, the eldest son, was born Oct. 27, 1826, and was married June 1, 1856, to Mary L., daughter of James and Hannah K. (Betts) McFadden, of Kennet township. They have one living child, a son, Carleton J.

Mr. Pyle is an excellent farmer, largely engaged in dairying, and has one of the best farms in the township, on which are fine improvements. His residence is near Laurel Station, and post-office at Mortonville.



JOSEPH PYLE.



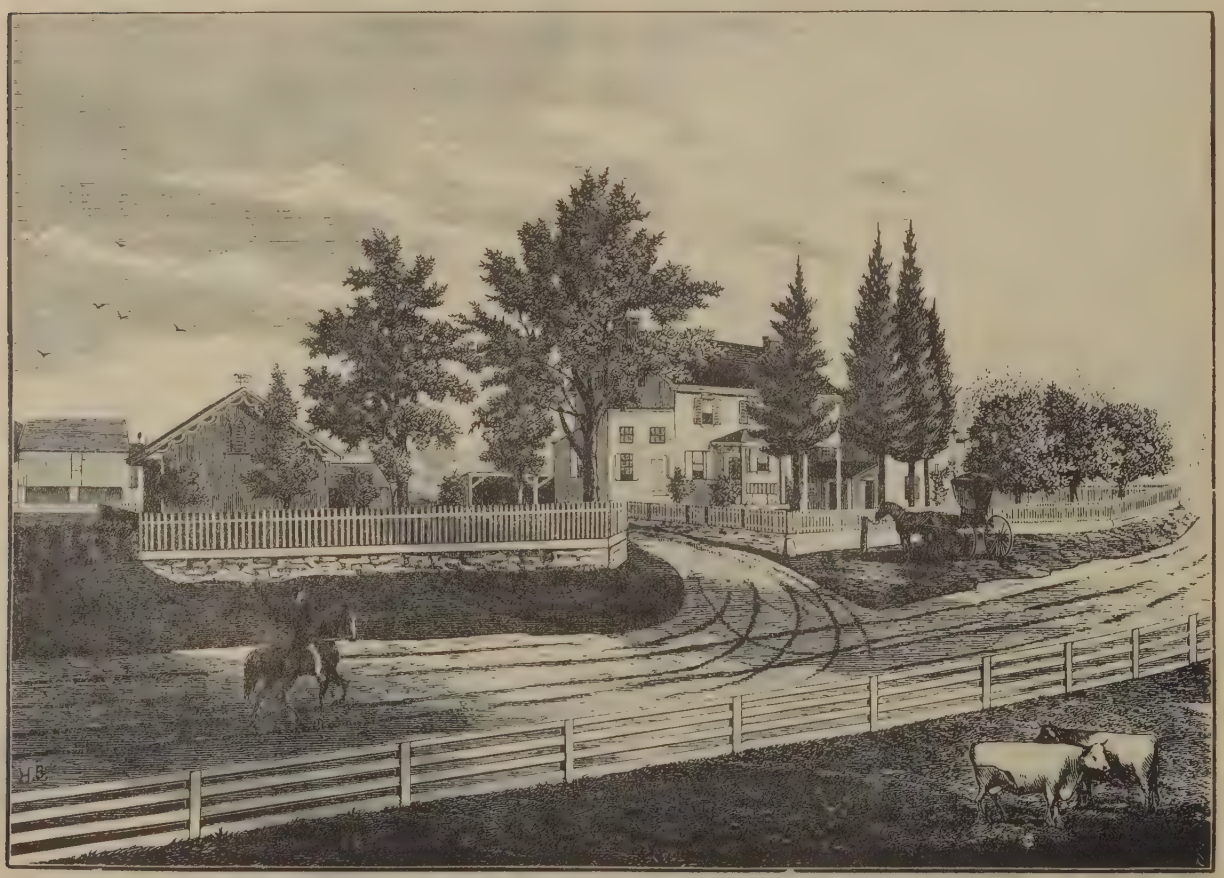
RESIDENCE OF CLOUD PYLE, EAST FALLOWFIELD

ELISHA C. PINKERTON.

Samuel Pinkerton, son of an Irish emigrant, was born in 1770, in this county, and married Sarah Chrisman, a descendant of Daniel Chrisman, who came from Germany in the ship "Alexander and Ann," Sept. 5, 1730. To them were born nine children, viz.: Robert; Elisha C.; David; John; Thomas; Mary, married to Robert Harris; Jane, to William Baker; Agnes, to Isaac Bice; and Elizabeth, to John Brown. Of these, Elisha Chrisman Pinkerton was born Aug. 4, 1803, in East Brandywine township. He early learned the trade of a weaver, and carried on that business until 1853 in Upper Uwchlan township. In 1840 he purchased a farm, and from that time united farming with weaving. He was married Dec. 4, 1834, to Rebecca, daughter of George and Anna (Ramstin) Stiteler, from which union were born the following children: George Stiteler Pinkerton; Elizabeth, married to Edwin M. Philips, now deceased; Morgan Hoffman Pinkerton, deceased; Anna Mary, married to George L. Maris; and Vernon Pinkerton, deceased. Elisha C. Pinkerton died April 3, 1877, and his widow resides with her son George S. He served frequently

Elisha C Pinkerton

in his township as supervisor and inspector, and was a liberal contributor to the churches, especially the Baptist and Methodist. Was a Democrat in his politics, but never sought office. After 1853 he retired from weaving and attended to his farm, which at his decease consisted of one hundred and eleven acres, now owned by his son George S. His son Morgan H. was in the nine months' Pennsylvania volunteers in the Rebellion, and died in the service of the United States. His son George S. was born Nov. 5, 1835, and attended the boarding-school of Jesse E. Philips, in East Nantmeal township. He married, March 8, 1865, Elmina McCachran, of Lancaster County, by whom he had two children, Eudora and Clara May. Feb. 26, 1877, his wife died, and March 6, 1879, he married Sally A. Dowlin, of East Brandywine township, the fruits of which union are one girl, Lizzie. He is a farmer and grazier, a Democrat in politics, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Patrons of Husbandry, Grange Lodge, No. 58, and like his father, Elisha C., is a man universally respected in the community for his probity of character and habits of industry.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF GEORGE S. PINKERTON, UPPER UWCHLAN.

PARKE, THOMAS, born about 1660, married Rebecca Hooper (?), who was born about 1672. They had the following children, all born in Ireland: Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1693, m. Thomas Valentine; Robert, b. March 23, 1694–5, d. Feb. 9, 1736–7; Susanna, b. Dec. 22, 1696; Rebecca, b. Jan. 22, 1698-9, m. Hugh Stalker; Rachel, b. Dec. 26, 1700, m. William Robinson; Jean, b. April 6, 1703, d. April 12, 1705; Thomas, b. March 13, 1704–5, d. Oct. 17, 1758; Abel, b. Feb. 22, 1706–7, d. July 21, 1757; Jonathan, b. April 18, 1709, d. April 5, 1767; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1711, d. April 16, 1746, m. John Jackson.

Thomas Parke appears to have been a farmer in Ireland, and in the year 1720 owned some land in Ballileau, Ballaghmore, and Coolisnactah. On May 21, 1724, with all of his family except Mary and Susanna, he went on board, at Dublin, the ship "Sizarghs," of Whitehaven, Jeremiah Cowman commander, and on August 21st they arrived in Delaware Bay. Thomas Parke leased a property from Mary Head, near Chester, as a temporary home, but on December 2d purchased 500 acres from Thomas Lindley in the Great Valley, on the west side of what is now Downingtown. Of this land he gave to his son Abel 100 acres, to Robert 124, on which was a very large spring, and to Thomas, Jr., 276 acres, retaining a life-estate therein. He died 1, 31, 1738, and his widow 6, 21, 1749. He was an elder of Caln Meeting, and well esteemed by Friends.

Of his children, Robert followed conveyancing and clerking at Chester, and acted as recorder of deeds under Joseph Parker for some years. He died unmarried. Thomas, Jr., married Jane Edge, 2, 26, 1739, and became the owner of all the original tract, including the "Ship" tavern, which was first opened by his brother Abel. His children were Robert, m. to Ann Edge; Sarah, m. to Owen Biddle; Rebecca, m. to William Webb; Hannah, m. to Benjamin Poultney; Thomas, m. to Rachel Pemberton; Jane, and Jacob.

Jane Parke continued to keep the Ship tavern after her husband's death until her marriage, 8, 10, 1763, to James Webb, of Lancaster County.

Jonathan Parke married, 2, 29, 1731, Deborah, daughter of Abiah and Deborah Taylor, of East Bradford, and settled on 200 acres of land which her father conveyed to them. He also owned land in the southeast part of the borough of Downingtown, and is said to have built a substantial stone house, now near the toll-gate. His son Abiah lived on this last property, and may have built the house.

The children of Jonathan and Deborah were Joseph, Deborah, m. to Samuel Cope; Abiah, m. to Ruth Jones; Rebecca, m. to James Webb, Jr.; Alice, m. to Col. John Hannum; Jonathan, m. to Jane Buchanan; and Mary.

Joseph Parke remained at the homestead, and lived almost a century. He was twice married, and by his first wife had one son, Abiah, who took sides with the British during the Revolutionary war, and for one of his exploits piloted a party of the enemy by night to capture his uncle, Col. Hannum, then keeping the "Centre House," in Marshallton. The final turn of events making it unsafe for him to remain in the neighborhood, he "left the parts" and went to Canada, but was never heard of after alive. Several years ago Edward Townsend, son of John Townsend, of West Chester, being in the West, fell in company with a half-breed Indian named Joseph Parke, as he was descending the Missouri in a steamboat. From their mutual inquiries, with subsequent developments, it appeared that Abiah Parke had married a woman of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, then near Malden, in Canada, and had left two sons, Joseph and William. The tribe had removed to the waters of the Maumee, in Ohio, and from thence to Kansas. Joseph Parke, being a person of energy and ability, became the chief of the tribe, but lived in a style of civilization. In 1852 he visited Chester County and made some effort to obtain a share of his grandfather's estate, but did not succeed. His death occurred about 1857, and that of his brother William three years previously.

THOMAS PARKE, son of Thomas and Jane, was born in the township of East Caln, Chester Co., Aug. 6, 1749. Having a desire to engage in the study of medicine, he went to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen years, to acquire a preliminary education, and there became a pupil of Robert Proud, the Quaker historian. In 1767 he began his medical studies under Dr. Cadwalader Evans, of Philadelphia, and took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the college and academy in the same city on June 5, 1770. In the year 1771 he crossed the Atlantic to avail himself of the advantages of medical instruction in Great Britain. He first visited London, where he enjoyed the friendship and kind offices of the justly distinguished Dr. John Fothergill. He next proceeded to the school at Edinburgh, then in the zenith of its strength, where he attended the lectures of Cullen, Black, and Monro.

Returning to London, he attended the clinical practice of Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, and finally set his foot on his native shore in the year 1773.

In 1775 he was married to Rachel, eldest daughter of James Pemberton, and immediately established himself in the practice of physic at No. 20 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, where he remained upwards of forty years, well known as a skillful, kind, and attentive physician. In 1816 he removed to Locust Street, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

He lost his wife, to whom he was most affectionately devoted, in the year 1786, and never again married. He was a member of the principal scientific, literary, and benevolent institutions of the city. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society. In 1776 he became a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in May, 1777, was unanimously appointed one of the physicians of that institution,—a station which he held uninterruptedly for more than forty-five years. In 1778 he was elected a director of the Philadelphia Library Company, in which situation he was continued until his death,—a period of nearly fifty-seven years. In 1787 the College of Physicians was established, of which he was one, and continued a member until his death. At the decease of Dr. Adam Kuhn he succeeded that gentleman as president of the college, in July, 1818.

Dr. Parke died on Jan. 9, 1835, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, being at that time the oldest physician in Philadelphia. He was not only an excellent physician, but also

a public-spirited citizen and an excellent man,—at all times the intimate, the constant, and highly-valued friend of Humphry Marshall.

ARTHUR PARKE was a native of Ballylagby, in county Donegal, Ireland. He, with his wife, Mary, and four children,—Joseph, John, and Samuel Parke, and a daughter, the wife of William Noblett,—came to this country prior to 1724. He took up a large tract of land lying along the Limestone road, in West Fallowfield township, embracing what is now divided into seven farms. He died in February, 1740, and his real estate came by devise to his sons, Joseph and John. They divided it between them, Joseph taking the southern and John the northern portion. Joseph resided for some years on his tract, which included the homestead, and then sold it and removed to Georgia. John erected buildings on the part taken by him, where the present John A. Parke resides. He died July 28, 1787, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, Elizabeth, died May 21, 1794, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were Arthur, Joseph, John, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, David, and Samuel. The entire Parke family in the western part of the county, together with many families bearing other honored surnames, are their descendants.

Arthur Parke (son of John) was born Sept. 12, 1736, and died July 11, 1822. He left eight children, the descendants of whom are numerous, among them Rev. John L. Withrow, now pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Boston, and Alfred P. Reid, Esq., now a member of the bar of Chester County.

Joseph Parke (son of John) was born Dec. 21, 1737, and died July 2, 1823. He was twice married. His children by his first wife were John Gardner, Joseph, and Keziah, and by his second wife, George W., James, Letitia, David, Samuel, William, Agnes, and Harriet. John G. Parke (born Nov. 21, 1761, died Oct. 25, 1837) was a member of Assemby in 1818, and was the founder of Parkesburg. His children were Joseph, Samuel, Robert, John, Francis, and David. Of these, Samuel was a member of the bar of Lancaster County, and Robert was a member of Assembly in 1843–45, and for six years associate judge. Keziah Parke was the wife of Col. Joseph McClellan, a noted patriot of the Revolution, a sketch of whom is given in this volume; George W. (born Oct. 18, 1780, died Feb. 25, 1860) was at one time register of wills; Letitia was the wife of the late Henry Fleming, of West Chester; and Samuel (born Nov. 25, 1788) graduated at Dickinson College in 1809, studied divinity with Rev. Nathan Grier, at Bandywine Manor, and was pastor of Presbyterian Churches in York County for forty-three years. He died Dec. 20, 1869. His wife was a daughter of his preceptor, Rev. Nathan Grier. His son, Rev. Nathan Grier Parke, graduated at Jefferson College in 1840, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1844, and is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Pittston, Pa.

John Parke (son of John) was born in 1739, and died Nov. 15, 1823. His children were Elizabeth, Mary, Arthur, Jane, and John. Elizabeth married Thomas McClellan; Mary married Samuel Thompson, and was the mother of the wife of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, late chief justice of Pennsylvania, whose son, Rev. Samuel Thompson Lowrie, was a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, at Alleghany, and is now pastor of a church in New Jersey; Arthur was the father of Samuel R. Parke, now president of the Parkesburg National Bank; and John was the father of John Andrew Parke, who now owns and resides at the old homestead in Highland township.

PARKER, ABRAHAM, of Ravenroyd, near Binglay, in Yorkshire, was buried at Binglay March 5, 1670. Isabell Parker was buried at Binglay July 20, 1667. Their children were Sarah, b. May 29, 1656; Jonas, b. Sept. 9, 1660; John, b. May 26, 1664.

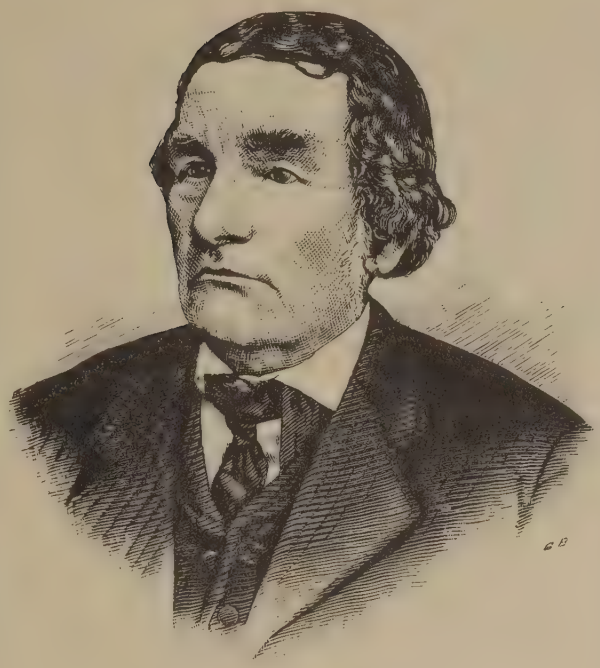
It appears that John Parker came to Chester County prior to 1688, and in 1695 returned to England. In 1700 he had come back, but was now removed to Philadelphia, to which place he received a certificate from Chester Monthly Meeting, and in the same year married Mary Doe. Their children were Jane, b. 1, 24, 1701–2, m. Samuel Gilpin in 1722; Abraham, b. 10, 9, 1705; John, b. 12, 28, 1709–10, d. 6, 9, 1719. The father, who was styled a "skinner," probably a leather-dresser, died 3, 7, 1717. He owned near 500 acres of land in East Caln township, which was sold after his death.

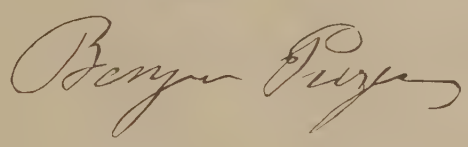
Abraham Parker came to Chester County and married, 9, 19, 1735, Eleanor, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Richardson, of Whiteland. He was a carpenter by trade, but appears to have engaged in tavern-keeping. He was at the "Anvil" tavern in 1750 and later, but is supposed to have been in Wilmington for some years prior to that time. He died about the close of 1752, and his widow married, 10, 4, 1764, William Wickersham. She was born 10, 28, 1714, and was buried 12, 17, 1791. The children of Abraham and Eleanor Parker were Mary, b. 9, 23, 1736, m. David Reynolds in 1756; Elizabeth, b. 4, 13, 1738, m. William Reynolds in 1761; Lydia, b. 1, 22, 1740; Hannah, b. 8, 7, 1742; Ruth, b. 11, 19, 1744; Sarah, b. 9, 4, 1746; John, b. 8, 22, 1748; Kezia, b. 8, 5, 1750, m. Peter Wickersham, 5, 19, 1773.

John Parker, son of Abraham, was a noted minister of the Society of Friends. He settled at Parkerville, which was so named in honor of the family. He was married, 6, 2, 1774, at Kennet Meeting, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Milhous, by whom he had the following children: Abraham, Isaac, Elizabeth (married to Jacob Baily), Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, Richardson, John, Hannah, Susanna, Wistar, Caleb, and Mary. The father died 7, 12, 1829.

John Parker, Jr., married Rebecca, daughter of William and Jane Webb, and left one son, William W. Parker, who resides at Parkerville.

Wistar Parker married Abigail N., daughter of John and Mary (Speakman) Jackson, born 9, 13, 1801, died 3, 3, 1874. They resided at Parkerville, where Wistar died 6, 18, 1847, leaving children,—John J., for several years a coal merchant, and now in the brick-making business at West Chester; Samuel J., a dry-goods merchant at the same place; Mary S., wife of S. Townsend Brown, dentist, residing in Germany; Henry, deceased; Dilwyn, ex-recorder of deeds for this county; and Ellen B., wife of Dallas Reeve, of Churchtown, Md.





The Prizer family is of German descent, and was found early in the settlement of Pennsylvania. John, son of Henry Prizer, married Margaret Place, to whom were born twelve children,—eight sons and four daughters,—of whom the third son and fourth child was Benjamin, born in Skippack township, Montgomery Co., Nov. 14, 1806. His brother Henry, the eldest of the family, established the first boarding-school in Montgomery County, and in his young days was a pupil of ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk and Joseph Royer, both noted pedagogues in their day. His father, John, was a stone-mason, and was born and died in Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co. Benjamin was raised on a farm, but early learned the milling business. In 1829 he started in East Coventry in a grist- and saw-mill, where he continued six years. He then came to Kimberton, in East Pikeland, and began milling in an old mill which he bought and repaired. Here he continued until 1867, when he erected his present substantial mill, now in successful operation. He was married Dec. 8, 1835, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Chance, of Lawrenceville. They have had five children, of whom Benjamin F., Catharine, Emeline, and Elizabeth are deceased. John is the only one living. The latter operates the mill, and, with his family, resides with his parents. Mr. Prizer began life with a combined capital of good character, energy, and industry, and has acquired a competence of this world's goods and a respected name. He served as a director in the Phœnixville National Bank two and a half years, being elected in its first board, and is now a director in the Spring City National Bank, having been elected at its first organization. Originally a Whig, then a Republican, he is now most actively identified with the Temperance Prohibition party. Attends the Lutheran Church, but is a member of no denomination. He has by his example and influence ever greatly aided the temperance cause. He has ninety acres of land, on which, in 1878, his residence, one of the finest in the township, was erected. He is now erecting another substantial building of stone adjoining the mill.

He has been repeatedly called upon to view and lay out roads, assess lands, and often appointed as an administrator, committee on insane, and guardian of children. His real estate is a part of the original Penn purchase, and is most pleasantly located. Mr. Prizer designed the plans for the erection of his mill and handsome residence, the latter one of the best laid out dwellings in this part of the county.

RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF BENJAMIN PRIZER, EAST PIKELAND.

PARRY, JAMES, of Tredyffrin, in his will, dated Dec. 28, 1725, proven Oct. 1, 1726, directed the payment of one pound "unto y^e^ Trustees of the Buildings of y^e^ Presbeterian meeting house in Treduffrin aforesaid, within six months after my decease, towards paying the Charges & Debts of the s^d^ Buildings." To his son David he gave £25, "as also one year's diet if he continues Teaching school in the place where now he is in this Township of Trydufferin." To eldest son, John, all the real estate. His wife's name was Ann, and his other children were Lettice (wife of Lewis William), Elizabeth (wife of James Davies), Margaret, Mary, and Hester Parry.

John Parry died without issue in 1747, and devised his land, purchased by his father in 1713, to his brother David; also mentions his cousin, Rowland Parry, of Haverford. He was a justice of the peace at the time of his death. Among the marriages recorded by the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, are those of David Parry and Elizabeth Jones, March 6, 1727; John Parry and Martha Jones, Jan. 5, 1729; and Mary Parry and Malachi Jones, Jan. 27, 1729,—perhaps two brothers and a sister.

David Parry was married by Rev. Jedediah Andrews, and his wife was probably daughter of Rev. Malachi Jones, of Abington, who died prior to May 22, 1729, being the first minister at the Abington Church. The children of David Parry were baptized at that church by Rev. Michael Treat, as follows: Ann, Dec. 4, 1728; James, Nov. 4, 1731; James (2), July 8, 1733; Caleb, Feb. 9, 1734–5; Tabitha, March 3, 1736–7; Joshua, Jan. 28, 1738–9.

David Parry, of the Great Valley, died in February or March, 1747–8, leaving widow, Elizabeth, and children, Caleb, Tabitha, and Joshua, from which it appears the others died young. Caleb inherited the land, one-half when of age, and the rest at death of his mother. He, with his mother, conveyed to Joshua, who was a blacksmith, 5 acres 25 perches of the land, Feb. 9, 1761, and Joshua, with his wife, Ann, sold the same Aug. 21, 1762, to David Jones, of Tredyffrin. April 3, 1762, Caleb Parry purchased from James Martin and wife one-half of mills and two tracts in East Whiteland (now of Norris Hibberd), and afterwards became owner of the other half. March 27, 1769, he sold the same to Michael Wayne, Thomas Hall, and George Hoopes. In 1768 and 1769 he was keeping tavern at the "Admiral Warren," and at the breaking out of the war is said to have been at the "Leopard," in Easttown. His father had been an "Associator" in his day, and the son, inheriting the military spirit, was one of the first to take up arms. In March, 1776, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Col. Samuel J. Atlee's regiment, and soon after marched with his command to the defense of New York. April 26, 1776, an order was drawn in his favor for £250 for the use of the Musket Battalion in the service. He was killed in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and tradition says that his hat, through which the fatal ball had passed into his forehead, was brought home and kept for a considerable time. He married, Dec. 15, 1761, Elizabeth Jacobs, daughter of John and Mary (Hayes) Jacobs, by whom he had five children, —Rowland, m to Esther Carter, d. 1796; John Jacobs, m. July 28, 1804, to Margaret Palmer, and d. April 29, 1835, in Philadelphia; Esther, m. July 17, 1790, to Gwilliaem Aertsen, of Charleston, S. C., d. April 9, 1815, aged fifty years; Hannah, m. June 17, 1794, to Thomas McEwen; Mary, m. Aug. 16, 1795, to James Musgrave.

Col. Parry's widow and children received patents for nearly 2000 acres of land in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in consideration of his services in the Revolution.

ROWLAND PARRY, of Haverford, tanner, "having a resolution to go to sea, and thence to the Island of Barbadoes," made his will Feb. 10, 1713–4 (proved Nov. 22, 1737), in which he mentions his daughter Anne, wife of Hugh Pugh, sons David and John, and daughter Emma Parry.

John Parry, of Haverford (son of Rowland), in addition to his homestead of 380 acres, purchased from William Allen, Esq., the manor of Bilton, containing near 3000 acres, now the southeastern part of the township of Charlestown. He was probably the sheriff of that name who "executed that office with great Integrity and a becoming Resolution in difficult times" (Col. Rec., iv. 309); was also for several years a member of Assembly and one of the justices of the Common Pleas. In his will, dated July 14 (proved Oct. 2), 1740, he mentions his wife Hannah, daughters Mary, wife of Jacob Hall, Susanna, Margaret, Hannah, Sarah, and Martha Parry. To his son Rowland he devised the homestead; also mentions his brother, David Parry, and his two children, sister Ann Lewis' children, and sister Emma's children, appoints his kinsman, John Parry, one of his executors, and gives him his watch.

LEWELLYN PARRY was an early settler in Whiteland, near the line of Caln township. His wife was a daughter of Richard ap Thomas, of Whitford Garden, in Flintshire, Wales, by whom he had several children. (See Thomas.)

JOHN PARRY married, 11, 4, 1775, Hannah Dilworth, daughter of James and Lydia, of Birmingham. A son married Eleanor Gibbons, daughter of James, and was the father of Gibbons Parry, now or late of Florida, Ohio. This John may have been the son of John Parry, who married, 9, 16, 1737, Margaret Pusey, both of Marlborough.

PASSMORE, JOHN, from the parish of Husk, in Berkshire, England, with his wife, Mary, daughter of Humphrey Buxcey, settled in Kennet, now Pennsbury, as early as 1714, afterwards removing to West Marlborough, where he died about 1746. His brother, William Passmore, was a resident in Philadelphia, and appears to have been in good circumstances. The children of John, so far as known, were William, b. 11, 16, 1703, m. Mary Heald; John, m. 3, 18, 1727, to Elizabeth Harris; Eleanor, m. 4, 16, 1736, to George Kerson, or Carson; Augustine, b. 7, 27, 1714, m. Judith Farlow and Hannah Howard; George, b. 2, 23, 1719; Mary, m. William Pusey; Samuel, m. Susan Butcher.

George Passmore married, 9, 10, 1742, Margaret, daughter of John and Magdalen Strode, of West Marlborough, and had children,—John, George, Margaret, Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Margery, and Ann. John, born 7, 2, 1743, married, 4, 24, 1765, Phebe, daughter of Joshua and Mary Pusey, of Londongrove, and had children,—Mary, Margaret, Susanna, Ellis, Margery, Hannah, Mary, Lydia, Phebe, Sarah, George, and Elizabeth.

Ellis Passmore, born 3, 1, 1771, son of John and Phebe, married Ruth Moore, and was the father of Phebe, Ruth, Ellis P., Andrew M., John W. (father of Col. J. A. M. Passmore, of Pottsville), George B., Benjamin J. (late associate judge), and William Passmore.

George Passmore, born 7, 28, 1748, died 1, 17, 1834, son of George and Margaret, married, 4, 24, 1776, Mary Pennock, daughter of Levis and Ruth, of West Marlborough, and settled in Londongrove. Their children were Levis, Margaret, Abiah, John, William Pennock, Rachel, George Strode, Pennock, Joseph, Mary, Thomas, and Imlah, all now deceased.

PEARCE, COL. CROMWELL.—His ancestors for several generations resided in the town of Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, a place celebrated for the martial spirit of its inhabitants. Col. Cromwell Pearce's great-grandfather (whose name is not preserved) was a member of the Church of England, a zealous supporter of the rights of man, and, with four of his sturdy brothers, served in the Enniskillen corps at the famous battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. His son Edward was born in Enniskillen, Aug. 6, 1701, and had several brothers, three of whom were named Cromwell, William, and Peter. Edward married Frances Brassington, of Dublin, of whose family it is only known that she had several brothers and sisters; that three of the brothers were named Richard, John, and Marmaduke, the latter an eminent physician in Dublin, and that one of the sisters married a gentleman named Dillon. This side of the family was also connected with the Established Church. Edward and Frances (Brassington) Pearce had three children born in Ireland, with which little family they sailed for America in May, 1737. Two of the children died of smallpox on the passage. They arrived in Philadelphia in August, having been thirteen weeks in crossing the ocean. Cromwell, the surviving child, was born in December, 1732, and was nearly five years old on his arrival in Pennsylvania. The family remained in Philadelphia until the spring of 1738, when they removed to the neighborhood of St. David's church, in Radnor township, Chester Co., where they continued to reside for some time and buried two children. Edward Pearce was by trade both mason and carpenter. In 1744 he built St. Peter's church, in the Great Valley; also, in subsequent years, its gallery, stables, and the churchyard inclosure, and on April 15, 1745, he was chosen its first senior warden. Edward's brother Peter died in 1775, leaving several children, the only surviving one of whom, Margaret, married Alexander Trimble, and with her husband came to this country in 1783. In 1750, Edward Pearce purchased from George Aston the farm in Willistown where, twenty-seven years afterwards, the memorable "Paoli massacre" occurred, and on which the monument now stands. Upon this farm he spent the remainder of his days, and died March 6, 1777, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He and his wife (who died March 26, 1783) were interred at St. David's church, Radnor, in one grave. Edward Pearce was a man of a stout, robust frame, six feet in height, of industrious and sober habits, and left to his descendants an unblemished reputation. Three children survived these worthy parents, viz.: Cromwell, before mentioned, and born in Ireland; the other two in this country, viz., George, who migrated with the early settlers to Kentucky and left a large family of children, and Rachel, who married Richard Robinson, of Whiteland.

CROMWELL PEARCE, son of Edward, seems to have inherited something of the martial spirit for which the Enniskilliners have been so long celebrated, and to have transmitted the same to his son and namesake. It will be noticed also that this family have perseveringly manifested their estimate of royalty and political proclivities by keeping up the baptismal name of Cromwell. In the twenty-sixth year of his age Cromwell received a military commission, dated May 8, 1758, appointing him lieutenant in the battalion of Pennsylvania regiment of foot. Lieut. Pearce served under Gen. Forbes, the successor of Gen. Braddock. Among other services in the French and Indian war, the company to which he belonged built a fort at Shamokin, Pa. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Boggs, who owned a large tract of land in Willistown adjoining the Wayne estate. Her parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and several of their sons served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution, in which also Cromwell Pearce was appointed (May 6, 1777) major, and May 20, 1779, colonel of the 5th Battalion of Chester County militia. The extent of his services is not known, beyond the fact that he went on a tour of duty to Amboy, N. J. May 1, 1781, he was commissioned major of the 2d Battalion of Chester County militia. After his father's death he became the owner of the farm in Willistown, whereon he passed the remainder of his days, and died Aug. 4, 1794, aged sixty-two years. He had nine sons—Richard, Edward, John, George, Cromwell, Marmaduke, and Joseph, and two whose names are not known—and one daughter, Frances, who was married to Isaac Weaver, of West Chester. His wife, Margaret (Boggs), died Dec. 28, 1818, aged seventy-eight years.

COL. CROMWELL PEARCE, grandson of Edward, and fifth son of Cromwell Pearce, was born in Willistown, Aug. 13, 1772, on the farm where, about five years afterwards, occurred the "Paoli massacre." He was brought up on the farm, and received no other education than the imperfect and defective kind generally afforded to the youth of agricultural districts at that period, when the energies and means of the people were actively employed in the contest for independence, or left paralyzed and exhausted by the eventful struggle. In the twenty-first year of his age (July 6, 1793) he was commissioned by Governor Mifflin captain of the third company of 1st Regiment of Chester County Brigade State militia. April 17, 1799, he was commissioned by President Adams first lieutenant in the 10th Regiment United States Light Infantry. In this service he continued until the regiment was disbanded, near the close of the year 1800. April 23, 1801, he married Isabella, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Gronow) Bull, of Tredyffrin, and resided for about a year in Philadelphia, where his son and only child, Lewis Gronow Pearce, was born. In the spring of 1802 he removed to West Chester, and became the popular landlord of the "Washington Hotel." Soon after this he was commissioned by Governor McKean lieutenant of a light infantry company called the West Chester Volunteers. Sept. 25, 1802, he was ap-

pointed postmaster of the borough of West Chester, which was the date of the *first* mail establishment at the county-seat. On Aug. 18, 1806, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 85th Regiment State militia.

His wife died March 30, 1807, in her thirty-first year. He remained at the hotel for some time after her death, and Aug. 3, 1807, was elected brigadier-general of 1st Brigade, 3d Division of the militia. He soon after removed to the Great Valley, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Aug. 3, 1811, he was commissioned major-general of the 3d Division of militia by Governor Snyder.

July 23, 1812, President Madison appointed him colonel of the 16th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and in the middle of September following he marched with his command from his encampment on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry, for the Canada frontier.

Having passed the winter in that inclement region, an expedition was projected in the spring against the town of York, U. C. (now Toronto), led by the gallant Gen. Pike, with Col. Pearce second in command. During the attack, April 27th, Gen. Pike was mortally wounded. The command immediately devolved on Col. Pearce, who presently advanced with the troops and took possession of the place.* The enemy, losing all hope of a successful defense, set fire to their naval store-house, also to a ship on the stocks, and then made a final retreat.

It is not deemed necessary here to trace the career of Col. Pearce's regiment in all its movements, but it is due to the memory of that officer to note his bearing in the battle of Chrystler's Field, near Williamsburg, Nov. 11, 1813. During the engagement the brave Gen. Covington was mortally wounded, when the command devolved on the colonel of the 16th Regiment. Twice in his first campaign Col. Pearce became an acting brigadier on the field of battle. Gen. Boyd thus speaks in his official report of the action, "After the fall of Gen. Covington, Col. Pearce, on whom the command of the 3d Brigade devolved, conducted with his characteristic coolness and valor."

At the close of the war, when his regiment was disbanded, Col. Pearce retired to private life in his native county of Chester.

In 1816 he was elected sheriff, which office he filled with complete satisfaction to the public. At the dedication of the first Paoli monument, Sept. 20, 1817, he commanded the volunteers who paraded on that occasion. This was his last appearance in a military character, though he received the complimentary appointment of aide to Governor Findlay, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 22, 1818. At the expiration of his term as sheriff he removed to the Great Valley and engaged in farming.

April 13, 1821, he married his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Bartholomew, a descendant of one of the early settlers in the Great Valley. In 1824 he was chosen a Presidential elector of Pennsylvania, and was deputed to carry the vote of the State to Washington. Sept. 5, 1825, he was appointed by Governor Shulze an associate judge of the County Court, which position he held until 1839, when an impaired sense of hearing induced him to resign. Nov. 1, 1842, Col. Pearce was deprived by death of his second wife, and on April 2, 1852, in his eightieth year, he died suddenly, with the enviable reputation of a good citizen, a brave soldier, and an honest, Christian man. His remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Peter's,—the same church which was built by his grandfather upwards of a century before,—and a monument, appropriately inscribed, erected to his memory.

Col. Pearce was an uncommonly stout man, six feet two inches in height, erect and well proportioned. He was endowed with great natural sagacity, and a sound and discriminating judgment. With remarkably unpretending manners, he was a close observer of men and things, and possessed, withal, a shrewd perception of real character. His only son and child,

Lewis Gronow Pearce, was admitted to the Chester County bar May 2, 1825, and died Nov. 14, 1855, leaving two children, Walter Sloan Pearce and Lewis Anna Pearce, the latter of whom is now deceased.

George W. Pearce, a son of Joseph Pearce, and a nephew of Col. Cromwell Pearce, was born in West Whiteland township, Jan. 15, 1814. In January, 1824, his father was appointed register of wills of Chester County by Governor Shulze, and removed with his family to West Chester, where the subject of this sketch ever after resided during his life. In 1840 he entered the office of John Hickman, Esq., as a student at law, and in 1842, after the usual course of study, was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket, a high compliment, for the opposite party—the Whig—usually gave her candidates several hundred majority. This office he held for two years.

In 1853 he became editor and proprietor of the *American Republican*. He was a thoroughly educated man, of scholarly tastes, and a writer of much more than ordinary ability, and the position of editor was one for which, by reason of his talents and acquirements, he was peculiarly adapted. The paper was Democratic, and his political editorial labors were so earnestly and intelligently directed that the sturdy blows he gave were severely felt by the opposite party. He was a tower of strength in his advocacy of the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency in 1856. In the troubles in the party which arose during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, he opposed the President and affiliated with what was known as the Douglas wing, and subsequently cast in his fortunes with the rising party, at first called the National Union and subsequently the Republican party.

His literary ability enabled him to give to his paper an elevated tone, and the high character of his mind was apparent in all his editorials and selected matter. The most commonplace subject became in his hands invested with a romantic interest. He was also a poet of no mean pretensions, and wrote many poems and hymns well worthy of preservation, which are to be found scattered through magazines and newspapers. On one occasion he read a poem, written by him, before the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, of which Dr. William Darlington, the well-known botanist, was the president. Its closing lines, addressed to Dr. Darlington, are here given:

* Col. Pearce was here wounded in the shoulder.

"On him who wisely governs this proud hall
The voice of praise most worthily may fall;
We hail the auspicious moment, passing now,
To bind the laurel on his honored brow;
Flora's gay daughters all their off'rings bring,
And weave a garland for their worthy king."

Mr. Pearce was one of three gentlemen—John Hickman and Washington Townsend being the others—to whom Bayard Taylor read his poem "Ximena," in manuscript, with the view of ascertaining their opinion of its merits. They complimented him on the production and advised its publication, and thus encouraged the young poet to cultivate the muse.

Mr. Pearce was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in West Chester, and by his sound judgment and constant care he greatly assisted in building it up and sustaining it. He was a Christian in the truest sense of the term, and his life gave ceaseless evidence of his faith and purity. He was a rare combination of intelligence, truthfulness, integrity, and devotion to just principles.

He died April 13, 1864, before the close of the war of the Rebellion, and while its results were uncertain, and among his last words, uttered with energy, were, "I love my country, and God grant her triumph in this great trial."

PEART, BRYAN, whitesmith, from Haurskip, in Yorkshire, England, died in 1706 at Duck Creek, Del., leaving widow, Jane, and several children. Their son Benjamin married Rachel, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Rush) Collett, and among other children had a son, Bryan, married in Gloria Dei church, Nov. 30, 1752, to Elizabeth Walton, of Byberry, by whom there were Benjamin, b. 2, 1, 1753; Rebecca, b. 12, 28, 1754; and Thomas, b. 9, 28, 1756. After the death of Bryan Peart, in 1757, his widow married (license Aug. 18, 1760) Benjamin Gilbert, the Indian captive, and in 1775 removed with him to the Mahoning Valley, Northampton Co. On April 25, 1780, Benjamin Gilbert and family, including his wife's sons, Benjamin and Thomas Peart, were taken by the Indians, their dwellings burned, and they forced by weary marches to accompany their captors to the northwest part of New York. Benjamin Peart was then married to Elizabeth Jones, and their child, Elizabeth, aged nine months, was one of the captives. A narrative of their captivity has been published. Benjamin Peart, after their return in 1782, resided several years at Byberry, but about 1814 removed with his family to Salem, Ohio. Thomas Peart was adopted in an Indian family on the Genesee River, in place of a deceased member, but at length obtained his release through the interference of Col. Johnson, a British officer at Niagara. After his return he married Mary Roberts, daughter of Lewis Roberts, of Abington, and about 1790 removed to a farm in Fallowfield, Chester Co. Subsequently he took a mill on Doe Run and made money; but going thence to William Daniel's mill at Lampeter he was unfortunate, and had to sell his farm in Fallowfield to pay his debts. Farming next for Daniel Gibbons, he succeeded better, and in 1816 removed to a large farm near Columbia, where his hospitality was marked, and his house a common stopping-place for persons from Chester County going thither to buy lumber. After this he bought a good farm at Lampeter, where he ended his days. His first wife died near Columbia, 7, 23, 1823, and he married, 4, 12, 1827, Sarah (Paxson) Cooper, widow of Calvin Cooper. He died 3, 19, 1831, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The children of Thomas and Mary Peart were Rebecca, b. 3, 19, 1789, m. Israel Cooper, of Columbia; John, b. 10, 31, 1791; Benjamin, b. 4, 11, 1796; Abner, b. 7, 25, 1798; Daniel, b. 4, 10, 1801; Mary Ann, b. 12, 12, 1803, m. John Cooper, of Columbia; Thomas, b. 2, 22, 1806; Lewis, b. 9, 26, 1809, m. Abana Gilbert.

Lewis Peart resides in Schuylkill township, and is a farmer. He was one of the active agents of the Underground Railroad.

Mary Peart, daughter of Thomas Peart, Jr., married John S. Peart, from England. She is an artist of high reputation, and as the illustrator of the splendid work on butterflies by W. H. Edwards, she stands at the head of her profession. Her residence is now in Philadelphia.

PEIRCE, GEORGE (or *Pearce*, as the name appears to have been written by him), of the parish of Winscom, in the county of Somerset (England), and Ann Gainer, of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, were married the 1st day of 12th month, commonly called February, 1679. George, with his wife and three young children, emigrated from Bristol, the seaport nearest his residence, in 1684, and the same year had a tract of 490 acres of land surveyed to him in what is now Thornbury township. Thornbury being the name of a district of country from which he obtained his wife, and a desire on his part to keep up the old associations most dear to him, probably suggested the name of the township. He arrived at Philadelphia prior to 9th month 4, 1684, upon which day he presented two certificates to a meeting of Friends held "att the Governor's house." One of these certificates was from "the Monthly Meeting at ffrenshay, in the County of Gloucester." The other was from "Thornbury Meeting." He may have settled on his new purchase in 1685, but his name first appears as an active member of Chichester Friends' Meeting in 1686; shortly after which meetings were sometimes held at his house. Besides being strict in his attention to his religious duties, he gave a share of his time to civil affairs, and of his means to the improvement of the country. He represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly in 1706, and was one of a company who erected "the Concord mill," the first mill erected in his neighborhood. He died in East Marlborough about 1734, having removed to that township two years before.

The children of George and Ann Pearce were Betty, b. 9, 18, 1680, m. Vincent Caldwell; George, b. 2, 23, 1682; Joshua, b. 1, 5, 1684, d. 9, 15, 1752, Ann, b. 3, 8, 1786, m. James Gibbons and William Pim; Margaret, b. 4, 11, 1689; Mary, b. 10, 25, 1690, m. Joseph Brinton; Caleb, b. 12, 21, 1692, d. 1, 22, 1679, m. Mary Walter; Gainer, b. 2, 1, 1695, m. Sarah Walter; Hannah, b. 2, 21, 1696, m. Edward Brinton; John, b. 2, 15, 1704, d. before 1720.

Joshua Peirce married first, 8, 28, 1713, Ann Mercer, daughter of Thomas and Mary, of Westtown; second marriage, 9, 15, 1722, to Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of Birmingham. He settled in the eastern part of East Marlborough. The children by the first wife

were George, b. 5, 5, 1714, d. 10, 2, 1775, m. Lydia Roberts; Mary, b. 3, 3, 1717, m. William Cloud; Ann, b. 10, 20, 1718, m. Caleb Mendenhall and Adam Redd; by second wife, Joshua, b. 1, 22, 1724, m. Ann Baily; Joseph, b. 10, 16, 1725, d. 3, 9, 1811, a physician; Caleb, b. 12, 2, 1727, d. 10, 12, 1815; Isaac, m. to Hannah Sellers. From these have descended hundreds, if not thousands, of our citizens. In some branches the name is written Pierce, and by others Peirce, which is thought to be the orthography of the early generations succeeding the immigrant.

MOSES PIERCE, son of Caleb and Hannah Pierce, was born in Chester County, June 18, 1782. His mother was a sister of Dr. Moses Marshall, and a niece of Humphry Marshall, the botanist. He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. James Gibbons, of West Chester, attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and without graduating commenced the practice of physic in West Chester as the successor of Dr. Gibbons, whose residence he purchased in March, 1805.

Dr. Pierce was soon disabled from practice by pulmonary consumption. He died June 18, 1808. He was never married. He was a man of great energy of character and the most stoical fortitude. He contemplated his approaching dissolution with singular calmness, and in the spring of 1808 calculated the number of weeks which he thought he could live with surprising accuracy.

PENNELL, ROBERT, with Hannah, his wife, from Balderton, in Nottinghamshire, settled in Middletown as early as 1686, and the next year he was appointed constable for that township. They were both active members of the meeting. Hannah died 12, 4, 1711, aged seventy-one years, and Robert about the year 1728. Their children were Ann, m. 2, 17, 1689, Benjamin Mendenhall; Elizabeth, m. in 1690, Josiah Taylor; Hannah, b. 7, 23, 1673, m. 9, 23, 1692, John Sharples; Joseph, b. 10, 12, 1674; James, b. 9, 11, 1676; Jane, b. 5, 13, 1678, m. Samuel Garrett; William, b. 8, 11, 1681, m. 8, 26, 1710, Mary Mercer, daughter of Thomas and Mary.

Joseph Pennell married, in 1701, Alice, daughter of William Garrett, of Darby, and settled in Edgmont. His children were Hannah, b. 11, 4, 1702, m. Joseph Jackson; Robert, b. 6, 20, 1704; Joseph, b. 6. 3, 1706; Alice, b. 8, 2, 1709; Ann, b. 8, 2, 1711, m. Cadwalader Evans.

The children of William and Mary Pennell, of Middletown, were Thomas, b. 9, 3, 1712, d. 2, 14, 1745; Hannah, b. 7, 9, 1714, m. Thomas Holcomb; James, b. 6, 21, 1717, m. Jemima Matlack; Phebe, b. 6, 7, 1719; Ann, b. 11, 26, 1721; Robert, b. 9, 16, 1723; William, b. 11, 27, 1725–6, d. 9, 5, 1783.

JOHN PENNELL was in the country as early as 1689; was probably then quite a young man, and resided in the neighborhood of Darby. In 1703 he married Mary Morgan, of Dublin Monthly Meeting, and settled in Aston township. But little is known of John, but Mary became eminent as a minister among Friends. She was born in Radnorshire, Wales, and was educated in the Church of England, but at the early age of thirteen years was convinced of the truth of the doctrines of Quakerism. When sixteen she emigrated to Pennsylvania, and united herself with Friends, and in 1722 became a minister, and subsequently traveled much in the exercise of her calling. She visited the New England colonies, and on one occasion Great Britain and Ireland.

John's mother, Mary Pennell, a widow, was married, in 1690, to Edward Walter, and again, in 1699, to Robert Fletcher. Isabell Pennell, who married, 2, 28, 1709, James King, of Concord, was probably a daughter. She and her husband removed to West Nottingham, and afterwards to Little Britain, Lancaster Co. Of the children of John and Mary Pennell, Caleb married, 8, 26, 1727, Sarah Whitaker, and removed to the Susquehanna, near the Maryland line; Joshua removed to Newtown, and married Hannah Lewis, 2, 20, 1726; Mary married, 11, 9, 1727, Daniel Pyle, and 7, 29, 1742, to Samuel Jackson; Hannah married Phinehas Lewis, 8, 22, 1730; John married, 4, 12, 1740, Martha Martin.

In 1759, John Pennell and wife, Mary, removed to East Caln with their granddaughter, Mary Jackson. Mary Pennell died 5, 10, 1764, and her husband not long before.

PENNINGTON, M.D., ISAAC, was born in September, 1789, in Londongrove township, Chester Co., Pa. At the age of twelve years he was placed at school in Philadelphia, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Roberts, of Londongrove, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, in which he attended two courses of lectures, including the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital. His anxiety to enter upon the active duties of life induced him to leave the university at the termination of his second course and commence the practice of his profession, intending at some future day to return and obtain his degree. He located at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., and soon became engaged in professional duties.

In 1812 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Allen, of Monmouth Co., N. J. In 1814 he received the appointment of assistant surgeon's mate in the army, and immediately afterwards he was ordered to join the army on our northern frontier, then under the command of Gen. Brown. At the battles of Bridgewater and Fort Erie he was upon active duty. Soon after the battle of Bridgewater his life was saved by Gen. Scott in a manner which reflects great honor on that veteran for the cool courage which so much distinguished him. The doctor was walking with a friend, and, being in close conversation, had gone some distance beyond the American lines. A party of British sharpshooters perceiving the advantage, had gained a favorable point unseen, and with rifles leveled were on the point of "picking off" the two young officers. At this moment Gen. Scott, whose habit it was often to ride out alone for the purpose of reconnoitring, rode up, and said, in a calm and unconcerned manner, "Gentlemen, jump down that bank or you will be shot." They instantly obeyed, the volley of balls whistled over their heads, and the general rode slowly away, though many a messenger of death was aimed at his tall and commanding figure.

The army was doubtless the school in which Dr. Pennington laid the foundation for that surgical knowledge which in after-life constituted one of the leading features

of his profession. He remained in the army until the close of the war. Sept. 30, 1816, he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Jersey Shore.

Soon after he returned to Chester Co., Pa., locating in Sadsbury township, where he remained about two years, removing to Honeybrook, where he resided until 1832. During this time he devoted himself with great fidelity to the duties of his profession, and enjoyed an extensive practice. Several capital operations were performed by him in that neighborhood. In the year 1832 he was induced to relinquish his profession and remove to Hampshire Co., Va., where he engaged in the iron business. This proved to be an unfortunate move, and at the end of three years he was obliged to give up the business and resume his profession. With this view he removed to Moorefield, Hardy Co., Va., where he continued until 1843. During his sojourn in this place the Washington College of Baltimore conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Under the arduous duties that rested upon him in this locality his health began to give way, and a constitution heretofore capable of great endurance became so enfeebled as to compel him to seek another residence. In February, 1843, he removed to St. Clairsville, Belmont Co , Ohio, where he had many relatives. He remained there but a short time. In November of the same year, through a pressing invitation from his brother-in-law, Dr. Allen, of Oakland Co., Mich., he was induced to remove to that place. In January, 1844, while visiting a patient, he experienced another threatening of apoplexy, the first occurring at the age of sixteen. After this attack his health remained feeble, and in April he returned to Honeybrook, Chester Co., with the hope that the air of his native county, together with the scenes and associations of his youth, would restore him, or postpone the fatal issue of his disease. He purchased a small property at Compassville, where he resided until his death. His change of residence was not accompanied with any permanent improvement in his health. In the fall of 1848 he had a severe attack of pneumonia, which left him still more feeble; and during the winter following unmistakable symptoms of organic disease of the heart presented themselves.

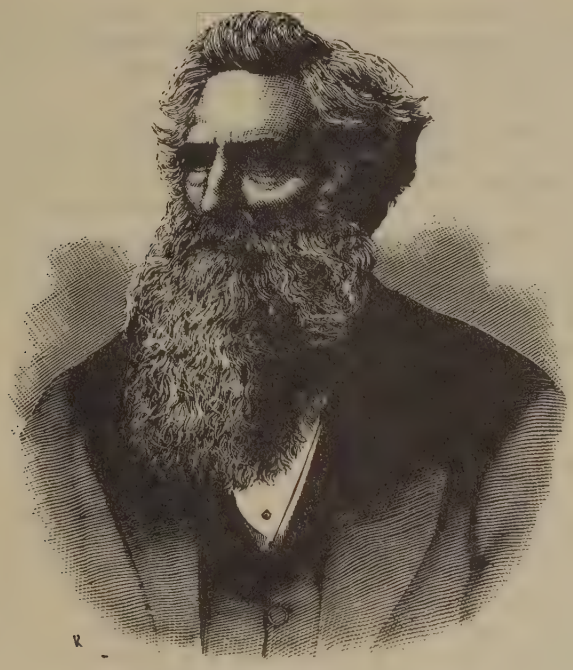
On Tuesday, May 1, 1849, whilst on his way to West Chester to attend the annual meeting of the Chester County Medical Society, he was attacked with apoplexy. He received prompt medical attendance, but the best efforts were unavailing. He died on the Sunday morning following.

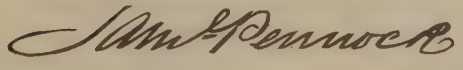
Dr. Pennington was one of the earliest members of the Chester County Medical Society, having participated in its formation in 1828. He was fond of his profession, and took much interest in its advancement; was gifted with a strong and comprehensive intellect, and few men possessed a greater degree of firmness of purpose and boldness of hand to execute the trying duties of his calling. In the performance of his social and domestic duties he was ardent and unwearied. He was, indeed, a fond husband and affectionate father, a kind neighbor, a skillful physician, and a worthy citizen.*

* *Medical Reporter*, vol. iii. p. 94.

PENNOCK, CHRISTOPHER, the ancestor of the Pennock family, married, prior to 1675, Mary, the daughter of George Collett, of Clonmell, county of Tipperary, Ireland. After residing there and in Cornwall, England, for some time, he emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1685. He was an officer in the service of King William of Orange, and was at the battle of Boyne, 1690. He died in Philadelphia in 1701. He left three children, two of whom died without issue. His son, Joseph Pennock, was born 1677, in or near Clonmell, Ireland. In one of his passages to this country in a letter-of-marque he was captured by a French ship-of-war and confined in France as a prisoner upwards of a year, where he endured much hardship. In 1702 he settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the mercantile business. About 1714 he removed to West Marlborough township, of this county, and settled on a large tract of land, of which he became proprietor by virtue of a grant from William Penn to George Collett, his grandfather. He there, in 1738, erected a large mansion, "Primitive Hall," in which he died, 3, 27, 1771. He married Mary Levis, and had the following twelve children: Elizabeth, Samuel, William, Mary, Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, Ann, Sarah, Hannah, Levis, and Susanna. William married Alice Mendenhall, 7, 26, 1739, and had the following nine children: Moses, Joseph, Hannah, Phebe, William, Caleb, Samuel, Joshua, and Alice. Samuel, born 11, 23, 1754, married Mary Hadley, and had the following nine children: Margaret, Simon, Phebe, Moses, Elizabeth, John, Amy, Hannah, and Mary. Moses, born 10, 14, 1786, married Mary Jones Lamborn, daughter of Robert Lamborn and Martha Townsend, and had the following nine children: Thomazine, Jesse, Samuel, Hannah, Barclay, Morton, Edith, Joanna, and Sarah.

SAMUEL PENNOCK was born Oct. 8, 1816, married in September, 1853, Deborah Ann S , daughter of John Yerkes and Catharine Dull, of New Garden, by whom he has three children,—Frederick M., Charles J., and Theodore,—who with their father compose the firm of S. Pennock & Sons, of Kennet Square, manufacturers of Pennock's Patent Road-Machine. Mr. Pennock was raised on the farm, and at eighteen learned the carriage-making business. During the last year of his apprenticeship his father invented a grain-drill, and he joined his father in perfecting and patenting this the first successful one used in America. From this time until the Rebellion he and his brother Morton were engaged in the manufacture of these drills, with other agricultural implements. About 1861 they began to build cars, in connection with other machinery, but in 1867, on the death of his brother, he discontinued the making of cars. In 1870 the Pennock Manufacturing Company was organized, of which he has been president to this time. Mr. Pennock is a Republican in politics, and was one of the first in the county associated with the Abolitionists in the agitation of the question of slavery. Was born and raised in the Society of Friends, and about 1852–53 was interested in the organization of the Progressive Friends at Longwood. His father, Moses, filed the first disclaimer in the U. S. Patent Office in 1822, it being a disclaimer on a certain part of a horse-rake. Samuel patented the road-machine which he and his sons now manufacture. From 1875 to 1879 he resided with his family at Ithaca,





N. Y., where his sons were in attendance at Cornell University. He is a charter member of Kennet Lodge, No. 475, F. and A. M., and for ten years has belonged to the Masonic order. Kennet Square, when he removed to it, had only thirty-six houses, but is now a thriving borough.

BARCLAY PENNOCK, born in East Marlborough, Chester Co., Jan. 26, 1821, died March 9, 1858, at the place of his birth, was the son of Moses and Mary J. Pennock. He early manifested an ardent desire for knowledge, and the early defects of his education were supplied by the exertions of a life devoted to study. Beginning at the school in the neighborhood, established by, and then under care of, the Kennet Monthly Meeting of Friends, of which society his parents were members, with Samuel Martin as his first teacher, he thence passed to the academy in Kennet Square, where, under Joseph B. Phillips, he studied the higher mathematics and began Latin and French. Afterwards, in company with his friends, Joseph B. and John B. Phillips, he sought instruction in Greek and Latin and in general literature at Kinderhook, N. Y. He spent two years in Europe, studying the language and literature of Germany, Italy, and France and visiting places of historic interest, as one of the traveling-party led by Bayard Taylor, the story of which tour is so familiar to the reader of "Views Afoot."

In October, 1851, he again went to Europe, and after a short visit to Germany spent the winter in Copenhagen, studying the language of Northern Europe,—Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. Here he enjoyed the personal acquaintance and friendship of Hans Christian Andersen and Mr. Goldsmith, another literary celebrity of Denmark.

For two months in the following spring he was in the family of Count Frys, a Danish nobleman, on his landed estate, "Frysenborg," on the peninsula of Jutland, where he had been kindly introduced by Mr. Goldsmith. The count and countess had studied English, and were intelligent and sociable, and much facilitated Mr. Pennock's acquaintance with the domestic and social life of the better classes of the people.

Mr. Pennock then journeyed through the interiors of Sweden and Norway, chiefly on foot, and going as far north as Drontheim, where the nights in summer are only a prolonged twilight. In this tour through the country among the peasantry, Mr. Pennock formed a high opinion of the brotherly kindness, manliness, and thrift of the people whom he met and observed at their every-day occupations and in their humble homes. At Stockholm he met some interesting personages, and among them Frederika Bremer, who had then recently returned from her American tour.

From Stockholm Mr. Pennock carried an introduction from the United States Minister there, Mr. Schroeder, to Mr. Willard Fisk, an American student at the University of Upsala, afterwards a professor at Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. After visiting the porphyry quarries and copper-mines of Elfdal, he crossed the Dovrefield Mountains on foot. From Drontheim, going southward, "by fiord and by fell," he halted at Bergen, Christiania, and other prominent points, reaching Upsala again in the following autumn.

After five years' study and observation he returned home, where he engaged in literary pursuits. He translated "The Religion of the Northmen," a work written by Professor Keyser, of Christiania, Norway, which he published, with an elaborate "Introduction" by himself. This work met the approval and welcome of scholarly men.

Mr. Pennock left ready for the press two other translations, one a romance of Iceland about the time of the introduction of Christianity there, which contains a description of the struggles attendant on the change from an old faith to a new one, together with descriptions of scenery, pictures of domestic life among the Icelanders, etc.; the other work is a volume of fireside legends, or "folklore," of ancient Scandinavia.

Barclay Pennock was married, Feb. 8, 1857, to Miss Lydia A. Caldwell, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., a lady of refinement, literary acquirements, and intellectual force, who had published some poems of great merit, which lady died April 13, 1857. This was a terrible blow to Mr. Pennock, whose own health was impaired. In his well-kept diary, in the space allotted to that day, without a word, he drew with his well-skilled hand a mound with a cross at the head. He survived his wife less than one year.

Mr. Pennock had an active brain, a correct eye, and a deft hand; was fond of the principles of mechanism, and possessed of such skill in drawing as to have at one time considered whether to make it and engraving the profession and business of his life; but the bent of his mind was towards the scientific knowledge of mental phenomena. He was ambitious of a learned and noble manhood, but not of fame,—not for the vain glory of "a great name rattling behind him,"—but held for his motto:

> "Do what all men, if they knew it,
> Could not choose but praise;
> Then, should no one know you do it,
> Better price it pays."

PENNYPACKER.—This family, which the Hon. Isaac Anderson, in his sketch of Charlestown township, written more than fifty years ago, said was "rich, respectable, and numerous," had its origin in North Brabant, in Holland, and members of it still exist at Waalwyk, near Hertogenbosch. About the year 1650 some of them went up the Rhine to Flomborn, a village near Worms, and became Germanized, changing their Dutch name Pannebakker (tile-maker) to Pfannebecker. The *Weissthum*, a manuscript record of this village from 1542 to 1656, signed by Johannes Pfannebecker, one of the town officers, is now in the possession of Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq., of Philadelphia. About 1699, Heinrich Pannebecker, born in 1674, came to Germantown, and from there moved to Skippack, where he died in 1754. He was the first German surveyor in Pennsylvania, and a large land-owner. Several of his grandsons crossed the Schuylkill into Chester County,—Jacob to Perkiomen Junction in 1772; Matthias to the Pickering, in 1774; Harman, John, and Benjamin to the Chester Springs in 1792, 1794, and 1796; and Henry to Vincent in 1794.

Nathan, son of Jacob, born March 2, 1771, died July 9, 1833, was a farmer, living on the Schuylkill, and an active Federalist and Anti-Mason. He was nominated for the Assembly in 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1830, and in the years 1812, 1814, and 1830 was elected; but whether successful or defeated he always led his party ticket. In 1814 he was one of the conference committee to select a member of Congress, and in 1832 was on the Anti-Jackson electoral ticket.

Matthias, born Oct. 14, 1742, died Feb. 13, 1808, was a wealthy farmer and miller, and a bishop in the Mennonite Church. He was the first preacher in the old church at Phœnixville, and used the German, English, and Dutch languages. While the army was at Valley Forge a number of officers were quartered at his house, and in 1777 the British committed a great deal of destruction at his mill. In 1784 he was appointed by the Assembly one of the commissioners to provide for the navigation of the river Schuylkill, and in 1793, when Philadelphia was ravaged by the yellow fever, he sent $240 for the relief of the poor in that city.

Several of his descendants have been people of note in Chester County. Elijah F., born Nov. 20, 1804, was elected to the Assembly in 1831, 1832, 1834, and 1835. During a part of this time he was chairman of the committee on banks, and he was instrumental in having the Bank of the United States, after its charter had been withdrawn by the general government, incorporated by the State. During the session of 1832–33 he presented the bill for the incorporation of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and he was chairman of the committee having the matter in charge until it became a law. He was associated with Thaddeus Stevens in the organization of the public school system. He was elected secretary of the board of canal commissioners in 1836 and 1837, and a member of the board, with Stevens, in 1838. A sketch of his life as an early Abolitionist, and in connection with the Underground Railway, may be found in Still's "History of the Underground Railway." He was president of the Anti-Slavery Society of Chester County, and of the State society. He was the candidate of the Temperance party for State treasurer in 1875, and for many years president of the school board of Schuylkill township, and president of the Mutual Insurance Company of Chester County.

URIAH V. PENNYPACKER, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Pennypacker, was born in Schuylkill township, Oct. 6, 1809. He inherited a great love of humor and a taste for discussion and investigation. At an early age he became a member of a debating society that met at the Union school-house, in Charlestown township, and there displayed so much ability that his father induced him to commence the study of the law with his uncle, Matthias Pennypacker, at West Chester. Meantime he had been a pupil at Jonathan Gause's school, and had written many articles for the newspapers of the day. He was admitted to the bar, and at once became noted for his diligent study of the law and his close attention to his profession. In a few years he was admitted to the Supreme Court, where for many years thereafter he achieved some of his greatest triumphs. Of marked personal appearance (being six feet seven inches in height), and gifted with a fund of anecdote and illustration, he attained success as a political speaker, and was an active Whig as long as that party existed. He was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of West Chester, and an incorporator of the Central Union Association, and its treasurer for twenty years, and was burgess of West Chester in 1845 and 1848. In 1855 his health declined and he was compelled to relinquish active work, and on the 16th day of August, 1867, he died from a stroke of apo-

plexy, and is buried in the Oaklands Cemetery. In all the relations of life he was faithful, honest, and true, and had the confidence and respect of the profession and people. He left four children, among them

Charles H., born April 16, 1845, a prominent lawyer, amateur scientist, and active politician, has been concerned in many important cases in Chester County, notably the Udderzook murder trial and the cases originating in the Pickering Valley accident in 1877.

The events in the life of Galusha, born June 1, 1842, colonel of the 16th U. S. Infantry, and brevet major-general U.S.A., the hero of Fort Fisher, and the youngest general officer during the Rebellion, have been detailed elsewhere in this volume, and may be found in all the histories of the war. His rapid elevation, due solely to gallantry and intelligence, from the rank of a private to that of a full brigadier at the age of twenty-two; his seven wounds in eight months, and his five promotions within a year; his gallant and hopeless charge at Green Plains, and his leadership, flag in hand, over the traverse at Fisher into the very face of Death, whom all thought he had met, signalize what in some respects was the most remarkable career of that great struggle.

Matthias, born Aug. 15, 1786, died April 4, 1852, a farmer and miller on the Pickering, was elected to the Assembly in 1826 and 1827. In 1837 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1831 he was chairman of the organization of the leading men of Chester County which made the first move towards the construction of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and he was one of the corporators of that road.

Dr. Isaac A. Pennypacker was born in Schuylkill township on July 9, 1812. His father was Matthias Pennypacker, and his mother Sarah Anderson, a daughter of Isaac Anderson. He read medicine with his maternal uncle, Dr. Isaac Anderson, and Prof. William E. Horner, and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Phœnixville in 1836, and continued in the performance of its active duties until 1854, when he became Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

During his residence in Phœnixville he was active in plans for the improvement and incorporation of the town, of which he was burgess in 1849, 1851, and 1853, and for the dissemination of knowledge among its inhabitants. A portion of his leisure time was spent in giving lectures upon various literary and scientific subjects, and in gathering material for a history of Schuylkill township and Phœnixville.

In his professorship he displayed all the energy, manliness, integrity, and sagacity, as well as professional competency, which a laborious life of country practice had matured. As a teacher of medicine he was clear, thorough, and practical, combining a due valuation of works of authority with ample exemplifications from his own experience. As a professor, as a man and a friend, he was beloved by his pupils, perhaps as much as any who ever occupied a similar station. He was endowed by nature with a noble and generous heart, mild and affable in his manners, affectionate and kind in his deportment, with a mind well stored with practical knowledge always at command.

On May 9, 1839, he married Anna Maria Whitaker, eldest daughter of Joseph Whitaker, Esq., then a resident of Phœnixville.

Dr. Pennypacker died Feb. 13, 1856, and was interred in the Mennonist society's burying-ground in Phœnixville.

Dr. Matthias J., of Schuylkill, born Sept. 10, 1819, was elected to the Assembly in 1855.

Dr. Nathan A., of Schuylkill township, born Oct. 20, 1835, was captain of Co. K, 4th Penn. Reserves, during the Rebellion. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 he was elected to the Assembly. He was one of the commissioners to erect the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown in 1877, and is a lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Hoyt. For several years he has been president of the school board of Schuylkill township.

Samuel W., lawyer in Philadelphia, was born at Phœnixville, April 9, 1843. He is a Bachelor of Laws of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. For several years he has been one of the editors and proprietors of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, the leading law journal of Pennsylvania, and he is one of the compilers of a digest of the "English Common Law Reports," which was commenced by Chief Justice Sharswood. He has also given considerable attention to local historical investigation. In 1872 he published the "Annals of Phœnixville," and in 1880 a paper on the "Settlement of Germantown." He was one of the Congress of Authors, who, on invitation, wrote sketches, which were deposited in Independence Hall July 2, 1876. Some of his articles have been cited with approval by scholars in England, Germany, and Holland.

Isaac R., born in Phœnixville, Dec. 11, 1852, and one of the editors of the *Morning News*, of Wilmington, Del., has written some local poetry, which attracted the attention of Longfellow, Whittier, and Whitman. Two of his poems, "By the Perkiomen" and "The Old Church at the Trappe," may be found in Longfellow's "Poems of Places."

Want of space prevents us from giving more than a meagre sketch of this family, which has a history outside of Chester County. Its members held, Oct. 4, 1877, a reunion at Pennypacker's Mills, the site of Washington's camp, from which he marched to Germantown. The proceedings were printed.

PHILIPS.—Joseph Philips was born in Wales in 1716. His wife, Mary, was born in 1710. In 1755 he came to this country with his wife, Mary, and three children,—David, John, and Josiah. A fourth, Joseph, was born after their arrival. The first place of settlement was near the present West Chester, but subsequently he purchased the farm now of Frederick Bingaman, in Uwchlan, on which he built a two-story log house. He was a weaver by occupation, and carried on the business in the unpretentious ways of those times. As the family grew up the business increased, until there were three shops, with three looms in each shop. Joseph Philips wore the small-clothes of the olden time, buckskin breeches with buckles. His native language was Welsh, which was spoken by all the family. He was of medium height, portly in appearance.

The family lived with the simplicity which then prevailed, using wooden trenchers at table. At first they attended the Great Valley Baptist Church, thirteen miles distant, but in 1771 a new church—the Vincent—was constituted nearer to their homes, of which they became members at its organization. Joseph Philips died May 18, 1792, and his wife, Mary, died Dec. 26, 1792. In the Revolution the family were patriots. David, the oldest son, was a captain; John was taken captive in the Jerseys, and held in confinement in the prison-ship at New York, and Josiah was a lieutenant.

David and Joseph (2) emigrated to the western part of Pennsylvania, and settled south of Pittsburgh. David became a Baptist clergyman, and was pastor of Peter's Creek Church forty years. He died March 5, 1829, at the age of eighty-seven years. He had thirteen children, and his descendants are scattered over Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and westward to the Pacific. Joseph Philips died Sept. 3, 1832, at the age of seventy-eight. He had five children. He was for many years a justice of the peace.

John Philips settled on the old Lancaster road, near Downingtown. He had seven children,—three sons and four daughters. Some of his descendants were constituent members of the Glen Run Baptist Church, near Penningtonville, now Atglen, and many of them now reside in Atglen and its vicinity. Some of the principal branches of this family are Pettit, Miller, Young, Chalfant, Osborn, and Chamberlain. John Philips died May 22, 1790, at the age of forty-five.

Josiah Philips settled on the old homestead in Uwchlan. He had nine children,—five sons and four daughters. He was a man of deep piety and fidelity to conviction. He died March 1, 1817, at the age of sixty-six. Among his descendants are the surnames of Philips, Brenholtz, Jones, Severn, Dowling, Guest, Griffith, Bingaman, Rapp, Miller, Frame, Lungren, Perkins, Smith, Tustin, Fussell, Trickett, Dennithorne, Miles, Stiteler, Heffelfinger, Davis, Kiter, Eaches, Still, and Brinton.

The descendants of Joseph and Mary Philips are so numerous that it is impossible to give any detailed account of them. It is estimated that they now number over seventeen hundred.

One characteristic of the family is its longevity, another is that of a strong religious element. There are at present not less than fifteen ministers in the connection. Another feature is its strong intellectual vigor. From 1797 to the present it has been a race of teachers. It has furnished college professors, principals of academies and seminaries, and teachers of all grades. At the present time G. Morris Philips is a professor in the university at Lewisburg. In political life its members have been justices of the peace, judges, and legislators, and have filled various other positions. In their religious convictions they are almost entirely of the Baptist faith and polity.

PHILLIPS, Dr. John Barnard, son of Mahlon and Dinah (Barnard) Phillips, was born in Kennet in 1821, and died in 1877. He settled at St. Paul, Minn., where he was a practicing physician, and held various positions of honor and trust,—acted as assistant Secretary of State, commissioner of statistics, and member of the State board of examining pension surgeons.

In 1851 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1855; in the mean time he had spent two years in study at Heidelberg, Paris, and Vienna. In passing through Basle (Switzerland) in 1854 he was arrested and incarcerated on suspicion of being the Italian patriot Mazzini, who was at that time an object of vigorous search on account of a recent uprising at Milan. For this indignity the United States Government interfered, and he was reclaimed and compensated.

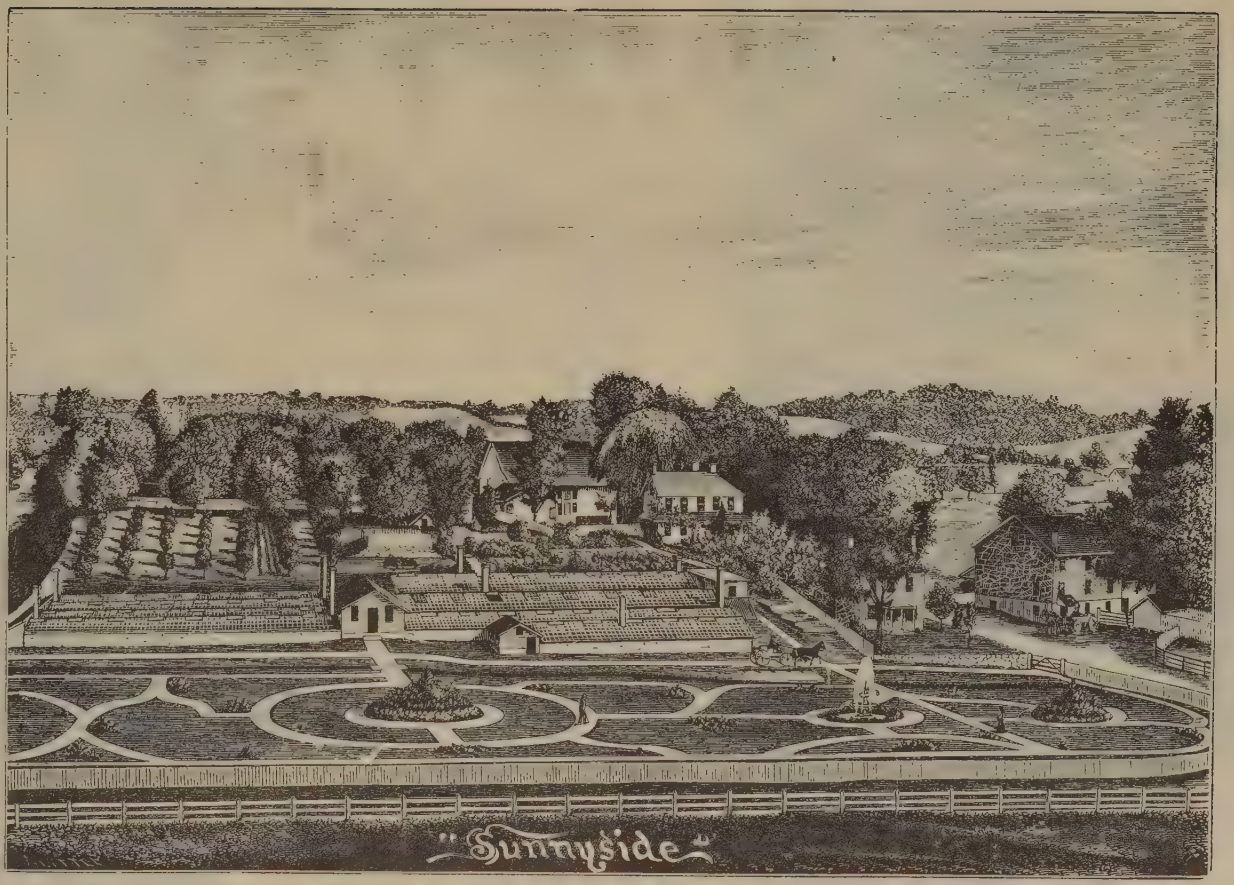
Dr. Phillips possessed qualities of a high order. He was an eager student of literature, science, and art. He was fond of music and poetry, and excelled in both. He translated German poetry, and, preparatory to publishing a volume of lyrics, visited New England authors and publishers in 1876, and was cordially received by Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, and others.

He died suddenly at St. Paul in his fifty-sixth year. The deceased was a great-grandson of Richard Barnard the third.

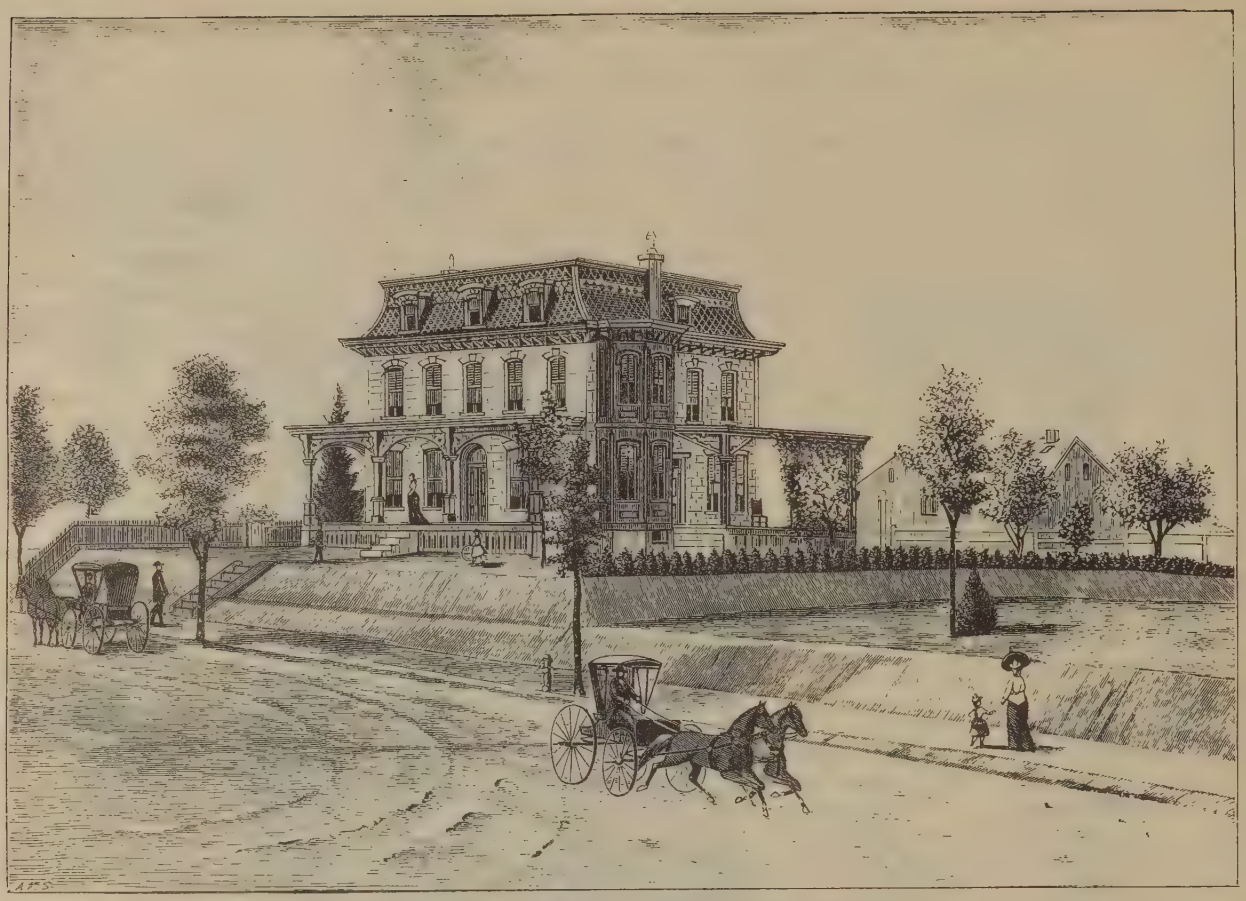
Joseph Barnard Phillips, a brother of the former, was born in Kennet in 1819, and died at his residence, Traer, Tama Co., Iowa, in 1877. He was a profound mathematician. He ranked high as a scholar, though his modest and unassuming manners revealed to comparatively few the great extent of his research or the sufficiency of his scholarship. The greater part of his life was employed in teaching, chiefly in Pennsylvania. He was at one time principal of Pottsville Seminary.

Joseph T. Phillips.—William Penn, by deed of April 12, 1682, conveyed a thousand acres of land to Humphrey Killingbeck, who, Sept. 11, 1700, sold the same to Thomas Wickersham, to hold in trust for his children. Oct. 24, 1720, he conveyed of it one hundred acres to John Wickersham, from whom by descent it passed to his son John. He conveyed the same to George Passmore, who conveyed it to his son, George, Jr., who, on 7th mo. 28, 1787, sold fifty-three acres (lacking one perch) to Joshua Pusey, including the mill. Joshua conveyed the same to William Pusey, 9th mo. 28, 1801, who willed it to his son Jonathan, from whom by descent it passed to his daughter, Mary E. Pusey, intermarried with Joseph T. Phillips. The original grist-mill was erected about 1750, and the present one in 1833. The stone part of the present dwelling was built in 1780, and the brick portion in 1810. The mill has been in active operation at least one hundred and thirty years.

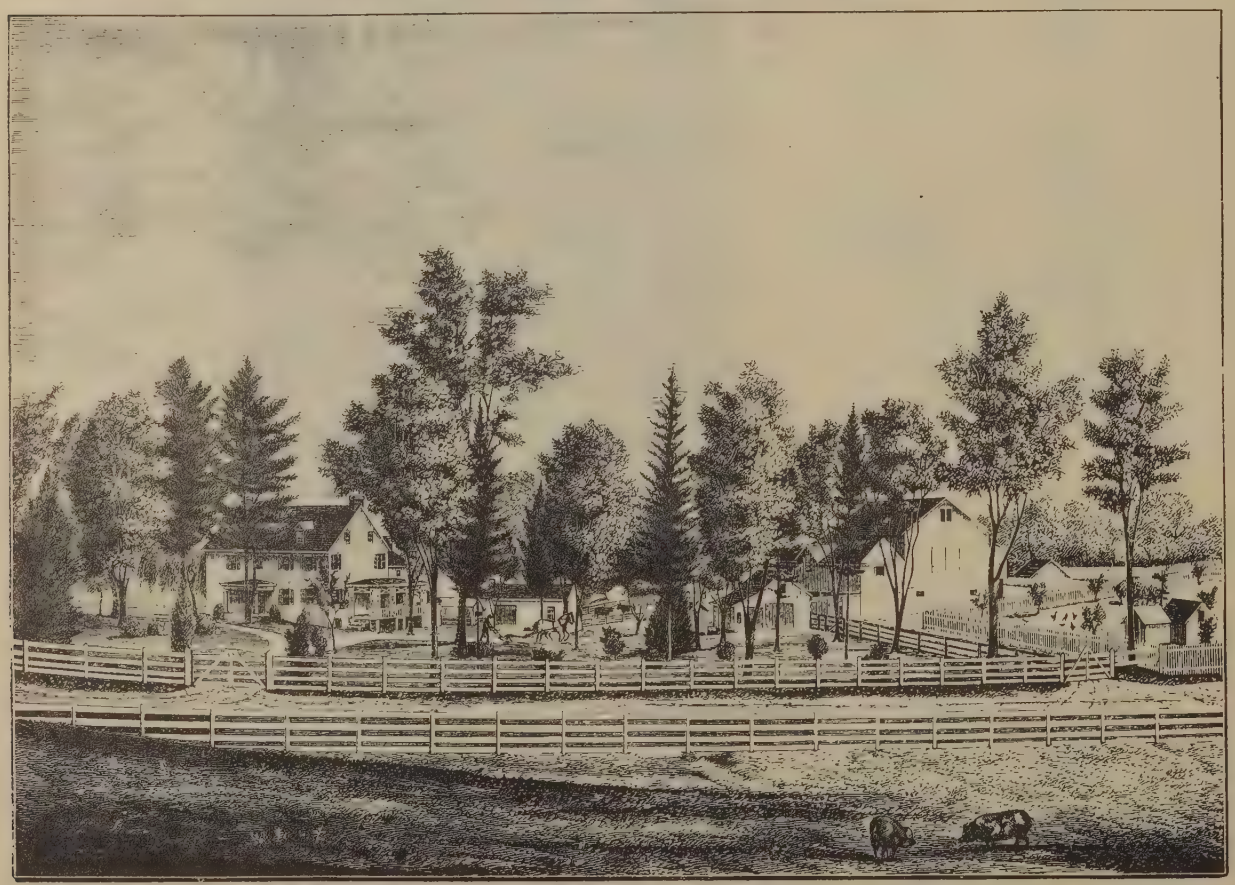
Mr. Phillips' original green-house was erected by him about 1859, and since then he has enlarged it to eleven houses, embracing nearly seventeen thousand feet of glass. The business is chiefly by shipping, and not local. He ships on orders to all parts of the United States, Canadas, and the islands, mostly sent by mail. Roses are his leading specialties, but he is largely engaged in general green-house collections. His establishment is called "Sunnyside," and is situated in the western part of Londongrove township, and near West Grove Station on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and is most beautifully located in a fine and picturesque region of country.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH T. PHILLIPS, ROSE GROWER AND FLORIST, WEST GROVE.



RESIDENCE OF REES PALMER, WEST CHESTER.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM W. PARKER, PARKERSVILLE.

PICKERING, BENJAMIN.—The Pickering family, of English extraction on the paternal and of Welsh on the maternal side, is found at a very early period in Bucks County, of this State, where John Pickering, the emigrant,

BENJAMIN PICKERING.

settled. His son Joseph married Ann Watson, and to them were born two children, Benjamin and Watson. The former and eldest was born Jan. 17, 1798, in New Hope, Solebury township, Bucks Co. His grandfather, John, married Rachel Duer, had seven sons and two daughters, and died on the place he bought upon his arrival in America. The family was ever engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits.

Benjamin removed to East Nottingham township in 1840, in which year he married Jane, daughter of William and Mary Idal. To them twelve children were born: Charles W.; Sarah Ann, m. George Smith; Mary Elizabeth, m. William Kennedy; William J.; Rachel Ann, m. John Reynolds; Martha Jane, m. Archie McFalls; and Joseph Warner, living; and the following five deceased, Mary Ann, Matilda, Stacy (all three in infancy), Emily, aged five, and Charlotte Eliza, aged eleven years. Jane, his wife, was born Dec. 22, 1802, and died in August, 1863. His farm of 140 acres lies about one mile from Oxford. He began life with no means, learned the trade of a cooper, and later that of a carpenter. By industry, economy, and perseverance he has achieved a competence. He is esteemed as a man of sterling integrity and upright character.

PIM.—This family can be traced from Richard Pim, of Leicestershire, England, who in his old age removed to Ireland, about 1655. His son William, with his family, also removed to Ireland in the same year. John Pim, son of William, born in Leicestershire, married, in 1663, Mary Pleadwell, and lived at Montrath, Ireland. He had eleven children, of whom the eldest was Moses, born 7, 19, 1664, who married Ann, daughter of Christopher and Philippa Raper.

WILLIAM PIM, in the next generation, born at Lackah, 11, 15, 1692, married, 11, 21, 1715, Dorothy Jackson, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy. The family came to Pennsylvania in 1730, and settled in East Caln township, where Dorothy died 1, 15, 1732, and her husband 10, 11, 1751. He was for many years the clerk of Bradford Monthly Meeting, an elder in the church, and an active, influential citizen.

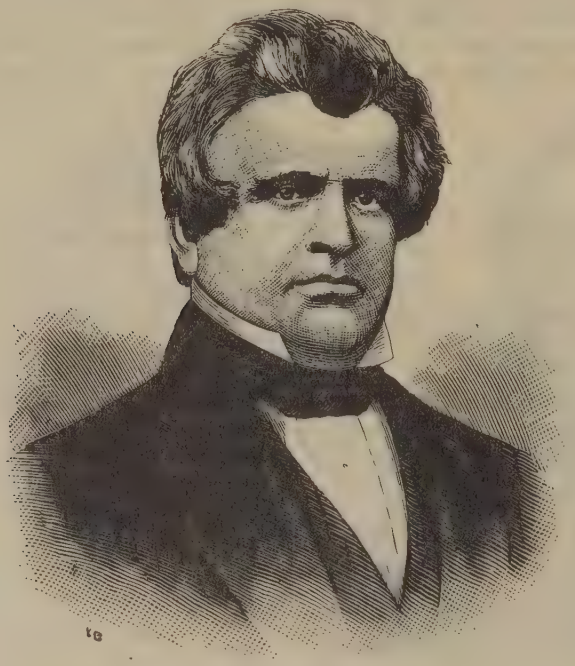
His children were Moses, b. 10, 27, 1716; Sarah, b. 4, 23, 1719, m. George Mendenhall; Thomas, b. 3, 1, 1721, d. 10, 3, 1786; Hannah, b. 4, 18, 1723, m. Thomas Paine; Richard, b. 10, 10, 1728, d. 4, 12, 1760; Mary, b. 6, 6, 1731, d. 1, 30, 1732.

Thomas Pim married, 10, 24, 1746, Frances Wilkinson, daughter of James, of Wilmington, and continued on the homestead. His wife died 5, 7, 1784, aged sixty-three. Their children were Moses, Ann (m. to John Edge), William, Thomas, Hannah, Sarah, John, and Rachel.

Thomas, Jr., married his cousin Mary, daughter of Richard Pim, and was the father of Rachel, who died young; Hannah, m. to Job Remington; Sarah, m. to William Abbott; Mary, m. to Abraham Gibbons; Anne, living in West Chester, unmarried, in her 90th year; and Richard, who died on the homestead in 1857, leaving children.

Richard Pim, son of William, married, 2, 5, 1752, Hannah, daughter of Phinehas Lewis, and left four children,—John, died young; Mary, m. to Thomas Pim, Jr.; Isaac, m. to Hannah Cope, and Moses.

POTTS, DAVID, JR.—The ship "Shield," Capt. Daniel Towes, from Hull, England, arrived in the Delaware River in December, 1678, and anchored at Burlington, West Jersey colony. Among its passengers were Thomas Potts and his wife, Ann, and children. He died in Germantown in 1726. On Dec. 30, 1680, he purchased in Burlington, N. J., a dwelling, bark-mill, tanyard, etc. In 1692 he bought lands in Philadelphia. He was a tanner by trade. His wife, Ann, died 7th mo. 9, 1714, and in 1716 he married Alice Pusser. The Potts family were Friends. His will was proven Nov. 10, 1726. His only son and heir, Thomas Potts, appears on record as an iron-master, residing in Colebrookdale township, then Philadelphia County, and he there bought from Gerhart Henkels 192 acres of land. He married, 8th mo. 3, 1699, Martha Keurling, who subsequently dying, he again was married to Grace Farmer. She died in the same year, and he the third time was married to Magdalen Robeson. His will was proven Jan. 10, 1752. John, son of Thomas Potts by his first wife, Martha, married, April 11, 1734, Ruth Savage, of Coventry, a daughter of Samuel Savage, by his wife, Anna, daughter of Thomas Rutter. He was the founder of Pottstown, and the common ancestor of the Potts family, and among his direct lineal descendants was David Potts, Sr. His son, David, Jr., was born in the year 1794, and for near a half-century successfully managed Warwick Furnace, and greatly enlarged and improved the estate therewith connected. He represented, in part, Chester County in the Legislature for several years, having been elected in 1823, '24, and '25, and subsequently was the representative from this district in Congress for eight years, from 1831 to 1839. He was bitterly opposed to slavery, and in the halls of Congress



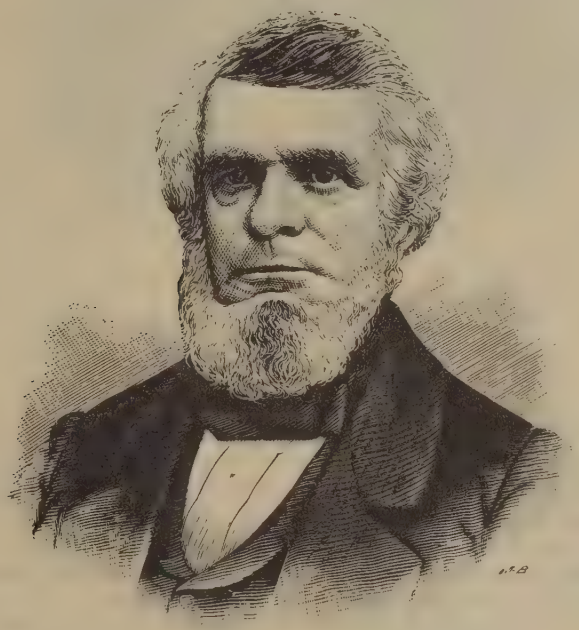
manfully opposed all legislation to perpetuate it. He married Anna Nutt May, of Coventry township, in 1819. She died March 17, 1823, and he never remarried. The Warwick branch of the Potts family espoused the patriot side in the Revolutionary war, and some of them served in the Continental army. Among these were Jonathan Potts, surgeon-general of the army, and Lieut.-Col. John Potts. The Warwick Furnace cast many hundred cannon for the American army, and its locality is surrounded with rich historic associations of the days of the Revolutionary era. David Potts, Jr., died June 1, 1863, at the age of sixty-nine years. He served in the war of 1812 with his brother, Thomas M., and was with Capt. Kimes' company, of Reading, at Marcus Hook. He was active in politics, and in later life was at one time the Free-Soil candidate for Governor. He was universally esteemed by the community; was a man of clear brain, noble impulse, and warm heart, of energy and upright character, and the impress of his active life was greatly felt throughout the State.

THOMAS M. POTTS.—"Warwick Furnace," so long the home of this branch of the family, was founded in 1736 by Rebecca Grace, and has been almost all that time in blast until quite recently. Mrs. Grace, wife of Robert Grace, an extensive iron-master, did not reside here, but at her Coventry estate, in what is now known as South Coventry township. She was twice married, her first husband being Samuel Nutt, by whom she had one daughter, Anna, who married Thomas Potts. Her second husband was Robert Grace, the lifelong friend and intimate companion of Benjamin Franklin. Two of Thomas Potts' daughters were in succession married to Robert May. Mrs. Grace, after the decease of her husband, resided in Robert May's family until her death, and was buried in the family burying-ground at Coventry. Thomas M. Potts, son of David Potts, Sr., and Martha, his wife, was a brother of David, Jr., and was born at Warwick Furnace, Aug. 9, 1797. As there were no suitable schools in the neighborhood, Thomas M. was placed under the tuition of a noted teacher named Glass, at Pottstown. After having received his education he returned home and assisted in the management of the furnace. He married Hannah, daughter of John Templin,—a gentleman residing near Warwick, well and favorably known for his general intelligence, business ability, and strict integrity,—on July 6, 1826. Shortly after, he moved to the State of Tennessee, where he conducted the iron-works of Anthony Van Leer, near Nashville, a relative of his wife. He remained there about two years, then returned to Chester County, and erected a foundry about a mile below Warwick Furnace, on the South Branch of French Creek, where he engaged in producing castings of various kinds and patterns; but as they could be more cheaply made in Philadelphia, which was his principal market, he abandoned the foundry after two years of labor. He then went to Virginia and engaged in the manufacture of iron with David Jenkins, of Lancaster County.

While he was in Virginia his brother, David, Jr., purchased Jefferson Furnace, in South Manheim township, Schuylkill Co. At David's instance Thomas took charge of these works, and conducted them for some time; but unfortunately the mines which had been relied on to supply these works failed, on the discovery of which David, Jr., sold them, and Thomas M. once more returned to his native county, in which he continued to reside till he died. The house in which he resided for many years had been

built for him by David, Jr., on part of the Warwick estate. Here he passed the remnant of his days in agricultural pursuits, exercising a generous hospitality and living in the affectionate respect of his relatives, friends, and neighbors. He died Oct. 29, 1876. His widow survives, and resides with her son, Capt. John T. Potts.

JOHN T. POTTS.—Thomas M. and Hannaette (Templin) Potts had nine children, viz.: David, sergt.-maj. 175th Pennsylvania Infantry, d. after the close of the war; Holman Vincent, private in Co. A, 53d Pennsylvania Infantry, promoted to lieutenant, and d. after the war of the Rebellion closed; John T.; Nathaniel, d. quite young; Thomas M.; Anna T., m. William L. Whitney, cashier of Miners' National Bank of Pottsville, and d.; Gertrude, d.; Martha Ellen, m. Francis M. Nichols, of Philadelphia; and Mary K.



The wife of Thomas M. Potts was a Templin, and her grandmother was a sister of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and her mother was a Van Leer, of an old and well-known family, noted in the anti-slavery cause. Of the children of Thomas M. Potts, John T. was born Feb. 28, 1841, in Rockingham Co., Va., where his father was then temporarily residing in the iron business. When two years old he removed with his parents to Schuylkill County, where he lived until he was about thirteen, and then came to Chester County. He was educated in the academies of Pottstown and Pottsville. He married, May 24, 1865, Martha E. Jones, of Doe Run, who died in Philadelphia in 1873. He enlisted April 19, 1861, as a private in 4th Pennsylvania Infantry, under Col. (late Governor) Hartranft, three months' men; re-enlisted in August as a private in three years' service at Harrisburg in 53d Pennsylvania Infantry; was promoted in August to be second lieutenant, and again, on the following June 2d, to be first lieutenant of Company A of said regiment; was wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg. Afterwards, by the direction of the President, he was detailed for special duty at Washington City, and commissioned by President Lincoln, Aug. 1, 1864, captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was mustered out July 13, 1865.

On July 22, 1865, Brig.-Gen. Joseph H. Taylor, chief of Gen. Augur's staff, wrote the following letter:

"Capt. John T. Potts has long been employed at these headquarters on duties exceedingly delicate and responsible, which he has performed always with fidelity, firmness, and good judgment, to the perfect satisfaction of Maj.-Gen. Augur, Comdg. Dpt. Originally an officer of the 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers, he served faithfully in the field until wounded in action. His resignation deprives the service of a most worthy and excellent gentleman and soldier."

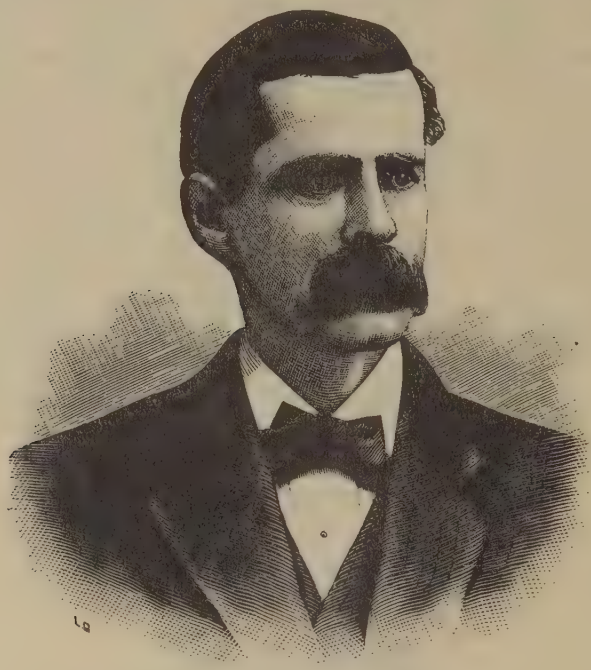
On the above is the following indorsement:

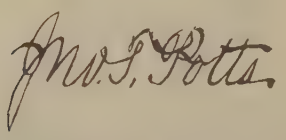
"I fully and entirely and heartily concur in the foregoing.

"C. C. AUGUR,
"*Major-Genl. Comdg. Dpt.*"

He was treasurer of Chester County from 1865 to 1867, and was afterwards largely engaged in the manufacture of brick in Philadelphia, but since his father's death in 1876 he resides at the homestead. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Legislature.

MAJOR JAMES POTTS was born at Germantown, June 17, 1752 (O.S.). He was the son of Samuel and Ann (Rush) (Ashmead) Potts, grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Shoemaker) Potts, and great-grandson of David and Alice (Croasdale) Potts. The ancestors of Maj. Potts were members of the Society of Friends, and settled in the province of Pennsylvania about the time of the formation of the colony.





He always took a great interest in political and military affairs, and during the Revolutionary war took an active part in the cause of the colonies. He was an officer in the service, and was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was engaged in a number of skirmishes.

Until the year 1808 he resided a short distance north of Philadelphia. In that year he removed to Chester County, and settled in West Fallowfield (now Highland) township, and soon thereafter purchased the farm since owned by J. Wilson Hershberger and others, near the Limestone road, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 28th of July, 1822.

Although Maj. Potts never had the advantage of a liberal education, yet he was a man of no mean attainments, and possessed a good sound judgment. He early took strong grounds in favor of the temperance movement, and sometimes offended his neighbors because the customary decanter was not always brought from the sideboard. He gave considerable attention to the culture of peaches, having a large and productive orchard.

His wife was Sarah Wessell, daughter of John and Hannah (Wells) Wessell, of Philadelphia County. They had twelve children, eight of whom grew up, viz.: Rachel, m. Eneas Hughes; James Wessell, m. Margaret Stroud; Ann, m. Thomas McIntire; Eliza; Samuel, m. Margaret Shaeffer; Hannah, m. Isaac D. Tarrance; Sarah, m. Joseph Tarrance; and Thomas Jefferson, m. Margaret Carter. The latter resided on the Limestone road, one mile north of Cochranville, and died Oct. 26, 1877. Two of his sons publish a newspaper at Parkesburg, and another, Thomas Maxwell Potts, is much interested in antiquarian and genealogical studies, and is the author of a biographical sketch of Maj. Potts, to which the writers are indebted for the facts contained in this paper. He now resides in Canonsburg, Pa.

POWER, D.D., Rev. James, was born in Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa., in the year 1746, the child of parents who had emigrated from the north of Ireland. He received his preparatory education at the school of the eminent Dr. Samuel Finley, and graduated at Princeton in 1766. Among his classmates in college were Hezekiah J. Balch, Oliver Ellsworth, Luther Martin, and Nathaniel Niles. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, June 24, 1772, and ordained at Octorara on the 23d of May, 1776.

In the fall of that year he removed to Western Pennsylvania, and took up his residence in Fayette County. He supplied the destitute congregations over an extensive district for a time, and in 1779 became pastor of the Sewickly and Mount Pleasant congregations. He was the first settled Presbyterian minister in Western Pennsylvania. He lived to the age of eighty-five years, greatly venerated and beloved for his piety, fidelity, and usefulness. He was a graceful speaker and of polished manners, and his enunciation was so perfect that when he spoke in the open air, as he frequently did, he could be heard at a great distance.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Power by Jefferson College in 1808. He died Aug. 5, 1830.

PRATT.—Abraham Pratt, the first of the name in this province, lived in Dublin township, where he died in 1709, his will being proven Dec. 21st of that year, and in which document (of which his wife Jane was executrix) are mentioned his sons Joseph, John, and Jeremiah, and daughter Elizabeth.

Joseph, presumably the son of the above, married Sarah, daughter of William and Jane Edwards, May 9, 1717, and settled on a farm in Edgmont, on the east side of Ridley Creek, about five miles northwest of where his wife was born, and where her descendants continued to reside until 1830. His second marriage, with Mary Jones, took place at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1728. The children of Joseph were Thomas, Alice, Ann, Sarah, Rose, and Joseph. Thomas married Hannah Evans in 1742, and died 8, 3, 1743. Alice married Randal Malin, of Whiteland, and had seven children. Ann married Amos Davies, of Goshen, and had nine children. Sarah married Thomas Moore, and later David Yarnall, of Willistown, and settled in Coventry. Joseph, born in 1727, married Jane Davis in 1752, and settled on his father's farm. Of the children of Joseph and Jane the following record is given:

1. Abraham, b. 12, 19, 1746; m. Sarah Williamson, 4, 28, 1773, and settled in Goshen; d. 3, 26, 1813; had one daughter, Elizabeth (b. 1774), who m. Robert Roberts, 1799. Abraham's widow died in 1824.

2. Sarah, b. 5, 13, 1748; died young.

3. Jane, b. 5, 30, 1751; m. John Hoopes, 1772.

4. Joseph, b. 9, 12, 1753; m. Sarah Davis, his cousin, in 1780, and settled on his grandfather's farm. He left two sons,—Joseph, b. 1, 9, 1781, who married Sarah Hoopes, and died 10, 25, 1861, and Lewis, a drover, who died in 1848.

5. David, b. 6, 12, 1756; m. Lydia Hoopes, 1777, and settled in Marple. He died in 1844; had eleven children, —John, David, Joseph, Abram, Jeremiah, Henry, Randal, Jane, Lydia, Christiana, Orpah. Of their sons, John married and settled near Newtown meeting-house, and died in 1837; Joseph settled at the White Horse, in Willistown, as a merchant, and died, leaving a large family; Abram resided on the paternal homestead; Jeremiah removed to Ohio; Henry married Susan Garrett and settled in Newtown; and Randal resides on the farm late his father's, in Marple.

6. Mary, b. 5, 8, 1759; m. Francis Hoopes, of New Garden, 1777.

7. Priscilla, b. 9, 3, 1761; m. Thomas Bishop, Jr., 1780; she died in 1847, aged eighty-five years. They had eleven children.

8. Thomas, b. 1, 13, 1764; m. Hannah Massey, 1786, and Hannah Heacock, 1813. He lived in Marple, and died in 1820. By first marriage had children,—Ann, Susan, Jane, Massey, Priscilla, and Phineas; by his second marriage one son, Thomas.

9. Sarah, m. to Joseph Bishop, d. 7, 17, 1809.

PRESTON, William, and wife, Jane, "of Bradley, in the parish of Huthersfield, Old England," arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1718, bringing a certificate from Brighouse Monthly Meeting of Friends, held 11, 17, 1717, at Harwood-well, near Halifax, in the county of York. Their children were John, b. 2, 12, 1699; Martha, b. 7, 30, 1700, m. Benjamin Canby; Joseph, b. 12, 28, 1702, d. 5, 30, 1716; Sarah, b. 4, 6, 1706; William, b. 6, 7, 1708, d. 3, 9, 1766; Jonas, b. 11, 19, 1710, d. 2, 1, 1772; Mary, b. 7, 13, 1713, d. 7, 2, 1731.

They settled in Buckingham, Bucks Co., where, in 1722, Jane Preston, the widow of William, became the third wife of Thomas Canby.

John Preston, son of John, and grandson of William and Jane, settled in Lynchburg, Va., and had children,—John, Amos, Moses, Sarah, Peter, and William, who were living in Ohio in 1830, and two others, Anne and David, then deceased.

William Preston, Jr., married, in 1735, Deborah Chesman, who died 11, 29, 1749–50. They had five children, —Martha, b. 5, 27, 1737, m. Stephen Wilson; Mary, b. 2, 17, 1740; Ruth, b. 9, 15, 1742; Sarah, b. 6, 3, 1745; Joseph, b. 1, 11, 1748, d. 6, 1, 1810.

Joseph Preston, of Buckingham, and Rebecca Bills, of Solebury, were married, 1, 17, 1770, at Buckingham, Bucks Co., and some time prior to 1790 removed to Londongrove, Chester Co. She was born 11, 30, 1744, and died 3, 7, 1790. Joseph married (second) Anna Simmons. His children were William, b. 11, 6, 1770, m. Mary Moore; Jonas, b. 10, 22, 1772, m. Elizabeth Brown; David, b. 9, 20, 1774, m. Judith Hollingsworth; Rachel, b. 9, 1, 1776, m. Henry Simmons; Joseph, b. 3, 8, 1779; Mahlon, b. 2, 8, 1781, m. Amy Coates; Deborah, b. 8, 4, 1783, m. Seymour Coates; Sarah, b. 8, 4, 1783, d. 1, 22, 1786; Amos, b. 7, 15, 1786, d. 12, 2, 1856; Rebecca, b. 4, 28, 1802; Isaac, b. 6, 7, 1805, d. 4, 9, 1806.

William and Jonas settled in Octorara Hundred (now Eighth District), Cecil Co., Md., and were the founders of Octorara Meeting. David removed to Harford Co., Md., near Bel Air. Mahlon and Amos remained on their father's farm, at what is now called Prestonville.

Amos Preston married, 4, 10, 1811, Margaret Smith, daughter of Joseph and Elinor Smith, of Londongrove, born 3, 29, 1791, died 1, 4, 1863. They had children,—Joseph, Ann, Simpson, Smith, Levi, Charles, Rebecca, Howard, and Caroline S. Preston. The following sketch of the eldest daughter, Ann, born 12, 1, 1813, is taken from a memorial pamphlet:

In the quiet old homestead where her grandfather lived, where her father was born, lived, and died, she spent the first thirty-six years of what then promised to be an uneventful life. Confined somewhat closely at home, her early education was not what is usually called liberal, and her attendance at school was limited to the excellent one near her country home and a short time spent at a boarding-school in West Chester. Later in life she mastered the Latin language, and became early interested in the leading philanthropic questions of that time, and thought and wrote carefully concerning them. Prior to 1833 she had become a member of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, which held its meetings quarterly at different points in Chester and Lancaster Counties. In 1838 she attended the meeting held in Philadelphia for the dedication of Pennsylvania Hall, erected for the purposes of free discussion. Her poem, entitled 'The Burning of Pennsylvania Hall' (by a mob), was one of two selected from several hundred for publication in the 'History of Pennsylvania Hall,' the other being written by Rev. John Pierpont. In 1848 she published a small book of poems for children, entitled 'Cousin Ann's Stories,' which have become classic in child literature. While her course for the future was still undetermined, information reached her of the proposed opening of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Having decided for herself that the study and practice of medicine were both womanly and adapted to her moral, mental, and physical constitution, she was one of the first applicants for admission to this college as a student at its opening in 1850. She graduated at the first annual commencement, at the close of the session of 1851–52. The following spring she accepted in this institution the professorship of the chair of Physiology and Hygiene. She spent a year in the Maternité Hospital of Paris, and on her return home was the instrument mainly of the origin of the Woman's Hospital, in Philadelphia, of which she was appointed on its board of managers corresponding secretary and consulting physician, offices she held until her death. In 1866 she was elected dean of the faculty of the college, and the next year a member of its board of incorporators. She died at her post of duty, April 18, 1872. Her introductory lectures and valedictory addresses, now a part of the Woman's Medical College history, are especially able. In practice Dr. Preston was successful, and, keenly alive to the wants of the sick and suffering, she was unusually loved and trusted. The medical college, under her charge, was the first ever chartered for its purpose, and the number of its graduates exceed that of any similar institution. Dr. Preston early became identified with it, and for nineteen years was Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, for six years dean of the faculty, and for four years member of the board of corporators. She was a woman of rare talent, and by her death the medical profession and the cause of medical education sustained a great loss. When Dr. Preston's will was published, the friends of the college and hospital found that both institutions had been generously remembered. To the cause of woman her work and example were invaluable. Her personal character was so high, her ability so great, her judgment so accurate, her nature so truly feminine, her success as a physician so universally acknowledged, that her life was an unanswerable argument against those who would exclude women from the medical profession.

Jonas, youngest son of William and Jane Preston, was born in Yorkshire, 19th of 11th mo., 1710, and died in New Castle, Del., 2d mo. 1, 1772, aged sixty-two. He married Jane Paxson, of Bucks County, and had children, viz.: William, b. 11, 25, 1732–3; Mary, b. 9, 20, 1734; John, b. 10, 20, 1736, d. 6, 4, 1740; Jane, b. 10, 16, 1738, d. 6, 8, 1740; Sarah, b. 10, 13, 1740, m. Joshua Richardson; Jonas, b. 7, 24, 1742, d. 7, 10, 1748; Martha, b. 6, 22, 1744, m. Thomas Sharpless; Ann, b. 12, 15, 1745–6, m. Isaac Eyre; Hannah, b. 10, 22, 1747, m. Nicholas Fairlamb. Jane (Paxson) Preston, wife of Jonas, died 10, 29, 1749. He afterwards married a widow, Sarah (Plumley) Carter, and had one child, Jonas, who died young, the mother dying the day of his birth, 7th mo. 29, 1754. Jonas moved to Chester County about 1752, where he married, in 1756, (his third wife) Hannah Lewis, widow of William Lewis, of Haverford, by whom he had no issue. He married (fourth), 4, 14, 1763, at Chester Meeting, Mary, widow of John Lea, of Chester, and daughter of John and Abigail Yarnall, of Edgmont, and mother of Thomas Lea, founder of the Brandywine Flour-Mills, in Wilmington. By her he had one son, Jonas (Dr. Preston), born 1st mo. 25, 1764, and who died 4th mo. 4, 1836, in Philadelphia, and was buried at his request in his mother's grave in Friends' graveyard, at Chester. His remains were disinterred 6th mo. 24, 1867, and removed to Friends' graveyard at Downingtown.

Dr. Preston read medicine under Dr. Bond, 1782–83, and attended to his practice in Penn Hospital, after which he spent several years in medical schools at Edinburgh and Paris, graduating from the former in 1785 or '86. Upon returning he located himself in Wilmington, Del., for a time, after which he went to Georgia, but returning, settled for some time in Chester, Delaware Co., and succeeded in acquiring an extensive practice, both in Chester and Delaware Counties, particularly in obstetrics, in which he was celebrated, and was called upon in consultation far and near.

He represented his county in the House and Senate of Pennsylvania for many years, and was active in building a bridge over the Susquehanna at McCall's, with Dr. Abraham Baily, which in the end proved a failure. At the period of the Whisky Insurrection he volunteered his services, and was with the troops sent out on that occasion. His first wife was Orpha, daughter of William and Mary Reece, of Newtown, and he afterwards married Jane, daughter of George and Sarah Thomas, of West Whiteland, 8th mo. 19, 1812, leaving no children by either wife. He soon after relinquished his profession and removed to Philadelphia, where he continued till his death, taking an active interest in various benevolent and other institutions, such as Pennsylvania Hospital, Friends' Asylum at Frankford, Penn Bank, Schuylkill Navigation Company, etc., and to crown the works of a long life of activity and usefulness he left some four hundred thousand dollars or more, in addition to other benevolent bequests, towards founding an "institution for the relief of indigent married women of good character, distinct and unconnected with any other hospital, where they may be received and provided with proper obstetric aid for their delivery, with suitable attendance and comforts during their period of weakness and susceptibility which ensues," etc., which is now in active operation under the wise supervision of Dr. William Goodell, and has done and is doing, in a quiet, unostentatious way, an incalculable amount of good.

PRICE, PHILIP.*—In the "History of Chester County" I have been invited to fill a space with a sketch of the life of my father. I appreciate the privilege, and will not abuse it. It is my native county, and it and its people have always had the strongest hold upon my affections, and wherever I have lived or traveled there my untraveled heart has ever turned as to a home and scenes the most beautiful of earth.

Philip Price was born on the 8th of the first month (January), 1764, in Kingsessing, Philadelphia, on the brow of the first upland overlooking the meadows and the lower Schuylkill and the Delaware Rivers, within five miles of the southwest corner of William Penn's city of two square miles, and in the beautiful but little varied scenery of that home of the Bonsalls his youth was spent.

It has been a labor of love to trace the ancestry of my parents in all their branches back to the first settlers, all of whom came direct to Pennsylvania and the "three Lower Counties," and seated themselves under the benign auspices of William Penn and a civil and religious government of the Society of Friends. No colony was ever planted under influences so beneficent, none ever had to endure evils so few, none so fully enjoyed the just fruits of wise principles, and a good moral and religious life. The true history of that colony is the brightest oasis in the dreary records of wrongs and misgovernment which all other histories present to our view. We can never cease to love to contemplate it, and reproduce it for the loving admiration of all who love the good, the true, and the righteous. From the

* By Eli K. Price.

wise institutions of Penn all our declarations of rights and constitutions have borrowed some of their best principles.

All the immigrant ancestors of our parents came with William Penn in 1682, or within a few years afterwards. There was but one male in each of the four generations of the name of Price who preceded my father, thus named: Philip, Isaac, Isaac, and Philip. The first Isaac Price married Susannah Shoemaker, who came to Pennsylvania with Sarah, her mother, and her uncles Jacob and Peter Shoemaker, 8th mo. 12, 1685, some of whose descendants were Millers, of Shoemaker Town, near Abington. These were German Friends from the Palatinate of the Rhine. The second Isaac married Margaret, daughter of the second Henry Lewis, whose father was the loved and trusted friend of William Penn.

Philip Price's father was a farmer and grazier, and his son assisted and was trained in his business. During the war of the Revolution the farm was twice swept of its cattle, alternately, for the British and American army, and for a short time Gen. Howe had his headquarters at the father's house, by the Kingsessing church.

Philip Price remained, after his marriage on the 20th of the tenth month, 1784, about three years with his father, and afterwards occupied a farm in East Nantmeal, Chester Co., for four years. In 1791, by deed 23d of third month, he bought the farm within two miles southwest of West Chester, the birthplace of all his children except the first four. Here it was that he began his improvements of grounds, then exhausted, gully-washed, and overgrown with poverty-grass and weeds. Those 317 acres 104 perches are now in the ownership of the widow and children of Philip P. Paxson, the widow and children of William P. Foulke, Esq., of Dr. Alfred Elwyn, of Richard Strode, and parts of it are in the farms of Alfred Sharples and John Yerkes.

Writing to Judge Peters in 1796, Philip Price said, "In the spring of the year 1792 I fenced off a piece of about four acres" (to fold his cattle), "being a part of a large field that was much reduced, washed into deep gullies in many parts, and which had been totally neglected for many years. The appearance was so disagreeable that I put no value on it when I purchased the place, though the field contained fifty acres." The best efforts made in agricultural improvement at that time in the neighborhood were those of meadow-bank irrigation. Philip Price was in communication with the best theoretical and practical information of the period, and made his own observation and experiment with skill and judgment. Judge Peters and Dr. Mease were then our best writers and most zealous patrons of agriculture. Philip Price saved and spread his stable-manure, used lime, and was among the first in Chester County to begin the use of plaster of Paris. Judge Peters writes, "I have heard of none who have been more remarkably successful in the plaster system than Mr. West and Mr. Price. They have brought old, worn-out lands to an astonishing degree of fertility and profit by combining the plaster with other manures."—(Mem. of Agl. Soc., 2 vols., 34.)

The rotation of crops adopted was to plow in the fall or early spring, for the spring planting of Indian corn; the next year to sow barley or oats, and in the fall to sow the wheat crop; and upon this to sow the clover- and timothy-seed, and the product of these in the following year was a fine crop of hay, with a fall crop of clover, and this for some years, until it became expedient to repeat the same rotation.

In 1796, Philip Price answered the queries of Judge Peters to the following effect as to the use of gypsum. On a high, loamy soil it operated better than on low-lying clay ground. One to one and a half bushels per acre are sufficient, repeated yearly while in clover; the effect being good with or without recent plowing, and is without liability to leave the soil exhausted, where the increased product is returned in increase of the stable-manure. It is most beneficially applied to Indian corn and red clover, but usefully on other grain- and grass-crops, with or without other manuring, but with most striking effect if not immediately preceded by other manure. The best time to sow it is at the first harrowing of Indian corn, and on clover, in small quantity, soon after it comes up, to be repeated as soon as vegetation takes place in the spring. The effect is most visible on a poor soil. Eight acres sowed plentifully with it, without other manure, in five years, said Philip Price, "became worth ten times what it was before I plastered it, the face of the soil appearing to be entirely changed, and is admired by all who have hitherto known it."

In 1799 the first trials were made in London of Dr. Jenner's new discovery of vaccination to prevent the loathsome scourge of smallpox. Within a few years Philip Price brought the vaccine scab, and with his own hand, as I remember, vaccinated successfully all his children; and all escaped the disease from which immunity was sought. Yet, strange perversity! there are now those who oppose that invaluable preventive.

Philip Price was deputed by his neighbors, about the end of the first decade of this century, to go into Virginia and bring into Chester County the seeds of the Virginia thorn for hedging. The writer was present at the division of the seeds, and helped to plant the first hedges. These became of extended use, and added an ornament to the landscape. This thorn is now falling into disuse, and it is largely replaced by the osage orange, of larger and more vigorous growth and a more permanent verdure.

When the Chester County Agricultural Society was formed, many years after, the remembrance of what Philip Price had done for their cause was held reason sufficing for his being elected its first president.

Farming was then more picturesque than now. Then farmers would in turn join their forces, and it was a sight pleasing to behold when ten to twenty men reaped beside each other, he to the left being successively a few feet in advance; and more so when they swung so many cradles in concert, as by one impulse. The sickle was the primitive instrument for cutting wheat; but early in the century the cradle, with scythe and four fingers, came into general use; but still the sickle or naked scythe was needed where the wheat, barley, or oats was lodged. In 1809, on my twelfth birthday, I reaped my dozen sheaves.

At the beginning of the century most of the traveling was done on horseback, and but few kept their carriages. Philip Price was equipped to face the storm on horseback.

It was unknown to his family that he ever failed in any appointment on account of weather. He wore high boots and a light-colored glazed silk water-proof, with a hood and skirts that covered him from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and so spread as to protect the saddle and the body of the horse. Though a less manly exercise, carriages were a good institution and a step taken in civilization, for then more women and children could be taken to meetings and in making social visits.

At that period Philip Price, as was the custom, was a liberal smoker of cigars, the worst thing I ever knew him to do; but others inveighed against the habit, and William Townsend with peculiar emphasis. Philip Price resolved to quit the practice, and he did it at once.

Philip Price never served spirituous liquors to his hands in harvest, or at other times, though many of his neighbors did. Friends were always a temperance society, but did not formerly absolutely abstain from wine, and more habitually drank malt liquor; but I do not remember its use in our family; indeed, but a little currant wine and some cider occasionally. Modern Friends have made an advance in this respect.

Here I am brought to a pause. I am asked to give a sketch of the life of Philip Price. That life I never knew in separation from his wife. It cannot be told in separation from his wife without being defective; a failure in delineation, when it should not be so, for in reality there was none in his life. All the descendants of Philip and Rachel Price, all their friends, visitors, and neighbors, have ever known and spoken of their names unitedly, and as inseparably connected. Two trees that have so long stood together that their branches and leaves have blended into one harmonious canopy must be viewed as one picture. Separate them, and either is imperfect; the symmetry is gone; a chasm appears. And what would the men of Chester County have achieved without the wife and mother of the household, the mistress of the dairy, the provider for the harvesters? Yet more, what is a Friend, in the Friends' Church, without his or her sympathizing and sustaining companion? Almost a withered branch. The Friends are yet, or ought to be, a peculiar people; a missionary society to raise mankind to higher conceptions of the good and a more perfect example of Christianity. I must speak of my mother, or I feel that I both wrong her memory and that of my father. The primitive command was, "Honor thy father *and* thy mother." The child equally inherits the qualities of her blood, and, even more, the influences of her mind are impressed upon the minds of her children. Our civilization and refinement depend more upon woman than man. Let us, then, hold her at least in equal honor. This Friends have done beyond all other religious persuasions. She repeats the same marriage ceremony as her husband; is his social companion, his most trusted friend, and safest counselor; and the spirit of the gospel is alike given unto her, and more readily accepted by her.

Alphonsus Kirk came, a young man, from Lurgan, province of Ulster, in Ireland, with certificate from his meeting and his parents, Roger Kirk and Elizabeth Kirk, dated 9th of 10th month, 1688; settled on the east side of the Brandywine, New Castle Co., and on the 22d of 12th month, 1692–3, married Abigail Sharpley, daughter of Adam Sharpley, who had arrived in 1682. Their tenth child was William Kirk, who removed to East Nantmeal, Chester Co., whose second wife was Sibilla Davis, of Welsh ancestry, a granddaughter of David Harris, who arrived the 17th of 10th month, 1684. Rachel Kirk was the sixth child of William and Sibilla Kirk, and became the wife of Philip Price.

Since my earliest memory, which reaches to A.D. 1800, my parents were constant attendants of meetings for discipline and worship; my father acted much as clerk, was an elder, and my mother a recommended minister of the gospel back into the last century. They took me with them to Birmingham Meeting; and as probably my memory extends farther back than that of nearly all others, I think it would now interest many descendants to record the names of those who sat facing that meeting when its bounds included West Chester and vicinity, before the end of the first decade of this century. If an artist, I could portray their venerable faces and forms. Joshua Sharpless would have been there, but was absent as superintendent of Westtown school. At the head of the higher bench sat Richard Strode, then came John Forsythe, Philip Price, Cheyney Jefferis, William Sharpless, Abraham Sharpless. On the second bench were James Painter, Abraham Darlington, William Townsend, Caleb Brinton, Thomas Wistar; the latter, an invalid, was carried in and out by Cheyney Jefferis, who was stalwart. My mother was the only member I remember as a minister at that time.

I may not pass by the name of John Forsythe, my mother's teacher, without saying that he was more learned than any of his farming neighbors whom I knew. He was familiar with the writings of Dugald Stewart, and his mental philosophy was quite reconcilable with his religious faith. I heard him say in my youth that the evidence of the presence of the Divine Spirit was to him as plain as if the Creator had given him the proof by a sixth outward sense. He had this sense distinctly within. Friends held this from the first. Thomas Ellis brought here in his certificate from Friends in Wales, in 1683, a testimony, now among Merion Meeting records, wherein it is said, he being "a man of a tender spirit, and often broken before the Lord; the *sense* of the power of an endless life being upon him." And Henry Thomas Buckle, an English philosopher, after writing volumes on European civilization in a spirit but too skeptical, was constrained at last to say, "It is, then, to that *sense* of immortality with which the *affections* inspire us that I would appeal for the best proof of reality of a future." He had deeply sympathized with a beloved mother during her slow decay, and was only consoled for her loss by the undoubting belief that he would rejoin her. This event was not long delayed. He died at Damascus, May 31, 1867. In the end his philosophy became the religion of the Friends; and by the same induction the religion of the Friends is the true philosophy. Thus the religious belief is real, and more than theological theory. In 1803 another wrote,—

> "Like as a language and the sound of words
> To thought is but a mean, a symbol, help,
> So is the soul's emotion *thought itself*."*

* Von Chamisso's "Faust," translated by Henry Phillips, Jr.

The same was said by Paul: "That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might *feel after* him, and find him;" was said by Jesus, when he said, "that neither in this mountain, nor yet in Jerusalem, was the true place to worship;" said, "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth,"—that is, in the conscious soul, where "the Father seeketh such to worship him." Paul, again, said, "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." The emotion and spirit being that which comes from God, which men's words less perfectly express to others less inspired. From the inspired feeling arise thoughts and convictions, and with these come the fitting words, such as man has invented and uses.

Of the worthy array of Friends named none have been living for many years, nor is a son or daughter of any of them now living except three, but of grandchildren and remoter descendants there are many living in Chester County and elsewhere who will be glad to hear of them all. Of these descendants of my parents I have to say they extend across this continent from California and Oregon to Boston; and in Europe from Paris to Constantinople,—in all more than twelve localities. In numbers, those living in 1864 were 129, and since then the births have exceeded considerably the deaths.

Philip and Rachel Price brought a certificate from Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, dated 4th month 21, 1791, which was presented at Concord 5th month 4. He was appointed clerk of the latter Monthly Meeting 3d month 5, 1794; and an elder 5th month 3, 1797. Rachel Price was recommended as a minister 4th month 7, 1802.

The deep concern Philip and Rachel Price felt in the Society of Friends and in the spread of gospel truth, and their perfect accord of views, made their union of sentiment and service very close, but caused their frequent separation for months at a time, in a mutual sacrifice for the good of the church. With a numerous family of children at home, for in 1802 they had ten living, all of whom lived to settle in life, it was a necessity that one should remain at home when the other was absent. These absences and sacrifices tested their fidelity to Him to whom they owed their highest duty and whom they most faithfully served, added to their devotion a more perfect earnestness and refinement of religious culture, and caused them to write to each other many affectionate and instructive letters, that otherwise would never have been written.

Philip Price traveled in the winter of 1796–97, with Charity Cook and Susanna Hollingsworth, through Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, when "Redstone" had seemed the terminus of Friends' westward settlements. The roads were very bad and the weather very severe, the ink freezing in his pen as he wrote. Charity regarded him as a son in the spiritual life, and they performed the trying journey and severe service with much fortitude and patient endurance, with the reward of satisfaction.

During 1800 and 1801, John Hull, a minister from England, was a frequent inmate in the family of Philip and Rachel Price, and by his cheerful and social manners was a welcome guest to all. He was in good fellowship with us little fellows, and after his return from Caspar Wistar's, where he stayed while we went through the measles, he saluted me, "Well, Eli, canst thou whistle yet?" for at four he indulged in that proof of an empty mind, and his parents were not oversevere. Philip traveled with John through New Jersey and Delaware, and in Pennsylvania as far northwestward as Muncy and Catawissa. John's letters, after his return home, were most cordial and affectionate, and strong in the utterances of gospel fellowship and prayers for the final future.

In the 7th month, 1801, Rachel Price joined Sarah Newlin, of Darby, in religious visits to the families of Friends in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The separation from her family was trying, and when ready to despond the words "Thy Maker shall be thy husband" came to her relief, and she was encouraged to complete her assigned work in resignation. The service was felt to be owned by the Master, and she returned with the consolations of peace.

In the spring of 1804, Sarah Talbot, of Chichester, of clear and thrilling voice, and Rachel Price made a religious visit to Friends in Middle and East New Jersey, and in the spring of 1805 visited those of South and West New Jersey. They held meetings almost daily, and met valued Friends. At Egg Harbor Rachel Price for the first time looked upon the ocean. Its unlimited expanse and the power of its waves as they ceaselessly rolled upon the shore moved her sensitive mind to wonder and praise of the Great Creator. In her religious services she had the compensation of the divine favor; but the separation was mutually felt to be a great trial, yet husband and wife always encouraged each the other to patient perseverance to finish the allotted service in which he or she was engaged.

In 1807, Mary Witchell, an English Friend, sensible and strong, and Rachel Price traveled to Ohio, crossing the mountains over the roughest roads, and returned through Virginia and Maryland. So rough were then the mountain roads that the women Friends were often obliged to walk and to ride in turn the one saddle-horse, sitting insecurely sideways on a man's saddle. Rachel wrote, "I think it is not possible for any one to conceive how bad the roads are without seeing them." They made two miles an hour. Ohio had then numerous primitive dwellings and some meeting-houses; and where these were not, court-houses and churches were freely opened. The mountains deeply impressed my mother's mind by their grandeur, and their testimony to the Creative power. She loved to commune with Friends in their simple homes, and sympathized in their trials, temporal and spiritual. She wrote from New Garden: "There is a valuable settlement of Friends here in this wilderness country, whom we feel nearly united to, and I may tell thee that I fully believe that I am in my place in coming here. Though trying to be separated from you at home, yet I feel very comfortable in being with our friends here in little cabins." In 1821 the writer visited Mary at Leeds, England, found her hale and kind, and since 1850 received from her a silk purse knit after she was one hundred years old.

In 1809 Rachel Price and Sarah Talbot traveled extensively through Virginia and Maryland. But regard for allotted space compels me to forbear giving details. In 1810 she visited the meetings of the Western Quarter; in 1812,

those of Abington; and in 1813, Philip Price went to the opening of the first Yearly Meeting in Ohio. On that occasion Jesse Kersey's services were eminently influential. At that period his eloquence had such persuasive and argumentative power as never to be forgotten by his hearers, as never have they been by the writer, whose memory reaches back to the most favored years of his gospel ministry.

During the war of 1812 to 1815 our people were forced into manufactures by the war with Great Britain, and these demanded wool, and the farm was used to graze merino sheep, with good results while the war lasted, but when it ceased protection of manufactures ceased, the manufactories fell into decay, and the price of wool and value of sheep fell, and these went to the shambles. Then and before, during Jefferson's embargoes, the Democrats were the most zealous champions of American manufactures. The parties reversed their policy after the first quarter of the century, and our factories went to decay when they should have been saved.

From 1795, Philip Price, and from 1802, Rachel Price, had been one of the Yearly Meeting's committee to build and manage the Westtown Boarding-School. There all of their ten children received their last year's education. In 1818, Philip and Rachel Price were appointed to take charge of the school as superintendents, and continued under the appointment until 1830. After that time he built the Girls' Boarding-School, at West Chester, which his daughter, Hannah P. Davis, sold in 1852. Their government in both was essentially a rule by kindness and affection, and thousands have remembered and remember them and their daughter, in all the residue of their lives, with the love of affectionate children towards beloved parents.

During their residence at Westtown the committee authorized many improvements: that of building a wall round the girls' garden, but so as not to intercept the view; the planting of trees; an improvement in the food; the use of cups and saucers instead of porringers; and above all a milder discipline was practiced, and whipping almost ceased. This was found to be the better method. The refractory boy was invited into the library, where sat the superintendent and several teachers in solemn silence. Some kindly words and admonitions were spoken by the superintendent; usually the boy was softened, and the conclusion was that he might be trusted with a further trial, and thus bodily infliction was averted. There was no irritating system of espionage to produce resentment and a more determined purpose of retaliation. Superintendent and teachers were quick enough in observation, but it was not always best to seem to see, or to make too much account of what was seen. The bad boy was thus made of more kindly disposition; was less hardened and fixed in vicious ways.

The following were the children of Philip and Rachel Price: 1. Martha, b. 11th mo. 3, 1785; d. 9th mo. 11, 1852; m. Nathan H. Sharples. 2. Hannah, b. 3d mo. 26, 1787; d. 1st mo. 10, 1861; m. Dr. David Jones Davis. 3. William, b. 9th mo. 17, 1788; d. 1st mo. 27, 1860; m. Hannah Fisher. 4. Sibbilla, b. 2d mo. 19, 1790; d. 8th mo. 6, 1853; m. John W. Townsend. 5. Margaret, b. 4th mo. 9, 1792; d. 7th mo. 15, 1830; m. Jonathan Paxson. 6. Benjamin, b. 12th mo. 17, 1793; d. 1st mo. 15, 1872; m. Jane Paxson. 7. Sarah, b. 11th mo. 6, 1795; d. 12th mo. 4, 1873; m. Caleb Carmalt. 8. Eli K., b. 7th mo. 20, 1797; m. Anna Embree. 9. Isaac, b. 11th mo. 30, 1799; d. 8th mo. 25, 1825; m. Susanna Payne. 10. Philip, b. 7th mo. 7, 1802; d. 6th mo. 16, 1870; m. Matilda Greentree. 11. Rachel, b. 7th mo. 19, 1808; d. 9th mo. 25, 1808.

The one blank in the record of deaths another hand must fill. The survivor leaves it for the posterity of his sisters and brothers to continue the family narratives, as they may be influenced by the sense of duty. He has had great satisfaction in tracing their ancestry from their landing on our Atlantic shore. In this sketch, and in the centennial meeting of the family, he has given the starting-points for others. His best wish is that they may have as much pleasure in their work as he has had, and as good lives to commemorate. His very earnest purpose and prayer have been that the examples of Philip and Rachel Price shall be kept before their descendants as long as they may continue on this earth. (See "Memoir of Philip and Rachel Price, and the Family Centennial Meeting in 1864," privately printed, distributed, and for distribution among the descendants.)

I now approach a great and painful crisis in the Society of Friends in America, and that made a crisis in the lives of those prominent in the concerns of the society. It was the separation, that commenced in overt acts in 1827. The fact was cause of great sorrow to the well-wishers of the stability of order and the best good of general society. Friends had been a ballast in the social order. The influence of Friends in the whole community was impaired. They lost prestige and power; they appeared not quite so near perfection as was supposed; they were seen to be yet human. Partisan feeling became strong. Their strength had been in unity: it was wasted now in contest. The contestants receded towards opposing ends of an ancient and expanded platform that embraced an orthodox faith, as it is in the text of the New Testament, and an unprecedented spirituality of interpretation, worship, and divine guidance. I would name no names for censure or praise; I have no privilege to be censor of the eminently good. Deep sorrow for the fact of separation was now my abiding emotion. I was closely observant of the history as it transpired; I read it in periodical publications; I have it in many volumes, but have no wish even to open one of them again. The testimony of witnesses professionally examined by me swelled to volumes. It was round me everywhere and always for years, but my feelings were not in it. To me it seemed the rending of the fairest temple in history, the loss of reverence for sacred things and persons, yet both parties thought they were striving for sacred doctrines and religious rights.

The controversy was doctrinal, yet there was mixed in it a jealousy of the select bodies, whose members, by weight of influence, had long shaped the proceedings of the meetings to which all members of the society were freely admitted. The select meetings that sat with closed doors were the Meeting for Sufferings, that represented the Yearly Meeting for all matters that affected the welfare of the

society for more than fifty-one weeks in the year, and the Meetings of Ministers and Elders, that met in connection with the Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meetings. Of both Philip and Rachel Price had long been members.

There had been unquestionably much preaching and writing among members of the society that leaned towards Unitarianism, and that tended to impair its ancient faith in the full divinity of our Saviour; and the Orthodox, in opposing innovations, seemed to recede too exclusively to a dependence upon the outward history, the letter of the Scriptures, and the vicarious office of Christ in the work of human salvation. They were accused of irregularity of proceeding, and the opposition was the more effective as the Orthodox were backed by English ministers, who little regarded the American feeling of independence that was naturally offended by their foreign interference.

To understand the earnest leaders of each party we must place ourselves in their respective positions, and, doing so, we cannot fail to become more charitable in our judgment. On the one hand, the Orthodox believed that their faith in the divinity of our Saviour was assailed; believed that their Saviour, who died on the cross that mankind might be saved, was shorn of his godhead,—a faith dearer to them than life. On the other hand, the unorthodox apprehended that the great distinguishing doctrine of the inward work of Christ in the souls of men was to be largely replaced by a relapse towards the orthodoxy of the churches out of which their forefathers had come under great persecution and suffering.

No discipline of the Yearly Meeting had provided for the emergency of such a separation. The Orthodox proceeded to disown those they considered separatists, by individual visitation, as offenders,—offenders who thought their visitors the real offenders. That proceeding caused much irritation. Such dealing was with little expectation of reclamation, and the visited felt that the form might have been dispensed with by a few lines of discipline ordained by the Orthodox Yearly Meeting. In this work of disownment the kindly nature of Philip Price was severely tasked; but it is believed that he never lost a friend by the performance of apprehended duty. Rachel Price took no part in the controversy; for years her ministry was much closed. She dwelt, under great sorrow, in a Christian quietude and retirement, —a result prompted alike by gospel conviction and maternal feeling. Her children, who had remained Friends, took either side about equally. She perceived no change of faith in them nor in their Christian life, nor did they themselves, or others, perceive them changed in doctrine. The love of the parents for children, and of the children for parents, was preserved during the lives of all; and the survivor of them all, who here testifies to the fact, further avers that the memory of our parents has always been held sacred and in tender regard by all their descendants.

It is needed to explain to others than Friends that they were constituted and held in unity as a religious society by other ties and for other purposes, as well as to uphold certain religious doctrines. True, they could not be true Friends without believing fully in the gospel as it is recorded in the New Testament, and that with greater earnestness and stricter practice than usually pervaded Christianity since apostolic days. They had many reforms to make in the world, purposes to be more Christ-like, to love their fellow-beings more, and to enter into a closer religious unity. Love was the badge of the discipleship of Christ, and it was meant should be theirs. They eschewed all heathen names, banished all worldly compliments, and reverted to an apostolic simplicity of dress, address, and sincerity of manners. They swore not at all, for so bidden by Christ; they put the highest value on life, and suffered any consequence rather than take human life; they bore an incessant testimony against intemperance, war, and all human wrong and oppression. Ten Friends, including William Dilwyn, born in New Jersey, with two others, formed a committee, who, drawing Clarkson and Wilberforce to their aid, by thirty years' persistent labor destroyed the African slave-trade by the English and other nations. In 1688 the few Friends from the Rhine who settled Germantown started the proposal that the keeping of slaves was unchristian. The superior meetings were not then prepared to act. The small leaven worked on until about half a century produced Benjamin Lay, John Woolman, and Anthony Benezet; and in less than another half-century slavery was abolished among Friends. Our State, in 1780, provided for emancipation, and the Northern States also then and afterwards had become leavened; and the consummation was Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation of all slaves in 1862. And so from William Penn until this day all Friends have been the persistent advocates for justice to the Indians. In all these regards and other humanitarian purposes there has never been division of sentiments among them. What, then, should be the fervent prayer of all good men but that all claiming the name of Friends should be true standard-bearers of all the testimonies and doctrines of ancient Friends, and give their lives to the like domestic and social virtues and good works, private and public.

Whilst I would inculcate toleration, charity, and kindness, I would not wish to be understood as desiring to palliate errors and the loss of influence for good, still less to countenance any relapse from an earnest and true Christian faith. All Friends are to be allowed abstinence from all outward forms and ritualistic ceremonies without imputation of defective Christian faith, for this proceeds consistently from their fuller spiritual apprehension of the Christian faith, and this most distinguished them from their beginning. Their creed has always been the New Testament itself, read under the light of the Holy Spirit, given to all men for their guidance. They accept the words of the Scripture as the best outward means of transmitting thought, but have also with them the Spirit that gave forth the Scriptures, which is the witness within themselves to enable them to understand the Scriptures and to become real professors of the Christian faith; and rightly followed they will abide by the Scriptures as the best outward evidence of truth, and will preserve from going astray by speculation, and in moral conduct. (See Barclay's Apology, Exposition III.) They adhere to the Scripture language more closely than the orthodox churches. They use not the terms "trinity," nor the three "persons" in

the trinity, for they find them not in the New Testament; yet as fully as those churches believe in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost do they believe in them, but will not fetter the teachings of the Holy Spirit more than is done by the outward words necessarily used to transmit the history and faith of Christianity.

If permitted to one not a member, but all his long life very familiar with the lives, conversation, preaching, and writings of Friends, he would give his own intellectual apprehension of this fundamental part of their faith. "God is a Spirit;" in Christ "dwelleth all the fullness of the godhead bodily;" "the Holy Ghost;" all these words express God, who is a Spirit; one God, one Holy Spirit, eternal; yet manifested differently unto men, yet never less than God, who is a Spirit. The "word" "was in the beginning with God;" "the word was God;" "the word was made flesh and dwelt among us." "This is the true God and eternal life." Jesus said, "I and my Father are one." Thus one was the Father, the Son, and Holy Spirit. This "God is love," who sent his only-begotten Son into the world that we might live through him. "God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us;" and Jesus said, "the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach all things." "Which is Christ within you, the hope of glory." "And we are in him that is true, even his Son Jesus Christ." Now I have apprehended that Friends have always held to the high standard of such Scripture, and that when men have fallen from such Scripture they have devised a creed or philosophy in their own wisdom. If we believe that nature had a cause, and that such cause transcended all matter, we may well believe that that cause was mental, spiritual, and able and willing to condescend to visit in love his creatures in the ways he thought best, and that there is therein no more puzzle or mystery involved than that God is, and could create man and endow him with mind, thoughts, and affections, in their best estate, kindred to his own, for he is Almighty. Yet truly all is wonderful, and the manner thereof above our comprehension. True Friends were never Socinians. For these views no one but the writer is responsible. All they are worth is the truth that may be found in them.

Philip and Rachel Price were by nature constitutionally cheerful and of vigorous health. In religion they were profound in sympathy with the sufferings and contumelies endured by our Saviour, and ever had deepest sorrow for the errors and sins of their fellow-beings. Their exercises in worship were very solemn, and the plaintive and persuasive tones of our mother in her ministry showed how deeply she was moved; how charitable towards human infirmity; how she yearned to gather her hearers under the wing of a divine protection. Yet in the consciousness of duty performed they had precious consolations. In the visitations of the Comforter had comfort beyond the power of human expression. And most pleasant and refining was it to them to cherish the religious fellowship of the good, and to renew the sweet memories of the righteous laborers and the saintly martyrs who had gone before them to blessed rewards.

The space allotted permits no further expansion of this summary sketch. Other volumes privately printed for the descendants of Philip and Rachel Price have fulfilled that duty. Chester County has a precious history in the lives of a host of Friends who have lived and died within her boundaries; many, very many, without a record to preserve their memory; yet it is to be hoped that the names of many will be found in "The History of Chester County," and a clear gain it will be to humanity and religion.

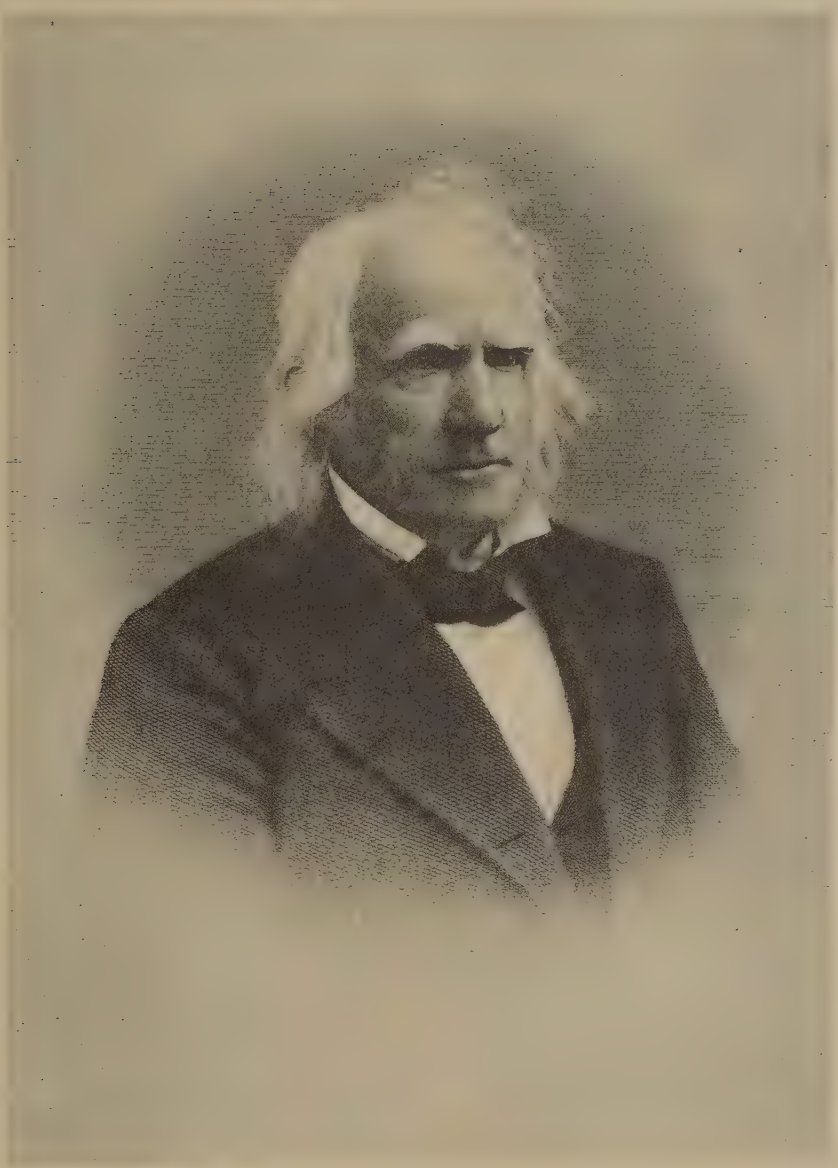
Philip Price died 2d month 26, 1837; Rachel Price, 8th month 6, 1847; both in their residence on Union Street, West Chester, and their remains were placed next each other in the old burial-ground at Birmingham, the place marked by a cedar planted by their son and headstones now permitted to appear a little above the surface.

There, in sacred seclusion, rest their remains; there, where the war once raged, the cannon roared, and the mingled blood of foes stained the soil; there where, since the conflict, the spirit of peace has dwelt for more than a century; there the solitary bird now broods undisturbed in branches that shade their graves; there sits the plaintive dove, emblem of innocence and of their lives; symbol of the Holy Spirit, type of the Church of Christ, and of the soul's resurrection.

ELI K. PRICE.*—Every branch of the ancestry of Eli K. Price is traced through the blood of Friends to the settlers of Pennsylvania who came over with William Penn, chiefly from Wales and England, but partly from Ulster, in Ireland, and the Palatinate of the Rhine, whence came the first settlers of Germantown. He is the son of Philip and Rachel Price, of Chester County, and was born at a spot within view of Brandywine battle-ground, on the 20th day of July, 1797. His early education was obtained at Friends' Westtown School, in that county. His business training was in the shipping-house of Thomas P. Cope, and as a student of law with John Sergeant, Esq., he laid the foundation for a course of study which he has continuously pursued since his admission to the Philadelphia bar, on the 28th day of May, 1822. While in the counting-house he thoroughly familiarized himself with shipping and commercial law, and afterwards grappled with the harder law of real estate. It was in the latter that the public have most made their demands on his services. He has served the people of Philadelphia in the State revenue boards of 1845 and 1848; in the State Senate, 1854, '55, '56; and for the past fourteen years as commissioner of Fairmount Park.

About 1844, the year of our "Native American" riots, disastrous in fires and bloodshed, it became obvious to many independent and public-spirited citizens that radical remedies were needed for the agglomeration of our municipal corporations, seldom in accord and frequently hostile. Philadelphia was not then a name that represented the strength and power of a great metropolis, neither for her own progress nor in her comparison with sister-cities. Composed of narrow sectional divisions, which acted not in their united strength, but with their power neutralized by want of concert and jealous hostilities, with contiguous boundary lines, criminals escaped pursuit, and volunteer

* Prepared by Wm. E. DuBois, assisted by J. S. Price as to legal matters.



Eli K. Price,
aged 84 years.

fire companies fought the battles of their sectional hostilities in our streets with deadly missiles and firearms, and conflagrations were even lighted for the entertainment of firemen visitors. We could consummate no great internal improvements, could make no great water-works, nor create a Fairmount Park, owing to the jealous fear of some part acquiring local advantages over others. No political party dared to assume the responsibility of coping with a task so formidable as to combine the heterogeneous elements, and to impress the strength of all into harmonious action demanded for the general good. To meet these great wants Mr. Price was sent to the Senate for three years, and Matthias W. Baldwin and William C. Patterson to the House of Representatives for one year, to provide an adequate remedy, and the three were elected over the regular candidates of both political parties.

The result was the new charter for the city of Feb. 2, 1854, called the "Consolidation Act," which united about a dozen corporations, including the county of Philadelphia, of 122 square miles; and the further consequences have been that a population of nearly a million people has since acted in the strength of its unanimity; has advanced largely, even through a period of great manufacturing and commercial prostration, its trade, transporting power, and financial stability; has approximated towards a great system of water supply; a police force was maintained here in July, 1877, that prevented a worse destruction than that of the Pittsburgh riots, with a Park unsurpassed in area and beauty, wherein the Centennial International Exhibition was held. The history of the consolidation was written and published by Mr. Price in 1873, containing 137 pages, dedicated to our venerated citizen, Horace Binney, whose father, Dr. Barnabas Binney, like Franklin, came to us from Massachusetts. The valued conservatism of Mr. Binney, after long experience and much reflection, yielded to the judgment of the necessity of the great municipal change.

More than a year before Mr. Price went to the Senate he had, at the request of Governor Bigler, prepared a bill for an act entitled "An act relating to the sale and conveyance of real estate," with the following preamble, "Whereas, The general welfare requires that real estate should be freely alienable, and be made productive to the owners thereof," and "Whereas, In matters which the judiciary is competent to hear and decide it is expedient that the courts should adjudicate them after a full hearing of all parties, rather than that they should be determined by special legislative acts upon an *ex-parte* hearing." The evils had been that real estate was extensively bound by trusts that made vacant ground and dilapidated buildings inalienable in title, which kept it out of the market and unproductive and unimprovable by the owners or purchasers, without a special act of Assembly, and in some instances such act would not avail. The courts for remedy were enabled to make decrees to sell, lease, mortgage, and convey on ground-rent, or to enable the trustees to build, and the reservation of rents and the purchase moneys were substituted, with security, for the land sold on the limitations of the original trusts. Thus the present generation got a better living without loss to the succeeding owners of the trust property; the dilapidations, like those that tell of long chancery suits in England, have disappeared; our city has been improved and beautified and business accommodated; the public revenue by taxes is increased, and unfettered titles are carried into the world's commerce for the most profitable uses; purchasers holding titles already adjudicated are purged of legal questions. The act has been in force since April 18, 1853, and is popularly called the "Price Act." Its beneficence has been often judicially acknowledged.

In 1874, Mr Price published a treatise on "The Act for the sale of Real Estate," containing 193 pages, as a "reading" thereon, embracing the reasons for and the decisions upon the act.

In the session of 1855 "an act was prepared by him relating to corporations, and to estates held for corporate, religious, and charitable uses," which became a law on the 25th of April. Its enactments indicate the evils to be remedied. The holding of subordinate offices by corporators is declared incompatible, and to be surety for such is forbidden, or to be interested in the corporate contracts, and to receive gratuities is declared illegal, and is met with penalties. Shares in corporations are declared personalty, the annual income and estates held limited; the manner of holding property for religious purposes is regulated; dispositions of property for charitable and religious uses are not to be lost by the death, etc., of the trustee, but a trustee is to be supplied and to exercise the discretion given, and if the object ceases, a kindred one is to be selected; and dispositions to charity and religion are required to be made a calendar month before death.—P. L. 328.

On the 28th of April, 1855, an act prepared by Mr. Price was passed entitled "An act to amend certain defects of the law for the more just and safe transmission and more secure enjoyment of real and personal estate." Estates in fee tail are to be taken in fee; intestate estates are to reach grandchildren of brothers and sisters, and children of uncles and aunts, and by representation of their parents; partitions may be made by three or more commissioners; in litigations as to realty, title out of the commonwealth is to be presumed after thirty years' possession; after title had been held for twenty-one years by a purchaser from a corporation who had held it defeasible by the commonwealth the latter is barred; ground-rents, annuities, or other charges upon real estate unclaimed for twenty-one years are barred; lessees are enabled to mortgage their leasehold.—P. L. 368.

On the 10th of May, 1855, an act prepared by Mr. Price was passed "relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife, and parents and children." This act sprung from feelings often awakened in professional practice by observing how deplorably helpless is the condition of virtuous wives with spendthrift husbands, who, while possessed of the desire and ability to provide respectably for themselves and children, were unable to do so. Though a dronish and drinking husband might or might not personally meddle and thwart her efforts, the store goods in her shop and furniture might always be seized for his debts and his family cast out, though that debt were incurred for the drink that crazed and unmanned him. The act enabled the wife to become a *femme sole* trader; to own her own earnings and dispose of her property while living, and when

dying, without his interference, and if she die intestate, it enabled her next of kin to take it. If by drunkenness, profligacy, or other cause he shall neglect or refuse to provide for his child or children, the mother shall have all the rights of the father and perform his duties; may place the children at employment and receive their earnings, or bind them to apprenticeship, without the interference of such a husband, in the same manner as the father can now do by law; but if the mother be of unsuitable character, the court is to appoint a guardian of such children with like powers. A husband guilty of such conduct for a year preceding his wife's death forfeits all right to her estate, and also the right to appoint a testamentary guardian of his children. Persons are enabled by judicial decree to adopt children, and give them the rights of lawful children, binding themselves to the duties of parents.—P. L. 430. This law of humanity is probably an advance on the statute-book of any civilized nation, and was necessary, as these protections were not covered by our act of 1848, passed to secure to married women their own property. Mr. Price had passed in 1856 (P. L. 315) sections enabling a deserted or unsupported wife, or one divorced from bed and board, to protect her reputation by action of slander and libel, and to sue for her earnings and property, and to receipt for and give refunding bonds for legacies and shares of decedents' estates.

On the 22d of April, 1856, he prepared, and while in the Senate procured to be passed, "an act for the greater security of title and more secure enjoyment of real estate," which cut off all the exceptions to land limitations of twenty-one years after thirty years; requiring all ejectments for land to be indexed, to give notice to purchasers and mortgagees also of liens acquired by levies on real estates; all trusts to be manifested by writing, except they arise by implication; specific performance, etc., is required to be demanded in five years; wills probated to stand unless objected to within five years, surviving executors and administrators to exercise testamentary powers of sale; subrogation to liens are regulated; and in partition the highest bidder is to have choice of shares.—P. L. 532. He also drew the act of 1859, which requires action within a year after entry made on land to stop the running of the statute of limitations in favor of the possessor, and to bar the remainder after tenant in tail is barred.—P. L. 603.

In 1857 he published the "Law of Limitations and Liens against Real Estate," pp. 392. He was also the author of many acts of municipal legislation, passed with a view to the health, comfort, and security of the citizens of Philadelphia; among others, that no street or alley is ever to be laid out of a less width than twenty-five feet. If any house now standing on a street narrower than that shall be taken down, the owner, in rebuilding, must set it back to that regulation. Every new house shall have a curtilage of at least 144 square feet of open space. There must be a parapet wall of brick or stone between the roofs of all houses, extending through the cornices, to prevent the spread of fire. A board of building inspectors was also created, to see that all buildings are safely erected, and in accordance with the strict requirements of law. A board of revision of taxes was established to compel equality of valuation for taxation, and to supervise all assessments of property. A survey department, to lay out plans for streets, culverts, etc., was also created, to which was attached a registry bureau, in which must be registered every deed or conveyance of real estate before it can be recorded, with a plan of the premises conveyed, so that no property shall escape taxation. And if there be conflict of claim of title, it can be promptly known, as no careful conveyancer passes any title without a certificate of search. He also prepared most of the sections of the Park Act of 1868.

Mr. Price was an earnest advocate for the centennial international celebration from the first movement towards it. Before the United States Commissioners, the Board of Finance, and the representatives of the City Councils and the Park Commissioners, early in 1873, he found great despondency to prevail, and spoke earnestly and effectively to infuse hope and courage. At their request he went with their deputation to Harrisburg, and there addressed the members of both Houses of the Legislature; and on his return he, with others, addressed a town-meeting in Independence Square. The needed legislation and appropriations were made by State and city.

In his eighty-fourth year, Mr. Price is yet giving opinions on titles, acting as a Fairmount Park Commissioner, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, etc.

He has for many years been an active member of the American Philosophical Society, and is now one of its vice-presidents. Its published proceedings bear abundant record of his labors in behalf of science, and in "the promotion of useful knowledge." Among his works in this field are the following treatises:

1. "The Trial by Jury," written in 1863.

2. "The Family as an Element of Government," in 1864. These two discourses were published as pamphlets in the same year. In concluding the latter he tersely apologizes for bringing it before the Philosophical Society by saying, "Truly there is a philosophy that transcends and comprehends all other philosophies, the philosophy that teaches man how to live and how to die."

3, 4. "Some Phases of Modern Philosophy," written in 1872. Two discourses. The scope and aim of which may be imagined from one initial sentence, "I am a brother to dragons and a companion to owls. So Job was constrained to say in the hour of his great afflictions; so others now say, induced only by speculative philosophy." The philosophy of Darwin and Huxley is therein thoroughly examined and refuted.

5. "The Glacial Epochs," 1876.

6. "Sylviculture," 1877.

But to many minds nothing which he has written can surpass in interest two volumes which were printed for private circulation. One was a memoir of a rare and excellent couple, his own father and mother, Philip and Rachel Price, of Chester County; the other gave the life and death of a daughter, not less attractive in character. The latter, especially, contains some thrilling experiences. Both are written with a singular judgment and delicacy, warmed, but not colored, by an intense and well-deserved affection. In fitness of expression they are models of composition.

It is much to be desired that these family memorials were

more abundant. Written by intelligent minds and practiced hands, with enough of incident to relieve from dullness, they would form a legacy to coming generations more and more valued as time passed along, far more interesting and durable than the short record of a tombstone.

Benjamin Price, son of Philip and Rachel Price, was born in East Bradford, 12th mo. 17, 1793. His school education was received at Birmingham, under John Forsythe and Ennion Cook, and at Westtown School, completing his course at the academy of Enoch Lewis, in New Garden. His tastes led him to adopt farming as his occupation, and in this he became prominent for his progressive spirit. He was among the first to practice underdraining extensively; also to plant the Virginia thorn for hedges, and to use the mowing-machine, which he did as early as 1820.

In 1817 he was married to Jane, daughter of Jacob Paxson, of Abington, Montgomery Co. They settled upon the farm lying west of that upon which his father lived, and which is now (1881) held by the children of Mary Mitchell, *née* Elwyn. In 1841 they disposed of the southern part of the farm to their eldest son, Paxson, and erecting buildings upon the northern part, opened "Prospect Hill Boarding-School for Boys." This continued in operation until the spring of 1847. In 1852 they sold the residue of the farm to their son Jacob, and two years afterwards removed to the home of their son Paxson, near Parkerville. In 1865 they came to live with their son Jacob, in West Chester, where they remained till the close of life. The death of Benjamin occurred on the 15th of 1st mo., 1871, and that of Jane on the 9th of 5th mo., 1876.

In reviewing the life-work of Benjamin Price, we are led to remark the faithfulness and conscientiousness with which he discharged every duty that came to him. As a husband, he was unremitting in devotion and kindness; as a parent, indulgent, yet steady in discipline; as a neighbor and citizen, kind and public-spirited; as a farmer, skillful and progressive; and as a member of the Society of Friends, zealous and exemplary. He held the position of elder for about fifty years, traveled extensively with ministers of the society, and for several years filled most satisfactorily the difficult and important position of clerk of the Yearly Meeting. During the latter part of his life he spoke frequently in the meetings for worship. Of the peace and anti-slavery movements he was an efficient friend. He was active in assisting fugitive slaves, and his house was for a long while an important post in the "Underground Railway."

Jane Price was most of her life an approved minister, and traveled extensively in that capacity. At the division of the society, in 1827, they remained with that portion of the society denominated "Hicksite," a term which it is well known the society never acknowledged. They had five children to grow to adult life, viz.: Paxson, married to Jane J., daughter of Halliday Jackson; they now reside at Cheyney, Delaware Co., Pa. Mary S., married to Josiah Wilson, of Hockessin, Del.; they now live at Kirkwood, Mo. Isaiah, married to Lydia, daughter of Jacob Heald, of Hockessin, Del.; he is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, and is practicing his profession at No. 1112 Arch Street, Philadelphia. In the suppression of the Rebellion he took an active part, of which mention has already been made (p. 138).

The third son, Philip, spent eight years of his early adult life in California. He was one of the first to enlist in the war, and served through all the hard work that fell upon the Pennsylvania Reserves. He left the service with impaired health upon the discharge of his regiment. He entered a private and passed the various promotions to the first lieutenancy. He married Ellen M., daughter of Charles Satterthwait, of Crosswicks, N. J. They now live at El Moro, Colorado.

Jacob (the youngest child of Benjamin and Jane Price that lived to adult life) engaged in the study of medicine, graduating at the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1850. He located for the practice of his profession in West Chester in the fall of the same year, and the following year was married to Rachel L., daughter of Philip D. Thomas, then of Philadelphia. They have lived continuously in West Chester, and the doctor is still actively devoted to his professional work.

PUGH, John, with Jane, his wife, supposed from Wales, were among the early residents of East Nottingham; where John died, 4, 24, 1760. Their children, so far as known, were,—1. Mary, m. 10, 11, 1735, to John Barrett. 2. William, m. 2, 8, 1742, to Mary Brown, daughter of Messer and Jane Brown, of East Nottingham; second marriage, 3, 13, 1755, to Sarah Chandler, daughter of Jacob; she died 7, 27, 1756: third wife, Patience Casner. 3. John, m. 8, 7, 1742, Sarah Littler, daughter of Samuel and Rachel, b. 6, 24, 1721; d. 6, 2, 1743, leaving one child. John died 7, 28, 1790, aged over seventy-two years. He married second, 6, 1, 1769, Hannah Bennett, who died 1, 26, 1818. 4. Sarah, m. 9, 10, 1743, to William White. 5. Jane, m. 9, 21, 1751, to John Brown.

William (2) was residing in Londongrove in 1771. His children were Jean, Dinah, John, Jesse, Mary, and William. John was born 6, 9, 1747, and married, 5, 9, 1771, Rachel Barrett, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, of East Nottingham. *Issue.*—12. Jesse, b. 3, 1, 1772, d. 10, 16, 1847; 13. Thomas, b. 11, 17, 1773; 14. William, b. 12, 4, 1775; 15. John, b. 10, 11, 1778; 16. Mary, b. 2, 16, 1781, m. Jacob Cope; 17. Hannah, b. 2, 16, 1781, m. William Howell; 18. Ellis, b. 2, 25, 1785; 19. David, b. 9, 8, 1788.

Jesse Pugh (12) married, 3, 19, 1795, Elizabeth Hudson, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth, of East Nottingham. She died 7, 18, 1825. Their children were Rachel, Lewis, Amos, Rachel, Adrianna, Reece, Evan, Abner, Elizabeth, and Mary W. Pugh.

Lewis Pugh, eldest son, born 12, 4, 1796, died 7, 20, 1840, married, 9, 12, 1822, Mary Hutton, born 9, 8, 1797, daughter of Hiett Hutton and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Chandler) Pugh, and granddaughter of John (3) and Sarah Pugh. Their children were Rebecca, b. 6, 30, 1823, d. 7, 1, 1823; Susanna, b. 10, 11, 1824; Elizabeth, b. 4, 12, 1826, d. 7, 10, 1847; Evan, b. 2, 29, 1828, d. 4, 29, 1864; Enoch, b. 2, 2, 1830; John L., b. 3, 2, 1832, d. 11, 15, 1834.

Evan Pugh, Ph.D., F.C.S., was born at Jordan Bank,

in East Nottingham township, Chester Co., Feb. 29, 1828. He was of Welsh descent, and of the fifth generation from the emigrant ancestor, John Pugh, from whom both his parents were descended. He was born on a tract of land which had been taken up by the emigrant, a portion of which had always remained in the family.

At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith, but his mind being of a literary and scientific turn, he was released from his indentures at the end of two years, and repaired to the Manual Labor School, at Whitestown, N. Y. After spending some time there he returned home and taught a district school for one winter, and then, about 1850, established a boarding- and day-school two miles south of Oxford, which he named the Jordan Bank Seminary. He was a very popular teacher, and his school was quite prosperous.

DR. EVAN PUGH.

In the autumn of 1853 he gave up his school and went to Europe, where he spent four years in the Universities of Leipsic, Göttingen, Heidelberg, and in Paris, a most diligent and successful student of natural and mathematical science, and especially of practical chemistry. At Göttingen he honorably sustained the examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was conferred upon him. From the outset his mind had been attracted towards agricultural science, and his studies shaped themselves more and more towards his future career.

Early in the year 1857 he entered upon a series of investigations in the laboratory of J. B. Lawes, the well-known agricultural chemist of England, at his estate of Rothamstead, near London. He spent two years there, devoted to the solutions of questions upon which the celebrated chemists Boussingault and Ville, of the French Academy, were at issue, and succeeded by his experiments not only in settling satisfactorily the points in dispute, but in demonstrating that he possessed a rare degree of talent in handling scientific questions. While engaged in these investigations he prepared valuable papers, which were read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and which procured for him an election as a Fellow of the Chemical Society of England.

Although Mr. Lawes was anxious to retain Dr. Pugh in his laboratory at a handsome remuneration, and notwithstanding the latter was passionately fond of scientific research, he returned home in the autumn of 1859, after an absence of six years, and assumed the presidency of the Farmers' High School, near Bellefonte, Pa., the name of which was afterwards changed to that of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Pugh entered upon his new duties with characteristic energy and intelligence. He had visited and carefully studied the chief agricultural academies and schools of Europe, and his idea of what an American agricultural college should be was as definite as it was comprehensive and just. For over five years he labored untiringly in establishing the college on a broad and enduring basis, securing funds, planning and superintending the erection of buildings, besides taking the general guidance of the institution, and giving instruction in scientific agriculture, chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

In the midst of his heavy duties and still heavier cares, he continued vigorous and with every promise of long usefulness. During the summer of 1863, however, while returning from a business trip by night, he was thrown over an embankment, and received injuries from which he never fully recovered. On the 23d of April following he lectured before the senior class, and then endeavored to complete a

communication which he was preparing to lay before the Legislature. The hand of death, however, was upon him; his pen ceased in the midst of an unfinished sentence, and was laid aside never to be resumed. He died six days thereafter, on April 29, 1864, at the age of thirty-six years and two months.

Dr. Pugh was gifted with a mind of unusual vigor and clearness, enriched by ripe scholarship and varied culture, and he united to these a temper so genial, so fearless, and so just, and a judgment so mature, as to combine in rare measure the talent of felicitous instruction with that of successful administration. He was distinguished in a remarkable degree for the most high-toned purity and rectitude in thought, word, and deed. The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania—the first institution of the kind established in this country—was attaining a high degree of success and usefulness, as a result of the rare combination of scientific and practical knowledge with administrative ability and energy which characterized its president.

Dr. Pugh was married Feb. 4, 1864, to Rebecca Valentine, of Bellefonte, who survives him. He left no descendants. A list of his published works will be found in the chapter on Bibliography, in this volume.

Dr. J. Howard Pugh is a great-grandson of Richard Barnard (3), and son of Elijah and Lettice (Barnard) Pugh. He was born at Unionville, and is now living at Burlington, N. J. He is a practicing physician, and president of Mechanics' National Bank at that place. Although an ardent Republican, he has represented in Congress the Democratic district in which he resides. He is a first cousin of Joseph B. and John B. Phillips, already mentioned.

Joseph Barnard Pugh, Esq., a brother of Dr. J. Howard Pugh, above mentioned, died at his residence, Port Deposit, Md., in 1877, aged about forty-nine years. He was born in Unionville, Chester Co., Pa., and was educated for and admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He settled at Port Deposit in 1857, and established, in connection with Mr. James Davis, under the firm-name of Davis & Pugh, an extensive lumber and forwarding business. In 1864 he entered political life, and was elected a member of the Maryland State Reform Constitutional Convention. He was chairman of the Maryland Republican State Central Committee from 1873 to 1875, and was eminent for his ability and eloquence as an orator. He was buried in the Friends' burial-ground at West Chester.

PUSEY, Caleb, with his wife, Ann, and daughter of the same name, emigrated in 1682. By trade he was a last-maker. Perhaps no one among the early immigrants to Pennsylvania was better qualified to contend with the difficulties incident to the first settlement of a new country than Caleb Pusey. His place of residence, within the limits of this county, was at "the Chester Mills." In the establishment of these mills, and in the conducting of them many years afterwards, he was the active partner and master-spirit. It required more than ordinary energy to contend with the repeated misfortunes attendant on the first erection of this early improvement. Mill after mill was swept away by the flood, but the indomitable energy of Pusey was not overcome, and at length his efforts were crowned with success. But his whole time was not occupied with his private concerns. Much was devoted to civil affairs and to his religious duties. We find him "taking his turn" as a township officer, and serving as a juror; in laying out roads and negotiating with the Indians; in performing the duties of sheriff, and acting as a justice of the County Court; as a member of the Provincial Assembly, and at length of the Executive Council. To religious matters he was equally attentive. His name constantly appears in the minutes of the Society of Friends among those who were most active in settling difficulties and in promoting deeds of benevolence. He frequently appeared in the ministry, and sometimes employed his pen in the defense of the doctrines of his sect. His reply to one Daniel Leeds was liberally subscribed for by the meetings. He was a firm man and of the strictest integrity, and though an intimate friend of the celebrated George Keith, when that gentleman chose to attack what was regarded by Caleb Pusey as true Quaker doctrine, he did not hesitate to sustain the testimony that was pronounced against him. It was from Caleb Pusey that Smith, the early historian of Pennsylvania, obtained much of the material from which his work was composed.

His daughter Ann died in the 12th month, 1682, but another, of the same name, born 1, 12, 1684–5, was married, 1, 5, 1706–7, to John Smith, who settled in Marlborough. Another daughter, Lydia, born 7, 4, 1689, was married the same day as her sister, to George Painter. About the year 1717, Caleb and his wife removed to Marlborough, where she died 12, 5, 1725–6, and he 12, 25, 1726–7, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He left no sons.

John Pusey, a resident of London, whose wife's name was Frances, purchased land in Pennsylvania, but never came over to reside upon it. He is supposed to have been a brother of Caleb Pusey, and the father of the following:

William and Caleb Pusey when young men appear to have resided with Caleb Pusey, Sr., at Chester, and were doubtless employed in the mill. William married, 9, 5, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Frances Bowater, and in 1715 removed to Londongrove, where he afterwards erected a mill. His children were John, b. 5, 16, 1708, d. 4, 17, 1766, m. Katharine Maris; William, b. 1, 5, 1710–11, m. Mary Passmore; Lydia, b. 6, 16, 1713, m. John Baily; Joshua, b. 11, 9, 1714, d. 8, 16, 1760, m. Mary Lewis; Elizabeth, b. 11, 14, 1716, m. John Baldwin; June, b. 10, 2, 1719, m. Nathaniel Pennock; Mary, m. 9, 25, 1742, to Joseph Dixson; Hannah, m. 7, 5, 1750, to George Carson.

Caleb Pusey, Jr., married 9, 5, 1712, Prudence, daughter of Robert and Lydia Carter, and about 1714 removed to Marlborough, where he died 4, 14, 1756. His children were Caleb, b. 9, 30, 1713, m. Margaret ——, and left four children,—Robert, b. 10, 16, 1715; Thomas, b. 6, 24, 1818, m. Mary Swayne; Margaret, b. 8, 16, 1720, m. John Parry; Ann, b. 4, 2, 1723, m. William Swayne; David, b. 4, 19, 1726, m. Sarah Dixson. The Puseys were doubtless the builders of more mills in Chester County than any other family.

PYLE.—The first document recorded in our oldest deed-

book is a power of attorney from Robert Pyle, "of Stanton Barnard, in the county of Wilts, yeoman," to Robert Pyle, Jr., and Nicholas Pyle, of Pennsylvania, dated Aug. 29, 1688. The latter were probably sons of the former, and they had a brother Ralph, who was also among the early settlers.

Robert Pyle, of Horton, in the parish of Bishops Canning, Wiltshire, England, maltster, was married to Ann, the daughter of William Stovey, of Hilperton, in the same county, yeoman, the 16th of 9th mo. (November), 1681. The exact time of the migration of this young couple to America is not known, but we find them settled in Bethel as early as 1684. They were both in membership with Friends, but Robert was by no means a nominal member. Early gatherings of the Chichester Meeting were sometimes held at his house, and in 1706 he was one of a committee to establish a meeting at Nottingham. In civil affairs also he was frequently called upon to take a part. He was a representative in the Provincial Assembly several years, and also served a long time as one of the justices of the County Court. His children were Sarah, b. 11, 27, 1682, d. 12, 16, 1706, m. John Vernon; Robert, b. 7, 17, 1684, m. Elizabeth Swaffer, 1709; William, b. 11, 26, 1685, m. Olive Bennett, 1707; John, b. 6, 8, 1687, m. Lydia Thomas and Susanna Chamberlin; Mary, b. 11, 13, 1688, m. Thomas Moore, 1713; Jacob, b. 1, 5, 1691, m. Alice Bowater, 1713; Joseph, b. 11, 5, 1692, d. 1754, m. Sarah Dicks in 1715, and Sarah (Pennell) Gibbons in 1732; Daniel, b. 5, 29, 1694, m. Mary Chamberlin in 1717, and Mary Pennell in 1727.

Robert Pyle married, in 1725, a widow, Dorothy Turner, and died in Bethel in 1730.

Isaac Pyle, son of William and Olive, married Elizabeth Darlington, and settled in Marlborough, where he died 11, 8, 1794. His cousin Moses, son of John and Lydia, married her sister, Mary Darlington, and settled in Newlin. Mary, daughter of John and Susanna, married Benjamin Trego, 9, 29, 1753.

Joseph Pyle, son of Joseph and Sarah, of Concord, married, 9, 20, 1753, Alice, daughter of James Smith, of Lampeter, Lancaster County, and settled in West Marlborough, near Londongrove Meeting. His children were as follows: Alice, b. 11, 21, 1754, d. 2, 6, 1822, m. Thomas Wilkinson; Joseph, b. 7, 17, 1756, d. 5, 15, 1788; Sarah, b. 8, 2, 1758, d. 12, 25, 1834, m. Allen Chandler; Rachel, b. 11, 9, 1760, d. 11, 22, 1763; Ann, b. 11, 24, 1762, d. 8th mo., 1801, m. Levi Baker; James, b. 3, 22, 1765, d. 3d mo., 1846, m. Mary Bunnell; Betty, b. 4, 19, 1767, m. John Thompson; Rachel, b. 3, 14, 1769, d. 12, 31, 1774; Jane, b. 12, 13, 1771, d. 3, 12, 1809, m. Jehu John; Robert, b. 4, 22, 1774, d. 2, 22, 1859, m. Hannah Clark; Smith, b. 3, 8, 1776, d. 5, 21, 1801; Susanna, b. 2, 6, 1779, d. 5th mo., 1818.

Ziba Pyle, son of Job, and grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Darlington) Pyle, was born in Londongrove township, Chester Co., Nov. 1, 1785. He read law with the Hon. Joseph Hemphill, afterwards judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, and was first admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and after practicing there for a time removed to West Chester, and was admitted to the bar of Chester County in the year 1808. He continued in the practice of his profession until his death, Feb. 4, 1851.

During a considerable portion of this period his practice was extensive. He was for many years solicitor of the Bank of Chester County, and for several of the sheriffs, and was also a commissioner under the bankrupt law of 1841. He was at his death the oldest member of the bar.

Mr. Pyle was a man of profound learning in the law, and of skill in its administration, and was so regarded by all his associates. The profession never had a member in its ranks whose life was more unsullied, or who better deserved the reputation of a strictly honest and upright man. He was singularly retiring and unobtrusive in his disposition, but was nevertheless a most cheerful companion to all who sought his society. To the younger members of the bar he was peculiarly kind and courteous, ever ready to assist them, and to guide their inexperience by his own mature opinions. It seemed as though his nature was incapable of harboring enmity against any one. His legal skill, integrity, and conciliatory spirit made him ever a sure and kind guide to his clients and an honorable example to his professional brethren.

He left five children,—three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons, B. Franklin Pyle and Isaac Darlington Pyle, became members of the bar, the latter of whom died Aug. 19, 1857. A granddaughter is the wife of George B. Roberts, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Nicholas Pyle, the emigrant, married, in 1688, Abigail, daughter of Joseph Bushell, and settled first in Bethel, but about 1696 removed to Concord and built a brick house, which was torn down by Benjamin W. Passmore a few years ago. In 1713 he married Ann Webb, of Philadelphia, and died about the year 1717. He appears to have been a man of good business qualifications, and accumulated a considerable property before his death; was one of the owners and projectors of the "Concord Mills," and was otherwise useful as a pioneer in developing the resources of the country. He represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly six years, and served in many other civil employments. In religion he was earnestly devoted to the doctrines and principles of Quakerism.

The children of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle were Mary, b. 6, 23, 1689, m. Joseph Sharp; Edith, b. 1, 20, 1695, m. Nicholas Newlin; Nicholas, b. 2, 26, 1697, m. Sarah Worrilow; Samuel, b. 12, 21, 1700, was a physician, and settled in Kennet, where he died, 1749; James, b. 10, 2, 1703; Joseph, b. 2, 15, 1706; Sarah, m. to Joseph Way.

Ralph Pyle, unlike his brothers, does not appear to have been a Friend. Some of the family were buried at St. John's church, in Concord. He lived in Concord township, and was active in public affairs. His son William married Betty, daughter of Francis Chads, and settled in Birmingham, where he died June 1, 1746, leaving children, —Ralph, Joseph, John, William, Elinor, Mary, and Sarah.

QUINN, John H., M.D., was the son of John and Susanna H. Quinn.* His mother was a daughter of James Hemphill, of Goshen township, Chester Co. He was born at the house of his grandfather Hemphill, Sept. 3, 1793,

* John Quinn and Susanna Hemphill were married, Oct. 30, 1792, at St. James' church, Perkiomen.

a short time after the death of his father. He received the early part of his education at a school in the neighborhood, and afterwards was placed under the care of Rev. Nathan Caldwell Grier, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brandywine Manor, to complete his English and classical education. He pursued his professional studies in the office of Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, in West Chester, and after attending the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in the spring of 1814. In the same year he began the practice of medicine in West Chester, and continued it four years, when he removed to Pottstown, Montgomery Co., but remained only a short time, returning to West Chester. With the exception of this brief absence from the borough, and a short sojourn at Marshallton, Chester Co., he resided in West Chester, attending to his professional duties until disabled by disease.

In the year 1814 he married Jane, daughter of Samuel Osborne, of Pennsbury township, Chester Co. He had four children, all living at his death,—two sons and two daughters. The latter, Catharine Ann and Elizabeth Hemphill, married twin brothers, John and Jeremiah Colflesh, and settled in Philadelphia.

After lingering several months with consumption he died, Dec. 1, 1823.*

RALSTON, Hon. John, was born in Vincent (now West Vincent) township, Chester Co., Nov. 4, 1744. His grandfather, John Ralston, was a native of the north of Ireland; was in the battle of the Boyne Water, under King William, July 1, 1690; emigrated to this country in August, 1728, and settled in Pikeland (now West Pikeland) township, Chester Co. He brought with him his son, Robert Ralston (father of the subject of this sketch), who had been born in Ireland, Oct. 3, 1722. Robert Ralston was several years a member of the State Legislature, and died at his residence in Pikeland township, Feb. 19, 1814, at the age of ninety-one years.

Hon. John Ralston was on the side of independence in the Revolution, and in the service both as captain and colonel. When Gen. Washington was about removing his headquarters from the Yellow Springs to Reading, he sent for Capt. Ralston, who was then at home on a furlough, putting in his crops, and engaged him to pilot him part of the way. This Capt. Ralston did, escorting him as far as the falls of French Creek, when another guide was pressed into the service, and he returned home. On one occasion his dwelling was burned by English scouts, and he thrice secreted himself in a barn to prevent being arrested by the enemy.

The various other public employments he was intrusted with in those eventful times bear testimony to his character for patriotism. He was for forty-one years an active, useful, and intelligent magistrate, and the leading man in the part of the country in which he resided. All the law transactions of his neighborhood passed in a manner through his hands.

He took his seat on the bench of the County Court when the courts were held by the justices of the peace, in November, 1784, and continued in that station until the formation of the constitution of 1790, under which, on August 26, 1791, he was again commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin. April 7, 1802, he was appointed by Governor McKean an associate judge of the courts of the county, the duties of which office he performed with singular fidelity the last twenty-three years of his life.

He lived a life of usefulness rarely witnessed, and died at his residence in Vincent township, Sept. 1, 1825, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was interred at St. Peter's church, in Chester Valley, and the great concourse which attended his remains to the grave testified to the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens.

At a meeting of the court and members of the bar of Chester County, held on the occasion of his death, it was

"*Resolved*, That the meeting entertain a high sense of the long and faithful services of Hon. John Ralston, late an associate judge of the courts of this county; that we cherish a sincere respect for his memory as a man, and for his character as an officer of the court, and deeply lament the loss which, in common with the public, we have sustained by his death."

He married Catharine Miller, and had five sons and two daughters,—Robert, William, John, James, Mary, Catharine, and George, of whom Mary alone survives. William married Mary Heffelfinger in 1805, and died in 1825. Catharine became the wife of Samson Davis. Mary married John Bingaman, and after his decease became the wife of Henry Rimby.

Robert Ralston was of Irish descent, and born at Little Brandywine, Chester Co., on Dec. 18, 1761. His education was not of an extended character, and probably designed to fit him for the line of life in which he intended to move. He did, however, acquire sufficient knowledge of the Latin language to enable him to translate with facility the quotations which occurred in the course of his reading. His attention appears to have been principally to the English language, the beauties of which he was capable of relishing. He commenced business in Philadelphia, probably very soon after he became of age, with very little capital, but with a character, in the leading traits of which those who had an opportunity with him had confidence, and this, under divine blessing, enabled him to progress steadily in the enlargement of his business. His qualities as a man of business were of the highest order. Take him altogether, he has been justly considered as a beautiful model for the character of the merchant. Let us add that he did not make haste to grow rich, and thereby preserved himself from many of the sorrows with which multitudes have pierced themselves through. In November, 1785, he was married to Miss Sarah Clarkson, daughter of Matthew Clarkson, Esq., in his day one of the most respectable citizens, and for several years the chief magistrate, of Philadelphia. This connection was one of affection, harmony, and happiness till it was dissolved by her death, Dec. 29, 1820, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. He was ordained as a ruling elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, Dec. 2, 1802, and lived in the communion of this church for the space of fifty years, and for nearly thirty-four years officiated as one of its elders. But these bonds, with all others which united him to earth, were dissolved Aug. 11, 1836, in his seventy-fifth year of age.

* *Medical Reporter*, vol. ii. p. 128.

Integrity was the basis of his character, and he was distinguished for his humility, meekness, gentleness, and courtesy of manners.

JAMES GRIER RALSTON, third son of Samuel and Nancy Hay (Grier) Ralston, was born in West Nantmeal, Dec. 28, 1815, and his education began in a log school-house which stood on the site of the present West Nantmeal Seminary. At sixteen he entered New London Academy, and remained about a year, when the school was permanently closed, and he then went to Hopewell Academy, where he continued until the autumn of 1833, when he was admitted to Washington College, Pa., and was graduated thence in September, 1838. In November of that year he began teaching in Grove Academy, Steubenville, Ohio, the principal and proprietor being Rev. John W. Scott, D.D., under whose direction he devoted half his time to the study of theology. He entered the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J., June 16, 1840; was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, April 14, 1841, and at once commissioned by the Pennsylvania Board of Domestic Missions as a missionary to the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin. Failing health prevented his entrance into this field of labor, and he assumed charge of a female seminary at Oxford, Pa., remaining until 1845, when he was ordained, and removed to Norristown, Pa., where he opened the Oakland Female Institute, —one of the most successful educational institutions in the country. Commencing with only four pupils, the number soon increased, and before the close of the second term it was necessary to provide additional room. With the exception of three years—1874 to 1877—the school was kept open until his death, during which time over twenty-five hundred young ladies had been under his instruction, coming from all the States of the Union, as well as from Canada, South America, Cuba, Great Britain, and other European countries. While thus engaged he found time to pursue some special studies which had early attracted him. He became an expert and enthusiastic mineralogist, and his private cabinet of minerals, which he left arranged in admirable manner, is very full and valuable. In other scientific studies he was also proficient, nor was he wanting as a public-spirited citizen, leading in all plans for improvement, and helpful to the upward-struggling individual.

In November, 1864, Mr. Ralston preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of his kinsman, the Rev. Dr. Grier, over the Presbyterian Church of Brandywine Manor; and for the centennial jubilee of 1876 he prepared a valuable historical sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, of whose board of trustees he was president from 1856 until his death. Both of these memorials have been preserved in print. Of the Montgomery County Bible Society—a non-sectarian body—he was chosen president in 1863, and re-elected annually. In 1865 Lafayette College conferred upon him its doctorate of laws, and Washington and Jefferson, in 1868, its doctorate of divinity; was elected a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, May 3, 1866, and served respectively on the committees of Antiquity and Genealogy, being chairman of the latter for 1879 and 1880. Dr. Ralston was married April 11, 1842, at Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Larimore, who, with three daughters, survive him. He died at Norristown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1880.

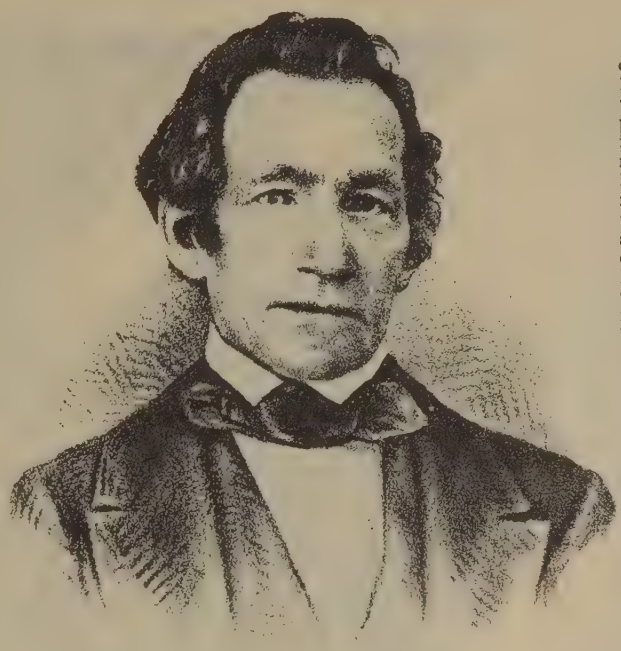
RAMSEY, JAMES READ.—Among the early settlers of Pennsylvania who emigrated from the north of Ireland in the first part of the eighteenth century, was William Ramsey, who purchased a large tract of land in East Nottingham township, Chester Co. His son William married Rebecca Wilson, a daughter of the Rev. James Wilson, D.D., a prominent Presbyterian minister of Lancaster County. She was a niece of the Rev. Dr. Read, of Wilmington, Del., and a connection by marriage with the Wise family, of Virginia, and the Polk family, of Tennessee. From this marriage came the subject of this sketch, James Read Ramsey, who was born in Bart township, Lancaster Co., Feb. 14, 1815. He received his education at Hopewell Academy and at Washington, Pa., under his uncle, the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, D.D., who was connected with Washington College. He was with the Messrs. Dickey Brothers, extensive merchants and cotton manufacturers, at Hopewell, Pa., for some years. He married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Dickey, June 6, 1845, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the county. His widow with three sons are still living,—William W., a merchant in Chicago, Ill.; Samuel D., a lawyer in West Chester; and J. Everton Ramsey, cashier of the First National Bank of Oxford. Owning an extensive farm in Chester County, he was largely interested and took an active part in the public improvements of his district. He was one of the corporators and aided in the construction of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, of which he was a director, and at the time of his death the treasurer. He assisted in the organization of the Oxford Public Library and the Oxford Agricultural Society, acting as the first president of the former and the treasurer of the latter. He was also, for many years and at the time of his death, a director of the Bank at Oxford. He was trustee and treasurer of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and the active member of the building committee in the construction of the present handsome edifice. Having decided views on all subjects, he was a warm supporter of the Republican party, and a member of the Union League. He died Dec. 24, 1871, in the prime of life, and in the midst of a career whose sudden close was felt as a great loss to the community.

CHARLES RAMSEY, whose grandfather, tradition says, fought on the Protestant side at the battle of Boyne, 1690, came to Pennsylvania about 1770, and lived several years with David Watt, of New London. He was married Nov. 7, 1776, to Rebecca Scott, and thus came into possession of land now the western part of Lumberville, Cecil Co., Md. From thence he moved in 1800 to property now in possession of his grandson, of the same name, in Elk township, below "Spring Lawn" paper-mill, where he died. His children were Samuel, b. 1780, James Scott, Sarah, Thomas, Mary, David, and Rebecca, the last by a second wife.

Samuel went to Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio. James Scott lived near Hickory Hill, was a justice of the peace, and died 1866. Thomas married Catharine Sherer, and remained at the homestead. David married Mary Jones, and went to Ohio. Mary married John Sherer.

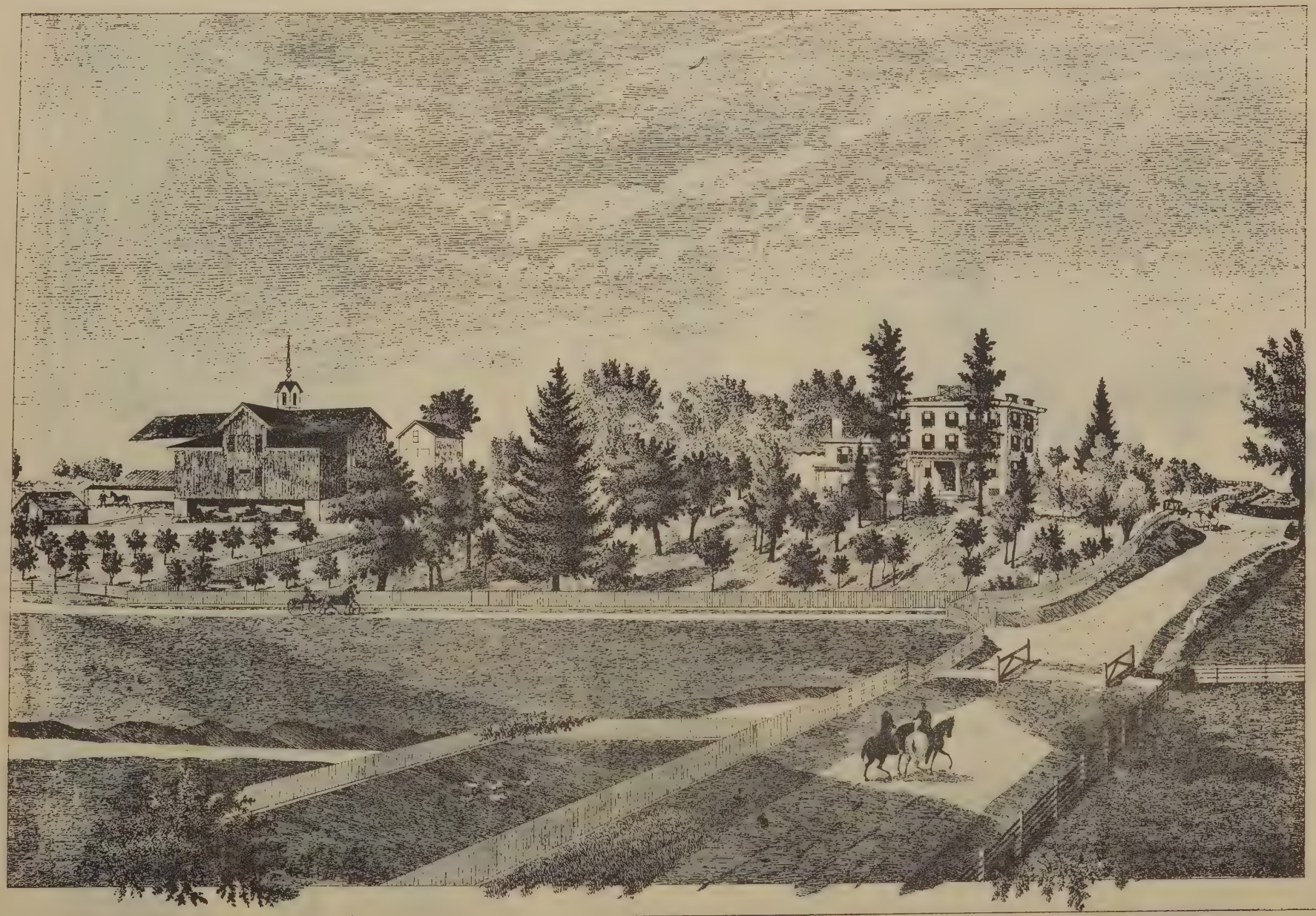
JOHN RANKIN.

James Rankin was an emigrant from North Ireland, and in 1773 purchased the place, one hundred and eighteen acres, now owned by Abbie A. Hinkson, in Highland township. He married Mary Arbuckle, and their son James married Susanna Riddle. To them were born eight children, of whom John was the eldest son and second child. He was raised on the farm, educated in the common schools, and became a great reader, storing his mind with useful information. He taught school in his younger days, and was a pupil under the noted John Sloan, an Irish teacher of distinction. He was married March 9, 1820, to Martha, daughter of Alexander and Abigail Andrews, of Andrews' Bridge. Their only child, Abbie Ann, was born March 15, 1821, and was married Jan. 20, 1842, to Eli W. Hinkson, of Highland township, who died June 5, 1873. John Rankin, like his ancestors, was a rigid Presbyterian, and many years an elder in the church at Fagg's Manor. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and took part in the agitation of the great slavery question when it began, about 1828, and when it was attended with great perils to life and property. He was prominently identified with the temperance movement, and was the first in his section to banish liquor from the harvest-field. He was very active in politics, being an ardent supporter and advocate of the principles of the Republican party up to the time of his death. He was a man of strong convictions, clear judgment, and possessed moral courage to the highest degree. His wife, Martha Andrews, was of the same nationality and religion,—North Irish Presbyterian. He died April 1, 1851, and was buried at Fagg's Manor churchyard, and in his death passed away an upright citizen, who lived for humanity's cause and progress. His daughter and only child, Abbie A. Hinkson, has had eight children: Martha R., married to E. Mancill; J. Alfred, deceased; Harriet Newell, married to Henry B. Burn; Edwin E.; J. Rankin, married to E. Duncan; Annie M., married to David B. Clark; Ella A.; and Horace F., deceased. This farm has been in the possession of the Rankin family one hundred and eight years.



JOHN RANKIN.

RES. AND FARM OF ABBIE A. HINKSON HIGHLAND TP. CHESTER CO. PA.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. HARRAR,

EAST WHITELAND.

James R Ramsay

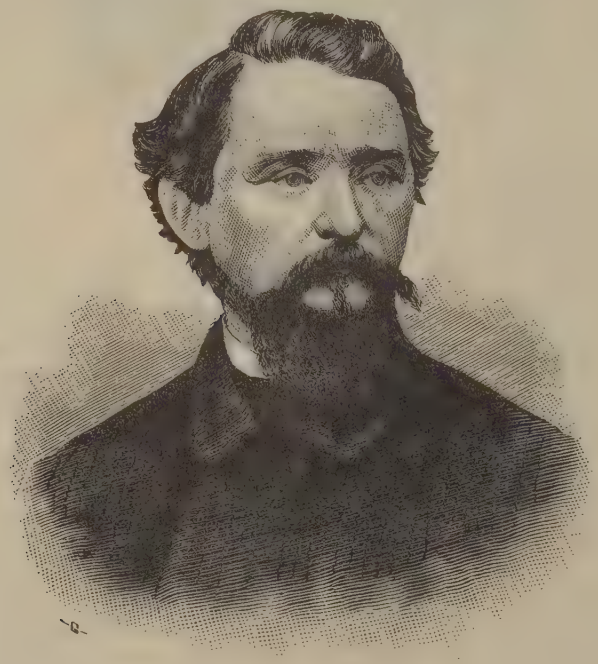
(For biography see page 704.)

READ, Rev. Thomas, D.D., was born in March, 1746, in Nottingham township, Chester Co. His parents were Scotch-Irish immigrants, from the north of Ireland. They were in prosperous circumstances, and gave their children the best opportunities which the country afforded for the culture of their minds. Thomas Read was educated at the Philadelphia Academy, under the charge of Dr. Francis Alison. He graduated in 1764, and was for a time tutor in the Newark Academy, in the State of Delaware. In 1768 he was licensed as a Presbyterian minister, and was pastor of the church at Drawyer's Creek, in Delaware, from that time until 1798, when he removed to Wilmington, Del., and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that place. He filled this position until 1817, when he resigned. He afterwards preached, as his health permitted, for the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, which was without a pastor. In the Revolutionary war he was an earnest, active patriot. In 1776 he and some fifty others, neighbors and members of his congregation, shouldered their muskets and marched to Philadelphia. The success which had then recently attended the American arms at Trenton and Princeton rendered their services at that particular juncture unnecessary, and they returned to their homes. On Aug. 25, 1777, the British army landed at Elkton. Gen. Washington was encamped near Stanton, some six miles below Wilmington. The position of the American army was such as to render it exceedingly dangerous to give battle, and to retreat by the great road, with the disciplined British army in the rear, was still more so. Gen. Washington made preparations for departure, but could obtain but little information upon which he could presume to act. At night a council of war was held, and, while the greatest anxiety prevailed, one of Gen. Washington's staff came in and exclaimed, "I know the man that can extricate us." "Mount and bring him without a moment's delay," was the immediate order of Gen. Washington. The officer went to the house of Rev. Thomas Read, then residing about five miles distant, roused him from his bed, and brought him under whip and spur to the camp. He drafted on paper for Gen. Washington the whole adjacent country, with which he was very familiar, with all the cross-roads and by-ways. The army was immediately put in motion, and a safe retreat made to Chads' Ford, where, Sept. 11, the battle of Brandywine was fought. In 1796, Thomas Read received from Princeton College the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was twice married, first, to an English lady, of the name of Stanley, and second, to Mary Stuart, of Bohemia Manor, Md., who survived him. He was a man of commanding appearance and of remarkably dignified manners, a learned theologian, and of substantial and enduring worth. Among the people to whom he ministered he was regarded with great esteem and reverence. He died June 14, 1823. His widow died Dec. 11, 1845, at the age of eighty-four.

Thomas Read, the great-grandfather of Thomas Buchanan Read, had four sons,—John, William, James, and Davis. James, his grandfather, was a school-teacher, and married first Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Steel, of Newtown. His second wife was Hannah Buchanan, hence the middle name of the poet. By this second wife James had seven children,—John, Davis, James, Sarah, Sidney, Elizabeth, and Jane.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ,* the distinguished poet and painter, who attained such eminence in two entirely distinct yet congenial fields of art, was born March 12, 1822, in a modest farm-house, situate near the Great Valley of Chester County, in what is now East Brandywine township, near Downingtown, within the shadow of "the blue hills of Uwchlan," where his youth was passed, and from the romantic scenery of which locality were derived those inspirations and accurate descriptions of nature which frequently appear in his poetry.

The writer of this sketch has frequently heard him relate that his first knowledge of the Bible was derived from hearing it read aloud in the family circle, and he would dwell at length upon the lasting impression made upon his youthful mind by its beautiful imagery, and as he listened to the scriptural narrative of the Saviour's ministry on earth, his boyish fancy would locate and associate all its incidents and events upon and with the hills and valleys which lay around him as he listened.



T. Buchanan Read

The inroads of death caused a breaking up of the family while Read was still a mere lad, and at the early age of seventeen he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood.

In the year 1839 he commenced his career as an artist, in the atelier of Clevenger, the sculptor, at Cincinnati. His tastes, however, soon led him on to a more congenial field of art culture, that of painting. His skill and success as a painter of portraits soon attracted attention, and obtained for him the favor and esteem of such distinguished patrons as Gen. Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency, Maj. (subsequently Gen.) Anderson, the distinguished and heroic defender of Fort Sumter, Nicholas Longworth, and others. In 1841 he removed to Boston, and in its cultivated literary society his poetical talents were developed, first finding expression through the columns of the *Boston Courier*.

In his early literary career he received kindly and hearty encouragement from Longfellow, with whom his relations were always intimate and cordial, and in his art studies he enjoyed the friendship and counsel of Allston as long as that great painter lived.

In 1846 he found a home in Philadelphia, where, by the force of his genius, his genial manner, wit, and cultivated intellect, he widened the circle of his appreciating friends and admirers, and devoted his time industriously to his twin mistresses, poetry and painting. At this time appeared his first volume of poems (Boston edition of 1847), which manifested so much poetic power, and gave such promise of future excellence, as to attract the favorable notice of the English critics. In a criticism of his poems from the pen of Leigh Hunt in the *North British Review*, his "Closing Scene" was pronounced worthy to stand beside "Gray's Elegy."

In 1850 he made his first visit to Europe, spending some time in England, where he formed the acquaintance of her leading literary men and women, and subsequently reached Italy, where, dividing his time between Rome and Florence, he devoted himself diligently to the execution of the orders with which he had been intrusted by appreciating friends

* By Henry C. Townsend.

in Philadelphia and elsewhere. In 1852 he returned to the United States, and passed the winter in Cincinnati. In 1853 he again returned to Europe, accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife and two young daughters, and made a home in Florence, where he surrounded himself with all that could make life pleasant and attractive. He was by this time recognized as a brilliant poet and a successful artist, and he fully realized and enjoyed the rewards of his distinction. His life at this time was full of enjoyment, but its happiness was soon and suddenly changed into the deepest sorrow. A prevailing epidemic, severely fatal in character, swept away hundreds of the inhabitants of Florence, and among them his wife and youngest daughter, his darling "Lilian," well known to his intimate friends as "the light of his household."

It was during the mental depression produced by this profound domestic sorrow that, seeking refuge with his surviving daughter from the ravages of the pestilence, he repaired to the "Baths of Lucca," where, in the course of a few days, he wrote his remarkable poem, "The House by the Sea," which, by some competent critics, is regarded as the most original and imaginative of his works.

After recovering somewhat from the severe shock of this domestic affliction, he again returned to America, remaining here only a few months, and then revisited Europe, and was residing in Rome, busily engaged at his easel, when the Rebellion of 1861 aroused his native land and stimulated all her patriotic sons to action on her behalf. Abandoning at once the attractions which surrounded him, and sacrificing the bright pecuniary prospects before him, and realizing that every loyal son of America owed a solemn duty to his country in her hour of extreme peril, he hastily returned home, entered the military service as a volunteer, serving for a time in the field upon the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace, and by his voice and pen, in patriotic addresses and poems, gave hearty encouragement to his countrymen in the great work of saving the national life. In this heroic struggle none surpassed Read in patriotic ardor and devotion, Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan having all left upon record their hearty appreciation of the value of his services. His ode known as "The Patriot's Oath," and his more widely known and spirited lyric, "Sheridan's Ride," are forcible expressions of his devoted loyalty and intense hatred of treason. The distinguishing characteristics of Read's nature were purity of thought, refinement of feeling, gentleness of manner, generosity of disposition, geniality and unselfish devotion to others, and the possession of all those qualities of mind and character which attract and attach friends. Tenderness of feeling and delicacy in treatment were marked traits in all his work, whether with the pen or the pencil. Gifted with an extraordinary genius, Read was unlike many other men thus formed by nature. He relied for success not upon sudden, uncertain, and spasmodic impulses, but was a faithful, diligent, and conscientious worker by turns in the two distinct yet congenial fields of labor to which his talents were devoted, finding his only rest and recreation in the alternate use of his pen or pencil.

As an artist, his distinguishing features were originality and force in composition, the skill and grace with which the poetical creations of his pure and active imagination were placed upon the canvas. The same characteristics mark his genius in poetry. It may without exaggeration be said of him that his poems are pictures in their close fidelity to truth and nature, and his pictures are poems in the grace and beauty with which each face and form are outlined, and the harmony and effect with which his groups are combined. Among some of his more important paintings, the greater part of which have been executed for appreciating friends, and still enrich their galleries, may be mentioned "The Embarcation of Cleopatra," "The Culprit Fay," "Excelsior," "Diana and Endymion," "The Woodland Bath," "Time Rescuing Proserpine," "The Fall of the Last Pleiad," "Undine Rescued by the Knight," "The Ivory Carver," "The Spirit of the Age," "The Ascension of the Innocents," "Milton," "Dante," "The Spirit of the Waterfall," "Abou Ben Adhem and the Angel."

The popular appreciation of Read as a poet, and his industrious devotion to his pen, would seem to be manifested by the repeated editions of his writings called for by cultivated readers, and which were brought before the public by the following publishers, and in the order named:

The Boston Edition of a modest volume in 1847.
Lays and Ballads. Phila.; 1848.
Poems. London, by Delf, and illustrated by Kenny Meadows; 1852.
Poems. Phila., by A. Hart; 1853.
Poems. Phila., by A. Hart, illustrated; 1853.
"The New Pastoral." Phila., Parry & McMillan; 1855.
"The House by the Sea." Phila., Parry & McMillan; 1855.
"Sylvia, or the Last Shepherd." Phila., Parry & McMillan; 1857.
Rural Poems. London, Longman, Brown & Co.; 1857.
Poems. Complete Edition, in 2 vols. Boston, Ticknor & Fields; 1860.
"The Wagoner of the Alleghanies." Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co.; 1862.
"A Summer Story," and other Poems. Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co.; 1865.
And the last complete edition in 3 vols., by J. B. Lippincott & Co.; 1865.
"Drifting." Illustrated. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.; 1880.

His own belief was that "The New Pastoral," which so truthfully and graphically describes the life and pursuits of a rural community such as he knew in his youth in Chester County, was his best work, and that his poetic reputation would rest chiefly upon that poem.

Mr. Read was in failing health for some months prior to his decease, and although much enfeebled by disease, continued to work diligently through the long and sickly winter of 1871–72 at Rome. In the spring he felt an irresistible yearning to return to his native land, fully believing that it would be to die here. He left Rome in April, and sailed from Liverpool on April 20th. On board the steamer he was stricken down with pneumonia, but with the aid of tender nursing he was enabled to reach New York, and was carried to the Astor House, where, attended by his devoted wife and kind friends, he breathed his last on May 11, 1872, and his remains were deposited in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

As an appropriate close to this inadequate sketch of, and sincere tribute to, the memory of his life-long friend, the

writer adds an extract from a familiar letter written to him by Mr. Read, a short time before his decease, which will give his friends and admirers an insight into the inner life and character of this gifted son of genius, whose public writings and works have given him a world-wide reputation:

"DUSSELDORF.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—Just as I write that word *friend* it seems to strike upon my heart as on a golden bell, setting it into interminable vibrations. There are few words so beautiful, so comprehensive. It includes devotion, self-sacrifice, defense against all things, including calumny and misfortune; but best of all, joy in another's joy, and exultation in his prosperity, this being in my mind the highest proof of friendship. It is easy to sympathize with misfortune,—the heart full of envy and malice might even do that,—but devoid of these must that beautiful soul be that can look upon a friend's success with gladness, having no other interest than that of pure enjoyment of his happiness. When I look abroad over the world I feel humbled—humbled before that high Benefactor, when I see how all unworthy as I am, with what a host of just such devoted and disinterested friends as yourself I am blessed. I have never yet lost a friend. Some fancied ones may have dropped away from me. . . .

"But all this is not replying to your dear, kind, but too long-neglected letter. You are not one to believe that silence on my part implies indifference. On the contrary, I no sooner received your letter informing me of your bereavement than I indited these verses on its back:

"Some stars there are with sudden glow
Burst in full brightness on the gaze,
And to the wondering world below
A little season stand and blaze,
Till on their unknown orbits whirled,
Their disks with splendor overrun,
They turn their glory from the world,
Still gazing on their parent sun.
And so the infant form of grace
That beamed a while upon your sight;
She has but turned her angel face
To gaze upon her native light.

"Again while writing you, an inspiration strikes me and moves itself in number thus:

"We nightly die ourselves to sleep,
Then wherefore fear we death?
'Tis but a slumber still more deep,
And undisturbed by breath.

"We daily waken to the light,
When morning walks her way,
Then wherefore doubt Death's longer night
Will bring a brighter day?

"You see how deeply (in spite of silence) your heart of sorrow has poured itself into my own, making it to overflow in such melody as is native to it. Now let me show you how, the other day, on the anniversary of my darling Lily's departure, I sang with joyful sorrow. You see the poetry in these two words:

"MY LILY ON THE VIRGIN'S BOSOM.

"The sun was white in all the streets of Florence,
The splendor burned upon the bridge and river;
While Fate rained down her pestilence in torrents,
Bereaving me forever.

"Nay, not forever,—on the Virgin's bosom
I see the emblem of my sainted daughter;
She holds my Lily in perpetual blossom;
I find her where I sought her.

"Close to her heart, with all a mother's patience,
She bears my flower, enticing me to meet her.
Dear Virgin, at thy Son's appointed stations,
I kneel and kneel and climb that I at last
May greet her.

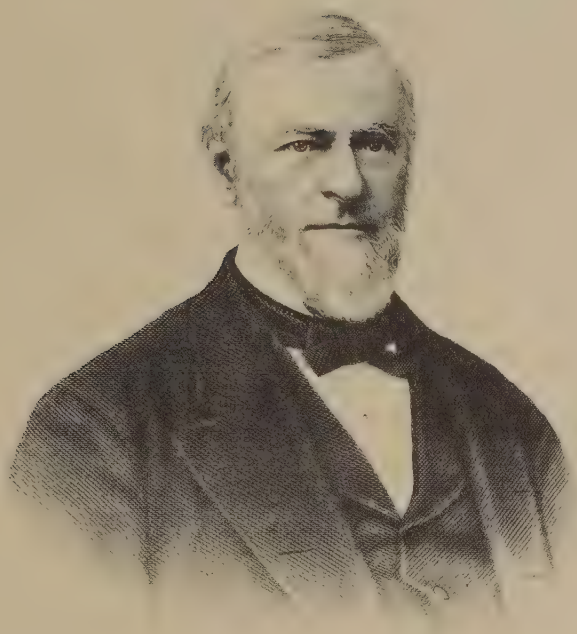
"There having lain these flowers upon your altar draped in crape and white, and while the angels are still chanting a requiem in the choir, I reverently withdraw beyond the chapel door, bearing away with me a sense of benediction. I want to tell you now and solemnly that a deep sense of my duty to my God as well as to my fellow-man has gradually been descending upon me, and it is to me a source of infinite pleasure that I can look back upon all the poetry I have ever written, and find it contains no line breathing a doubt upon the blessed Trinity and the great Redemption of man. When I have written my verses I have been alone with my own soul and with God, and not only dared not lie, but the inspiration of the truth was to me so beautiful that no unworthy thought ever dared obtrude itself upon the page. This was entirely owing to the goodness of God, who saw what it was to be, and saved me from subsequent mortification and regret."

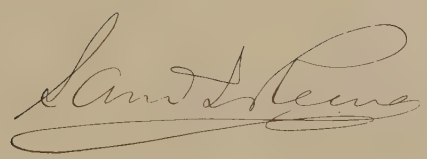
REEVES, SAMUEL J.—The Phœnix Iron-Works at Phœnixville, in this county, is the largest establishment of its kind in the United States. Its mills and manufactories, which cover an area of sixty acres, are described in another department of this work.*

These works were established in 1790, and, after various mutations, came into the possession of the late David Reeves and his then associates in 1827. These works were operated by the firm of Reeves, Buck & Co. until 1855, when it was dissolved, and "The Phœnix Iron Company" incorporated by an act of the Legislature. David Reeves and his son, the late Samuel J. Reeves, were the sole owners (with the exception of an insignificant interest) of the stock of this corporation, and the present proprietors are their lineal descendants. David Reeves was the first president of the company, and Samuel J. Reeves the vice-president and treasurer. The former held the office until his death, in March, 1871, and the latter succeeded him as president, and so continued until his death, in December, 1878, when he was, in turn, succeeded by his son, David Reeves, the present head of the company.

In many respects the character of the two original proprietors presented striking features of resemblance. They were both men of remarkable learning and unusual intellectual resources; and they possessed, in addition, an individual strength of purpose, and a degree of energy and enterprise, without which mere intellect is but as the sculptured pediment to the massive column. Both were endowed to an extraordinary extent with the power to resist and overcome adverse circumstances, and they were as strong in the face of disaster as they were signal in reaping the fruits of prosperity. In both a vigorous physical system was united to a mental determination and a moral force which no obstacles could subdue. Through the period of their incumbency respectively of the office of president of this company, there were many occasions when the manufacturers of the United States encountered reverses which, in numerous instances, were overwhelming in their consequences. Through them all those men, by their prudence, foresight, sagacity, and integrity, were able to conduct the company in safety. Father and son together met the financial storm which swept over the land in 1856, and averted its force. Again, from 1873 to 1877, when the iron-masters of Pennsylvania were threatened with annihilation, and hundreds of furnaces extinguished their fires, Samuel J. Reeves successfully maintained the business and credit of the company, and—though with greater responsibilities—his determined efforts, aided by his lofty character and the implicit confidence of the community, enabled him to overcome the accumulated trials of that disastrous epoch. So many mills for the manufacture of iron rails had sprung up during the period anterior to the incorporation of this company in

* See Mills and Manufactures, p. 350.





1855, and such was the competition in this branch of the business, that it was deemed wise to carry on a more general system of manufacture.

It soon became evident that the great railways of the country which were then in operation would be obliged to supply themselves with better and more durable bridges than those which had been originally erected, and which were already either falling into decay or inadequate to meet the needs of a vastly increasing traffic. To supply this want it was determined by this company to devote a large part of its energies to the manufacture of iron bridges and viaducts. Before this change had been fully accomplished the civil war broke out, and further effort in this direction was for a time suspended. The company then turned its attention to war material, and soon after—through the ingenuity and inventive talent of the general superintendent, John Griffen,—a cannon was designed and submitted to the government. But a short time elapsed before this design was adopted, and the work of fulfilling the large orders thereupon received was commenced and actively carried forward. The gun was a rifle piece of three-inch calibre, and intended for field artillery. Several hundred were furnished, and their successful service upon many battle-fields was the best test of their utility. Indeed, it is a historical fact that the capture of any of these guns gave greater satisfaction to the enemy than any similar success. In 1862 active measures were recommended for the prosecution of the business of iron bridge construction; and this was materially stimulated by the invention in that year of the hollow wrought-iron post or pillar, which, under the name of the Phœnix column, has attained a world-wide celebrity. This invention was the product of the genius of Samuel J. Reeves, the patentee, and its introduction at once effected a remarkable revolution in the art of bridge-building, and opened a new and most extensive field for the employment of wrought or rolled iron. Some idea of the magnitude of the business which it practically created may be formed from the fact that to, and including, 1880, upwards of thirty thousand tons of these columns were manufactured and shipped by the Phœnix Iron Company. In addition to bridge construction, this company has manufactured rolled iron beams for buildings and other structures in immense quantities for many years past. They have also in different forms entered largely into the construction of iron ships, and thousands of tons of Phœnix beams and angles are now afloat upon near and distant seas.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Phœnix Iron Company has been the construction of the Metropolitan Elevated Iron Railway in the city of New York, and at the same time the manufacture of a large part of the material of which the New York Elevated Railway is composed. The former work was in great part designed, manufactured, and carried to a successful completion by this company, with the aid of the engineering firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co. It is a monument of mechanical skill and manufacturing enterprise.

To enumerate the various structures which this company has either built from the foundation or in the erection of which it has furnished the iron, would be to swell this sketch far beyond the limit necessarily imposed. Some of its principal works besides those mentioned are the Girard Avenue bridge in Philadelphia, the railway bridges over the Hudson River at Albany, the great International bridge over the Niagara River near Buffalo, the bridges over the Illinois River at La Salle and the Mississippi at Quincy, and the numerous railway bridges in Canada, Cuba, Central and South America. In this latter connection it may be stated, in conclusion, that in the machine-shops of this company, by the application of the necessary machinery, great accuracy of work is obtained, and each part of an iron bridge can be exactly duplicated if necessary. This method of construction is entirely American, the English still building their bridges principally with hand-labor. Consequently, American iron bridges, notwithstanding the relative higher price of our iron, can successfully compete in Canada and elsewhere with the bridges of English or Belgian construction.

REID, Rev. William Shields, D.D., was a native of West Nottingham township, Chester Co., Pa., where he was born in April, 1778. He was the child of Adam and Martha Shields Reid, who had emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in that township.

He graduated at Princeton College with honor in 1802. In 1804 he became a professor in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, and shortly thereafter succeeded Dr. Archibald Alexander as president of that institution. He retained his connection with the college about five years, when he resigned and removed to Lynchburg, Va., where he spent the remainder of his long and useful life. He had been licensed by the Presbytery of Winchester in 1806.

Besides building up a Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg, to which he ministered, he established and conducted a female boarding-school, which was largely attended, and flourished for many years. In 1848 he retired from the active duties of life, and died June 23, 1853, at the age of seventy-five years.

He possessed vigorous talents and uncommon energy of character, and performed at some periods of his life an amount of labor almost incredible. In the community in which he lived he was a general favorite, and was regarded with great affection and veneration.

RENTGEN.—Clemens Rentgen and his wife, Catharine, and their children, came to the United States from Germany in 1793. The Sheeder family came in the same vessel. The name in Germany was spelled Rœntgen, but the spelling was changed after they came to this country. They were familiarly called in early times the Rankys. They were steel-workers in Europe, at Saarbrücken, on the Upper Rhine. They first settled at the Falls of French Creek, but afterwards came farther down the stream and established iron and steel works near Kimberton, where they manufactured and furnished the government with ship iron during the war of 1812. Letters patent were granted them by the government. The ruins of the old slit-mill, as it was then known, can still be seen on French Creek, near Kimberton. Clemens Rentgen was born in July, 1754, in Saarbrücken, and died in Chester County, Dec. 15, 1833. His wife, Catharine, was born April 25, 1767, and died Dec. 3, 1845. Their children were William, Christian, Peter, and Cath-

arine. William Rentgen worked at Lawrenceville, Harper's Ferry, and Philadelphia; was master-armorer of the United States arsenal at Pittsburgh, and was afterwards in charge of the small-arms department at St. Louis, where he died of cholera in 1832, and was buried in the United States inclosure with military honors. He was twice married, and left a large family. One of his sons, Charles D. Rentgen, resides in Chester County, at or near Spring City. He occasionally writes poems for the papers. Christian Rentgen was born Aug. 18, 1786, and died Sept. 19, 1866; and Peter Rentgen was born Oct. 9, 1788, and died Nov. 7, 1873. Clemens Rentgen and his wife, Catharine, and sons, Christian and Peter, are all buried at Zion (Lutheran) churchyard in East Pikeland township.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, is said to have married Margaret Exton, by whom he had John, b. 1650; Francis, b. 1652; and Henry, b. 1655.

HENRY REYNOLDS came from England in 1676, and settled in Burlington, N. J., after a passage of twenty-two weeks. He mas married there 11, 10, 1678, to Prudence, daughter of William and Prudence Clayton, of Chichester, to which place he removed, and there resided until his death, 8, 7, 1724, at the age of sixty-nine years. There is a tradition that he raised corn near Dock Creek, in what is now the city of Philadelphia. He took up 1000 acres in the Nottingham settlement, which he devised to his sons Henry and William. To his son Francis he gave the homestead of 290 acres, and 210 more to his son John.

The children of Henry and Prudence were as follows: Margaret, b. 5, 25, 1680, m. —— Moulder; Mary, b. 9, 13, 1682, m. Isaac Sharp (?); Francis, b. 8, 15, 1684; Prudence, b. 3, 20, 1687; Deborah, b. 4, 16, 1689; William, b. 5, 30, 1691; Henry, b. 8, 16, 1693; John, b. 12, 21, 1695; Hannah, b. 11, 11, 1697, d. 3, 13, 1726; William (2d), b. 7, 5, 1701. The mother died about 1728.

Francis Reynolds married, 1712, Elizabeth Acton, of Salem, N. J., and settled in Chichester township, where he died in 1760. His children were Prudence, b. 1, 16, 1713–4, m. John Dutton; Lydia, b. 2, 24, 1716, m. Joseph Townsend, Jr., of East Bradford; Christian, b. 4, 22, 1718, m. John Hoopes, of Goshen; Henry, b. 4, 12, 1720, m. Sarah Davis; Benjamin, b. 8, 26, 1722, m. Sarah Baker and Phebe White; John, b. 10, 13, 1725; Samuel, and Francis.

Henry Reynolds (2) married, in 1717, Hannah, daughter of William and Catharine Brown, of Nottingham, born 10, 31, 1701, died 12, 12, 1731–2. He married again, 3, 23, 1733, Ann, widow of William Howell, and 4, 23, 1743, Mary, widow of Jacob Haines. He died 12, 17, 1779, aged eighty-six years. His son, Jacob, born 9, 14, 1728, died 2, 6, 1799, married, 8, 10, 1751, Rebecca Day, and had a son of the same name, born 11, 10, 1755, who married, 10, 19, 1785, Esther Taylor. The third Jacob, born 5, 8, 1791, married, 11, 10, 1813, Anna, daughter of Joseph and Mercy Moore. Their children were William M., Mercy Ann, Esther T., Jacob, Adrianna, Benjamin C., Joseph T., Granville T., Stephen John, Anna, and Susan Jane.

JOSEPH T. REYNOLDS was born 7th mo. 26, 1827. He was the first time married, 4th mo. 22, 1858, to Rebecca Pugh, and the second time, 9th mo. 16, 1869, to Elizabeth Pugh. By his first marriage there were three children,—Walter P., Elmer E., and William M.; and by his second two,—Joseph Cecil and Elwood Abner. In 1862 he purchased his farm of 210 acres, situated about one mile from Oxford, and on it built his fine residence, and made many valuable improvements. His place is called "Peace and Plenty." He learned in his youth the miller's trade, which he pursued until his removal to this farm. He has repeatedly served in township offices and on the school board. His wife is a daughter of Abner Pugh and Charlotte Michener, both descended from old families.

RHOADS, JOHN, and Elizabeth, his wife, of Derbyshire, had the following children: Adam, b. 6, 30, 1660; Mary, b. 11, 30, 1662; John, b. 6, 13, 1664; Elizabeth, b. 11, 7, 1667; Jacob, b. 12, 16, 1670; Abraham, b. 10, 11, 1672; Sarah, b. 3, 5, 1675; Hannah, b. 12, 15, 1677; Joseph, b. 2, 5, 1680.

ADAM RHOADS, "the sone of John and Elizabeth Roads, of Wingreayes, County of Darby," England, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1684, and settled in Darby (now Upper Darby) township. He was from Codnor, in Derbyshire. In 1691 he was married at Darby Meeting to Katharine, the daughter of John Blunston. He was a good citizen, and attended diligently to his religious duties. His children were John, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Adam. Katharine died 1733, and Adam in 1744–5.

JOHN RHOADS, JR., came from Whitlow, in Derbyshire. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Rhoads, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married Hannah Wilcox in 1692. He probably removed to White Marsh.

JOHN RHOADS, the elder, father of the above-named John and Adam Rhoads, immigrated to Pennsylvania some time after 1696, accompanied by his youngest son, Joseph, and probably by another son, Jacob. He at first settled in Philadelphia, but removed to Darby previous to his death in 1701. It is supposed his wife, Elizabeth, died before he left England. He devised to his son Joseph land in Marple, and to his son John land in White Marsh.

JOSEPH RHOADS, the next year after the death of his father, the above-named John Rhoads, was married to Abigail, the daughter of Richard Bonsall, of Darby (now Upper Darby), in accordance with the usages of the Society of Friends. Their children were John, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Rebecca, Joseph, Jane, Benjamin, and James. Joseph settled in Marple, on the land devised to him by his father, which is still owned and occupied by his descendants. He died in 1732, and his widow in 1750.

JAMES RHOADS, son of Joseph, married, 6, 22, 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of John Owen, of Springfield, and had a son, Joseph, who married, 5, 27, 1779, Mary, daughter of George Ashbridge, of Goshen. They resided in Marple, and were the parents of James, George, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Phebe, and William. The last named, born 4, 2, 1797, married Anne P. Levis and settled in Newtown, where his children—George, William, Esther, and Phebe—were born. George, born 2, 20, 1833, married, 10, 20, 1853, Elizabeth Letchworth, born 11, 3, 1826, died in Philadelphia, 6, 13, 1866; second marriage, 6, 17, 1868, at Camden, N. J., to Abigail Ann, daughter of William R. and Sarah S. Braddock, born in Medford, N. J., 4, 1, 1834.

His children have been Robert L., b. in Philadelphia, 8, 24, 1854, d. 9, 14, 1861; Anna P., b. in Philadelphia, 12, 10, 1869; William, b. in Westtown township, 7, 25, 1873; George Elwood, b. 11, 30, 1874; Gertrude, b. 1, 6, 1877; Helen Elizabeth, b. 9, 26, 1878; the last three also in Westtown, where the family resides.

RICHARDS, JOSEPH, of Newgate, in the parish of Whitney, and county of Oxon, mason, with his wife, Jane, came to Pennsylvania as early as 1685. He died in Chichester township about 1710. His children were Joseph, Nathaniel, Ann (m. to Anthony Weaver and Humphrey Scarlet), and Susanna (m. to James Lownes, of Springfield).

Nathaniel, a blacksmith, married Mary, daughter of Richard Mason, and died in Aston in 1700, leaving children,—William, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, and Mary. Some time after this the widow married Thomas Rowland and removed to the Toughkenamon Valley, in New Garden, where they settled on a large tract (700 acres) of land, called Marberry. Thomas died in 1708, and the deed for the land was made to the widow October 2d in that year. She was married a third time, 8, 30, 1713, to Evan Powell, of Nottingham, who came to live on her property. Her children: William and Mary Richards probably died young, Elizabeth married Roger Kirk, and Nathaniel married Margaret, daughter of Allen Wiley. To him Evan Powell and wife conveyed 300 acres of the land in 1717, and 110 more in 1718. He died in 1730, leaving three sons,—William, Nathaniel, and Isaac. Margaret, his widow, married William Carpenter prior to 1735, and in 1748 was again left a widow. She died in West Bradford, 12, 5, 1796, aged ninety years, and leaving 113 descendants. The land of Nathaniel Richards was divided among his sons, William, the eldest, receiving 215 acres, Nathaniel 128, and Isaac 114 acres. William married, 4, 13, 1751, Joanna Jenkins, and 5, 10, 1759, Jane Miller.

Isaac Richards married, 1, 17, 1753, Mary Gregg, of Kennet, and had children,—Thomas, Nathaniel, Isaac, William, Mary, and Lydia. Of these, Isaac, b. 4, 18, 1759, d. 6, 22, 1854, married, 12, 21, 1785, Ann Pusey, and, as second wife, Tamzen Hoopes. By the first wife he had children,—Joshua, Samuel E., and William; and by the second, Ann, John, and Phebe. John was born 4, 8, 1804, and owns and occupies a part of the original homestead in New Garden.

ROWLAND RICHARDS was an early settler in Tredyffrin. His children were Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ruth, Samuel, and perhaps others. Margaret married John Longworthy in 1711, Elizabeth married Jacob Thomas, 1717, Sarah married Cadwalader Evans, 1722, and Ruth married Robert Evans, 1729.

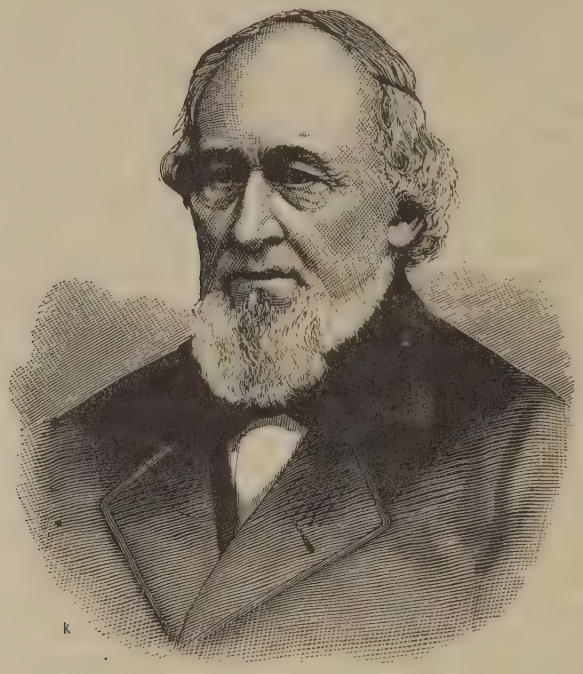
Rowland Richards, son of Samuel, of Tredyffrin, married, 5, 22, 1750, Mary Miles, daughter of Richard Miles, of Radnor.

RICHARDSON, ISAAC, who appears to have come from Lancashire, England, in or before 1714, settled in Whiteland, where he died in 1726. His wife, Katharine, formerly Gandy, was born 7, 29, 1681, in Cheshire, and on her coming to this country received a certificate from Hartshaw Monthly Meeting, dated 12, 15, 1714, but it is thought that she had left England before that date. Her husband was not in membership with Friends. Their children were Mary, b. 5, 1, 1709, m. Jacob Wright, James House, and John Baldwin; Elizabeth, b. 9, 10, 1710, m. John Chads; Ellin, or Elinor, b. 10, 28, 1714, m. Abraham Parker and William Wickersham; Martha, b. 3, 23, 1717, m. Robert Stewart; Jehu, b. 9, 21, 1721.

Isaac, the father, bought 550 acres of land from Richard Thomas, which was divided among his children. His widow married Robert Benson, of Uwchlan.

RILEY, RICHARD, was born, of English parents, at Marcus Hook, Chester (now Delaware) Co., Dec. 14, 1735. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1766, and was continued in that capacity until the Revolution. When the public attention was directed to the controversy with the mother-country, Richard Riley was found with Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, Richard Thomas, William Montgomery and the other early asserters of American rights, attending the county gatherings of the people, to devise measures of defense. He was one of the Provincial Conference which appointed new delegates to the Continental Congress, with instructions to vote for independence, five of their immediate predecessors having flinched on that momentous question. When Chester County was divided, in 1789, Mr. Riley was elected to the Legislature from the new county, and continued two years. He was afterwards appointed associate judge of Delaware County, and died Aug. 27, 1820, in his eighty-fifth year.

RICKABAUGH, DR. JACOB.—Adam Rickabaugh, an emigrant from Switzerland, on the Rhine, settled in Chester County before 1767, for in that year the records show that he purchased 125 acres of land in Tredyffrin township from David Jones. In 1771, in connection with Christian Zook, he bought of John Beaton 200 acres in Charlestown, and in 1804, 53 acres of John and Richard Penn. Besides this last tract, located in Tredyffrin, he bought several others. During the Revolution, on Washington's retreating from the Brandywine he passed by Adam Rickabaugh's farm, where his soldiers were fed. Adam's son, David, the youngest of fourteen children, married Elizabeth Young, daughter of Peter Young, who came to this country about the time Adam Rickabaugh arrived. To David and Elizabeth Rickabaugh were born six children,—four sons and two daughters,—of whom the third son and fifth child was Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh, born Feb. 6, 1815, on the farm he now owns. David died in his seventy-fifth year, and his wife in her eighty-second. She belonged to the German Reform and he to the Mennonite Church. Adam and David Rickabaugh were farmers and men of splendid physique. Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh spent his boyhood on the farm and went to the neighboring subscription schools. He also attended the famous classical school presided over by Prof. Joshua Jones, an eminent educator in his day and author of a standard work on grammar. He read medicine with Dr. James Francis Latta, of Tredyffrin, and attended lectures at Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, of Philadelphia, at which institution he was graduated in March, 1842. He now located at his old home in Tredyffrin, where he has since remained in active practice, succeeding his old preceptor, Dr. Latta, who died just pre-



Jacob Rickabaugh

vious to his graduation. His practice has been large, successful, and remunerative. He married Anna S., daughter of J. S. Pound, of Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., by whom he has three surviving children,—David Walter, Mary Elizabeth, and Sarah Emma. One, Anna Catharine, died in her second year. Originally a Democrat, he has been an ardent Republican since the Kansas-Lecompton troubles of President Buchanan's administration. His medical preceptor, Dr. Latta, was an eminent physician, and son of Rev. William Latta, D.D., pastor for half a century of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, which Dr. Rickabaugh's family attends, and to which, as well as to that of the Mennonites, the doctor is a liberal contributor. He has a pleasant home with beautiful surroundings.

RING, NATHANIEL, purchased land in Bradford township in 1710 and 1712, and died there in 1714. His widow, Elizabeth, married George Strode. Nathaniel's children, so far as known, were William, eldest son, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Elizabeth, and Elias. Of William nothing further is known. Nathaniel, Jr., perhaps married, first, Elizabeth Coebourn; he married Lydia Vernon, 4, 6, 1728, and Elizabeth, widow of Archibald McNeil, after 1742. He died Dec. 10, 1766, and was buried at Upper Octorara church, his residence being in West Marlborough. His son Nathaniel died March 26, 1766, aged twenty years, and was buried at the same place. A daughter, Hannah, married Thomas Gibson, of Birmingham, 9, 27, 1751. His only surviving son, Benjamin, married, 12, 6, 1758, Rachel, daughter of Samuel James, and was living near Chads' Ford at the time of the battle of Brandywine. He died 8, 10, 1804, and his wife 2, 27, 1804. Their children were Elias, Samuel, Thomas, Nathaniel, Lydia, Benjamin, Rachel, Joshua, and Elizabeth.

Benjamin Ring, son of the first Nathaniel, was a joiner, and died in Birmingham, November, 1767, "being by accident sorely wounded," and left a wife Susanna, son Nathaniel, and daughter Elizabeth Chandler. Nathaniel married about this time Hannah, daughter of James and Mary Brinton, and was the grandfather of Nathaniel and Caleb Ring, near Chads' Ford.

Elizabeth Ring, daughter of Nathaniel (1), married John Neild, of Aston, and about 1724 a second husband, William Jefferis.

RINGWALT, JACOB, from Würtemberg, landed at Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1753, and settled in Lancaster County. By his wife, Barbara Wagner, he had three sons, Jacob, Martin, and George, the latter dying at nineteen years of age, about 1777. Jacob married Catharine, daughter of Adam Diller, and they were the parents of fourteen sons and four daughters, of whom a son, Samuel, was born at New Holland, Lancaster Co., July 14, 1799, and died at Downingtown, Chester Co., May 13, 1875. He in early life took a prominent part in the affairs of Lancaster, his native county, where he filled many positions of trust and responsibility, and also served as deputy sheriff and brigade inspector. His duties in this connection brought him prominently before the public, who highly esteemed him for the genial courtesy of his manner and the integrity of his character. In 1840 he removed to Chester County, which continued to be his residence, save when his duties as brigade quartermaster under the gallant Meade called him to the field in defense of his country.

W. W. Roberts

With Hon. John Hickman and other distinguished men of Chester County, Col. Ringwalt took a prominent part in protesting against the outrage attempted to be perpetrated by the passage of the Lecompton bill. He was a patriot in the fullest sense of the term, a valued and respected citizen, and a successful practical farmer. Col. John Forney, writing of him, referred to "his deep interest in scientific agriculture, his devotion to his State and country, and especially his experience in the war, when in his sixtieth year he entered the Union army and served honorably in a most responsible position. He was a type of the best condition of a Pennsylvania farmer. Down to the day of his death his fondness for books and society, his earnest devotion to the development of his town and country, and his advanced views in everything relating to the improvement and cultivation of the soil, were actively maintained."*

He was married three times: first, on March 9, 1824, to Sarah McCausland, daughter of Maj. William McCausland, of Leacock, by whom he had one child, that died in infancy; second, to Louisa Luther, by whom he had four children,—John Luther (born Oct. 18, 1828), George Bryan Porter, Louisa Catharine, and Samuel; third, to Anna Parke, by whom he had Thomas Parke (died in infancy), Jacob Parke, Jane Edge, and Abiah Parke. John L. and George B. P. are residents of Philadelphia, and the former is well known in literary circles, being sometime one of the editors of the *Press*.

ROBERTS, Gen. George W.—The Roberts family is of Welsh descent. Robert Roberts married Elizabeth Pratt, whose son, Pratt Roberts, was married to Ann, daughter of Charles and Ruth Wilson, of East Marlborough. Ann Wilson's grandfather, Charles Wilson, was an emigrant from Ireland, and her grandfather on her mother's side was Jesse Taylor. The eldest son, and one of five children of Pratt Roberts and his wife, Ann (Wilson), was George W. Roberts, born in East Goshen, Oct. 2, 1833. He was killed at Stone River (near Murfreesboro'), Dec. 31, 1862, in which battle he was acting brigadier-general under Sheridan. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm where born. He attended school in West Chester, under that famous teacher, Anthony Bolmar, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Haverford. He then went to Yale College, entering the Sophomore class in 1854, and was graduated with high honors in 1857. He had read law while at Yale, and on his return home continued his reading with Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, whose office he entered and with whom he completed his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, at West Chester, and there practiced his profession until the spring of 1859, when he removed to Chicago. There, while in the successful practice of his profession, he determined to enter the army, and in company with David Stewart began recruiting for the 42d Illinois Volunteers. July 22, 1861, he received his commission as major of the regiment, and on September 17th was elected lieutenant-colonel, and upon the death of Col. Webb, Dec. 24, 1861, he was chosen colonel. With his regiment Col. Roberts took part in the well-known march of Gen. Fremont to Springfield, after which the 42d went into quarters at Smithtown, Mo. After the fall of Fort Donelson the colonel proceeded with his regiment to Fort Holt, near Cairo, where he held command of the fort, at that time garrisoned by his regiment (42d Illinois Volunteers), 8th Ohio, and a battery of the 2d Illinois Artillery. Thence he was ordered to Columbus after its evacuation by the enemy, and next proceeded to Island No. 10, where he performed a most valuable service during a night expedition in spiking a number of guns. Here Col. Roberts made his first mark as one of the heroes of the army. Seeing the boats could not pass the island unless the upper battery was silenced, the muzzles of all the guns of which were but a few inches above water, and which could have sunk any boat which might try to pass, he conceived the idea of spiking their guns. On the dark and stormy night of April 1, 1862, when almost a hurricane lashed the waters of the Mississippi, he embarked with but forty men of his regiment, in five small boats, upon that perilous expedition. Its success is history,—noble, grand, and sublime. His regiment was next ordered to Fort Pillow, and from there accompanied Gen. Pope up the Tennessee, and took part in the engagement at Farmington. He distinguished himself in that battle, where he, with Company B of his regiment, covered the retreat. He then served under Brig.-Gen. Palmer, and marched from Decatur to Nashville in command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Mississippi. Col. Roberts distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the rebels while intrusted with his command, particularly during the siege of Nashville and its bombardment, Nov. 5, 1862, in which he repelled the enemy from every point assigned to him to defend. Wearied with garrison life, he soon applied to Gen. Rosecrans for more active duty, and was ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan. On the morning of Dec. 30, 1862, he had the advance of the 20th Army Corps, and his skirmish drove the rebels to their breastworks. On the 31st his brigade fought most bravely, engaging two rebel divisions at once,—one in front and one on the right flank,—and not until a third division of the rebels came on his left flank and rear did his troops fall back. He then changed front along the Wilkerson pike, and while gallantly inspiring his men with his words and deeds a fatal ball struck him, wounding him mortally. One incident is worthy of mention. While a rebel division (Cleburne's) were driving some of our regiments before them he asked permission from Gen. Sheridan to charge upon the enemy, which was granted. Galloping up before the 42d Illinois, he waved his cap and ordered them to fix bayonets. The men, filled with enthusiasm at this exhibition of bravery by their loved commander, rushed upon the rebel ranks with irresistible vehemence, and the enemy broke and fled in great confusion. The discomfiture of the rebel force at that moment was most opportune. It delayed their renewed attack upon our right wing for a considerable time, thus permitting the reforming of our broken columns, and unquestionably greatly contributed to stem the adverse tide of fortune and to the achievement of final victory. When he fell his commission was made out promoting him to a brigadier-generalship. George W. Roberts lives in the memory and affections of the people for his life-blood services to his country.

* From "Memorial of the Diller Family."

JAMES C. ROBERTS.—One of the numerous examples of poor boys rising by their industry, good character, and talents to become leading business men is that of James C. Roberts. He was born Sept. 5, 1822, at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was married, Sept. 5, 1842, to Asenath Kelly Reed, of Framingham, Mass., born March 16, 1825. The fruits of this union were seven children, —George C., Josephine, Charles N. (dec'd), Edward D., James C., Jr., Anna Elizabeth, m. Thomas A. Lloyd; and George B. M.

About the year 1850, Mr. Roberts came to Manayunk, in this State, where he lived two or three years, and then returned to Dalton, Mass., where he remained about one year. He then came again to Manayunk, and afterwards to Fisherville. There he began as a collier, rose to be manager, and obtained an interest in the woolen-mills, besides his salary under Mr. During.

JAMES C. ROBERTS.

He rented of W. D. McFarland the old mill and operated it two or three years, and then purchased it about 1862–63. There were then only seven houses at this point, and he built up the place, erecting houses and making additions to the mill. The average number of hands employed in this woolen-mill from the time he purchased until now was sixty. It is now operated by his son, James C. Roberts, Jr., is called Beaver Mills, is three miles from Downingtown, and is one of the best manufacturing establishments in the State. Mr. Roberts died July 5, 1872, aged forty-nine years and ten months.

In 1849 he was elected a representative from Chester County to the State Legislature, and served one term with great acceptance to his constituents. He was ever a true friend of the poor and needy, and was universally esteemed, and his death in his prime of life made a vacancy hard to be filled in the social and business circles of the county. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' orders, and most charitable in his intercourse with the world, giving largely to all the churches in his neighborhood. Was a Republican in politics and a warm supporter of the government in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. He was self-educated, and never attended school after the seventh year of his age.

JOHN ROBERTS, son of John, of Merion, married, 9, 3, 1720, Hannah, daughter of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, of Merion, born 9, 21, 1699, died 1, 15, 1763. John died the next year, and his only child, of the same name, was born after his father's death. The widow married, 9, 22, 1722, William Paschall, of Whiteland, widower, and after his death became the wife of Peter Osborne, 4, 6, 1734.

John Roberts, born 8, 15, 1721, died 11, 4, 1778, married, 4, 1, 1743, at Uwchlan Meeting, Jane Downing, daughter of Thomas and Thomazine, of East Caln, b. 10, 6, 1723, d. 10, 29, 1795. They lived in Merion, where their children were born, as follows: Thomas, b. 12, 7, 1743, d. 5, 25, 1799; Isaac, b. 1, 19, 1745–6, d. 6, 20, 1772; Hannah, b. 2, 12, 1748, d. 12, 5, 1821, m. Reece Price; Sarah, b. 11, 10, 1749, d. 2, 20, 1840, m. George Thomas; Jehu, b. 9, 20, 1751, d. 1, 3, 1818, m. Elizabeth Jones; Mary, b. 1, 13, 1754, d. 5, 1, 1797, m. William Hunter; Jane, b. 5, 26, 1756, d. 9, 26, 1807, m. Richard Tunis; Thomazine, b. 5, 2, 1758, d. 6, 25, 1838, m. Eli Yarnall; John, b. 8, 10, 1760, d. 8, 24, 1763; John (2), b. 5, 24, 1765, d. 8, 31, 1769; Elizabeth, b. 3, 31, 1763, d. 4, 8, 1790, m. Isaac McPherson; Ann, b. 6, 20, 1768, d. 11, 19, 1850, m. Richard Trimble.

Jehu Roberts married, 11, 23, 1792, Elizabeth Jones, born 9, 10, 1764, died 5, 15, 1842, daughter of James and Ann Jones, and settled in West Whiteland. He was ap-

pointed an elder of Uwchlan Meeting 10, 8, 1795. His children were John, who married Harriet Fairlamb, and Ann J., who married Joseph Coates and Thomas R. Matthews. The children of John and Harriet occupy the homestead.

ROGERS, Joseph, one of the first settlers in Vincent, is said to have lived in a cave on the site where the barn was afterwards erected. The time of settlement is fixed at 1712, when his son Joseph was two years old. He died about 1754 leaving children,—Joseph, Mary, and Hannah.

Joseph, Jr., married, in 1741, Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah Watson, of New Providence, born 6, 23, 1717, died 12, 6, 1778. Joseph died 6, 13, 1778. Their children were Rebekah, b. 12, 23, 1742, d. 11, 21, 1807, m. Reuben Thomas and John Meredith; James, b. 2, 27, 1744, m. Priscilla Griffith; John, b. 8, 4, 1746; Mary, b. 12, 26, 1747; William, b. 9, 1, 1749, died young; William, b. 6, 3, 1752; Jonathan, b. 2, 15, 1755; Hannah, b. 1, 12, 1757.

William Rogers married, Jan. 26, 1779, Mary, daughter of William Evans, Esq., of Vincent, and had the following children: Sarah, Charles, John, George, William, Isaac, Evans, Mary, Hannah, Hannah, George, William, and Sarah.

Jonathan Rogers married, 5, 11, 1780, Ann, daughter of William and Rebecca Jones, of Whitemarsh, and had issue,—Charles, William, Hannah, Rebecca, Joseph, Benjamin, Jonathan, David, James, Samuel, and Ann.

Of these, William, born 8, 3, 1782, was at one time sheriff of the county, and his daughter is now the wife of Dr. J. B. Wood, chief burgess of West Chester.

ROSS, Alexander, resided in Scotland, where his son, John Ross, was born in 1637, and his grandson, John Ross (the son of John), in 1658. The latter removed with his wife and five children to the city of Derry, Ireland, in 1689. He was in the battle of the Boyne. His son, John Ross (the third of the name), was born in Scotland in 1685, and emigrated to America in 1706, when he was twenty-one years of age, to escape being pressed into the British army. He sailed in the ship "Northern Light," which was wrecked off the shoals of Cape May about the 1st of August of that year. He saved nothing but the clothes on his person, and traveled up the Jersey shore on foot to a point opposite New Castle, and there crossed the Delaware to that place, pledging his silver knee-buckles for the ferriage. He soon thereafter took his course into Chester Co., Pa., and stopped in New Garden with William Miller, to whom he had letters from Ireland. Here he taught school for two years, and then, in 1708, with remittances received from Ireland, he purchased a tract of land in the southern part of the township of Londongrove. These lands he named "Roscommon." A part of the first building he erected thereon is still standing. He married Margaret Small in 1722, and they had two sons and four daughters. He died in 1782, at a very advanced age. In his early days on the farm, the Indians were accustomed, especially during inclement weather, to sleep on the kitchen-floor, always departing early and never disturbing anything. There was an Indian burying-ground on the property, which was sacredly guarded from molestation by Mr. Ross and his descendants. Many Indian relics have been found from time to time.

His youngest son, John Ross (the fourth of the name), was born in 1747, and in 1774 married Margaret Young, daughter of Samuel Young, Esq., of New Castle, Del. He inherited the farm, and resided thereon, and died Feb. 16, 1830. His wife, Margaret, died Oct. 24, 1808. Their children were Samuel, John, George, Washington, Elizabeth, the wife of John W. Cuningham, and Ann Graham.

Washington Ross, his youngest son, was born Aug. 24, 1792, in the substantial stone mansion which had been built in 1780. He received the farm by devise from his father, and resided thereon until his death, in January, 1862. His wife was Margaret Cochran. He left three children,—Elizabeth, wife of Wilson Marshall, Margaret, wife of Rev. Henry Brown, of Chester, Pa., and John.

The Ross family were always among the leading, intelligent, and influential citizens of the southern part of Chester County.

Dr. John Ross was born in Bucks Co., Pa., May 2, 1762. He was the son of John Ross, who was also a physician. His grandfather, Thomas Ross, was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1708, and came to America about the twentieth year of his age. He settled in Bucks County, and, becoming a member of the Society of Friends, joined the Buckingham Meeting. He soon became an approved minister among the Friends, and visited their meetings in various places. Towards the close of 1783 he was drawn to visit the churches in Great Britain and Ireland, whither he sailed in the 4th month, 1784. He died at Holdgate, near the city of York, at the house of Lindley Murray, Feb. 13, 1786, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

The subject of this notice received a plain English education, and with his brother Thomas learned the trade of a millwright. Soon after they were free from their apprenticeship the brothers conferred together, and both resolved that they would not pursue the laborious trade which they had learned; and thereupon John went to study medicine, and Thomas studied law. Thomas was for many years one of the principal members of the Chester County bar, and died 10, 21, 1822. John Ross studied under a Dr. Derby, of New Jersey. He never graduated, yet by industry and close study he acquired a very respectable standing in his profession. When he had completed his studies he married a lady of the Fitz Randolph family, in New Jersey. Shortly after this he removed to New Garden, in Chester Co., Pa., where he commenced the practice of physic, and continued it for upwards of thirty years. In 1819 he removed to the State of Ohio, and died at Lebanon some two or three years after his removal to the West.

He left four children, of whom Hon. Thomas R. Ross, his eldest son, was a lawyer, and formerly a member of Congress from Ohio; a daughter, Mrs. Sarah R. Corwin, was the wife of Hon. Thomas Corwin, a distinguished representative and statesman of the "Buckeye State." Dr. Ross was faithful, respectable, and popular as a physician; as a citizen, high-minded and liberal; as a husband and parent, kind and affectionate; as a man, endowed with warm feelings, and generous to a fault.

James Ross, LL.D., was born in Oxford (now Upper Oxford) township, Chester Co., Pa., May 18, 1744. His grandfather, James Ross, resided in Carrickfergus, county Antrim, Ireland, and had three sons,—John, Hugh, and William,—who all came to America about the year 1723. John was a sea-captain, married in Connecticut, and had a son Robert, who was a Presbyterian minister. Hugh settled in York Co., Pa., and had a daughter, who married John Purdon, a merchant in Philadelphia. They were the parents of John Purdon, who was a lawyer, and the original compiler of the well-known "Purdon's Digest." William first settled in York County, afterwards came to Chester County, and took up and settled on a tract of land about one mile southeast of Russellville. He married Elizabeth Kidd, by whom he had eight children, among them James Ross, the subject of this sketch. William Ross died in 1799, at the age of ninety-four years.

James Ross was educated at the College of New Jersey. He first taught a classical school in Philadelphia for a number of years; was Professor of Languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from 1784 to 1792; teacher of the Greek and Latin languages, and rector of the Franklin Academy, in Chambersburg, Pa., from 1792 to 1802; principal of a classical school in the old Franklin College building, Lancaster, Pa., from 1802 to 1806, and then again removed to Philadelphia, where he was principal of a classical school in North Fourth Street, below Arch, until about the year 1826, one year before his death, when he was advanced in years, and old age disqualified him for his useful profession.

His knowledge of mathematics and the physical sciences was but slender, and he would not teach any of the English branches,—not a line of arithmetic or geography, or of any common English study. Like the celebrated Rousseau, he could never clearly comprehend some of the simplest propositions in Euclid, and could not without difficulty calculate the change in the market when purchasing necessaries for his family. He was, however, pre-eminent as a linguist. His talents lay all in the direction of the classics, and in these—especially in the Latin language—he has had few, if indeed any, superiors in this country. His school was entirely classical. He required his pupils who were sufficiently advanced to speak in Latin, and he would answer no question from them in school except in that language; and when they began the study of Greek, he required them to translate from Greek into Latin, not into English. He used Latin-Greek grammars and Latin-Greek lexicons. The consequence of this system of training was that his pupils were distinguished, in the colleges where they went to complete their education, for their knowledge of the ancient languages. A more thorough Greek and Latin teacher has never prepared boys for college.

He possessed the rare gift of being able to inspire his pupils with a permanent and enthusiastic love for these studies. Among his pupils were several prominent men of the last and present generations. Of these may be named Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, the father of Hon. James Ross Snowden, late director of the mint at Philadelphia, who partially named his son for his learned preceptor and friend; Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., now of Newark, N. J., Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pa., and Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster, the latter of whom kept up his reading of the classics to the day of his death. Mr. Ross was also a frequent visitor of the celebrated botanist, Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D.D., president of Franklin College, Lancaster, who had been educated at the University of Halle. Their conversation was often carried on in Latin.

He taught three generations; in some instances children and their fathers and grandfathers were his pupils in succession. He used to carry his cat-o'-nine-tails, his instrument of punishment, dangling from his little finger, and it is related of him that he not unfrequently ate his dinner with it hanging that way. He is said to have been somewhat deficient in governing talent.

Mr. Ross was a fluent speaker, and exhibited his learning on all occasions. He was rather eccentric in his manners, and as the classical languages were his hobby, his ordinary discourse was tinctured with a dash of pedantry. Of this amiable weakness, it is said, his scholars took advantage to quiz him.

He wrote and published a grammar of the Latin language, which was greatly in advance of all its predecessors, and was for many years a favorite text-book in our colleges and academies, and was extensively used until superseded by those of more modern date. It was first published at Chambersburg in 1798, where the author was then principal of the Franklin Academy. The second edition was published at Lancaster in 1802, and the subsequent editions in Philadelphia. It passed through several editions under the supervision of the author, one of which appeared wholly in Latin, and received the commendations of the most learned classical scholars of the day. Among those who recommended it may be named Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. C. Becker, of Lancaster, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, Chief Justice Tilghman, Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson, and Prof. Wiltbank, of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Becker's recommendation of the second edition was in these words: "Quo libro a me perscrutato, ex animo applaudo," which may be thus rendered in the vernacular, —"which book, being by me thoroughly examined, from my conscience I approve it." It is said that, owing to the deficiency of the author in the English branches, the preface to his grammar cost him more trouble in preparation than any other part of his work.

This grammar is a most admirable work of its kind, and well deserved the popularity which it enjoyed, and there is certainly room to question whether those which have taken its place are better, if indeed as good. In all the essentials of a text-book—in simplicity, clearness of arrangement, accuracy of quantity and accent, and the absence of unnecessary details—it excels. And this is a rare merit. To a careless observer it may seem an easy thing to compile a good text-book, but every teacher who seeks what is exactly adapted to his wants knows that they are very hard to find, even amid the teeming multitudes that flood the land, and follow each other as the waves of the ocean. One feature in this grammar is worthy of note, which, while it betrays the eccentricity of the man, shows at the same time his love for the language and his desire to aid the learner, and

that is the quaint rhymes in which he sums up the exceptions under the several declensions of nouns. The prosody of Ross' grammar was, however, defective in many respects, and being for the most part in Latin, presented innumerable difficulties to the student. To remedy this defect, and to make the grammar correspond to the advanced state of classical philology, a new edition was published in 1844, with additions and emendations by Professor N. C. Brooks, of Baltimore. This edition is still in use. Besides the grammar, Mr. Ross edited editions of several elementary Latin books, among them "Cordery's Colloquies," "Æsop's Fables," "Select Colloquies of Erasmus," "Selectæ e Profanis Historæ," and "Ciceronis Epistolæ." He was most remarkably particular in the quantity and accent, and in these was very accurate. He translated the Presbyterian "Shorter Catechism" into Latin, and taught it in his school. He also compiled a Greek grammar, founded on the Westminster grammar. It was first published in 1813, and a second edition appeared in 1817. No portion of it was in English. It was entirely Greek and Latin. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania directed it to be used in their grammar-school. He always retained the copyright of his books, and they yielded him a handsome revenue.

In 1810, Mr. Ross wrote a Latin poem on the Yellow Springs, in Pikeland township. In 1815 he wrote a similar poem descriptive of the battle of New Orleans, then recently fought, which he addressed to Thomas Jefferson, and which was highly laudatory of Gen. Jackson, the hero of the battle. He also wrote a Latin ode addressed to Lafayette, on the occasion of his visit to this country in 1824–25. These poems were in imitation of the odes of Horace, and were published in the newspapers of the day. He was very fond of composing and reciting Latin verse, and a large quantity of manuscript in that language was found among his papers after his decease. He was a hard student, and had collected a large library, which was portioned out, as directed by his will, among his friends and relatives. It was his practice to write remarks on the margin of the book while reading it, such as "Hic ignare erras."

As illustrative of his Latin proclivities, it is related of him that being in court during the trial of a cause, in which one of the counsel said there was no rule without an exception, Mr. Ross in an audible voice denied the statement, adding, by way of illustration, that "nouns of the second declension in *um* are *always* of the neuter gender."

He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson was then pastor. His seat was in the gallery, and before him on a little shelf he had several books,—Hebrew Bible, Greek Testament, concordance, lexicons, etc. When the text was announced he would turn to the passage, and was always much interested in the critical explanation of portions of the Scriptures.

He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton College in 1818. He must have had that degree, however, in course, as in the first edition of his grammar, published in 1798, he styles himself "A.M." He was in after-life honored with the degree of LL.D.

In the days of "Federal" and "Democrat" he followed the fortunes of the latter party; was a great friend of home manufactures, and encouraged them by wearing domestic clothing when better could have been purchased of English manufacture at a much less price.

Mr. Ross was tall and well proportioned, of erect carriage and ruddy complexion, dignified, but courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor. He was of very quick temperament, nervous and excitable, and seemingly could not remain long in one position. He was an honest, upright man, of spotless moral character, and artless as a child. He died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1827, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Methodist church, at the old Academy, in Fourth Street, near Arch, Philadelphia, but were subsequently removed by his widow to Carlisle.

He was twice married,—first to Rosanah Sharp, second to Catharine Irvine, of Carlisle, who survived him, and died at the latter place in 1846. He left no descendants.

RUSTON, Job, was born in Berwick, near the line between England and Scotland, and came to this country early in the eighteenth century. He was of the Presbyterian faith, and settled on Fagg's Manor, and in 1739 purchased from James Logan and Peter Lloyd, attorneys for Letitia Aubrey, the owner of that manor, 425 acres of it on its western side and near its southern boundary, and partly within the present limits of Upper Oxford township. On this tract he settled and erected buildings, including a mill, now known as McDowell's mill. His dwelling stood near the mill, and on the site of the present dwelling-house late of Marshall W. Aitkin, deceased. Here he resided during his life. The present mill building was erected by him, and took the place of a former mill near by, which had also been built by him. A pair of stones in the present mill, now in use, were sent to Mr. Ruston from England, it is believed by his son Thomas. He afterwards purchased 44 acres adjoining this tract, and also a tract of 436 acres situate in Penn's Manor, in the same township, a little northwest of Penn's Grove meeting- and school-house, and on and near the road leading from his residence at the mill to the present village of Russellville. One-half of this tract he sold to his son-in-law, Rev. John Evans Finley. He received funds from England, which enabled him to make these large purchases, and he was, for the times and locality, a man of considerable wealth.

Job Ruston was one of the founders and stanch supporters of the Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church, of which his son-in-law, Rev. John Evans Finley, was pastor from 1781 to 1793. During the French and Indian war he commanded a company from Chester County. He was one of the most intelligent, energetic, and useful men in the western part of the county. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary Ruston, died June 19, 1757, at the age of thirty-nine years. On her tombstone in the graveyard at Fagg's Manor it is recorded that "she bore unto him in twenty-two years twelve children," and underneath are these quaint lines:

> "The dame that lieth underneath this tomb
> Had Rachel's face and Leah's fruitful womb,
> Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's open heart,
> With Martha's care, and Mary's better part."

Job Ruston died in January, 1785. Among his children were Dr. Thomas Ruston and Sarah Ruston. The latter married Dr. Samuel Kennedy. They were the parents of Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, and grandparents of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, who is now connected with the Census Bureau at Washington.

Dr. Thomas Ruston, the eldest son of Job Ruston, was born in 1742, in Upper Oxford township. He was given the best education that the times afforded, and in 1762 was graduated at Princeton College. The following year he went to Europe, and graduating at the Medical Department of the University of Edinburgh, at once took such high rank in his profession as to be appointed surgeon in charge of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, at Exeter, England, where he remained for more than fifteen years. During this time he married Miss Mary Fisher, of London, and in the year 1785 they came to America, and resided in Philadelphia. The doctor was the first American who had graduated at Edinburgh, and only won his way by the severest study. His wife was possessed of an ample fortune, and she brought with her to this country forty thousand guineas, equal to two hundred thousand dollars, a large sum for those days. They lived in Philadelphia in style, and entertained lavishly, and had at their board from time to time the wealth and culture of the land. A diary was kept by Mrs. Ruston, now in the possession of one of her descendants, in which she recorded an account of the dinners given by them, and containing diagrams showing the position and names of the dishes on the table, and the names of the guests. Among those with whom they were on friendly terms was Dr. Benjamin Franklin. On Jan. 12, 1786, the year following Dr. Ruston's return to America, he addressed a letter to Dr. Franklin on the subject of "smoky chimneys," and a remedy to cure the evil, which was published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. Ruston, after his return from England, engaged with others in extensive land speculations, which, although promising well, subsequently proved disastrous, and his wife's ample fortune, as well as his own, was dissipated. He died in Philadelphia in 1811.

He wrote several books and pamphlets, which are referred to in another part of this volume. Although so identified with the early history of the county, the family name has become extinct.

His father devised his real estate to him, subject to the payment of legacies to his other children. In the settlement of the estate litigation ensued, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the State. The case will be found reported as Ruston *vs.* Ruston, in 2 Yeates' Reports, page 54, and 2 Dallas' Reports, page 243.

Dr. Ruston left three children,—Charlotte, Mary, and Thomas. Charlotte married Richard M. Hannum, a son of Col. John Hannum, one of the founders of West Chester. Mary married first William Harrison, by whom she had one son, Charles Harrison, who became a lawyer, and second John Wheeler, by whom she had two children,—John and Mary. John was educated at the New London Academy, and subsequently resided in West Chester, and carried on the mercantile business with Cheyney Nields. Mary, born in 1807, at Valley Forge, married Uriah V. Pennypacker, Esq., of the Chester County bar, in 1834. Thomas Ruston, Jr., was engaged in the iron business at Valley Forge, and afterwards removed to Kentucky, where he died childless.

RYANT, Charles, of Concord, became a member of Concord Meeting, 3, 2, 1752, by request, and married Ann Chamberlain, daughter of John and Lettice, of Aston, 5, 27, 1752. The name as recorded at this time was Reyon. By this marriage there were two children,—Lettice, who married Abraham Darlington, Jr., and Elizabeth, who married Charles Dilworth, 4, 22, 1790. Charles Ryant, now of Goshen, married Hannah Sharples, widow of Nathan, of Goshen, and daughter of Joseph and Martha Townsend, of East Bradford. They had two children,—Ann, born 1, 13, 1759, who married Caleb Haines, and Nathan, b. 8, 27, 1762, who died young. They lived on the Sharples farm, in what is now West Chester, for several years. Hannah died 12, 31, 1790, and he married again, 9, 22, 1791, Mary Carrell, but his further history is unknown.

SAVAGE, Samuel, was admitted a freeman April 9, 1705 (of Philadelphia?), and paid for the same £1 2*s.* 6*d.* He married Anna, the eldest daughter of Thomas Rutter, of Germantown, and with him went up to the Manatawny region to establish iron-works. (See memorial of Potts family.)

The will of Samuel Savage, of Mahanatania, in the county of Philadelphia, is dated Sept. 25, 1719, and proved July 19, 1720. He appoints his wife, Anna, sole executrix, but "she is to take the advice and consent of my brother, John Savage, and my father-in-law, Thomas Rutter."

The children of Samuel and Anna Savage were Thomas, d. 1739, unmarried, in Coventry; Samuel, d. 1742, m. Ann Taylor, 1731; Joseph; John, died young, from bite of a rattlesnake; Ruth, d. Jan. 7, 1786, m. John Potts, April 11, 1734; Rebeccah, d. 1800, m. Samuel Nutt, Jr., and Robert Grace.

Anna, the mother, was born 8, 25, 1686, and died in August, 1760. She married a second husband, Samuel Nutt, of Coventry, who established iron-works in Chester County. He died near the close of 1737.

Samuel Savage, Jr., married Ann Taylor, daughter of Isaac and Martha Taylor, of Thornbury. By indenture of May 5, 1740, his mother conveyed to him $\frac{9}{10}$ of $\frac{9}{24}$ of the iron ore on 250 acres on French Creek, his sister, Rebecca Nutt, being owner of the land and of $\frac{15}{24}$ of the ore. By another indenture, of May 6, 1740, his mother conveyed to him $\frac{1}{6}$ interest in Warwick Furnace, and two tracts of 650 and 705 acres thereunto belonging.

Samuel, by will dated Sept. 22, 1742, devised his interest in Warwick and the mine tract to his son Samuel, after his mother's death; but the son died intestate, without issue, and it was inherited by his sisters, who sold their shares to Rutter and Potts.

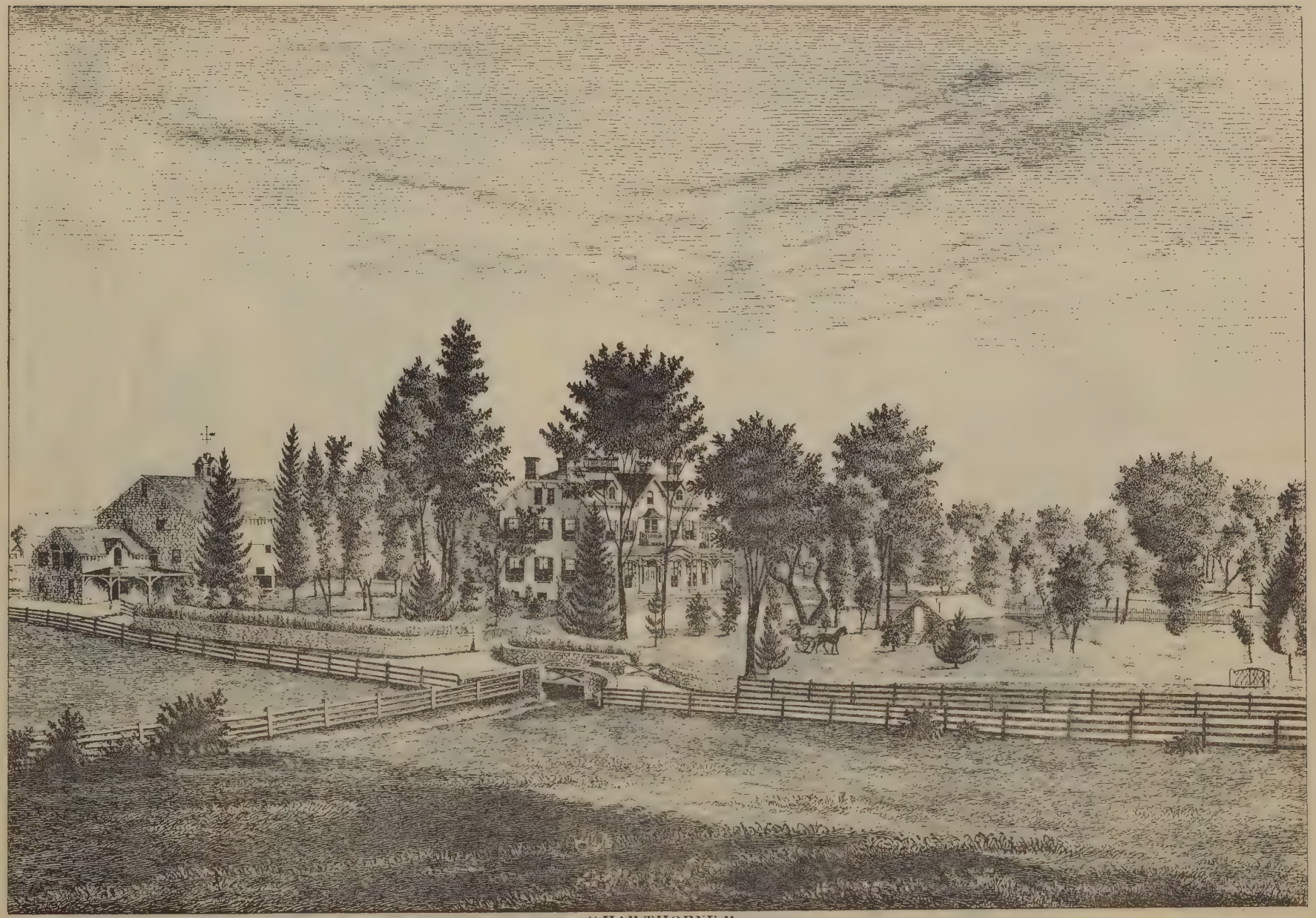
The children of Samuel and Ann (Taylor) Savage were Samuel, left no issue, probably unmarried; Anna, m. —— Walker; Martha, m. Thomas Hockley; Ruth, m. James Hockley; Mary, m. William Crooks.

Samuel Savage (2) is styled of Warwick, iron-master,

RES. OF LEWIS POWELL PENN, PA.

"BIRTHPLACE"

—HOMESTEAD— REV. EBENEZER DICKEY D.D. OXFORD, PA.



"HAWTHORNE."

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH W. SHARP,

EASTTOWN

in the conveyance from his mother in 1740, but in his will "of East Nantmell."

SCARLET, HUMPHREY, married Ann Weaver, widow of Anthony, and daughter of Joseph and Jane Richards, and resided in Chichester, where he died about 1746. His children were John, m. Elinor Martin, 1715; Shadrach, m. Phebe Bowater, 1717; Susanna, m. Daniel Brown, 9, 22, 1721; Nathaniel, b. about 1700, d. 11, 2, 1784, m. Hannah Dutton, 8, 29, 1730; Elizabeth, m. 10, 15, 1726, to Richard Cox; Mary, m. to Thomas Hall; and Rebecca, m. to —— Brown.

John removed to Berks County, Shadrach to Londongrove township, and Nathaniel to New Garden, where descendants may be found.

SEAL, WILLIAM, supposed from England, settled in Birmingham, and married, 8, 31, 1718, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of that township. He died in 1742, and his widow and the eldest two of his children in 1746. Their children were Rachel, b. 7, 19, 1719; Joseph, b. 11, 16, 1720; Hannah, b. 6, 2, 1724, m. John Bennett; William, b. 10, 17, 1726, m. Susanna Temple and Rachel Darlington; Joshua, b. 8, 4, 1729; Caleb, b. 7, 17, 1731, m. Lydia Temple.

William and Susanna Seal had children,—William, Joseph, Caleb, Benjamin, Hannah, Rachel, Thomas, and perhaps others. He died 10, 9, 1769. Caleb and Lydia Seal had the following: William, Thomas, Joshua, Thomas (2), Sarah, Hannah, Caleb, Hannah (2), Lydia, Rachel, William (2), and Caleb (2). The descendants of these are to be found in Wilmington. William Seal (3) married Mary Hunt, and lived in Birmingham. His children were William, Jesse, Thomas, M.D., b. 10, 15, 1785 (father of Thomas F. Seal, of Unionville), Eli, Joseph, Benjamin, Susanna, and Sidney.

SEEDS.—Edward Seed married Abigail, daughter of Richard Buffington, of East Bradford. He died in 1754, and his widow married David Fling, a weaver. She died April, 1813, in her ninety-second year. The children of Edward and Abigail were Abigail; Adam, m. to Alice White, 8, 2, 1770; Richard; George, died Nov. 25, 1836, aged eighty-six; James; Mary, b. May 13, 1754, d. July 15, 1832, m. Daniel Graham.

George Seeds married Margaret, daughter of Stephen and Martha Hoopes, born March 1, 1744–5, died March 29, 1823. Their son Emmor resided on his farm in the forks of Brandywine, in East Bradford, and from this family we have "Seeds' Bridge" and "Seeds' Station," now Wawasset. Emmor died Oct. 18, 1860, aged eighty-two years. His wife, Ann, born 3, 11, 1782, died 7, 5, 1857, was the daughter of Joshua and Ruth Cloud. Their children were Margaret, b. 4, 12, 1800, m. John Shaw, and still living in the forks of Brandywine; Hannah, b. 4, 13, 1802; Sarah, b. 10, 2, 1804; Sidney, b. 2, 29, 1808; Eliza, b. 4, 25, 1810; Emmor, b. 4, 30, 1812; Ann, b. 7, 2, 1815; Ruth, b. 4, 25, 1818. Emmor holds a part of the homestead, and a view of his residence is herein given.

SELLERS, SAMUEL, of Darby, and Anna Gibbons were married in 1684, and had several children. Their son Samuel, born 3, 12, 1690, married, in 1712, Sarah Smith, and his son, the third Samuel, born 5, 20, 1715, died 12, 31, 1785, m. 7, 28, 1737, Jane Wood, daughter of George and Hannah, of Darby. She was born 9, 5, 1716, and died 3, 5, 1790. They removed from Darby to West Bradford, now Pocopson, soon after marriage. Their children were Hannah, m. Isaac Peirce; Sarah, m. Abel Wickersham; Samuel, m. Mary Taylor; Mary, m. James Trimble; Ann, m. John Taylor; Jonathan, m. Deborah Taylor.

JOHN SELLERS was born in Darby, Chester (now Delaware) Co., 7th mo. 19, 1728. His grandfather, Samuel Sellers, came from Derbyshire, England, in one of the vessels that came with William Penn, took up 100 acres of land in Darby, and followed his trade of weaving. His marriage is said to have been the first among the Friends in Darby. His father, also named Samuel, was born and lived on the same premises, followed the same trade of weaving, and was somewhat noted for his mechanical ingenuity. He erected the first twisting-mill, it is believed, in Pennsylvania (a complex machine for twisting worsted), and became famous for coverlet and camlet weaving. Samuel died in 1773, in his eighty-third year.

John, the subject of this notice, was the youngest son. He was likewise a weaver. In early life he manifested a more enterprising disposition than his father had done. After receiving very little schooling (as was usual at that day), he acquired by his application to books a knowledge of surveying, which he began early to practice, and became eminent in the county as a land-surveyor. His mechanical ingenuity was early manifested by his construction of wire rolling-screens and sieves for cleaning wheat, flax-seed, etc., he being the first, it is believed, who made them in America. He discontinued the common weaving soon after he began the wire-weaving business, which latter he followed, together with Dutch fan-making, until the commencement of the Revolutionary war. The ingenious art of weaving wire seems to have been inherited by his descendants. His enterprise was manifested in the improvement of his paternal and purchased estate, in discovering sites for mills, erecting the first on a small scale proportioned to his means, then altering and improving as means were increased. In the course of his life he dug on his own estate about three miles in length of mill-race, and erected six mill-dams. He was several times (viz., from 1767 to 1771, inclusive) elected a member of the Provincial Assembly for the county of Chester. Some time before the commencement of the Revolutionary war he was appointed by the Governor and Council one of the surveyors to run a straight line from the middle ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaster, preparatory to laying out the Strasburg road, and by the same authority, in 1773, one of the commissioners for laying out said road. He was likewise appointed one of the commissioners, or engineers, to examine and ascertain, by surveying and leveling, whether a navigable canal (such as the present Union Canal) would be practicable between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill. When the proprietary government was abolished and a new form established, he was chosen a representative for the county of Chester in the first legislative body that met under the new form of government, but declined to serve. He was always

of opinion that it would not answer well to vest the whole power of legislation in a single house. In 1768 he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society. In 1789 he was elected by Delaware County a member of the Convention that modified the constitution of 1776, and in the following year he was elected to the State Senate from that county. He was also one of the surveyors who ran the division line between Chester County and the then new county of Delaware.

While Thomas Mifflin was Governor he was appointed an associate judge of the County Court, but declined to serve. He was born and lived on the same spot where his grandfather had settled, and where his father had lived and died, and there he died, on the second day of the second month, 1804, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

SCOTT, ABRAHAM, of West Nottingham, died in 1749, leaving sons Abraham, Hugh, Josias, Samuel, and Thomas.

THOMAS SCOTT died in 1757, leaving children,—Philip, Thomas, Rebecca, who married Charles Ramsey in 1776, and perhaps others. James Scott, a son or grandson of Thomas, lived on the east side of Big Elk, at what is known as Tweedville. He was killed by a fall from a tree in 1812, leaving three or four daughters, and sons Thomas, James, and Philip, who lived for several years at the homestead. Thomas now lives at Lewisville, and has been an active local politician. Philip Scott, son of the first Thomas, above named, was a justice of the peace, and known as Squire Scott. He lived between Hickory Hill and Oxford, and died at the age of eighty-four years.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., lived in New London in 1756, and was probably a son-in-law of Robert Hodgson.

SHARP, JOSEPH W.—In 1857, about the time the Pennsylvania Central Railway began to put local trains on its road, Mr. Sharp built his elegant residence. It was one of the first handsome residences erected in this county on this road. The facilities in the past twenty years afforded by the railroads have enabled Philadelphians to come out, purchase lands, and construct valuable and beautiful edifices. In that period of time the habitations along the various net-work of railroads have largely changed, and instead of the old-style farm dwellings, uncouth and uncomfortable, large and elegant residences have been erected. Mr. Sharp's land has been in his family since 1839, when purchased by his father. It is situated in Easttown township, about one mile south of Berwyn Station, seventeen miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Sharp, when he built his residence, was in business in Philadelphia. His farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres is located in a beautiful region of country, and his building improvements are fitting types of the social progress made in rural architecture in the last few years.

SHAFER, JOHN, of German descent, married Elizabeth Merkle, by whom he had Samuel, b. March 30, 1790, d. April 26, 1856; John, b. Dec. 2, 1793; Henry, b. May 22, 1796, d. March 9, 1872; George, b. July 13, 1799; Juliann, b. Sept. 14, 1801; Catharine, b. Feb. 24, 1805.

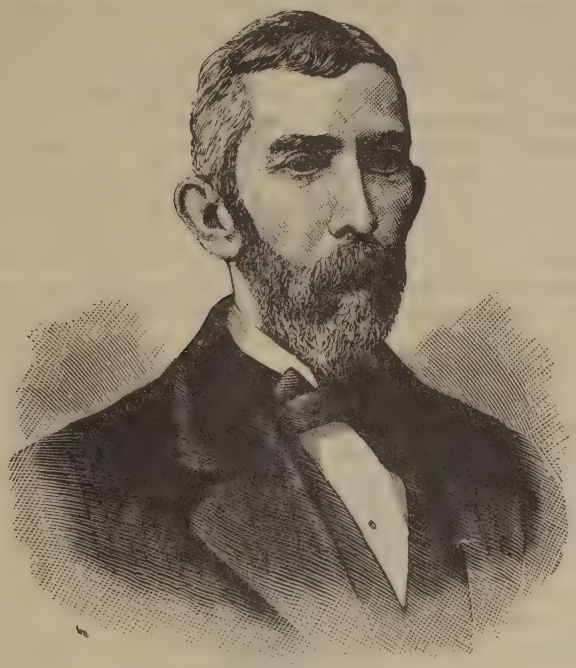
Samuel Shafer, the eldest son, was born in Pottstown. He married, October, 1812, Martha McClintock, widow of James, and daughter of Col. Thomas and Ann (Hunter) Bull. She was born Feb. 20, 1779, and died March 12, 1850. By her first marriage, Aug. 4, 1799, she had three children,—Thomas Bull, b. June 6, 1804, d. July 6, 1804; Sarah May, b. Sept. 16, 1805, d. Dec. 1, 1807; Ann Hunter, b. June 4, 1808, d. July 17, 1834. The last named was married Aug. 2, 1831, to Joseph Neide, Esq., being his first wife.

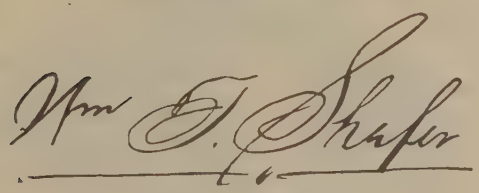
The children of Samuel and Rebecca Shafer were Rebecca, b. May, 1813; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1816, d. April 8, 1878; Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1819, d. June 22, 1820; Martha, b. Jan. 8, 1821, d. Feb. 23, 1821; Levi Bull, b. May 5, 1822, d. Feb. 18, 1824.

Rebecca Shafer married, Feb. 9, 1837, Joseph Neide, being his second wife. Elizabeth married Addison May, Esq., and died in West Chester.

Samuel Shafer was commissioned an associate judge of this county March 8, 1849, and in 1851 was elected to the same office, and commissioned November 10th for the term of five years. He possessed the elements of a true man, and discharged the responsible duties of his station with singular propriety, discretion, and firmness. Sound and impartial in judgment, diligent in business, and most amiable in temper and disposition, he won universal regard, and secured the entire confidence of the community. In his intercourse with the members of the bar he was not only affable and courteous but kind and considerate, and was with them a universal favorite. It may be said of Judge Shafer, without disparagement to the other gentlemen who have occupied the same position, that no more honorable or noble-minded man ever adorned the bench.

WILLIAM T. SHAFER.—John Shafer, son of John and Elizabeth, of Pottstown, married Martha Neilor. He went from Pottstown to Philadelphia, and was in a wholesale dry-goods store, and from thence, about 1822, went to the Ralston place and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1829 he removed to West Pikeland. To John and Martha (Neilor) Shafer were born seven children, of whom the second son and third child, William T., was born Feb. 17, 1825. He learned the carpenter's trade, and went to school under Joseph C. Strode, of East Bradford, and fitted himself for a teacher. He was engaged in teaching several sessions. From 1829 to the present time the mercantile business at Shafer's stand has been in the Shafer family,—to 1849 by John, and since then conducted by William T. The latter clerked many years for his father, who, like himself, combined farming with store-keeping. William T. was married in 1865 to Mary E., daughter of Abel and Ann Evans, by whom he has one child, Martha. He was elected in 1858 to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1859 and 1860. He sat in the extra session in 1861, in which was passed the bill creating the Pennsylvania Reserves and putting the State on a war footing. He has frequently been school director and auditor in his township. He is a pronounced Republican, and has always been prominent in its councils, and very active in politics. At present his various business cares, with his charge of his mother's estate,—the family living in the common possession of the same, as in his father's lifetime,—absorbs his time and attention. Samuel, eldest brother of William T., went in 1839 to Philadelphia, and into the same business, in the same





house, and under the same individual (Capt. Stevenson) that his father had been with long years before. Samuel afterwards became paying-teller in the Commercial Exchange Bank, and later chief book-keeper in the city treasurer's office. William T. has been honored with many positions, one of which was aide-de-camp to Governor James Pollock, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a good citizen and a thorough business man, but at present meditates closing up the mercantile business which he and his father have carried on at one place for fifty-two years.

SHAFFER, THOMAS.—The Shaffer family emigrated from Germany prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Westchester County, New York, in which State Thomas Shaffer was born May 22, 1815. His father and grandfather were both large manufacturers of paper, and the latter built a paper-mill in what is now known as the Five Points of New York City, and which during the Revolution was designated by Congress as one of the two mills to furnish the government with paper for printing the Continental currency. After peace was made the mill was removed to Spottswood, N. J., that place being selected on account of its excellent water-power,—then a wild tract of government land, but now immensely valuable. By a series of misfortunes, including the destruction of a will by interested parties, and the subsequent burning of the Capitol at Washington, which destroyed the records of the land department, during the British invasion of 1814, the rightful owners of the property have been defrauded and the true heirs dispossessed. He was left an orphan at an early age, and had but spare educational advantages. Having to make his way in the world, his first employment was as an errand-boy in a paper-mill. When twelve years old he entered the Ulster Iron-Works, at Saugerties, N. Y., and having become a general favorite with employers and managers, he rapidly and thoroughly worked through all the branches of the trade, being afforded free access to all the departments of an establishment ranking the first in the country in the variety and excellence of its products. He was enabled through the imported Staffordshire worker, and also through the manager, who had acquired not only the skill of his native land but had also been employed in France, and was perfectly acquainted with the foreign manufacture of iron, to gain a full and complete insight into all the manipulations of the craft and the title of a finished American workman. During the time he was employed at the Ulster works he operated the first successful furnace, in 1837, used for heating iron by means of anthracite coal. During the last years of his service here he held the position of workman manager in charge of three trains of rolls, the highest station of a workman. His total connection with these works extended through eighteen years, having entered as a boy and left as a thoroughly educated mechanic. John Simmons was the Staffordshire worker under whom he learned, who was born May 22, 1777, at Deerfield (Cosely), in parish of Sedgely, England. In 1845 he became master-workman of a rolling-mill at Pompton, N. Y., where he remained a year,

and then passed to the works of Thomas Hunt, of Philadelphia, where he was employed in a similar capacity. After a year's sojourn he was engaged at the Fairmount Iron-Works as mill manager and master-workman. In 1850 he removed to Safe Harbor, Pa., and, as superintendent, had charge of the rail- and puddle-mills of the iron-works at that place for seven years, with entire satisfaction to the proprietors, who tendered him on the eve of his departure the most complimentary written testimonials of their appreciation of his great merits and superior qualifications.

In 1856 he received the appointment of mill manager in the extensive works of the Phœnix Iron Company, which position he has occupied the past twenty-four years. He is now organizing and putting into operation the new mill, erected some six years ago, but under the present revival of business being started for its first work. He is now employed by the third generation of the Reeves family, who are the proprietors of the works. In political matters he has been especially active, first as a Whig, then as a Republican. But though a patriotic politician from a sense of duty, he would never accept any political office. During the Rebellion he aided the Union army materially by his own active exertions, freely using his entire income for that purpose, excepting what was necessary for the support of his family. The care of the families of the soldiers was with him a special object, and he still continues his benefactions to the relatives of those who laid down their lives for their country. For thirty-two years he has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during nearly this whole period has served the congregations with which he has been connected in some official capacity. He was married in 1836 to Jane Vosburgh, of Ulster Co., N. Y., and of his family of three children two are living. His only son, Vosburgh N., received a liberal collegiate education, and is by profession a civil and mechanical engineer and iron manufacturer, having filled already several responsible positions. He is at present in the publishing business, and proprietor of the *Independent Phœnix*, a paper at Phœnixville. Mr. Shaffer holds in the highest regard and love the recollection of his employers in his long and busy life, and cherishes with great veneration his happy associations with them, and which feelings were mutual between him and those for whom he was engaged. He is strongly attached to the I. O. O. F., with which order he has been connected since 1852.

SHARPLESS,* John, of Ratherton, in Cheshire, England, m. Jane Moore, of the same place, in the year 1662. In the year 1682 the family removed to Pennsylvania, landing at Chester on the 14th of 6th mo., 1682, more than two months prior to the arrival of William Penn. John Sharpless had purchased 1000 acres from Penn, by lease and release of April 4 and 5, 1682, part of which they took up on Ridley Creek, about two miles northwest from Chester, "where they fell a large tree, and took shelter among the boughs thereof about six weeks, in which time they built a cabin against a rock, which answered for their chimney-back, and now contains the date of the year when the cabin was built, viz., 1682, in which they dwelt about twenty years, and where they all died except the mother and three sons; in which time Joseph learnt the trade of house-carpenter, and when of age built the first dwelling-house, which is now standing (1816) and occupied by one of their descendants. Part of the original floors are still in use, being fastened down with wooden pins of about an inch in diameter, instead of nails. It is a sizeable two-story dwelling, the walls of stone." It is now occupied by Beulah E., widow of Daniel Sharpless.

The remainder of the land was taken up, part in Middletown, near Darlington Station now, and part in Nether Providence.

John Sharpless died 4, 11, 1685, aged about sixty-one years, and his widow 9, 1, 1722, about the eighty-fourth year of her age. The children were,—1. Phebe, b. 10, 20, 1663, at Mearemore, d. 4, 2, 1685; 2. John, b. 11, 16, 1666, at Blackenhall, d. 7, 9, 1747; 3. Thomas, b. 11, 12, 1668, at Hadderton, d. 5, 17, 1682; 4. James, b. 1, 5, 1670–1, at Hadderton, d. ——; 5. Caleb, b. 7, 22, 1673, at Hadderton, d. 7, 17, 1686; 6. Jane, b. 6, 13, 1676, at Hadderton, d. 3, 28, 1685; 7. Joseph, b. 5, 28, 1678, at Hadderton, d. spring of 1757.

Thomas died at sea, and Caleb from the bite of a snake.

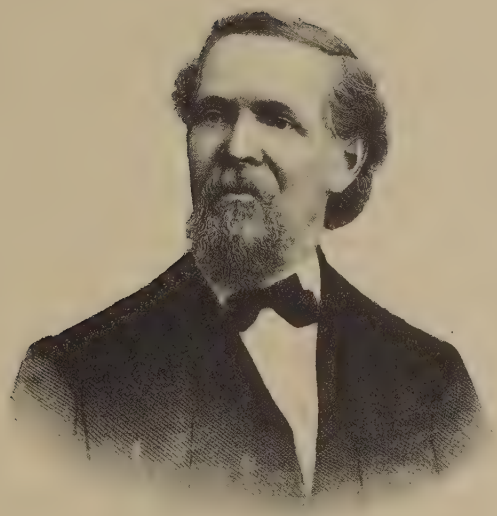
John Sharpless (2) was married, 9, 23, 1692, at a meeting at John Bowater's house, in Middletown, to Hannah Pennell, daughter of Robert and Hannah, of that township. He settled in Ridley, and had children,—8. Caleb, b. 7, 27, 1693, d. 2, 29, 1720, unmarried; 9. Jane, b. 12, 24, 1695–6, m. George Smedley; 10. Hannah, b. 8, 5, 1697, d. 1780, m. Henry Howard; 11. John, b. 8, 16, 1699, d. 8, 17, 1769, m. Mary Key and Elizabeth Ashbridge; 12. Phebe, b. 11, 9, 1701–2, m. Benjamin Hibberd; 13. Rebecca, b. 12, 17, 1703–4, d. unmarried; 14. Margaret, b. 4, 21, 1706, d. unmarried; 15. Ann, b. 6, 23, 1708, m. Samuel Bond; 16. Daniel, b. 12, 24, 1710–11, m. Sarah Coppock.

Daniel had children,—Thomas, Rebecca (who married John Eyre), Phebe, Abigail (married Solomon Mercer), and Daniel, who married Hannah Thomas, of Willistown, in 1775, and settled at the old homestead. His son Enos, born 3, 1, 1781, married Beulah Martin, and was the father of the late John M. Sharpless, the founder of dye-stuff manufacture at Chester.

James Sharpless (4) married, 1, 3, 1697–8, Mary Edge, who died 2, 17, 1698, and he married again, 12, 20, 1699, Mary Lewis, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, from Glamorganshire, Wales. They settled in Nether Providence. Children: 17. Lydia, b. 12, 20, 1701, m. Aaron Vernon; 18. Mary, b. 2, 27, 1702, m. Joseph Garrett; 19. James, b. 9, 6, 1703, m. Elizabeth Taylor; 20. Rachel, b. 5, 9, 1708, m. Thomas Dell; 21. Sarah, b. 1, 27, 1710, m. Edward Woodward; 22. Thomas, b. 8, 6, 1712, d. 8, 2, 1713; 23. David, b. 4, 24, 1715, m. Priscilla Powell; 24. Esther, b. ——, m. Mordecai Taylor.

Joseph Sharpless (7) married, 3, 31, 1704, Lydia Lewis, sister of Mary, and settled in Nether Providence, afterwards in Middletown. About 1737 they removed to West Caln with their younger children and remained seven years. Their descendants are very numerous, and outnumber the

* The name was formerly written *Sharples*, and it is thought the last syllable was pronounced as in *apples*.



Thos. Shaffer

other branches in the male line. Lydia died in 1763. Children of Joseph and Lydia: 25. Susanna, b. 12, 18, 1705, d. ——, m. Joseph Chamberlain; Joseph, b. 7, 8, 1707, d. 1, 4, 1769; 27. Benjamin, b. 11, 26, 1708–9, d. 3, 16, 1785; 28. Samuel, b. 12, 7, 1710–11, d. 11, 24, 1790; 29. Lydia, b. 3, 7, 1713, m. John Martin; 30. Nathan, b. 9, 2, 1715, d. 1755; 31. Jane, b. 12, 4, 1718, m. Jacob Pyle; 32. Abraham, b. 5, 7, 1720, d. 1784; 33. Jacob, b. 10, 14, 1722, d. 7, 19, 1775; 34. William, b. 3, 31, 1725, d. 1751.

Benjamin Sharpless (27) married, 2, 27, 1737, at Concord Meeting, Edith Broom, of Concord, daughter of James and Mary, deceased. She died 6, 13, 1744, in her twenty-sixth year, leaving three children. He married (second), 3, 21, 1746, at Concord Meeting, Martha Mendenhall, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia, of Concord, born 12, 8, 1724, died 10, 20, 1812. Benjamin resided on part of his father's land in Middletown. Children: 35. Joseph, b. 12, 19, 1737–8, d. 9, 1, 1763; 36. Benjamin, b. 10, 26, 1740, d. 6, 18, 1780; 37. Edith, b. 10, 30, 1742, m. Ziba Ferris; 38. Joshua, b. 12, 28, 1746–7, d. 9, 21, 1826; 39. Isaac, b. 5, 16, 1748, d. 1, 23, 1780; 40. Rebecca, b. 10, 29, 1749, d. 2, 9, 1780; 41. Martha, b. 10, 28, 1751, d. 9, 7, 1763; 42. Ann, b. 7, 1, 1754, d. 9, 4, 1763; 43. Aaron, b. 8, 26, 1756, d. 8, 25, 1798; 44. Amy, b. 11, 17, 1758, m. Jesse Darlington; 45. Enoch, b. 9, 15, 1760, d. 9, 15, 1763; 46. Infant, b. 3, —, 1763, d. 4, 3, 1763; 47. Hannah, b. 4, 9, 1765, m. Peter Yarnall; 48. Esther, b. 5, 21, 1767, m. Jehu Garrett; 49. Sarah, b. 9, 25, 1769, m. William Pool; 50. Samuel, b. 11, 25, 1770, d. 1796.

Nathan Sharpless (30), then of West Caln, married, 10, 10, 1741, at Birmingham Meeting, Hannah Townsend, daughter of Joseph and Martha, of East Bradford, born 6, 9, 1718, died 12, 31, 1790. They removed, perhaps in 1743, to part of her father's land, and in 1747 purchased 203 acres near by or adjoining, in Goshen, now a part of West Chester. Hannah married (second), 4, 13, 1758, Charles Ryant, and they resided on the farm of her former husband, in Goshen, until her son became of age. Children of Nathan and Hannah: 51. Joseph, b. 1, 24, 1754, d. young; 52. Martha, b. 9, 16, 1745, m. Jacob Haines; 53. Lydia, b. 7, 27, 1746, d. unmarried; 54. Nathan, b. 9, 29, 1749, d. unmarried; 55. William, b. 1, 9, 1752 (N.S.), d. 10, 11, 1817; 56. Hannah, b. 11, 15, 1753, m. Abel Otley.

Abraham Sharpless (32) married, 8, 2, 1751, Ann Young, daughter of John and Mary (Barber) Young, of Chester, by whom he had nine children,—Mary, Phineas, Phebe, Esther, Abraham, Lydia, Grace, Rebecca, and Enoch. Abraham, Jr., born 10, 16, 1758, married Dinah Flower, daughter of Richard and Alice, of Londongrove, and left four children,—Lewis, Ann, Jesse, and Alice. Lewis died in East Bradford, 7, 2, 1865, leaving three children.

Jacob Sharpless (33) married, 9, 23, 1748, at Concord Meeting, Ann Blakey, daughter of Charles and Susanna, of Philadelphia. She died in 1811, supposed to be about the eighty-sixth year of her age. They resided in Concord. Children: 57. John, b. 9, 28, 1749 (O.S.), d. 10, 29, 1834; 58. Susanna, b. 5, 23, 1751 (O.S.), died young; 59. Nathan, b. 9, 28, 1752, d. 1, 9, 1837; 60. Lydia, b. 12, 31, 1754, m. David Dutton; 61. Joseph, b. 6, 12, 1757, died young; 62. Jesse, b. 11, 6, 1759; 63. Ann, b. 12, 28, 1761, m. James Carter and A. Jefferis; 64. Jane, b. 10, 23, 1764, m. John Haines; 65. Martha, b. 10, 4, 1767, m. Joseph Pyle; 66. Hannah, b. 12, 8, 1770, m. William Phillips.

William Sharpless (34) m. 10, 30, 1747, Abigail Sharp, of New Garden, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sharp, and settled at Newlin's Mill, in Concord; Abigail married (second), 11, 22, 1752, Moses Palmer. Children: 67. Abraham, m. Phebe Valentine and Catharine F. Wistar; 68. William.

Joshua Sharpless (38), of Middletown, married, 12, 15, 1768, at Middletown Meeting, Edith Yarnall, daughter of Nathan and Rachel Yarnall, of Edgmont, born 3, 13, 1743, died 1, 18, 1787, having been a minister twelve years. They settled at first in Kennet, within the limits of New Garden Monthly Meeting, and remained about ten years, after which Joshua purchased a farm in East Bradford, now Birmingham, and became a prominent member of Birmingham Meeting. He married (second), 5, 20, 1789, Ann Trimble, daughter of William and Ann Trimble, of Concord, born 1, 19, 1752, died 9, 30, 1827.

In the spring of 1800 they removed to Westtown Boarding-School to superintend that institution, and remained till the fall of 1811, when they returned to the farm. Children by both wives: 68. Benjamin, b. 8, 24, 1769, d. 2, 1, 1852; 69. Rachel, b. 5, 3, 1771, m. Benjamin Cope; 70. Nathan, b. 12, 18, 1772, d. 4, 11, 1863; 71. Martha, b. 4, 27, 1775, m. Cheyney Jefferis; 72. Edith, b. 6, 15, 1777, m. Thomas Kite; 73. Joshua, b. 8, 12, 1779, d. 12, 21, 1860; 74. Isaac, b. 9, 28, 1781, d. 11, 12, 1822; 75. Eli, b. 12, 30, 1783, d. 9, 12, 1784; 76. William, b. 1, 15, 1791, d. 3, 5, 1793; 77. Phebe, b. 3, 22, 1793, m. Nathan Middleton.

William Sharpless (55) was but little over three years old when his father died. He served an apprenticeship with John Marshall, a cabinet-maker, who lived in East Bradford, on 32 acres, which William's grandfather Townsend had given his mother. When of age he took possession of the homestead, and built a shop on the Wilmington road. Later in life he kept a store in West Chester, at what is now the residence of Wm. W. Jefferis, adjoining the Bank of Chester County. He married, 10, 7, 1773, at Birmingham Meeting, Ann Hunt, daughter of William and Sarah (Fred) Hunt, of Westtown, b. 1, 15, 1755, d. 11, 5, 1820. Children: 78. Sarah, b. 7, 30, 1774, d. 2, 10, 1832, m. Philip Derrick; 79. Lydia, b. 8, 8, 1776; 80. Nathan H., b. 5, 18, 1779, d. 3, 22, 1838; 81. William, b. 6, 9, 1783, d. 6, 10, 1784; 82. Hannah, b. 11, 6, 1785, m. Isaac Rogers; 83. Rebecca, b. 6, 9, 1789, m. David Townsend; 84. Nancy, b. 11, 10, 1792, d. 4, 30, 1806.

John Sharpless (57) married, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Susanna Yearsley, of Thornbury, and settled in Concord. She died 7, 31, 1796, and he married (second), 9, 28, 1798, Hannah Smith, daughter of Joshua and Lydia (Yearsley) Smith. She died 3, 31, 1843. Children: 85. Nathan, b. 8, 19, 1774, d. 1, 13, 1833; 86. Jacob, b. 12, 23, 1776, d. 11, 24, 1777; 87. Jesse, b. 4, 8, 1779, d.

6, 22, 1866; 88–9. Esther and Ruth, b. 4, 8, 1782, d. same day; 90. Susanna, b. 8, 28, 1783, m. Emmor Hickman; 91. Edith, b. 12, 22, 1785, m. Anthony Taylor; 92. Sarah, b. 6, 29, 1789, m. Jesse Seal; 93. Hannah, b. 1, 24, 1794, m. Eli Lewis; 94. John, b. 7, 8, 1799, d. 9, 8, 1872; 95. Smith, b. 9, 28, 1802; 96. Samuel, b. 7, 29, 1804, d. 2, 22, 1872.

Nathan Sharpless (59), then of East Bradford, married, 4, 24, 1783, at Uwchlan Meeting, Rachel Baldwin, daughter of Joshua and Rachel Baldwin, of East Caln, and about ten years later removed to her father's farm, of which he became the owner. Children: 97. A son, b. 3, 22, 1784, d. in infancy; 98. Mercy, b. 8, 22, 1785, d. 8, 20, 1786; 99. Blakey, b. 6, 21, 1787, m. Mary Offley, and was the father of Edward, of Medford, N. J., and of Daniel O. Sharpless, who with his wife and two children was drowned at Atlantic City, 7, 10, 1874; 100. Joshua B., b. 6, 24, 1789, d. 2, 21, 1866, father of Nathan J. Sharpless, of Penn, and of J. Clemson Sharpless; 101. Jacob, b. 8, 3, 1791, d. 2, 18, 1863; 102. Isaac, b. 7, 28, 1793, d. by accident; 103. Ann, b. 10, 15, 1795, m. James Yarnall; 104. Mercy, b. 1, 30, 1798, m. Jordan Harrison; 105. Rachel, b. 7, 7, 1801, m. Thomas Maule.

Jesse Sharpless (62) married, in 1784, Joanna Townsend, daughter of John and Joanna, of East Bradford, and settled in Philadelphia. They had ten children, of whom Dr. John T. Sharpless is yet living. Their son Townsend established the large dry-goods store at Eighth and Chestnut Streets. He was the father of Samuel J. Sharpless, of Thornbury.

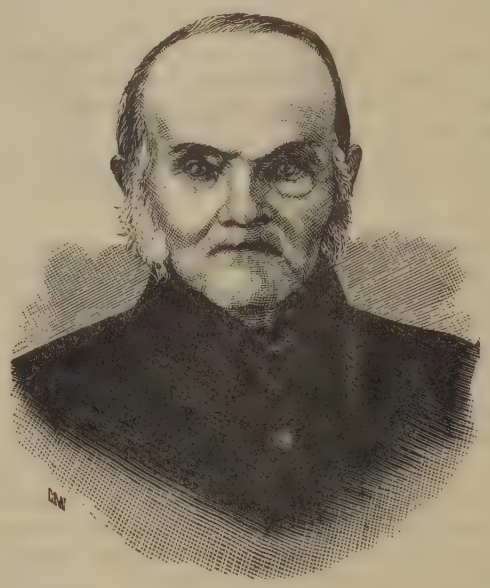
Benjamin Sharpless (68) married, 3, 27, 1794, Abigail Cope, daugher of Nathan and Amy, of East Bradford, b. 9, 6, 1767, and died 3, 22, 1823, without issue. Benjamin married (second), 2, 6, 1834, Sidney, widow of Abraham Hoopes, and daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Jones, of Westtown. She had four children by her first marriage, and by the last a son, Benjamin, b. 10, 29, 1835, who married, 6, 5, 1873, Annie T., daughter of Norris M. and Susan Y. (Walter) Hannum, of West Chester, b. 12, 1, 1851. They reside at the homestead in Birmingham, and have children,—Mary Hoopes, b. 3, 3, 1874; Benjamin, b. 3, 26, 1876, d. 8, 12, 1877; Margaret Hannum, b. 1, 25, 1879.

Joshua Sharpless (73) married Philadelphia Drinker, and settled at first near the Market Street bridge, Philadelphia; afterwards removing to London Britain, Chester Co., where some of his children and descendants reside.

Isaac Sharpless (74) married, 5, 30, 1805, Sarah Garrett, daughter of Aaron and Rachel, of Willistown, and settled on part of his father's farm. Their children died young, except Abigail, who married James R. Greaves, of Philadelphia, and Aaron, who was born 2, 13, 1809, and died 1, 14, 1876, at the homestead in Birmingham, now the residence of his widow and son Thomas. He was also the father of Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College.

Nathan H. Sharples (80), of West Chester, married, 10, 11, 1804, Martha, daughter of Philip and Rachel Price, of East Bradford, born 11, 3, 1785, died 9, 11, 1852. He inherited the homestead of 110 acres in the southern part of the borough. He carried on the brick-making business for several years, and in connection with his brother-in-law, Philip Derrick, established *The Literary Museum*, a monthly magazine, which, being in advance of the age, survived but a short time. Children: Hannah, b. 10, 4, 1805, m. Edward Darlington; William P., b. 2, 12, 1808, d. 5, 21, 1879, a well-known commission merchant on Broad Street, Philadelphia; Philip P., b. 4, 26, 1810, residing in West Chester, and for many years prominently connected with our first railroad. He is the father of Stephen P. Sharples, of Boston, State assayer of Massachusetts; Henry P., b. 9, 16, 1813, a builder, of West Chester; Ann, b. 4, 24, 1816, m. Stephen Paschall; Alfred, b. 4; 3, 1822, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Sharpless, of East Bradford, and is well known under the name of "John Ploughshare"; Samuel Emlen, b. 7, 28, 1828, is of the firm of Sharples & Hall, dealers in lumber and coal, and adheres to the original spelling of the name.

SHEEDER, Joseph.—Henry Sheeder was born in Germany, Oct. 23, 1745, and married, Aug. 16, 1774, Dorothea Helfenstine, born May 24, 1741, and to them were born the following children: Caroline, Frederick, Catharine, Henry, Philip, and Louisa. Henry, with his



Frederick Sheeder

family, arrived in Philadelphia on Nov. 26, 1793, the first year of the yellow fever. He died Dec. 2, 1807, and his wife, Dorothea, Aug. 17, 1823. His son Frederick was born Feb. 20, 1777, in Nassau, Saarbrücken, Germany, and married, March, 1798, Anna, daughter of Nicholas Halderman, and who was born Nov. 6, 1778. Frederick was several years a tailor in Philadelphia, and there often saw and personally knew President Washington. He was a close reader, and familiar with all the events of our country from the time of his arrival to his death. He participated in the war of 1812, and was encamped at Marcus Hook. He wrote in 1846 a history of Vincent township, from which information has been obtained for

this work. On March 4, 1860, he and his wife celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage, from which came up to them ten children, forty-seven grand- and thirty-seven great-grandchildren. Frederick erected over two dozen buildings on his and other farms. He died Sept. 18, 1865, and his wife, Anna, July 29, 1860. Their children were Frederick, dec'd; Henry, dec'd; Mary, m. Joshua Yeager; Samuel, dec'd; Philip; Caroline, dec'd; Catharine, m. Elhanan John, and dec'd; Sarah, m. William Culley; Joseph; and Benjamin, dec'd. Of these, Joseph Sheeder was born in West Vincent township, May 11, 1820. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and was educated in the common schools. He was married, March 5, 1846, to Catharine E., daughter of Thomas McClune, of West Nantmeal township, and has had four children, viz.: Margaret K., J. Fred, Anna Mary, and Victoria. He resides on the old homestead place, and is a good farmer. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, with his family. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office. His farm is finely located in a beautiful region of country, and on it he has a splendid farm-residence. He operates a saw- and his son J. Fred conducts the paper-mill on his real estate, situate in the extreme southern part of the township, and where his father, Frederick, settled at the beginning of the century.

SHERER, WILLIAM, tanner, lived in New London, on Big Elk Creek, where he held considerable land. He was perhaps the son of David Sherer, who died in 1750, leaving a wife, Ann, and children, John, William, David, Francis, and Mary. William married Rachel Mackey, daughter of John Mackey, Esq., who died Sept. 8, 1824, and he Jan. 18, 1828. Their children were James, b. Aug. 22, 1773; Rachel, Agnes, Mary, Isabella, Dorcas, William, John, Eliza, Catharine, Martha, and Robert M. John was the father of William Sherer, who lives on a part of his grandfather's possessions. Robert M., soon after his father's death, began the erection of "Spring Lawn" paper-mill, which he carried on in connection with store-keeping and farming. The farm is now owned by John E. Leonard, and the paper-mill by the Megargees, of Philadelphia.

Rachel Sherer married Robert Blackburn and went to Ohio; Dorcas married James Gibson, of New London; and Catharine married Thomas Ramsey.

SIDWELL, HUGH, with Elizabeth, his wife, came from Letcomb Regis, in Berkshire, England, and settled in West Nottingham, where he died in the summer of 1729, leaving sons Richard, John, and Hugh. To the first he devised the homestead, on which were a brick house and barn. Richard, born at Letcomb Regis, 2, 9, 1704, died 9, 10, 1740. Hugh Sidwell, Jr., died 9, 8, 1740, leaving wife, Anne, and children,—Henry, Richard, Hugh, born 7, 25, 1725; Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Ann, Joseph, and Mary.

John Sidwell had a daughter Mary, who married Richard Griffith, 10, 6, 1738, and a son Hugh, who married Hannah Berry, 8, 28, 1741.

Richard Sidwell, son of Hugh and Ann, married, 8, 4, 1744, Anne Job, and was the father of Elisha, Job, Lydia, and Abraham. The last, born 1755, married, 6, 10, 1789, Hannah Brown, daughter of Joseph and Hannah. Abraham died 10, 12, 1836, and his wife 8, 28, 1820. Their son Richard, born 4, 4, 1790, died 10, 29, 1866, married Mary, daughter of William and Alice Griffith, and had children,—Reuben, Hannah (married Owen Reasler), Stephen, Sarah, Ruth, and William.

Hugh Sidwell (3), son of Hugh and Ann, born 7, 25, 1725, married, 1, 7, 1750–1, Anne, daughter of Joseph Haines, of West Nottingham. Their son Job, born 10, 11, 1768, married, 11, 4, 1790, Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia, of East Nottingham, Md. Job and Rebecca lived in East Nottingham, Chester Co., and had the following children: Esther, b. 8, 23, 1791; Oliver, b. 8, 22, 1793, d. Oct. 6, 1870; Joseph, b. 4, 14, 1795; Nathan, b. 6, 8, 1797; Rebecca, b. 9, 1, 1799; Job, b. 6, 29, 1801, d. 1877; Anne, b. 5, 2, 1803; Wilson, b. 10, 20, 1805; Lavina, b. 3, 31, 1808. Of these, Oliver was the father of Oliver Sidwell, Esq., of the Chester County bar.

SMEDLEY, GEORGE, migrated from Derbyshire, England, in 1682 or 1683, in company with several of the Friends who settled at Darby. In 1687 he was married to Sarah Goodwin, whose maiden name was Kitchen, the widow of his intimate friend, John Goodwin. The marriage was accomplished "at the meeting-house upon the front of the Delaware." His wife had one child by her first marriage, but it died in its minority. Shortly after his marriage, George Smedley removed to a tract of land he had purchased from the proprietary, and which was surveyed to him in 1684, in the township of Middletown. Here he erected his dwelling-house on the west bank of Ridley Creek, about one mile northwest of the present town of Media. The mansion farm is still in possession of his descendants. His wife, Sarah, died in 1709. About the year 1721, after having settled his son George on the mansion farm, he removed to Willistown, where he resided with his son Thomas until his death, in 1723. He had five children,—Thomas, who married Sarah, the daughter of Joseph Baker, of Edgmont, 8, 26, 1710; Mary, who first married John Edge, Jr., and afterwards John Yarnall, of Willistown; George (a minister among Friends), who married Jane Sharples in 1717, and after her death, Mary, the daughter of William Hammans; Sarah, who married John Williamson, of Newtown; and Alice, whose first husband was John Allen, of Newtown, and the second, Edward Woodward, of Middletown.

George Smedley did not incline to be active in public affairs, but was frequently appointed to various services by the meeting, in which he uniformly maintained a good standing.

The children of Thomas and Sarah Smedley, of Willistown, were Francis, John, Mary, Sarah, Thomas, and perhaps others, of whom John, b. 11, 22, 1714, died 8th mo., 1793, married Susanna (Dawson) Cowgill. She saw her great-great-grandfather, William Clinkenbeard, who was one hundred and eight years old when he died, and also saw her own great-great-grandchildren. John Smedley, son of John and Susanna, married Rebecca, daughter of Nathan and Amy Cope, of East Bradford, and was the father of Benjamin Smedley, of Willistown, Enos Smedley, of West Chester, and others.

William Smedley, son of the second George, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Taylor, and had several children, of whom the eldest, Peter, married Phebe, daughter of Samuel and Jane Sharples, and settled in Uwchlan. Their children were Elizabeth, Joel, Jane, Peter, William, Isaac, Samuel, Phebe, and Lydia. William F. Smedley, a grandson of Peter, Jr., is a rising young artist, whose pencil has been employed in illustrating various periodicals and publications.

From William Smedley, son of William and Elizabeth, above named, are descended James Smedley, hatter, of Philadelphia; William Smedley, late connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company; and Samuel L. Smedley, chief engineer of Philadelphia, who has spent much time in collecting the family history.

SMITH, JOHN, son of Eleazer and Ruth, was born 4, 22, 1681, at Dartmouth, N. E., and when a young man suffered fines and imprisonment for refusing to perform military service, being also impressed on board a war vessel and cruelly beaten for not taking part in the duties assigned him. Finding him of no use on the vessel, the commander allowed him to go upon land in England without orders to return, and about the year 1705 he came to Philadelphia. He became a resident of Chester, and married there, 1, 5, 1706–7, Ann, daughter of Caleb Pusey. In 1713 he removed to East Marlborough, and the next year a meeting was established at his house, which afterwards became Londongrove Meeting. By his first wife he had a daughter Lydia, who married Thomas Jackson, and by the second wife, Dorothy Windle, to whom he was married 6, 6, 1728, he had Anne, John, Ruth, Thomas, and Sarah. He died 10, 24, 1766, and was buried at Londongrove. Memorials concerning him have been published at different times.

ROBERT SMITH was of Scottish descent, and near the end of the seventeenth century his grandfather lived in the northeastern part of Ireland. Among the first of the Scotch-Irish emigrants to Pennsylvania were the parents of Robert Smith,—John and Susanna,—who left their homes in 1720, one year after the enforcing of "the Test," and whose special grievance was not the raising of the rent of their homestead, but the absolute refusal of their landlord to renew their lease unless they would comply with the requirements of that hated act. With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married Alexander Fulton, removed to Little Britain, Lancaster Co., and to whom in due time was born a grandson, Robert Fulton, who has indissolubly linked his name with the history of steam navigation. John Smith died Dec. 19, 1765, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife Susanna, Dec. 24, 1767, age seventy-six years. They were the parents of fifteen children. Three elder brothers having sought their fortunes elsewhere, the homestead in Uwchlan fell to Robert, who was born at sea during the voyage to this country, and who had married, Dec. 20, 1758, Margaret, daughter of John Vaughan, of Red Lion, Uwchlan township. Sergt. Robert Smith is reported in the public records of the time as "going to Reading to be qualified," when, in 1757, the war between the French and English made the Indians restless and aggressive on the whole Pennsylvania border, and called out large bodies of militia in the heretofore peaceful colony. His next appearance is in the commencement of the Revolution, in August, 1775. The colony had but a small navy, and the chief reliance for the defense of Philadelphia was on obstructions to be placed in the channel of the Delaware River. Numerous plans were offered, and after discussing them thoroughly it was decided to place a line of chevaux-de-frize across the channel east of the upper end of Hog Island, one and a quarter miles below Red Bank, N. J.

At the date last mentioned, Robert Smith was thanked by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for a model of a machine for handling chevaux-de-frize, and was soon after directed by the same body to report on the merits of the rival plans of Govett and Guion for building them, and to take charge of the works. He remained in charge of them one year, and planned the land fortifications, which were included in the same line of defenses. While thus engaged, he was called and sat in the Convention which, on Sept. 28, 1776, adopted the first State constitution of Pennsylvania, having been elected a delegate from Chester County. On March 12, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council appointed him lieutenant of Chester County. This office, whose name and duties were analogous to those of the king's lieutenants in the counties of the mother-country, gave him, with the rank of colonel, the charge of raising, arming, and provisioning the military contingent of his district, and in every way preparing the troops to take the field. They remained under his command till they were called into the field. The selection proved a good one. The Scotch-Irish were of the best fighting material, and the circumstances under which they had left their old homes made them have no hesitation in taking up arms against the British government. From them and the Welsh the military strength of the county had chiefly to come, and as Col. Smith's wife, Margaret Vaughan, was of a Welsh family, his influence extended among them also. He had had some experience in military affairs, and in administration, and would no doubt have taken the field but that he was somewhat past the prime of life, and had grown too large (weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds) to undergo the fatigues of service at the front. What service he could do his country could command, and the sequel showed him to be a most capable and zealous officer. March 29, 1777, he took the oath and received his commission as sheriff of the county. In October, 1783, he was one of the two persons elected by the people, as the custom then was, for the office of sheriff, but the Governor, in whom rested the final choice, selected William Gibbons, the other candidate. On assuming the lieutenancy, one of Col. Smith's duties was to ascertain the capabilities of his district, and on April 12, 1777, he reported that it contained 5000 men capable of bearing arms, and promised to use his utmost exertions to get his contingent in the greatest possible state of forwardness. The raising, equipping, and provisioning of a large number of troops called from Chester County into military service during the Revolutionary war required the expenditure of large sums of money, and liberal appropriations passed through his hands. They were all properly accounted for, as is proved by the fact of the report of the comptroller of

the State, who, June 25, 1785, near the close of Col. Smith's career as county lieutenant, reported that there was a balance due him to April 1, 1785, of £106 4*s.* 10*d.* This report being approved by the Supreme Executive Council, an order was drawn in his favor for the amount. He retired from this position March 21, 1786 (which he had held for nine most eventful years), and from all public offices except that of trustee of the State loan-office, which he retained for about a year after this time. He served for one term in the State Assembly in 1785.

In the latter part of 1787 he retired to his farm, twelve years of uninterrupted public life having led him to covet the quiet of home, and his private affairs, which had been so long neglected, requiring his attention. He was a stanch Presbyterian, an elder and pillar in the church of which Rev. John Carmichael was pastor, and he brought up his family after the most approved Scotch fashion. He was in his later years remarkable for the sweetness and evenness of his temper; was a great reader and lover of books, Young's "Night Thoughts" and Pope's translation of Homer's "Iliad," then comparatively new books, being his chief favorites. He owned two very fine farms in Uwchlan, on the Conestoga road where it crosses Black Horse Creek near its confluence with Marsh Creek, both streams being tributaries to the north branch of the Brandywine. He died in 1803, aged eighty-three years, and his wife died in Philadelphia in 1822, at the age of eighty-seven. Of their children, Jonathan was for many years honorably and prominently connected with the First and Second United States Banks and the Bank of Pennsylvania as their cashier; John was an iron-master, owning Joanna Furnace, near the line between Chester and Berks Counties; and Joseph was an iron and shipping merchant of Philadelphia.

Jonathan's son—Gen. Persifor Frazer Smith—was a brilliant officer of the United States army, and died in Utah in 1859. He was the grandson of Col. Robert Smith, and also a grandson, on the maternal line, of Col. Persifor Frazer, of Chester County, a distinguished officer of the war of the Revolution.

Joseph married Mary, daughter of Col. Persifor Frazer, of Thornbury, then Chester, but now Delaware County. They had several children, among them Hon. Persifor Frazer Smith, a member of the bar of Chester County. The latter was educated in Philadelphia, principally in the classical schools of Samuel B. Wylie and Joseph P. Engles, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, July 31, 1823. He then read law with William H. Dillingham, Esq., in West Chester, and was admitted to the bar at November term, 1829. He married, July 24, 1833, Thomasine S., daughter of Dr. George A. Fairlamb, of Downingtown. In May, 1835, he was appointed by Governor Wolf clerk of the Orphans' Court of Chester County, and in 1839, by O. F. Johnson, attorney-general under Governor Porter, prosecuting attorney for Delaware County. Mr. Smith has always maintained a very high position at the bar, and has long been one of its recognized leaders. His opinions on the perplexing questions constantly arising in the practice of the law are eagerly sought for by his professional brethren and clients, and are highly esteemed. He was a stanch supporter of the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion, and was a member of the Legislature in the sessions of 1862, '63, and '64, during its progress. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1865 to 1876.

Gen. George Fairlamb Smith was born in West Chester, Feb. 28, 1840, and was a son of Persifor Frazer and Thomasine (Fairlamb) Smith. He received his preparatory education at the West Chester Academy, and graduated with honor at Yale College in 1858. He then entered on the study of the law with his father, but before his admission to the bar the war of the Rebellion burst upon the land, and his heart filling with a sense of duty to his country, he threw down his books and was one of the very first in Chester County to enroll himself to stand by and defend the old flag.

He enlisted in 1861 as a private in Capt. B. H. Sweney's company, which subsequently was assigned to letter "G," in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months' service. It left West Chester April 18th, and was regularly mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg on April 20th. Shortly after the muster Private Smith was detailed to the position of quartermaster of the regiment, and in a little while was regularly commissioned, his rank being first lieutenant.

At the expiration of the term of enlistment of the 2d Regiment he returned home and recruited a company for the three years' service, which was assigned to the position of Company B, in the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. William H. Irwin commanding. On July 16th he resigned the captaincy of his company for the purpose of accepting the majorship of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, his promotion taking effect March 15th of that year.

While serving in this position he received a dangerous wound at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Libby prison, where he was kept one week, and then removed to Salisbury, N. C., where he was retained three months. At this same battle his colonel was killed and lieutenant-colonel wounded, which leaving a vacancy in the staff, he was duly promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment on June 1, 1862, and on March 21, 1864, was advanced to the colonelcy of the same, Col. Spear having in the mean time been killed at Chancellorsville. In this position he remained, faithfully and bravely doing his duty until Sept. 7, 1864, when he was mustered out by reason of the term of his three years' enlistment expiring. Sept. 29, 1864, he was recommissioned, and upon special order was discharged April 20, 1865.

He was severely wounded May 12th in the battle of the Wilderness, and brought home, where he remained under the care of Dr. Worthington for about four months, and during this time he was admitted to practice at the bar of Chester County, but returned to his command as soon as able to do so, and remained there until he was discharged at the time we have above stated.

He was elected to the office of district attorney in 1872, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and county for the term of three years.

In 1874 he was chosen by the Republicans of the Middle District of Chester County to represent them in the State Legislature, in which he was a conspicuous member for a period of two years.

In 1875, Governor Hartranft appointed him an aide upon his staff, with the rank of colonel, and upon the appointment of Judge Yerkes to the bench in Philadelphia, the Governor appointed him judge-advocate-general upon his staff, which position he held until the time of his death.

He was also appointed by Governor Hartranft one of the commission to select and locate a site for the Insane Asylum for Chester, Bucks, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties, and in which he labored assiduously, giving the matter all the attention at his command.

As a citizen, he was looked up to as active, careful, conscientious, and trustworthy, and in all public matters he never was found lacking in the performance of any duty that presented itself for him to perform.

As a lawyer, he occupied an enviable position, and as a consequence his practice was large and proportionately remunerative. He was an able speaker and sound reasoner, and, in a word, was a man in advance of his years.

In politics he was an earnest, untiring, and devoted advocate of the Republican party, and gave his voice and energies to the cause he so conscientiously espoused.

He died Oct. 18, 1877, and was interred with military and Masonic honors in the Oaklands Cemetery, near West Chester.

Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1723; came with his parents when a child to this country, and settled on the head-waters of the Brandywine, in the Brandywine settlement, Chester Co., where he grew up to manhood. He was educated at the celebrated school of Samuel Blair, at Fagg's Manor, and was licensed to preach Dec. 27, 1749. On May 22, 1750, he married Elizabeth Blair, a sister of his preceptor, a lady of high intellectual endowments, and fitted to grace the most exalted station in society. March 26, 1751, he was installed pastor of the Pequea Presbyterian Church, in Lancaster County, near the Chester County line, with a portion of his congregation residing in Chester County.

At this place he established a classical and theological institution of a high character, which was resorted to by a large number of young men from Pennsylvania and other provinces, many of whom were afterwards distinguished in the different professions, and occupied positions of great usefulness in the country. The school was prolific in valuable men.

Here was laid the foundation of the eminence of his two sons, Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D., who was the first president of Hampden-Sidney College, in Virginia, and afterwards succeeded Dr. Witherspoon as president of Princeton College, N. J., and Rev. John Blair Smith, D.D., who succeeded his brother as president of Hampden-Sidney College, and was afterwards the first president of Union College, Schenectady.

It is difficult to estimate the advantages to society and the country from the maintenance of such schools as those of Alison, Blair, Finley, Smith, and others. Their influence, established and conducted as they were in the early history of the province, was of great usefulness to the inhabitants, not only of Pennsylvania, but of other provinces. They were sought by young men with ability of a high order, and they there received a classical and scientific education which prepared them for high places in the various professions.

After a life of great labor and usefulness, and a pastorate of forty-two years, he died at Rockville, Chester Co., April 15, 1793, at the age of seventy-one years. He was returning from Philadelphia, and had tarried at Rockville over Saturday night, and the next morning started to go to his church. As the congregation of Brandywine Manor were assembling, they found him lying by the roadside, with his faithful horse standing beside him. He did not long survive.

Rev. Joseph Smith was born in Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa., in 1736, of English parents. He graduated at Princeton College in 1764, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, Aug. 5, 1767. He was installed pastor of the church of Lower Brandywine, in Delaware, April 19, 1769, and of the Second Church, in Wilmington, Oct. 27, 1774. In 1779 he received a call from Cross Creek and Buffalo Churches, in Western Pennsylvania, and in 1780 became their pastor. Here he spent the remainder of his life, twelve years.

His family underwent the usual perils and trials of frontier life, and sometimes were compelled to retire to forts or block-houses to protect themselves from the merciless tomahawk.

He was an able coadjutor of Dr. Power and Dr. McMillan in the great Western field of ministerial labor. He was a thorough classical scholar of well-disciplined mind, and eminently successful in all his undertakings.

He opened a school at Upper Buffalo, in Washington Co., Pa., for the theological education of young men. He had a small building in the corner of his garden called "the students' room." In this, and the "log cabin" of Dr. McMillan, were educated some men who became distinguished for their influence and usefulness in society and in the church of which they were members. This school was subsequently transferred and organized near Canonsburg, and out of it was raised Jefferson College.

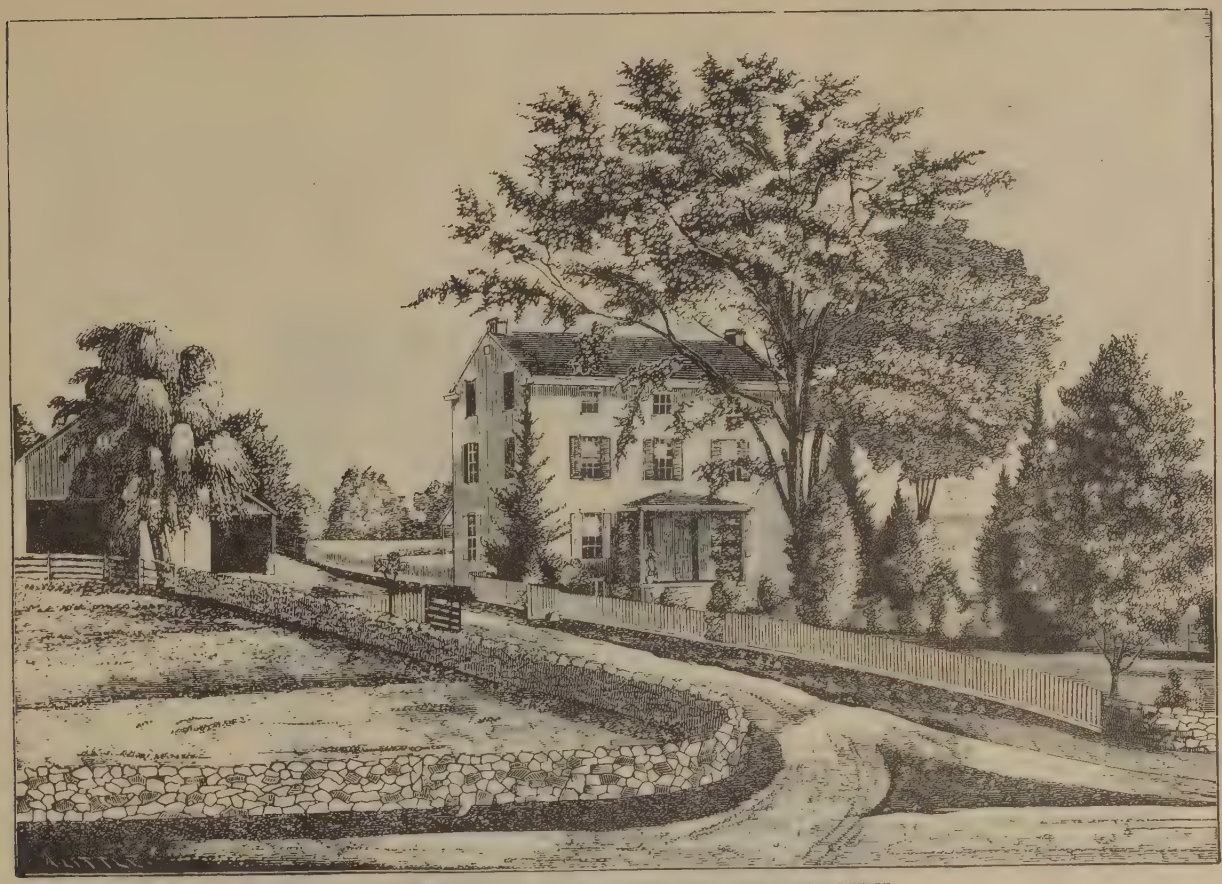
Much praise is due to these men, who opened these fruitful sources of instruction for our infant country at so early a period of its settlement.

Joseph Smith died April 19, 1792, at the age of fifty-six years.

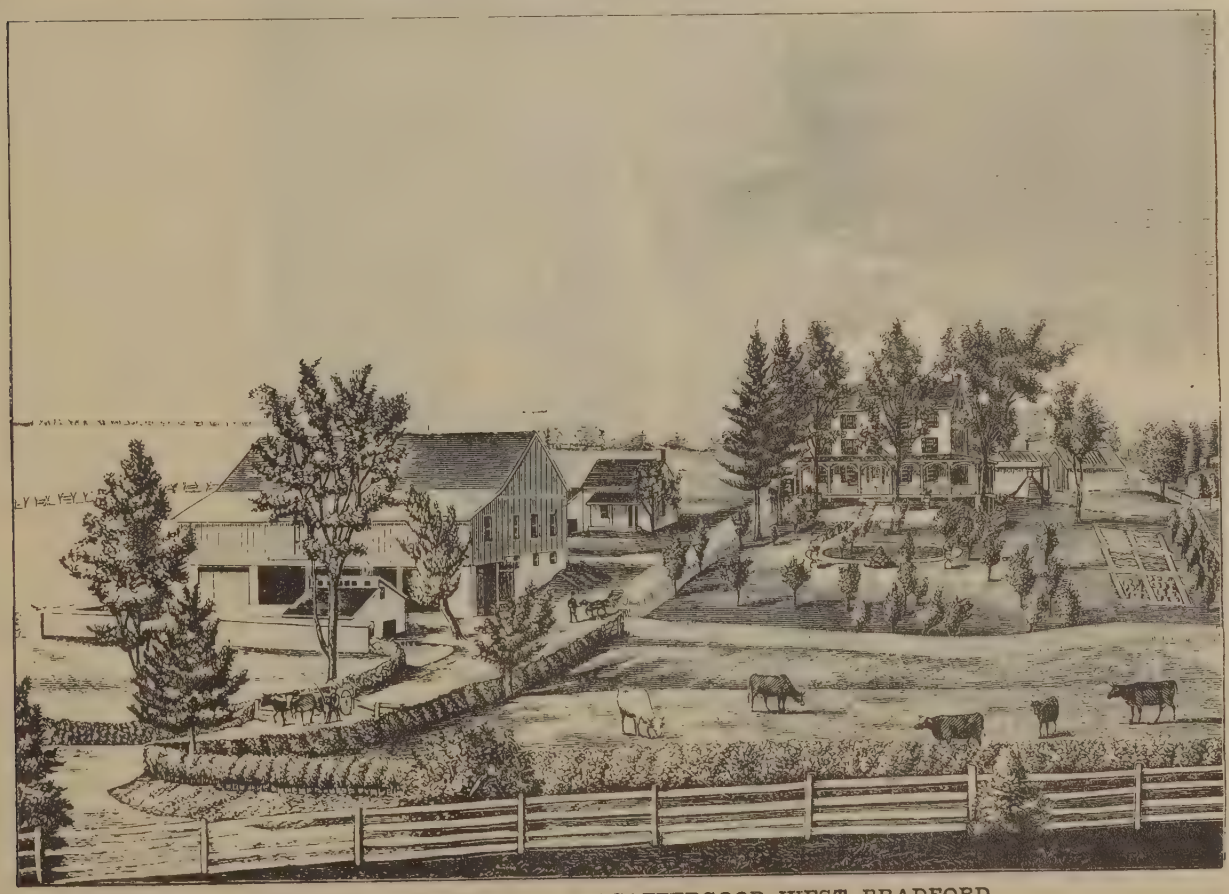
Joseph Smith, of Oxford township, died in 1760. The name of his wife was Isabel, and his children were Robert, John, Mary, wife of Robert Fulton (and mother of the inventor), Elizabeth, wife of James Cresswell, Isabel, Esther, Martha, Joseph, and Abram.

Robert Smith, son of the above, was a resident of Lower Oxford, and for many years a justice of the peace and of the Common Pleas. He died about the year 1812, leaving a number of children. In his will he ordered that no spirits of any kind should be made use of at his wake or funeral.

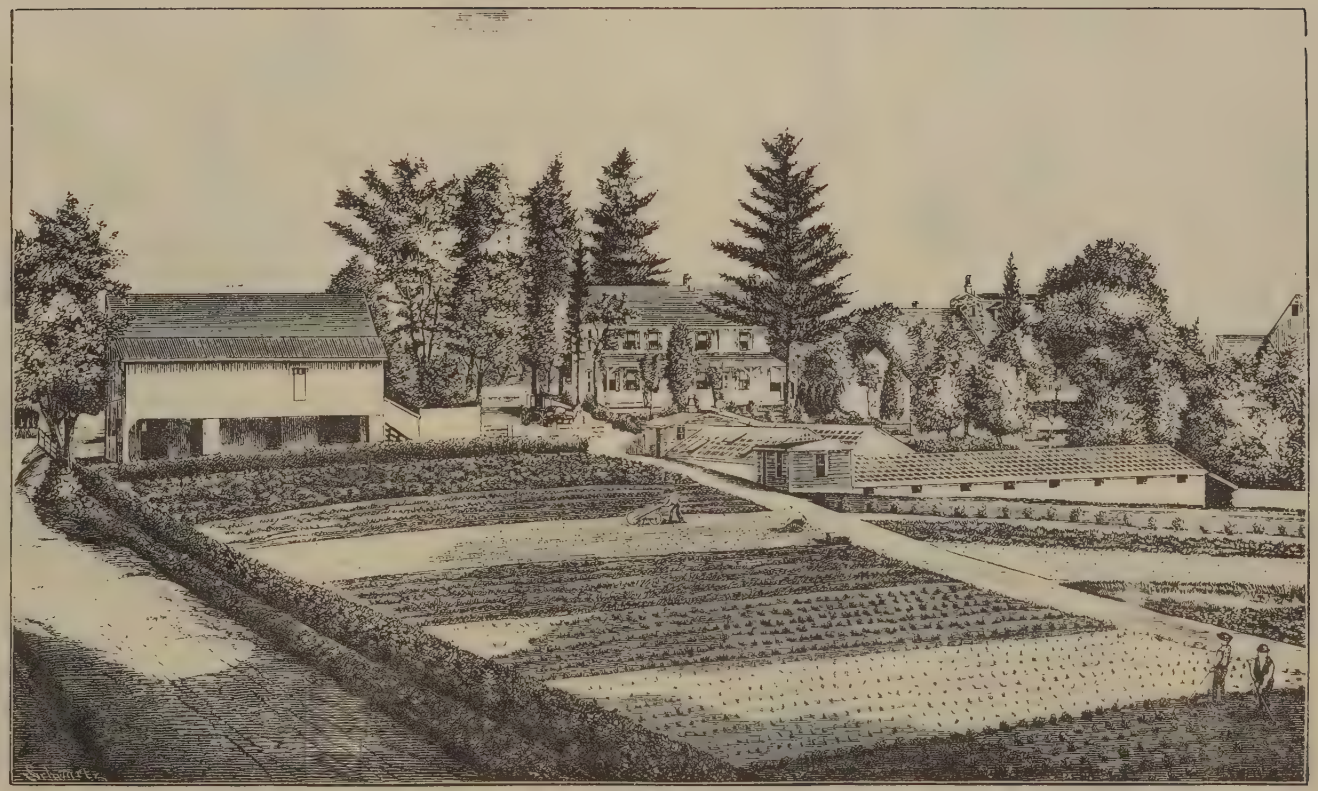
SPACKMAN, Isaac, a worsted-comber, resided at a small village called Hankerton, near Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, England, where he died about the year 1746, leaving a widow, Esther, and seven children in straitened circumstances. In 1750, William Beale, who had settled in Whiteland, Chester Co., a brother of the widow, visited



RESIDENCE OF R. B. SMEDLEY, WILLISTOWN.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS F. SCATTERGOOD, WEST BRADFORD.



"PLEASANTVILLE."

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES T. STARR, FLORIST, CARNATION PINK AND TUBEROSE GROWER, AVONDALE.

England, and brought four of the children—Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, and Isaac—back with him. They were bound out to service for a length of time to pay for their passage. Their brother George also came over some years later, and resided in Wilmington. The children of Isaac and Esther Spackman were as follows: Thomas, b. Dec. 18, 1728, d. 10, 24, 1810; Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1733, d. 5, 27, 1813, m. James Kenny; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1735, d. 8, 25, 1796, m. Joseph Hawley, of West Bradford; Hester, b. July 19, 1738, remained in England; Isaac, b. Nov. 21, 1739, d. 4, 15, 1823; George, b. Jan. 20, 1741, d. 9, 4, 1798; Susanna, b. Oct. 17, 1743, remained in England.

Thomas Spackman married Jane Wollerton, and settled in East Bradford in 1761. He built a mill in that year on Valley Creek, now belonging to Alfred Grubb, and left children,—George, Isaac, Hester, Thomas, Sarah, Daniel, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary. The son, Thomas, married Deborah Cope, 3, 19, 1795, and was the father of George Spackman, of West Chester, now deceased, and others.

Isaac Spackman married, 4, 21, 1768, Susanna Clayton, of West Bradford, and settled in East Caln. His children were George, Ann, James, Isaac. Mary, m. to William Davis; Susanna, m. to John Michener; Thomas, and Edith. Of these, Thomas was the father of Isaac Spackman, secretary of the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Those of the family who came from England, with the exception of Thomas, became Friends after their arrival in this country.

SPEAKMAN, Thomas, of Reading, in Berkshire, England, with the approbation of Friends and consent of his mother, Elizabeth, came to Pennsylvania in 1712, and settled then or shortly after in Londongrove township. He married, in 1714, Ann ——, and afterwards became a minister among Friends. He died 5, 15, 1732, leaving children,—Hugh, Thomas, Ebenezer, Micajah, Joshua, and Ann, married to Nicholas Newlin, of Concord. Ebenezer Speakman married Mary Hayes, and was the father of George, Joshua, Jacob, Lydia, m. to Richard Ladley; Mary, m. to Joseph Baker; and Margaret, m. to Job Hayes. He died 3, 25, 1809, in his eighty-fifth year, and his widow 9, 20, 1810, in her eighty-third year.

Micajah Speakman settled in Concord, and married, 4, 22, 1752, Mary Griffith, from Wales. She died 11, 28, 1774, and he married, 5, 23, 1781, Phebe Yarnall, a widow and a minister, who paid a lengthy religious visit to England, 1796–1800. Micajah Speakman, Jr., was the father of Stephen, Phebe Ann, m. to Isaac W. Van Leer; William A., Rebecca S., Sarah A., m. to J. Miller McKim.

STARR, John, whose father is said to have served in the Parliamentary army as a captain of infantry, and afterwards removed to Ireland, resided at Oldcastle, in the county of Meath. By Mary, his wife, he had children,—John, b. 7th mo., 1674; James, b. 10, 28, 1676; George, b. 2, 16, 1679; Mary, b. 7, 15, 1682; Elizabeth, b. 9, 12, 1684; Susannah, b. 9, 23, 1686; Jeremiah, b. 8, 17, 1690; Moses, b. 8, 27, 1692; Isaac, b. 9, 23, 1697.

Of these, James, with Rachel, his wife, came to Pennsylvania in 1712, and settled in New Garden, afterwards removing to the site of Phœnixville. Jeremiah married, 11, 10, 1716, Rebecca Jackson, b. 3, 25, 1697, daughter of Isaac and Ann, and towards the close of the year 1717 came to Chester County and settled in Londongrove, a little northwest of Avondale.

Moses Starr married, 6, 2, 1715, at Oldcastle Meeting, Deborah King, daughter of Merrick King, of that place. They came over with Jeremiah and his wife, and after a time removed to Maiden Creek, Berks Co., of which county he was the first, and for a time the only, representative in Assembly.

Isaac Starr, the youngest brother, also came over, and married, 12, 20, 1723, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, by whom he had several children. Of Jeremiah's six children, Moses married Sarah, daughter of Michael and Hannah (Maris) Harlan, 3d mo. 19, 1760, and had four children, of whom Jeremiah was born 9th mo. 16, 1762. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Whitson, of Sadsbury township. He died 3d mo. 12, 1816, and she 5th mo. 4, 1818. Of their six children, Jeremiah, born 7th mo. 5, 1798, married Mary, daughter of Eli and Sarah (Scarlett) Thompson, 10th mo. 11, 1827. She was born 5th mo. 15, 1810. He died 4th mo. 17, 1876. Of their seven children, Charles Thompson, the youngest, was born 8th mo. 23, 1846, and married Emma F., daughter of William L. Chandler, of New Garden township, 9th mo. 9, 1874. Their three children are William C., Lilian, and Chester Thompson. Jeremiah Starr, the emigrant, settled in Londongrove township, his son Moses in New Garden, about 1760, on a tract of two hundred and eleven acres, on which his son Jeremiah lived, also Jeremiah, son of the last, and on part of which (forty-eight acres) Charles T. Starr resides. His house was built by his father in 1823. The mother of Charles T. was a granddaughter of John Scarlett, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Dixon. John was the son of Nathaniel Scarlett, who married Hannah Dutton. Nathaniel was a son of Humphrey Scarlett. Charles Starr is the proprietor of the "Pleasantville Green-houses," in New Garden township, two miles from Avondale, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. He is one of the most successful florists in the State, and especially noted as a tube-rose-grower. He makes a specialty of carnation pinks, which, with his other innumerable varieties, he ships by mail to all parts of the country. His plants and bulbs, put up in small packages, are usually transported through the mails. From small beginnings he has extended his green-houses and establishment to large proportions, and does annually an extensive business.

STAUFFER, Frank H., a resident of Berwyn, and prominently connected with its improvements, was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1832. His father, Mr. Jacob Stauffer, who died at Lancaster, Pa., March 22, 1880, was a scientist, who was widely known on this continent, and to some extent in Europe, for his discoveries and attainments. As early as 1850, Rev. Dr. Morris stated that "he knew of no other *savant*, except Mr. Sturn, of Nuremberg, who could write, set up, illustrate, and print his own works." Frank H. is a graduate of "The University of Daily Journalism," and is a contributor to some of the leading papers and magazines of the country. A volume of his poems, enti-

tled "Toward Sunset," and issued by Lippincott & Co., in 1879, was received with considerable favor.

STEELE.—Ninian Steele, with his wife and children, came from the north of Ireland, and settled in New London township, Chester Co. He died in December, 1745, leaving a widow, Mary, and six children,—Robert, Martha, Samuel, Susannah, Ninian, and William.

Samuel Steele, his son, resided at what was then and is yet known as Thunder Hill, in New London township. He died in May, 1760, leaving eleven children,—Robert, Ruth, Jane, Samuel, Francis, Joseph, James, William, Ninian, Ann, and Elizabeth. Of these, Ruth Steele was born in 1719, and married Samuel Futhey in January, 1750 (see Futhey family); Jane Steele married George Campbell. He died in March, 1812, leaving eight children, some of whom emigrated to North Carolina. James Steele married Isabella Read, of New London. They resided in West Fallowfield township. He died in 1807, and his wife in 1814. Their descendants removed to Western Virginia. Elizabeth Steele and others of the family settled in Northumberland (now Union County) at an early day.

William Steele, son of Samuel, settled on a farm two miles east of the village of New London, which remained in the family three generations. He was born in 1731, married Elizabeth Magee, Jan. 21, 1756, and died Sept. 5, 1797. His wife died July 5, 1779. Their only child, John Steele, was born in 1760, married Ann Montgomery, April 11, 1781, and died April 29, 1841. Their children were William, Ann, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Susanna, and Maria.

William Steele, the eldest of these children, was born in 1783, married Mary Kimble, June 18, 1809, and died July 12, 1869. Their children were John K., George, Maria, Milton, Jackson, Clement, Eliza, John, and Samuel. John K. Steele, the eldest of these, married Ann Wilkinson, March 2, 1837. They have had five children.

The descendants of Ninian Steele, the emigrant, are very numerous, and are scattered over the whole country. A branch, about the period of the Revolution, went to North Carolina, and settled in the neighborhood of Charlotte, where their descendants now reside.

GEN. JAMES STEELE.—William Steele settled in Lancaster County in 1750. His wife was a Kerr. Their children were Archibald, John, William, and James. The fourth son, James, was several times a member of the Legislature, and during the war of 1812 he held the responsible position of inspector-general of the Pennsylvania State troops. His zeal as an officer and integrity as a man made him universally beloved by all who knew him. He resided at Steeleville, in West Fallowfield township, Chester Co., and gave name to the village. Here his son, Franklin Steele, was born May 12, 1814. Gen. Steele died in 1844. In 1837, Franklin Steele visited the Falls of St. Anthony, and from that period he was closely identified with the history and interests of the Upper Mississippi. In April, 1843, he married Annie E. Barney, a granddaughter of the distinguished Commodore Barney of Revolutionary fame, and a daughter of Hon. W. C. Barney, of Baltimore. For many years they resided at Fort Snelling, and afterwards at Minneapolis. He became one of the leading citizens of that section of the country, and on the occasion of the election of Gen. Shields to the United States Senate, Mr. Steele came within one vote of receiving the nomination in caucus. He amassed a large fortune, and was ever liberal to all enterprises deserving of encouragement. He was considered the wealthiest man in Minnesota. At one time he owned the Fort Snelling reservation and the entire site where the city of Minneapolis was built. He died Sept. 10, 1880. His brother, Dr. John Steele, and three sisters reside in Minneapolis. One of his sisters was the wife of Gen. H. H. Sibley, at one time Governor of Minnesota. She is now deceased.

STRICKLAND, NIMROD, was born in Vincent township June 28, 1807, and died in West Chester, May 15, 1880.

In early manhood he identified himself with the Democratic party, and by his fealty and persistent labors to the principles it espoused he early earned for himself a reputation as a successful politician throughout the State, which he continued to enjoy up to the time of his death. Aside from his political career, his usefulness in the more private walks of life was long and well demonstrated, and only ceased with his physical inability to perform the duties to which he was selected.

The first office he held was that of clerk to the county commissioners. During the campaign between Wolf and Barnard for the office of Governor, he actively espoused the cause of the former, and after Wolf was elected Governor he recognized his services by appointing him first recorder of deeds and then register of wills of Chester County, each of which he held three years. Aug. 31, 1837, he married Margaret McCullough. He then for some years was a clerk in the Treasury Department, when Governor Wolf was First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States. He held the office of associate judge for several years, and was also for a term one of the canal commissioners of the State. In 1854–55 he served as warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, but the duties were distasteful to him and he resigned. He also at different times held the offices of justice of the peace, bank appraiser, jury commissioner and prison inspector. During President Buchanan's administration he held a position in the custom-house in Philadelphia. He was for some years editor of the *American Republican*, and was afterwards co-editor of the *Pennsylvanian* with Dr. Morwitz.

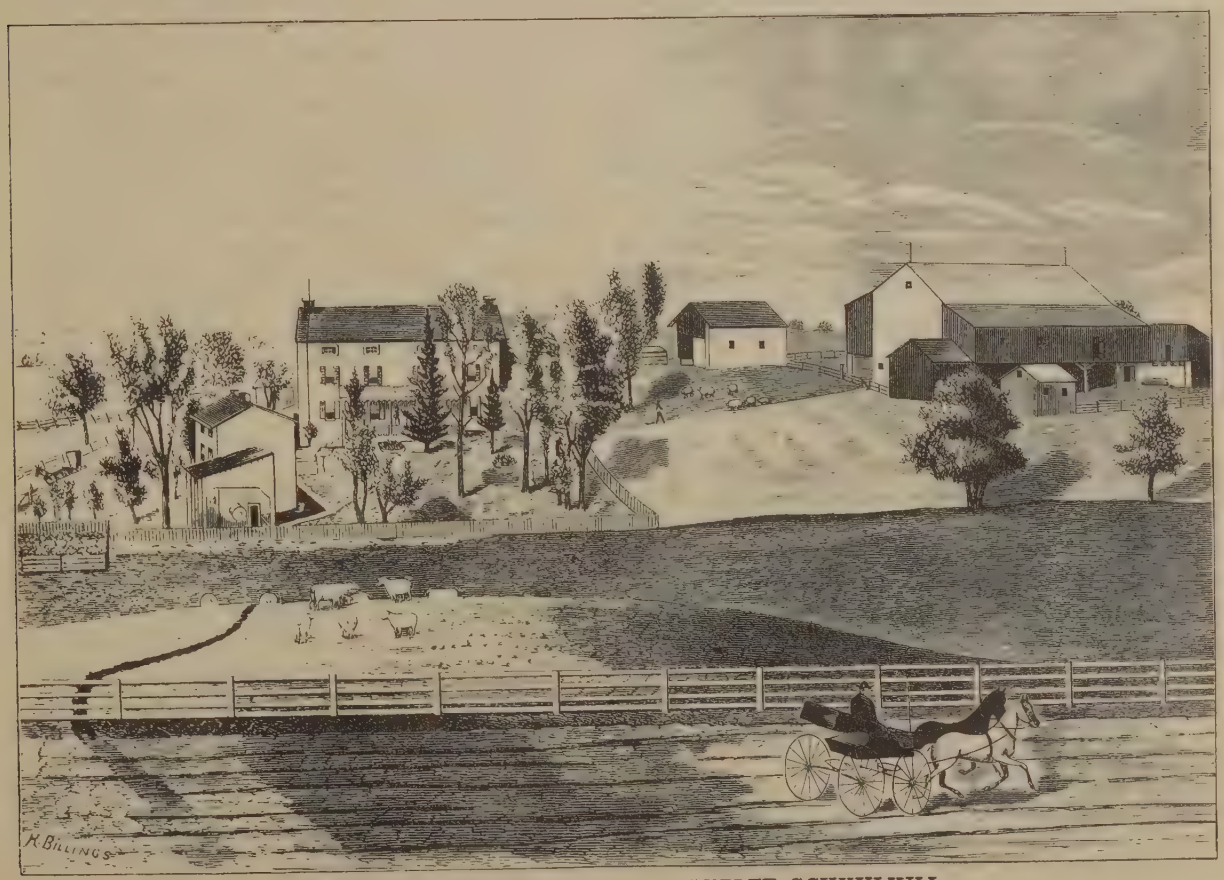
Some years before his death, he had an operation performed on his eyes for cataract, which did not prove successful, and they gradually grew worse until the sight was totally destroyed, thus adding to his afflictions one irreparable and severe.

He was a member of the Baptist Church for forty-six years, and also a member of the Odd-Fellows. This organization was kind to him, and during his last illness rendered that brotherly assistance for which they were organized and are so widely noted.

His counsel was sought by many of all political parties, and in public recognition of his intellect and good judgment he stood high in the estimation of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was genial and kind in his manner, ever having a pleasant word of good advice and cheer for all who came about him.

C. E. Suplee

Among the earliest settlers of Germantown was Andreas Soupli, who was evidently a man of influence, being chosen sheriff of that corporation in 1691. On the Revolutionary muster-rolls of Philadelphia County are John, Isaac, Jacob, Andrew, Jonathan, Nathan, and David Suplee. Peter Suplee, of Schuylkill township, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died of camp fever in the service a few months before his son Peter was born. The latter married Hannah Eastburn, to whom were born nine children, of whom the following are living: Silas; Peter; C. E.; Margaret, married to Joseph Rapp; and Eliza, married to W. R. Kennedy. C. E. Suplee, the second son and child, was born July 30, 1804. He passed his boyhood on the farm, and was educated in the common schools. When eighteen years old he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, and after thoroughly mastering it carried on this business for seven years, part of the time in Montgomery and part in Delaware County. He then worked two years as a journeyman. About the year 1834 he purchased of his father one hundred acres, upon which he has since resided. On this he has erected nearly all the buildings, and has made many valuable improvements to the place. In 1827 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Charles Jones, of Montgomery County, by whom he has had seven children,—Benjamin F., deceased, leaving a wife and two children; Mary J., married to William Stephens; Edwin M.; Hannah; Adaline, married to Abraham Delp; Sarah J.; and Esther Ann, married to Gideon Ruth. He has been school director, and served in other local positions. His family are regular attendants of the Baptist Church. He is a practical farmer, and has been for forty years very largely in the dairy business. He is a Republican in politics. His farm is situated about two and a half miles from Phœnixville, in a region very early settled by some of his ancestors. He enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF C E. SUPLEE, SCHUYLKILL.

STRAWBRIDGE, Thomas, the son of James Strawbridge, who settled in Londonderry township, in that part now called Penn, prior to 1747, was a native thereof. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, that formed the first State constitution; a captain in Col. Evan's battalion of Chester County militia in January, 1777; and appointed sub-lieutenant of the county Oct. 16, 1777. He seems to have been an ardent, active patriot of the Revolution, but we have no further record of him.

STRODE, George, of the parish of Milbrook, in the county of Southampton, England, grocer, was a purchaser of 500 acres from William Penn, July 25, 1682. He came over soon after, and his land was located in Concord township. He appears to have been in some way connected with the Green family of that township.

George Strode, of East Bradford, "being antient," died about 1757, and was probably a son of the first named. His children, so far as known, were George, John, and William. John was the father of Richard, b. March 7, 1742, d. 5, 22, 1814. Richard married Sarah Hickman, 12, 28, 1763, daughter of Francis Hickman, of Thornbury, and was the father of Mary, Joseph, Caleb, Francis, Ann, Richard, John, and Moses Strode, who all died young except Joseph and Richard. Joseph married Esther, daughter of Joseph and Edith Cheyney, born Dec. 8, 1768, died March 31, 1827. He was born Oct. 22, 1766, and died May 10, 1827, leaving children,—Caleb, Sarah, Joseph C., Edith, Ann (m. to Lewis Levis), Martha (now wife of Caleb Brinton), and Esther, all now deceased, and without issue, except Martha Brinton.

Joseph C. Strode was born April 24, 1796, in East Bradford township, where his father, Joseph Strode, lived, near Strode's mill, and after absorbing such learning as was to be had at the public schools was sent to the boarding-school of John Gummere, the celebrated mathematician, at Burlington, N. J., where he pursued the study of Latin and French, and perfected himself in the higher branches of mathematics, in which latter science he was one of the most able proficients of the age. Returning home, he opened a boarding-school for boys, which soon became known and successful. Among his scholars were Hon. William Darlington, Hon. Washington Townsend, Jesse James, Esq., Dr. J. B. Brinton, James Jefferis, and others, and at a later period Hon. John Hickman, J. Edgar Thomson, Isaac Darlington, and a host of others, who have since made their mark in distinguished positions of trust and honor. After carrying on his school for about twenty years he was induced to accept a position as civil engineer on the then Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, which he held for a few years. He afterwards returned to his school, which he conducted until about the year 1846, when he finally retired from it, and it passed into other hands. He then found amusement and an outlet for his exuberant mathematical talent in making the necessary calculations, and in assisting his friends and neighbors in introducing hydraulic rams on their premises. He was always pleased to give to any one who wished the benefit of his knowledge, and thus rendered his leisure very useful. Some years before his death he removed, with three maiden sisters, to the borough of West Chester, where he died Dec. 31, 1873. He was a thorough gentleman, of modest, kindly disposition, and he may safely be said to have passed away without ever having made an enemy. He was never married.

STUBBS, Joseph I.—Daniel Stubbs was an early settler of Lancaster County, and was the father of Isaac, who married Hannah Brown. To them were born eight children, of whom the sixth was Joseph I. Stubbs, born 1st mo. 2, 1818, in Harford Co., Md., in sight of the rocks of Deer Creek. His grandfather on the maternal side was Jeremiah Brown, one of the pioneers in Lancaster County. Joseph I. spent his boyhood on the farm, and was afterwards many years in mercantile business in East Nottingham township. He has been a resident of this county thirty years. His farm of one hundred and forty acres is situated two and a half miles from Oxford, and is called "Maplewood." It is located in a fine region of country, and was a part of the original Pugh tract.

He was married in 1852 to Martha, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Wilson) Pierson, from which union six children were born, viz.: Lauren P., Howard L., Josephine, Isaac Wilson, Adaline (deceased), and Walter Daniel. Mr. Stubbs is of English and Quaker ancestry on both sides.

SWAYNE.—Among the earliest Quaker families that settled Chester County was that of Francis Swayne (who by an old deed is styled practitioner of medicine). He was the son of William Swayne, of Ockingham, Liberty of Wilts, Berkshire, England, who died in 1693, leaving two sons and a daughter,—Francis, the emigrant, Judith, and William. To the latter he left by will his house and lands in Ockingham: to his daughter, house and ground called the Harpe-bien, Bienfield, and to his son Francis, "All that house & Land, and the *Store* in the common field of Bienfield, by the wayside going to Bienfield church," and making him whole executor of "All my goods, cattle, corn," etc.

Francis Swayne married Elizabeth Milton, and had removed from Bienfield to East Hampstead Park some years previous to coming to America, and his son William records that "about the year 1704 my father and mother and myself were convinced and received the truth."

William Swayne, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth, was born the 30th of 1st mo., 1689, in the parish of Bienfield, and when about eighteen sailed from Bristol "on board a ship called the 'Saulsbury,'" and in about five weeks landed at Philadelphia on the 15th of 9th mo., 1708, and in about a year and a half thereafter Francis and Elizabeth, with their remaining children,—Francis, Edward, Elizabeth, Jane, and Sarah,—landed at New Castle, on the Delaware, where they were met and welcomed by their son William, who had preceded them. They went to what is now East Marlborough township, Chester Co., and purchased and settled on one of the lots of land joining the south side of Marlborough Street, containing 425 acres, it being then an uncultivated wilderness. The deed of conveyance to Francis Swayne bears date 1 :h day of September, A.D. 1711. Francis and his son William were both prominent and active members of the Society of Friends.

In the year 1713, Francis went on an extended religious visit to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Starting from

Philadelphia, holding meetings by the way, to Flushing, Newport, Dartmouth, thence to Nantucket, Rochester, Falmouth, Barnstable, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Plymouth, Scituate, Boston, Salem, Lynn, Marblehead, Hampton, Amesbury, Newburyport, Portsmouth, etc. Several of these places were visited twice. During the journey, which occupied three months, from 7th mo. 24th to 10th mo. 21st, about seventy meetings were held. When we take into account the difficulties of traveling in those early days, we are led to conclude that the emigrant ancestor of the Swaynes was possessed of a fair share of the zeal which characterized the early Friends.

While in Nantucket he met with a family of the same name as his own, who had settled there in 1662, from some town east of Boston. They proved to have been of the same family in England.

There is a family tradition that Francis, while resting for lunch, in the harvest-time, under the shade of some particular tree, remarked that he would like to be buried there; his wish was remembered, and when, in 1721, 9th mo. 30th, he died, he was interred on the spot selected by himself, the place was inclosed with a wall, and for upwards of eighty years was used as the family burying-ground.

Francis Swayne during his lifetime conveyed to his eldest son William, the pioneer, by deed dated 9th mo. 8, 1717, 195 acres of his original purchase, bordering on the Marlborough Street.

William, on 7th mo. 29, 1720, at the age of thirty-two, married Elizabeth Dell, daughter of Thomas and Mary, of Ridley, now Delaware County. He died in 1735, at the age of forty-seven. Elizabeth died in 1743. Their children were,—1. William (2), b. 4, 11, 1721; m. 10, 1, 1743, Ann Pusey, daughter of Caleb and Prudence, of East Marlborough; died 9, 8, 1785. Ann, born 4, 2, 1723; died 8, 27, 1802. 2. Francis, b. 12, 18, 1722; m. 3, 18, 1748, Betty Baily, daughter of Joel, of West Marlborough. Betty, born 1, 8, 1728; died ——. 3. John, b. 8, 27, 1724; d. 2, 28, 1755, unmarried. 4. Thomas, b. 9, 19, 1726; m. 3, 18, 1749, Mary Sharpless, daughter of John, of Ridley; d. 12, 23, 1792. 5. Mary, b. 3, 29, 1728; m. 4, 15, 1748, Thomas Pusey, son of Caleb and Prudence, of East Marlborough. She died 4, 18, 1802. 6. Elizabeth, b. 8, 22, 1729; m. 2, 11, 1751, Israel Howell, son of Evan, of Edgmont. She died 4, 29, 1757. 7. Samuel, b. 12, 13, 1730; m. 6, 16, 1756, Hannah Hayes, daughter of William and Jane, of East Marlborough; d. 7, 25, 1808. Hannah, b. 1, 1, 1736; d. 9, 13, 1799. 8. Joseph, b. 6, 22, 1732; died in infancy. 9. Ann, b. 3, —, 1735; m. 4, 10, 1754, George Webb, of Kennet, son of Daniel. She died 4, 24, 1764.

The descendants of William and Elizabeth Swayne are numerous, and mostly have lived in Chester and Delaware Counties, and are to be found among many of the old families of the two counties, having intermarried with (besides those before mentioned) the Woodwards, Copes, Marshalls, Jacksons, Pennocks, Phillipses, Thomases, Wickershams, Seals, Bailys, Woods, Barnards, Houses, Bancrofts, Noblets, Hornes, Yarnalls, Waltons, Hadleys, Taggarts, Grays, etc.

Joel Swayne, late of East Marlborough, a grandson of William (2), and son of Benjamin and Susanna, was born 5th mo. 22, 1804, married, 10th mo. 11, 1827, Lydia Ann Jackson, daughter of Israel and Sarah, of West Grove, and died 5th mo. 9, 1840. He was a public-spirited man and active in the cause of education and reforms, and, together with the late William Jackson, an uncle by marriage, strongly advocated a thorough public-school system.

In 1839 he was elected one of the members from this county to the State Legislature, and died while a member of that body. He was an indefatigable student, and possessed a large fund of scientific and literary learning, and the papers and periodicals of the day frequently contained productions in prose and poetry from his pen. He possessed poetic talents of a very high order, his home feelings and attachments were of the strongest, and his admiration of the beauties of nature, particularly in his native county, were intense, and beautifully expressed in his poem entitled "Home":

> "Where beauteous streams rich valleys part,
> 'Mid Pennsylvania's cultured hills,
> What marvel that a minstrel's heart—
> Where feeling's pulse with fervor thrills,
> Spontaneous to life's joys or ills—
> Should feel the tide of rapture start
> When gazing on such scenes as these,
> Adorned by Home's sweet witcheries?"

Edward Swayne, son of Benjamin and Sarah P., who was the son of Caleb, who was the son of William (2), was born 1st mo. 15, 1826, and died 11th mo. 18, 1846, before he had reached his twenty-first year. He possessed a poetic temperament of the highest order, and had he lived would no doubt have taken a prominent place in the literary world. His feelings were intense, and his expression of poetic images vivid and true to nature, and his flow of language required a swift pen to keep pace with it when the poetic mood was on him. His poems are mostly short, and addressed to friends or contained in letters. It is to be hoped that they may yet be collected and published in book form.

Lieut. Joel J. Swayne, the youngest son of William and Mary Ann (Marshall), who was the son of Benjamin, the son of William (2), was born ——, 1837, in Pennsbury township. When the war of the Rebellion began he was engaged in business in East Marlborough. Being impressed that the war was to be a protracted and desperate one, he urged the importance of promptly organizing military companies, and with Col. Fred Taylor and one or two others raised and organized the Kennet Rifle Company, which was afterwards incorporated with the 1st Pennsylvania Rifles, or "Bucktail" Regiment.

Joel, who with characteristic modesty did not aspire to the position of a commissioned officer, though deserving it, was made sergeant, but was afterwards elected second lieutenant of the company. He remained continuously with the men from the time the company was organized, laboring assiduously, by drill-exercise, to perfect them in that discipline which he considered of most importance in the effective soldier.

The Kennet Rifles were present at the battle of Dranesville, the opening engagement of the war, and proved their training by their coolness under fire. Subsequently, Lieut. Swayne was appointed adjutant of a battalion of the

"Bucktails," detailed for service in the Shenandoah Valley. He was fatally wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862, and died at the hospital in Harrisburg about three weeks thereafter. Of his character we will let his comrades-in-arms speak for him:

"He has fallen in the holy cause of Liberty and Union, and yet he lives in the cherished record of a bright and heroic example. He has indeed left among us a name all bright,—without stain or blemish in great things or small. He had entire command of his own spirit. He was gentle yet firm, amiable yet decisive, respectful to all, yet commanding obedience from his men at will. He had that admirable finish to his character which enabled him to act with discretion and self-possession on all occasions. Hence he obtained the entire confidence of men in all he attempted to do.

"Swayne's proficiency was far from being accidental: he was a most diligent military student. He not only aspired to excel, but he toiled with mind and body to become an accomplished soldier and officer, and he succeeded well.

"The steady balance of his mind, his patient industry, his conscientious performance of duty, may doubtless be largely attributed to the sound principles of morality and justice instilled into his mind in early life. The foundations of his character were laid sure. A strong love of free institutions and firm regard for the rights of man formed the motive-power which moved his soul to action and made him capable of the noblest deeds."

Francis Swayne (2), son of Francis and Elizabeth, was born in East Hampstead, Berkshire, England, came to America in 1710, married, 4th mo. 10, 1724, Hester Dicks, daughter of Peter, of Providence, (now) Delaware Co.; date of death unknown. They resided in West Caln. Their children were John, who died unmarried, Joshua, Caleb, Sarah, Deborah, and Ann. Of these, Joshua (1) married, about the year 1748, Phebe St. Clair, daughter of William and Phebe. They resided in West Caln, where they both died in 1760. Their children—Samuel, Susannah, John, Joshua (2), and Esther—were born between the years 1749 and 1758, in West Caln.

Joshua (2), born 6th mo. 19, 1755, when of a suitable age, was apprenticed to an ironsmith, who removed to Virginia, taking young Joshua with him. After serving his time out he settled in Jefferson County, near Harper's Ferry, where he became possessed of one of the finest farms in that region.

The children of Joshua (2) and Rebecca (Smith) were Samuel, John, Thomas, Joshua, and Noah H. The family removed from Virginia to Ohio, where they were prosperous farmers. Noah H., the youngest, studied law, and during Jackson's administration was appointed a United States attorney for Ohio. He practiced law there successfully for a number of years, and on Jan. 25, 1862, was appointed by President Lincoln a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position which he honorably and acceptably filled till January, 1881, a period of nineteen years, when advancing age and a desire to complete some literary undertakings induced him to resign the position.

Judge Swayne was born Dec. 7, 1804. He married Sarah Ann Wager, of Virginia; they have four sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Gen. J. Wager Swayne, distinguished himself in the late war, and was appointed at its close an assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Deborah, daughter of Francis (2), married Enoch Butler, son of Noble, of Uwchlan. Caleb Swayne, son of Francis (2), was born about the year 1727, married, 12th mo. 1, 1749, Lydia Bruce, daughter of James, of East Caln. Their children were Francis, and James, born about 1751–2, who married, 11th mo. 17, 1773, Hannah Swayne, daughter of Francis and Betty. Their children were Francis, b. 12, 8, 1774; Caleb, b. 10, 4, 1776; Eli, Betty, Lydia, Orpha, Hannah, and Susanna.

Francis Swayne, son of Caleb and Lydia, is presumed to be the Gen. Francis Swayne, the friend of Gen. Muhlenberg, to whom the latter willed his silver cigar-case. He was said to have been a drummer-boy in the Revolutionary war, and a general in the war of 1812. He died at Reading, Pa., June 17, 1820. Francis and Sarah left a daughter, Jane.

Eli Swayne, son of James and Hannah, married, 10, 14, 1807, Deborah Woodward, daughter of Thomas and Mary, of East Marlborough; their descendants removed to Philadelphia.

Edward Swayne, third son of Francis (1) and Elizabeth, was born in East Hampstead, Berkshire, England, in the year 1703, came to America with the family in 1710, married, 2d mo. 25, 1728, Sarah Fincher, daughter of John, of Londongrove. They lived on part of the original purchase made by his father, which they inherited from him. Edward died 4, 24, 1776, aged about seventy-three years; Sarah died 11th mo., 1804, in her ninety-sixth year. She was the last one buried in the family burying-ground. The children of Edward and Sarah were Edward, Jonathan, Isaac, Jesse, Robert, Jane, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Martha. The only male descendants of the name in this branch are from Jesse, who left three sons,—Jesse, Edward, and Ishmael.

Some of the living descendants of Edward and Sarah are in the vicinity of Doe Run, Chester Co. Some have intermarried with the Masons, Whites, Haydons, Harlans, Marises, Yarnalls, Englands, etc.

Elizabeth Swayne, daughter of Francis (1) and Elizabeth, was born in East Hampstead, Berkshire, England, came to America in 1710 with the family, married Thomas Barnard, son of Richard (1), died without issue.

Jane Swayne, daughter of Francis (1) and Elizabeth, came to America with the family, 1710, married, 3, 4, 1719, John Jackson, son of Ephraim and Rachel, of Edgmont. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Wilson, of East Marlborough, in the year 1741, 10th mo. 24th. Their descendants are numerous, and have intermarried with the Thompsons, Phillipses, Barnards, Hilleses, Puseys, etc.

Sarah Swayne, daughter of Francis (1) and Elizabeth, born in England, came to America in 1710 with the family, married, 8, 5, 1722, Robert Lamborn, son of Josiah and Ann, of Berkshire, England. They settled about half a mile west of where Londongrove meeting-house now stands. It is related of Robert that he and young Francis Swayne were devotedly attached to each other in England, and that when the Swaynes came to America, Robert, not being able to content himself without his friend, determined to follow him. His father endeavored to dissuade him at first, but, seeing he was determined, paid his passage to America. He landed at Philadelphia, not knowing where the Swaynes

lived, but while walking along the streets, unresolved yet what to do to find them, he espied old Francis Swayne; following him at a distance, he at last saw him enter a house, and, not daring to follow him in, remained at the door till the old man came out again, who, on seeing him, exclaimed, good-humoredly, "Why, Bob! what brought thee here?" Francis knowing that he would have to take care of him, brought him home behind him on horseback, and when within a short distance of his house he left Robert under a tree and proceeded home. He then directed his son Francis to go to the place where he had left Robert, not telling him what for, but to go there. He went, and to his surprise there met his friend, whom he had supposed was yet in England. That their mutual surprise and joy was great we cannot doubt. They repaired to the house, and young Lamborn afterwards married his friend's sister.

For this sketch of the Swayne family we are indebted to William Marshall Swayne, of New Garden, who, in addition to his genealogical taste, is an artist of no mean rank. His busts of Gen. Wayne and Dr. William Darlington are noticed elsewhere.

SWING, Dr. E. V.—The Swing family came from Lorraine, one of the two provinces captured from France by Germany in the Franco-German war. Samuel Swing was one of two brothers who emigrated just before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Salem and Cumberland Counties, N. J. Samuel had a son, Abraham, whose son, Samuel, married Elizabeth Vanmeter, daughter of John Vanmeter, a Revolutionary soldier in Washington's army. From this union were born four children, viz.: Erasmus Vanmeter, Mary J. and Ruth A. (both unmarried), and Alfred, who died at Harper's Ferry, in the service of the United States in the Rebellion, of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Of these, Dr. E. V. Swing was born Feb. 26, 1840, in Upper Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., N. J. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and afterwards studied the classics and higher mathematics with Rev. R. Hamill Davis, now principal of Lawrenceville (N. J.) Female Seminary.

He taught school four years in Cumberland County of his native State, and during this time was reading medicine with Drs. S. G. Cattell and C. C. Philips, of that county. He attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and at the same time was a private student of Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, of Philadelphia. He graduated at this university in the class of 1867.

E. V. Swing M. D.

He was married July 25, 1861, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Beach Jones, to Rachel V. Burroughs, born in his native township, and by whom he has had eight children,—two deceased, Oscar V. and Adelia Davis, and six living,—Clara Stratton, R. Hamill Davis, Albert H. Smith, Harry Ralston, Samuel Walter, and William Alexander.

After graduating he located at Compassville, West Caln township (Cain's Post-Office, Lancaster Co.), in 1867, where he has since remained in the active and successful practice of his profession. Educational matters have ever greatly engrossed his attention, and he has repeatedly been a school director. He is, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was educated by his parents, and has often been superintendent of Sunday-schools. He is a Republican in politics, and

comes of a family originally Federalist and then Whig. He belongs to the Chester County Medical Society, and was its president for the year 1880. He comes of a sterling stock, some of whose branches were among the earliest settlers in Clermont Co., Ohio, of whom Judge Philip B. Swing is judge of the United States District Court at Cincinnati, Ohio.

TALBOT, JOHN, purchased land in Middletown township in 1718, where he died in 1721, leaving a widow and children,—Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, and Hannah. Joseph took the farm when he became of age, and built a mill thereon, now owned by Humphrey Yearsley. His first wife was Hannah Baker, of Thornbury, who left children,—Margaret, Mary, Joseph, Martha, John, Rachel, Jacob, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Susanna. Of these, Martha married Daniel Broomall, and was the grandmother of John M. Broomall, of Media. Rachel married Francis Townsend, of East Bradford.

Benjamin Talbot, son of the first John, was married Nov. 11, 1734, by Rev. Richard Backhouse, to Elizabeth Ball, of Darby, and had children,—John, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Benjamin, and William. They removed about or before 1759 to the northwestern part of the county, and among their descendants may be named Caleb P. Talbot, father of D. Smith and C. Wesley Talbot, Esqs., of the Chester County bar.

TAYLOR, ROBERT, of Little Leigh, in the county of Chester, England, came to Pennsylvania, it is believed, in 1682, but his wife, Mary, and children did not arrive until the next year (see page 22). They settled in Springfield township, where Robert died in 1695. His widow, who was perhaps his second wife, and not the mother of all his children, married again in 1701, Joseph Selby. The children of Robert were Isaac, m. in 1689, to Sarah Broadwell; Josiah; Mary, m. 1692, to Henry Lewis; Phebe, m. 1692, to Thomas Massey, and in 1710, to Bartholomew Coppock; Thomas, Jonathan, Jacob, and Martha, m. to John Fincher.

Isaac resided in Springfield, where he died in 1716, leaving children,—Isaac, John, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Josiah. The youngest son, born 4, 17, 1708, married, 3, 14, 1730, Jane, daughter of Alexander and Mary Stewart, of Kennet, and settled in that township. His children were Abraham, John, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary, Caleb, Jehu, Israel, and Jane. Abraham, b. 11, 21, 1731, married Rebecca Way, who became a minister in the Society of Friends, and died 10, 14, 1816. Their children were Jacob, John, Benjamin, Ann, Joshua, and Joseph. John, b. 9, 10, 1762, died 12, 13, 1850, married Ann Bucher, of Lancaster County, by whom he had children,—John, Joseph, Joshua, Rebecca, Martin, Abraham, Ann, Sarah, and Fanny. The second son, b. Sept. 8, 1795, m. Oct. 15, 1818, Rebecca, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Bower—German *Bauer*) Way, born Oct. 13, 1799. They have resided in and near Kennet Square except during his term of sheriffalty, and have had the following children: A daughter, b. June 3, 1820, d. next day; Alfred, b. May 10, 1821, d. Nov. 16, 1823; Mary, b. April 21, 1823, d. March 31, 1824; Bayard, b. Jan. 11, 1825, d. Dec. 19, 1878; John Howard, b. Dec. 20, 1826; William W., b. Oct. 22, 1829, m. Ellen Hayes; Anne, b. April 13, 1832, m. Charles Carey; Emma, b. May 13, 1834, m. Charles Lamborn; Joseph, b. June, 1838, died at the age of four weeks; Charles Frederick, b. Feb. 6, 1840, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. (See p. 137.)

Dr. Franklin Taylor, born 1, 22, 1818, is the son of Joshua, born 7, 4, 1771, and Ann (Buffington), and grandson of Abraham and Rebecca, already mentioned.

Maris Taylor, of West Marlborough, b. 4, 27, 1779, was the son of George, the son of Joseph, b. 11, 11, 1694 (brother of Josiah, first mentioned), who married, 10, 29, 1722, Mary Maris.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—It can only be attempted in this sketch to give an outline of the life of this versatile and gifted man,—who was novelist, poet, orator, and traveler. His ancestry were of the best Saxon blood of Germany and England, and in the American lineage he was from Quaker stock. Born at Kennet Square, in this county, Jan. 11, 1825, his boyhood was passed in that vicinage. The house in which he was born and passed his infancy—a stone-and-mortar structure—was destroyed by fire in 1876. When he was about three years old his father moved upon a farm about a mile from the "Square"; there he spent the opening years of his life.

After attending for some time the excellent academies at West Chester and Unionville, in the latter of which he was a pupil of Jonathan Gause, the bold youth, with a view of relieving his parents of his support and to furnish means to purchase books, resolved to learn the printer's trade. He accordingly entered the office of the *Village Record*, then edited by Henry S. Evans. As this is that portion of his life which was wholly spent in Chester County,—the latter half being mostly passed in foreign lands,—the events of his early manhood naturally possess an added interest.

Young Bayard did not like his apprentice-work; his fingers wearied with the types, and he took to sketching, caricaturing himself and associates in horrid cartoons. His mind also sought relief in odd hours by reading, and in writing fugitive verses. Of this period in his life the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis says,—

"It was not long after he came to West Chester, the date I cannot fix, the late Judge Haines, himself a poet of no mean pretensions, called my attention to one of Bayard's pieces. I have no recollection now of its title or its subject, but it was written in flowing verse and showed a remarkable command of poetic language, and such admirable taste in the use of epithets and imagery in one so young, that I confessed my surprise and pleasure in finding such excellent promise of a poet 'to the manner born.' What other of his fugitive pieces found their way into light, prior to May, 1843, I am not informed. But in *Graham's Magazine* of that month there appeared a poem entitled 'Modern Greece,' by J. B. Taylor, which was the first of his contributions to that periodical. Another, entitled 'The Nameless Bard,' by the same hand, followed in August of the same year; and a third, 'Life,' in the ensuing October number. He afterwards became a contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post*, and to some extent to the *United States Gazette*; and he thus attracted the notice of Joseph R. Chandler, its accomplished editor, who was prompt to recognize the merits of his youthful correspondent and to encourage his literary efforts. He also wrote occasionally for the *Village Record*.

"In February, 1844, when he had just completed his nineteenth year, he sent to the press 'Ximena, and other Poems,' a little volume of less than one hundred pages. 'Ximena' is a story of the thirteenth century, in verse; and its interest mainly centres on the incidents of

the celebrated battle of the Sierra Morena, between the soldiers of the Crescent and the Cross. The battle scene is vividly described, and while there are passages that will not bear close criticism, there are others of much lyrical beauty.

"The little volume was printed by Herman Hooker, in Philadelphia. Master Taylor was obliged to revise the proof-sheets; and not being flush of funds, he performed his journeys for that purpose, to and from the city, a distance of twenty-four miles, on foot, making up for lost time in the office by working out of ordinary hours. The edition published was not large. The anticipations of the young author were moderate, and they were more than equaled by the result. The book sold readily, especially among his neighbors in Chester County, and the profits were to him of some moment. The attention, however, which the book attracted to Bayard Taylor himself, and the interest which it excited in his success, was of more importance to him than the profits. He had now served out half his apprenticeship, and had learned as much in the two years of his service as he could be taught in the whole four years of the term for which he was bound; and he very reasonably considered that if he could be liberated from his engagement with Mr. Evans he might be employed more profitably for himself than in setting type in the office of the *Village Record*. He therefore endeavored to procure a cancellation of his indentures. This he was enabled to accomplish about the beginning of the summer of 1844, and having made all the necessary arrangements, in July of that year, when still six months under twenty, he sailed for Europe."*

It is said that even before he entered the printing-office there fell into his hands a small book, "The Tourist in Europe," by Geo. P. Putnam, which "told the routes and described the wonders to be seen in a very fascinating way to one like Bayard, whose imagination was already excited to the most enthusiastic pitch." He not only read it with avidity, but "made it a plan of reading, taking it by course," and borrowing other books relating to foreign travel. Young as he was he made up his mind to visit Europe, and "spoke of his trip to England and Germany with the confidence of one who has his ticket and letter of credit already in his pocket. Yet he was a penniless boy, who had scarcely seen a ship, and who knew but a few phrases outside of his native tongue. His friends laughed at him, laughed incredulously as he spoke of his projected trip.† After obtaining release from his apprenticeship he went to Philadelphia, and "walked confidently into the office of the *Saturday Evening Post*." Mr. Patterson, its editor, while having little faith in his success as a correspondent, gave him some encouragement. Then, with lighter heart, he called on Joseph R. Chandler, editor of the *United States Gazette*, who showed such confidence in his final triumph as to give him fifty dollars, remarking that "if he sent any letters of sufficient interest they would be inserted in the *Gazette*." To this gift Mr. Patterson added fifty dollars, and George R. Graham paid him for some manuscript poems. "He now had $140 with which to begin his journey to the Old World. Proud day was it for him when he returned with the money to his home." He next procured his passport, bade his farewells, and embarked on the "Oxford" upon his first European tour.

"What Mr. Taylor saw in Europe during his tour, which was mainly pedestrian, and what were his experiences during its course, are related in his 'Views Afoot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff,' published in 1846, on his return. Few boys, if any, have ever visited foreign countries to better purpose, and none have ever given so entertaining and graphic an account of their travels. There is an admirable freshness in his style, a vividness in his description of scenery, a certain felicity of expression, a kindly treatment of peculiarities of men and manners, and a pleasant vein of humor breaking out now and then in his narration, that makes this book attractive not merely to common readers, but to the intelligent and cultured. It is still, after a lapse of thirty-two years since it came from the press, a favorite with the public."

Mr. Taylor had now completed his twenty-first year, and having published his "Views Afoot," was in a condition for some new enterprise, which developed in the establishing of a weekly newspaper at Phœnixville, in connection with Frederick E. Foster. In 1847, Mr. Taylor withdrew from the enterprise, and soon after took an editorial position on the *New York Tribune*.

His subsequent career, devoted mainly to travel and to letters, and as the honored representative of his government as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg and Minister to Germany, is too well known, not only in Chester County, but throughout the land, to require any mention here. The grief at his death, the homage of the great men of the Old World, the letters from noted American *literati*, and the tributes from his neighbors at Kennet Square,—all attest his greatness, his successful life-work.

He died in Berlin, Prussia, on Dec. 19, 1878. His remains were brought to this country, and on March 15, 1879, consigned to their last resting-place in Longwood Cemetery, East Marlborough township.

At the age of twenty-five he married (Oct. 24, 1850) one to whom he had long been tenderly attached,—Miss Mary S. Agnew. She died of consumption on the 20th of December of the same year. In October, 1857, he married Marie Hansen, of Gotha, daughter of an eminent German astronomer. Upon his return home, soon after, he brought to Kennet Square his wife and young child, Lilian, who now survive him.

"Adjoining the farm of his father in Kennet was a tract of land which struck the fancy of Bayard while yet a boy as a fine situation for a gentleman's mansion, and having superior capabilities of improvement. He determined that if possible he would some day be the owner of it. It

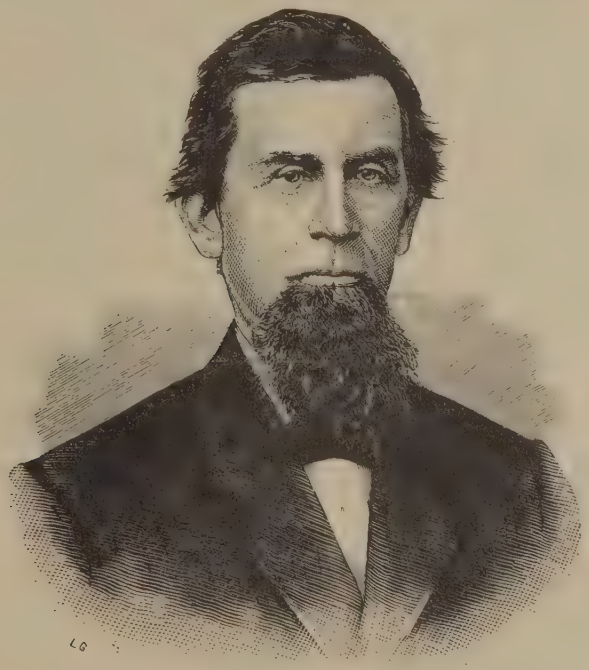
* From an address read before the Philosophical Society, Jan. 14, 1879. The same authority also gives us this incident of his school-boy days:

"On one occasion he, in company with several other boys, made a holiday excursion to the Brandywine battle-ground, and after a tramp of some twenty-odd miles, returned to Unionville. Most of the company were footsore and weary almost to exhaustion. Bayard enjoyed the day's ramble more than some of his companions, and instead of deprecating the curiosity that had led him such a chase and groaning over his fatigue, he wrote a sprightly account of the day's adventure, which was deemed worthy of publication, and appeared in one of the county newspapers. This is the first effort at narration of travel and description of natural scenery on his part that I know of, and is of no particular importance, except that it shows the bent of his mind at a very early age. This was in March, 1840, when he was just turned of fifteen. Prior to that date, but how long prior I am not informed, he began to write verses."

† That a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country" is again illustrated in young Taylor's career. When he went to some of his old friends and neighbors for assistance to print his little volume of poems ("Ximena"), so little was their faith in the boy they had known from birth that they told him they could not encourage him in a scheme so absurd and impracticable.—*Conwell's Life of Bayard Taylor.*

chanced that while in Europe, some few years prior to his marriage, he learned that the coveted tract was in the market. He immediately wrote home requesting that it should be purchased for him. This request was complied with. He called the place "Cedarcoft," and built upon it a commodious and handsome residence, and lavished on the grounds around large expense in their adornment."

DAVID S. TAYLOR.—William G. Taylor, son of Elisha Taylor, married Sarah Ann Stiteler, from which marriage were born five sons and three daughters. Of these children, David Stiteler Taylor was born Nov. 1, 1832, in Upper Uwchlan township, where his father and grandfather lived. Passed his days on the farm till he was fifteen years of age, and when about nineteen began clerking for Samuel Kreamer in a general store at Phœnixville. Here he continued three years, then went to Pottstown, where he remained nearly three years, clerking in a store for Olmstead Wells. In 1857 he came to Springville (now Spring City), and kept store one year, where Shantz & Keeley's foundry now is, in partnership with his brother, under firm-name of S. & D. Taylor. He removed to his present place of business in 1858, under the firm-name of Wells & Taylor, and since then has been at the same place continuously, but under different firm-names, until 1864, and since that year by himself alone. About 1865 he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln's administration, and has ever since held that office, with the exception of a brief interregnum during President Johnson's time. He has served as school director. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a zealous contributor to its support. He belongs to Spring City Lodge, No. 553, A. Y. M. He was married Jan. 19, 1861, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jesse and Hannah Finkbiner, by whom he had the following children: Hannah, Margaret, Bertha Alice, Mary Laura, Jesse F. (deceased), Ada Grace, John Krause (deceased), and David Sechler (deceased). His wife died March 19, 1873, and he was the second time married, Feb. 22, 1877, to Rebecca B., daughter of Michael and Rebecca Towers. Has been active in politics, and is a stanch Republican. He was a director in the Springville Building and Loan Association until its dissolution, and was two terms treasurer of the association in the war to clear the township from drafts. His mother was a daughter of David Stiteler, a well-known citizen of Upper Uwchlan, and of an old family.



David S. Taylor.

ABIAH TAYLOR, of Didcott, in Berkshire, England, had two sons, Abiah and Joseph, who came to Chester County. Abiah, Jr., was married, 2, 18, 1694, at Faringdon Meeting, to Deborah, daughter of John Gearing, of Stanford-in-the-Vale, in Berkshire. About the year 1702 they settled in East Bradford, where Abiah died about 1747. He built a house in 1724 (see p. 164), and a mill at an earlier date. His children were Ann, m. 10 (Dec.), 7, 1715, to Richard Barnard; Abiah, died unmarried; Alice, m. 11, 27, 1730, to Daniel Hoopes; Deborah, m. 2, 29, 1731, to Jonathan Parke; Samuel, m. 11, 12, 1737, to Mary Smedley, daughter of Thomas and Sarah, of Willistown, who left one son, Abiah. Samuel married again, 10, 16, 1741, Deborah, daughter of Abraham and Eliz-

abeth Darlington, of Birmingham, by whom he had children,—Samuel, Deborah, Abraham, John, Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth, and Rachel.

Abiah Taylor, the eldest son, m. 5, 6, 1762, Ann Trimble, and in 1768 built a substantial stone house to the northeast of his father's, where were born the most of his children. These were Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Ann, Abiah, Deborah, George, and James. The father died at Lancaster, a member of Assembly, and was buried, 12, 5, 1801, at Bradford Meeting, being the first person buried there with a cover of strong plank placed over the coffin.

Joseph Taylor, son of Abiah, of Didcott, in Berkshire, bound himself to a carpenter for seven years from the 1st of May, 1699, but was married March 16, 1700, to Elizabeth Haines, of Harwell, in the same county. They came to Pennsylvania in 1708, and in 1711 purchased 705 acres of land on the west side of Brandywine, at and below the Forks. In 1724 he bought 103 acres adjoining, on Pocopson Creek, where he built a mill, and there died, 3, 30, 1744. His wife, Elizabeth, died 6, 21, 1743. Their children were as follows: 1. Joseph, b. 10, 7, 1701; d. 6, 2, 1740; m. Catharine Baxter, a widow. He was a wheelwright and blacksmith. 2. Richard, b. 11, 26, 1702; d. 9, 2, 1744; m. Eleanor ——. She married a second husband, Thomas Huston, and d. 3, 1, 1793. 3. Jeremiah, b. 8, 27, 1704; d. 1732; married Mary ——, who afterwards married —— Smart. 4. John, b. 12, 27, 1705, probably died young. 5. Hannah, b. 7, 7, 1708; m. William Temple. 6. Benjamin, b. 1, 27, 1710; d. 7, 1, 1775; m. 5, 5, 1733, Sarah, daughter of William Nookes. She died 8, 20, 1789. Benjamin inherited the mill and homestead. 7. Sarah, b. 12, 1, 1711; d. 1775; m. John Jones.

The children of Benjamin and Sarah Taylor were: 1. Isaac, b. 11, 10, 1734–5; d. 1, 16, 1813; m. 11, 13, 1755, to Hannah, daughter of Anthony Arnold, of East Bradford, and resided where his grandson, Samuel Taylor, now lives, in Pocopson township. He took an active part in public affairs at the time of the Revolution, and was afterwards known as Col. Isaac Taylor. 2. Benjamin, b. 4, 11, 1737; d. 10, 18, 1781; m. 11, 1, 1758, Rebecca, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hoopes) Webb, of Kennet, b. 5, 25, 1741; d. 7, 22, 1775. He married again, 12, 3, 1777, Ann Parke, of East Caln, widow of Robert, and daughter of George and Ann Edge, b, 12, 26, 1748. Benjamin resided in Pennsbury until his second marriage, when he removed to Caln, and died there. His widow married a third husband, William Trimble. 3. Elizabeth, m. 1757, to Emmor Jefferis, of East Bradford. 4. Hannah, m. 5, 10, 1764, to Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Morton, of Londongrove. 5. Ann, b. 10, 17, 1749; d. 2, 26, 1803; m. Joseph Cope, of East Bradford.

Benjamin Taylor, Jr., had children by his first wife,—Joseph, Benjamin, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Benjamin (2); by his second wife,—Ann, Edge, and Sarah. Joseph, the eldest son, born 12, 27, 1760, died 8, 16, 1826, married, 9, 27, 1787, Mary, widow of William Levis, and daughter of Benaniel and Alice Lownes, of Springfield. She was born 3, 25, 1761, and died 7, 19, 1846. Joseph Taylor removed from the old homestead on Pocopson Creek to West Goshen, about a mile north of West Chester, where his grandson, Jesse J. Taylor, now resides. His children were,—1. Sarah, b. 9, 3, 1788, d. 1, 30, 1865, m. Israel Jackson; 2. Lownes, b. 2, 17, 1791, d. 7, 28, 1833; 3. Joseph L., b. 3, 5, 1795, m. Phebe James, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth, of Westtown, b. 9, 27, 1795, d. 3, 31, 1864. Joseph is still living and makes his home with his children. 4. Rebecca, b. 10, 18, 1798, d. 9, 25, 1872, m. William Jackson, of Londongrove.

Lownes Taylor married, 9, 14, 1820, Rachel, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Baker, of (now) Pocopson, born 6, 26, 1799, and still living. Their children were Richard B., Rebecca W., Benjamin, Joseph G., Edward, and Bolton. Of these, Richard B., born 9, 19, 1821, resides at the homestead of his parents, a view of which is given.

Jesse J. Taylor, son of Joseph, b. 7, 28, 1829, occupies the homestead of his father and grandfather, immediately west of Richard B. Taylor's, it being the house erected by John Hoopes about 1732.

John Taylor, who is supposed to have come from Wiltshire, was a resident on Tinicum Island in 1684, as a lessee under Christopher Taylor. The name of his wife was Hannah, and their children, Elizabeth, Isaac, and Jacob. He was deceased in 1688. His daughter Elizabeth was married, 1, 1, 1686, to Hugh Durborow, who, with the rest of her family, removed to Thornbury. Jacob Taylor acquired a good education, and was engaged in teaching school in 1701, when, owing to the death of the surveyor-general, he was called to take charge of that office, and about 1706 was commissioned surveyor-general. He was succeeded by Benjamin Eastburn in 1733, and retired to live with his nephew, John Taylor, in Thornbury, where he died March 2, 1745–6. For several years he prepared the necessary calculations for an almanac, together with verses of his own composition and other matter, which were published by Isaiah Warner, William Bradford, and perhaps others.

Isaac Taylor, the brother of Jacob, resided in Thornbury, and was deputy surveyor for Chester County from 1701 until his death in 1728. He married, in 1694, Martha, daughter of Philip Roman, and had children,—John, Jacob, Philip, Ann, and Mary. Ann married Samuel Savage, of Coventry, an ironmaster. Jacob married, 8, 13, 1728, Grace Worrilow, and had several children.

John Taylor, son of Isaac, was a physician, as was his father, and also a surveyor, both under the latter and as his successor until 1740. After this he engaged in the iron manufacture, and erected Sarum Forge, at the present Glen Mills Station, on Chester Creek. He died in 1756, leaving children,—Martha, Isaac, John, Philip, Jacob, and Mary. His son John married Sarah, daughter of John Worrall, of Edgmont, and left three children,—Mary, m. to Persifor Frazer; Isaac, m. to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Townsend; and Sarah, m. to James Thompson. Martha Thompson, daughter of the last, married Isaac Huddleson, and was the mother of Dr. John T. Huddleson, now residing near Glen Mills.

Thomas Taylor, with his wife, Frances, resided in Worthenby, in Flintshire, and purchased land in Pennsylvania, but whether Thomas emigrated before his death,

which happened in 1682, is not certain. At all events, early in 1684 his widow, Frances, was here, and became the wife of John Worrall. Thomas Taylor had two sons, —Thomas and Philip. Philip married Ann, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Conway, in 1705, and settled in Thornbury. He died in 1732.

His children were John, d. 1764, m. 9, 27, 1729, Phebe, daughter of John Townsend, from Long Island; Stephen, probably unmarried; Philip, d. 1762, m. 8, 27, 1736, Mary Gilpin, of Birmingham; Phebe, m. 9, 13, 1734, to Robert Mendenhall.

Philip (2) had ten children,—Philip, Stephen, Hannah, John, Ann, Phebe, Lydia, Mary, Ruth, and Rachel. Of these, John married Dinah Baily, and had fourteen children, whose descendants are numbered by thousands.

John and Phebe (Townsend) Taylor had one son, Thomas, born 5, 15, 1732, died 3, 24, 1782, buried in his own field in Westtown, where a family graveyard has been kept up. He married Martha Woodward, 4, 26, 1753, and left children,—Philip, Titus, Thomas, Caleb, Phebe, Mary, and John. Titus Taylor, b. 12, 14, 1757, was sheriff, 1807–10, and captain of a company of militia in the war of 1812–14. He married, April 10, 1779, Rebecca Hunt, of Westtown, and had children,—William, Anthony, Martha, Ann, Phebe, Rebecca, Thomas, Sarah, and Joseph H.

JOHN TAYLOR, of Willistown, said to have come from Ireland, by Elizabeth, his wife, had the following children: Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1768, d. March 10, 1814, m. William Siter; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1770, d. Dec. 10, 1853, m. Abraham King; John, b. July 26, 1775, d. June 10, 1820; Ann, b. Sept. 14, 1777, d. Feb. 12, 1863, m. John Siter; Jane, b. March 14, 1780, d. Sept. 26, 1873, m. Amos Worthington; Sarah, b. Feb. 9, 1783, d. Dec. 22, 1865, m. Edward Siter; David, b. Sept. 12, 1784, d. Sept. 12, 1795.

The father, in his will, dated April 9, 1810, styles himself of Goshen.

John Taylor, Jr., studied law under Joseph Hemphill, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in May, 1799. In 1804 he went to the Territory, now State, of Mississippi, and for many years pursued his profession with assiduity and success. A few years before his death he was appointed chief judge of the Superior Court of the State, and held the office at the time of his death.

TEMPLE, WILLIAM, came from England in 1714, and married, 1, 18, 1725, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Taylor, born 7, 7, 1708, died 1, 5, 1768. He settled in Kennet, now Pennsbury, near his father-in-law, and died about 1775. Their children were Thomas, b. 10, 10, 1725, m. Jane Brinton; Hannah, b. 9, 14, 1727, m. Isaac Miller; Susanna, b. 9, 8, 1730, m. William Seal; William, b. 2, 3, 1733; Elizabeth, b. 1, 27, 1735, m. Benjamin Hutton; Lydia, b. 5, 2, 1737, m. Caleb Seal; Sarah, b. 12, 25, 1740–1, m. John Pyle; Alice, b. 9, 17, 1743, m. Benjamin Jones; Benjamin, b. 12, 3, 1745–6, m. Hannah Jones.

Thomas Temple was a justice of the peace and a member of Assembly, a good penman, and useful citizen. His children were Joseph, William, Thomas, Mary, Samuel, Caleb, Edward B., and Jane. He died 6, 21, 1808, and his wife, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Brinton, died 4, 27, 1799.

THOMAS, PETER, of "Springtown," and Sarah Stedman, of the same place, were married, 2, 15, 1686, at John Simcock's house in Ridley, and afterwards settled in Willistown, where Peter died 4, 5, 1722. Their children, so far as known, were Lydia, m. in 1710 to John Pyle; Peter, m. in 1711 to Elizabeth Goodwin; Jacob, m. 9, 6, 1717, to Elizabeth Richards; and Joseph, m. 1718, to Jemima David.

The children of Peter and Elizabeth Thomas, of Willistown, were Jacob, b. 11, 12, 1711, d. 12, 11, 1789, m. Katharine Jones and Rebecca Walker; Sarah, b. 7, 2, 1713, m. Christian Vore 1, 2, 1736–7; Peter, b. 9, 19, 1715, m. Margaret Taylor, 2, 14, 1742; John, b. 8, 7, 1817, m. Rebecca Jones, 2, 30, 1747; Thomas, b. 8, 13, 1719, d. 11, 14, 1719; Isaac, b. 4, 21, 1721; Elizabeth, b. 1, 11, 1723, m. William Lewis, 8, 9, 1747; Mary, b. 9, 23, 1724, m. Samuel Deaves, 9, 14, 1744; Rachel, b. 8, 13, 1726; James, b. 10, 29, 1727; Lydia, b. 6, 15, 1730.

Jacob and Katharine Thomas were the parents of Abel Thomas, a noted minister among Friends, and resided at the time of his birth, 5, 6, 1737, in Merion. Afterwards Jacob and his second wife removed to Coventry, Chester Co. Abel resided for a time in New Jersey, where he married his first wife, Margaret Younger, in 1762. She died 4, 16, 1775, and he married again, 5, 15, 1777, at Exeter Meeting, Ellen Roberts, daughter of Robert and Rachel Roberts, of Uwchlan. About the year 1802 he removed to Menallen, Adams Co., where he died 3, 21, 1816.

Isaac Thomas, son of Peter and Elizabeth, married, 3, 16, 1745, Mary Townsend, daughter of John, of Westtown, and had eleven children,—Phebe, Enos, Nathan, Hannah, Isaac, Mary, Jonathan, Townsend, Thomas, Martha, and Mordecai. The last named was born 7, 21, 1767, and married, 10, 20, 1796, Lydia, daughter of Ezra and Ann Hoopes, of Westtown, to whom were born Isaac, Ezra, Emmor, George, Jesse, Hoopes, Mary Ann, Lydia, Eliza, and Mordecai H. The following sketch of the eldest of these is taken from a memoir prepared by Dr. Jacob Price:

DR. ISAAC THOMAS was born Sept. 16, 1797, in Willistown township. His parents, Mordecai and Lydia (Hoopes) Thomas, were members of the Society of Friends. Under the influence of this society he received his religious training and principles, with which he became so thoroughly imbued that they remained the governing ones of his life, although in 1824, by his marriage with a lady not a member, he lost his right in that society. His father was an industrious farmer, and Isaac, being the eldest of the children, necessarily took a leading part in the labor of the farm, and had until near manhood no facilities beyond those afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. His nineteenth year he spent at the noted school of Joshua Hoopes, in Merion, Montgomery Co., where he made excellent progress in mathematics and in natural science. He afterwards attended a course in the West Chester Academy, studying, in addition to the usual English branches, Latin and French. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine in the office of Prof. Chapman, of the University of Pennsylvania, where, April 6, 1820,

he graduated with the degree of M.D., his thesis prepared for that occasion being entitled "Phlegmasia Dolens." About the first of May in same year he began practice in Delaware County, where he remained four months, when he removed to West Chester, with whose interests he was identified nearly sixty years. On Jan. 26, 1826, he was one of the noble band that organized "The Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science," of which he was a most active and useful member until its dissolution in 1850. In 1835 and 1837 he gave before it lectures on anatomy and physiology, which were largely attended and appreciated by cultured audiences.

In 1833 the doctor was elected a director of the Bank of Chester County, which position he held for forty years, except during the brief periods which the law requires the place to be vacated. In 1838 he was elected a member of the town council, serving for a period of nine years, during which time water was introduced into the borough, in which improvement he took a leading part. In 1843 he was chosen a director of the West Chester Railroad, and continued therein for many years with acceptance to its and the public interest. In 1861 he was chosen a trustee of the West Chester Academy, which place he held until it was merged, in 1871, into the State Normal School. He was married March 3, 1824, to Ann Charlton Miner, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles Miner, then editor of the *Village Record*, and also a member of Congress from this district. In March, 1832, she died, leaving two daughters. In 1835 he married Mary H. Brinton, second daughter of George Brinton, Sr., of West Chester, who survived him only one week, leaving a son and two daughters. Dr. Thomas, in locating in West Chester for practice, placed himself in competition with physicians of more than ordinary skill and culture, whose esteem and confidence he soon gained, and he acquired a leading practice in the borough and surrounding country. The many strong points of his character made him a marked man, and profoundly impressed with the sacredness of human life and health, he passed no case, however humble, carelessly, but rather sought conscientiously to bring to bear for the relief of all who sought his counsel, the poor and rich alike, the best skill that careful study and examination could develop. He was one of the fifteen physicians who, on Feb. 5, 1828, organized the Chester County Medical Society,—the first county society established in Pennsylvania, and from it sprang the State society about twenty years later, of which, too, he was a member, and once its vice-president. In 1858, Dr. Thomas, feeling the time had come to relinquish the cares and anxieties of his honored and extended practice, and realizing the impossibility of severing his relations with his patients without leaving home, visited Europe in company with his son. They traveled through Great Britain, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and returned in the fall of the same year. He never after visited patients except in consultation with other physicians. He died May 16, 1879, at the ripe age of eighty-one years and eight months, and the impress of his good and useful life will long be felt in the community where he was universally esteemed for his professional skill and noble qualities of heart.

Richard ap Thomas, of Whitford Garne, in the county of Flint, in Wales, Gent., was a purchaser of 5000 acres of land from William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated July 24 and 25, 1681.* For this he paid £100. Tradition says that while he inclined towards or joined with Friends, his wife adhered to the established church, and for this reason was unwilling to accompany him to Pennsylvania. Leaving his wife and daughter behind him, he brought his son Richard, and reached Philadelphia in the year 1683. He was probably taken sick soon after his arrival, as his will is dated 9th mo. 18, 1683, in which he styles himself as "late of Whitford Garden, in Flintshire, and now being arrived in the province of Pennsylvania." He devised his land here to his son Richard *ap* Thomas, and appointed his friend, Dr. Thomas Wynne, executor and guardian. To his wife and daughter he devised the personal estate left with the former in Wales. Although he died soon after this, the will was not registered until Jan. 15, 1695–6, by which time the son became of age. Meanwhile a controversy having arisen concerning an estate in Flintshire belonging to the son, and doubts expressed of his being alive, depositions were taken May 12, 1693, to the following effect: Thomas Oldman, of Lewis, in Sussex County, on Delaware, declared that

"About nine years since (he) was att Mosson in Wales, on board y^e^ ship Called y^e^ Morning Starr, one Tho. Hayes Commander, & y^t^ hee saw one Richard Thomas together w^th^ his wife & Reputed Son, Richard Thomas, Com on board y^e^ fors^d^ shipp, & sum ours After their Coming on board y^e^ s^d^ shipp y^e^ s^d^ Richard Thomas, his wife, went on shoar & would have had her son alonge w^th^ her but his father would not Let him goe," and further saith that the said Richard, the son, is now "in good health, & dwelleth with him this deponent."

Elizabeth Wynne deposes that she knows Richard Thomas, the reputed son of Richard Thomas, who formerly lived at a place called Crossforth, in Flintshire, and that he is now living at Lewis, in the county of Sussex. Margery Wynne declares the same before Samuel Preston and Albertus Jacobs, justices.

Col. Richard Thomas, writing of his ancestors, says, The family of Ap Thomas appears to have been many generations land-holders in Whitford Garden, having a freehold of £300 a year, and of course being within the grade of gentlemen and the game act. Whether the surname was uniformly *Thomas*, or changed occasionally according to Welsh practice, cannot be ascertained, though by recurrence to books of heraldry it appears that a family of Thomases in that country was ancient. Richard ap Thomas being in years, and grown tired with the dissipation of his compeers, embraced the tenets of the Quakers and joined in Penn's first migration to Pennsylvania, bringing his only son, Richard, a boy about ten years of age, and a number of dependants. These, after his death, made use of the stock of provisions and perishable articles of their late master, under pretext of supporting the orphan, until all was exhausted, and then turned him off to find his sustenance from his landed estate. Thus left forlorn, he selected Dr. Lloyd, Lieutenant-Governor, and some other legal guardians (the guardian and trustee under his father's will being deceased), and was by sales of some rights of land provided

* The lease is dated 1682, which is probably incorrect, as the patents recite the date 1681.

for and educated,—studying physic with the doctor, his guardian. Arriving at legal age, he procured letters of administration in his own name, and located his remaining lands about the year 1695. The lapse of near a dozen years of minority lost him the advantage of locating in the vicinity of the seat of commerce, and he had the necessity of going into the wilderness (as then thought) for good land. He found a tract of about 600 acres in Goshen, now part of the seat of West Chester, but the principal tracts were in the gloomy dale then and since called the Great Valley.

About the year 1699 he visited his native land in Wales, where he found his only sister reduced to indigence, his mother having intermarried with a man who dissipated all their joint property (willed them by Richard ap Thomas), and his mother then deceased. He brought over his sister, or she followed soon after, who was married to Llewellin Parry, and became the mother of a family, some of whose descendants are still living in Chester County, viz., Nancy Hunter, the wife of Thomas Bull, Esq., and several other sisters, all of whom have issue. Returning again to Pennsylvania, he married Grace Atherton and settled in the valley at a place called by the Indians (settled on it) Catamoon-shink, meaning hazelnut grove, now West Whiteland township, a name probably derived from Whitford, the seat of the family in Wales.

We have seen that Richard, in 1693, was living at Lewis, in Sussex County. In 1704 he was styled "of Meirion, Carpenter," and in March, 1711, was of Blockley. Of his 5000 acres of land, he sold 1786 acres to various persons, unpatented. July 12, 1703, he obtained a patent for two tracts, one of 1065 acres, of which the southwest corner is in the centre of West Chester, and another of 600 acres in Newtown, which was afterwards given up because it interfered with other surveys. May 17, 1704, he received another patent for 1548¾ (by resurvey, 1869) acres in Whiteland, making, with his city lots, his full complement of 5000 acres.

He was married by Friends' ceremony, though not under the oversight of the society, and it is not known that he was then considered in membership, if at any time during his life. His marriage certificate will be of interest to his numerous descendants and others, and is here given:

"Whereas Richard Thomas of the Township of Whiteland In the County of Chester and Province of Pensilvania, Carpenter, and Grace Atherton, late of Leverpoole In Lancashire In y^e^ kingdome of England, but now Resident in y^e^ Township of Whiteland afores^d^ Spinster; having publickly declared their Intentions of marige with each other by a publick note Intimateing the same which was fixed upon a Publick meeting house one whole month since, subscribed by a magistrate, according as the law In that Case directs before the solemnization of their Intended Mariage.

"Now Therefore no obstruction arising nor objection being made against Their proceedings, They y^e^ said Richard and Grace have appointed The fifteenth day of y^e^ Eleventh month In the year of our lord 1712–13, and the Eleventh year of her Majesties Reign, Queen Ann, over great Britain, &c., for the Solemnization thereof at the now dwelling house of the s^d^ Richard Thomas In y^e^ great valey, and Township of Whiteland afores^d^, where a Considerable number of people met for that End & purpose: after some deliberation the said Richard, Takeing the said Grace by the hand did in a solemn maner Declare that In the presence of god and before This assembly he took his friend Grace Atherton to be his wife, promising through the lords assistance to be a true and Loving husband unto her untill god by death should seperate us: and then and there in the said assembly the said Grace did in like maner Solemnly declare that In the presence of god and before this assembly shee Took her friend Richard Thomas to be her husband promising Through the Lord's assistance to be a Loveing and faithfull wife unto him untill god by death shall seperate us.

"And moreover the said Richard and the said Grace, shee according To the Custome of women assumeing the name of her husband, as a further Confirmation thereof did then and there to these presents set their hands; and wee whose names are hereunto subscribed, being among others present at the solemnization of the said marige and subscription in maner afores^d^, as witnesses Thereof have also to these presents set their hands the day and year above written.

Witnesses	Witnesses	Witnesses	Y^e^ persons maried
John Earll	Tho: James	Elizabeth Hughes	
Thomas Barnsley	Charles Stewart	Penelope Howell	Rich^d^ Thomas
Jonas Sandelands	Evan Lewis	Margarett Baker	
Richard Woodward	David Meredith	Mary Collyns	her
Richard Anderson	Joseph Collyn	Elizabeth Lewis	Grace ⋈ Thomas
Tho: Edwards	Thomas Smith	Catherine Spruse	mark
David Howell	Rees Prichard	Charles Gatlive	
Lewis Williams	Adam Baker		the justices names
John David	Llywelyn Parry		
Tho: Mathews	Mathew Welsh		Richard Webb
	John Spruse		Henry Nayle."

RICHARD AP THOMAS, from Wales, died in Philadelphia, 1683. His wife remained in Wales and married again.

Second Generation.—Richard Thomas, born about 1672, died in Whiteland, Chester Co., 1744, where he settled about 1711; wife, Grace Atherton, survived him, and both were buried at Malin's graveyard. Mary (?) Thomas married Llewellyn Parry, who was living in Whiteland, 1712. Richard Thomas, in his will, 1744, mentions his sister Mary, in Wales, and her children.

Third Generation.—Richard, b. 2, 22, 1713, d. 9, 22, 1754, m. 2, 10, 1739, at Goshen Meeting, to Phebe Ashbridge, daughter of George Ashbridge, then of Chester borough, and Mary, his wife. She was born 8, 26, 1717, and died 6, 14, 1784, married second, William Trimble, 9, 15, 1757. Hannah, b. 3, 16, 1715, died young. Hannah (2), b. 11, 14, 1716–7, m. 9, 10, 1743, at Uwchlan Meeting, to James Mendenhall, of East Caln. They went to North Carolina. Mary, b. 5, 14, 1719, m. 9, 14, 1745, at Uwchlan Meeting, to John Harrison, son of Caleb, of Chester. Settled in Berks County. Grace, b. 7, 9, 1722, m. 4, 1, 1749, to Thomas Stalker, son of Hugh Stalker, of East Caln. Elizabeth, b. ——, m. 4, 28, 1750, at Uwchlan Meeting, to Jonathan Howell, of Edgmont. They removed to Carolina.

Fourth Generation.—Children of Richard and Phebe Thomas: Lydia, b. 12, 4, 1740–1, m. 11, 24, 1762, at Concord Meeting, to John Trimble, of Concord. She died 11, —, 1780. Grace, b. 11, 3, 1742, m. 9, 11, 1766, at Uwchlan Meeting, to William Trimble, Jr., of Whiteland. She died 9, 14, 1781. Richard, b. 10, 30, 1744, m. 10, 20, 1774, at Uwchlan Meeting, to Thomazine Downing, daughter of Richard and Mary Downing, of East Caln, b. 8, 26, 1754, d. 5, 4, 1817. Richard Thomas died in Philadelphia, at his daughter, Thomazine Ashbridge's, 1, 19, 1832. George, b. 12, 21, 1746–7, d. 8, 17, 1793; m. ——, to Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Roberts, of Merion, b. 1, 11, 1750, d. 2, 20, 1840. Hannah, b. 5, 5, 1749, d. 5, 2, 1829, m. 5, 14, 1783, at Concord Meeting, to Joseph Trimble, of Concord.

Fifth Generation.—Children of Richard and Thomazine, of West Whiteland: Richard, b. 12, 3, 1775; d. 2, 4, 1830; m. 10, 25, 1799, at Goshen Meeting, to Rebecca Malin, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Malin, of East Whiteland, b. 9, 15, 1779; d. 10, 24, 1806. Second marriage, to Sarah Thomas, daughter of George and Sarah, b. 12, 31, 1786; d. 9, 27, 1826. Mary, b. 3, 9, 1778; d. 5, 15, 1798, unmarried; buried at the foot of her grandmother Downing's grave, at Uwchlan. George, b. 3, 21, 1780; d. 4, 25, 1801; buried next north of his sister. Jacob, b. 5, 4, 1782; d. 11, —, 1813; buried the 9th, next north of George; unmarried. Phebe, b. 6, 8, 1784; m. 10, 24, 1804, to Samuel Haines, of East Caln, son of Jacob and Margaret, of Uwchlan, and had children,—Mary, Thomazine, Hannah, Jacob, and others. Thomazine, b. 12, 4, 1786; m. William Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, and settled for a time at Chester. A son, still-born, 11, 15, 1789. Samuel Downing, b. 3, 24, 1793; d. 12, 5, 1833; m. Mary Templin. William A., b. 4, 5, 1795; d. 12, 4, 1866; m. Eliza Miller.

Children of George and Sarah: Jane, b. 2, 18, 1775; m. 8, 19, 1812, at Downingtown Meeting, to Dr. Jonas Preston, of Newtown, Delaware Co. Phebe, b. 10, 11, 1776. Hannah, b. 2, 7, 1778; d. 2, 28, 1778. Lydia, b. 9, 26, 1779; d. 1, 22, 1870, in Philadelphia; buried at Downingtown. John R., b. 8, 29, 1781; d. 4, 7, 1856; m. 11, 19, 1806, at Downingtown Meeting, to Elizabeth Downing, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth, of East Caln, b. 10, 20, 1783, d. 10, 18, 1810; second marriage, to Martha Newbold, who died 11, 30, 1816. Elizabeth, b. 9, 24, 1783; died unmarried. George, b. 8, 1, 1785; d. 12, 31, 1785. Sarah, b. 12, 31, 1786; m. Richard Thomas (5) above. Anna, b. 1, 20, 1789.

Sixth Generation.—Children of Richard and Rebecca: Richard M., b. 8, 3, 1800; d. 8, 5, 1877; buried at Downingtown; married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Miller. Lydia A., b. 6, 19, 1803; m. May 5, 1824, to Israel W. Downing, who was born 10, 22, 1793, and died 11, 10, 1831; second marriage, 11, 22, 1838, to David Townsend, of West Chester, where she still resides, a widow. By second wife, Sarah Thomas: Jane, b. 5, 8, 1813; d. 12, 8, 1875; unmarried. Mary, b. 3, 17, 1815; m. Jacob P. Jones, of Philadelphia. Sarah Roberts, b. 5, 9, 1823; m. William M. Bull, Esq.

Child of John R. and Elizabeth Thomas: George, b. 9, 9, 1808; m. Anna Mary Townsend, daughter of John W. and Sibbilla K. Townsend, of West Chester. He resides at the homestead of his grandfather, and has three sons,—J. Preston, George, and Charles,—of whom the first and last are married, and live adjoining their father. The eldest son is much interested in improved breeds of stock.

The Colonial Records of Pennsylvania from 1774 until the close of the Revolutionary war are replete with notices of the active services, both civil and military, of the fourth Richard Thomas, of Chester County. He was a member of the first association in the county formed to carry out the views and effect the purposes of the Continental Congress.

In September, 1775, he was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of volunteers, being the first regiment raised in Chester County. April 19, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the 5th Battalion of Associators, in the county of Chester. The commission, dated that day, is signed "By order of the Assembly, John Morton, Speaker." Col. Thomas was a member of the Provincial Conference or Convention, composed of the county committees, which met June 18, 1776. This Conference appointed the Pennsylvania delegates who signed the Declaration of Independence; and also adopted measures for organizing six thousand militia, the number assigned to Pennsylvania by Congress as her quota of ten thousand militia, who were directed to form a flying camp for the middle colonies. Col. Richard Thomas commanded the Chester County regiment of this flying camp in a campaign across New Jersey, as far as Amboy, for the protection of Philadelphia. His duties as a militia officer of Chester County, in procuring and distributing arms and munitions of war, were of the most arduous and responsible character.

In the years 1786 to 1789, inclusive, he was elected a member of Assembly, and in 1790 he was elected to the State Senate.

In April, 1793, he was appointed a brigadier-general of militia by Governor Mifflin, but declined to accept.

In the years 1794, '96, and '98 he was elected a member of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congresses, being the first representative from his native county under the Constitution of the United States.

After a long, honorable, and most exemplary life, Richard Thomas died Jan. 19, 1832, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, leaving a reputation, as a citizen of the Republic which he aided to establish, of which every Chester County man may well be proud.

William Thomas was a settler in Newtown, where he purchased land in 1698, and upon the transfer of Newtown Meeting from Haverford to Chester Monthly Meeting he is named as one of the members. In 1707 he made an acknowledgment to the latter meeting for taking off his hat when prayer was made by a Keithite, or Seventh-day Baptist, at a burial. The next year, however, he joined with these Baptists, and was disowned by Friends. A burial-ground was afterwards set apart on his land, where several members of the family were buried. One David Thomas was also settled in Newtown, and was buried in this graveyard in 1734, aged sixty-four years. The line of his ancestry is thus given: David Thomas, son of Thomas Lewis, son of Lewis Philip, son of Philip Rytherach, an old Welshman who came over with his sons and grandsons. David Thomas and Jane, his wife, had children,—Philip, Ezekiel, Mary, Elizabeth, David, Gwin, and Margaret. David, Jr., by Ruth, his wife, had Absalom, Julian (married to Hazael Thomas), Azariah, Rebekah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Samuel or Samuels, Ruth, David, Jane, and Uriah.

William Thomas, first named, had three sons,—Thomas, Philip, and David,—of whom Philip removed to Coventry, and David to Nantmeal. Philip, by Esther, his wife, had six children,—Hazael, Dinah, Mary, Peninah, John, and Mordecai. Hazael married Julian Thomas, daughter of David and Ruth, and had nine children,—Hazael (married to

Thomazine Hoffman), Absalom, Ruth, Esther, Mary, Elijah, Mordecai, John, and Julian. Of these, Mordecai married Catharine Dunn and removed to Crawford County. They had children,—Julian, Hazael, Philip D., Gideon, Mary, and I. Newton.

Among the citizens of Willistown whose public life should claim our notice was Col. Philip D. Thomas. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., August, 1807. His parents were Mordecai and Catharine (Dunn) Thomas. They removed to Chester County when Philip was about one year old.

In 1829 he married Frances Lapp. He was a subcontractor in building the Columbia Railroad, and subsequently had charge of a division of the road. He was also for many years superintendent of the West Chester Railroad, and afterwards of the Schuylkill Canal. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature upon the Whig ticket. In 1862 he was selected by Governor Curtin as a staff-officer, with the rank of colonel. In 1864 he was employed by the Mercantile Oil Company of Philadelphia to look after their interests in Forest County, Pa. He then became identified with the organization of that new county and the erection of the county buildings. In 1875 he was chosen to represent that district in the senate. He died February, 1878, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Jacob Price, West Chester.

THROPP, ISAIAH, born at Wednesbury, a suburb of Birmingham, England, July 6, 1794, was the son of John Thropp and Sarah, sister of Sir William Wood. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Thropp, preferring a republic, came to America and settled in South Carolina, but the institutions of this State conflicting with his ideas of justice and humanity, he determined to remove to New England. On his way northward he stopped in Philadelphia, and whilst there received an invitation from his friend, Mr. Brooke Evans, to visit him at Valley Forge. The evening of his arrival a party was given at "Wayside," the beautiful home Mr. Thropp afterwards bought, and there he beheld first Miss Anna Virginia Workizer, the charming young lady who was to become his bride. He sought and obtained an introduction, and, after a short courtship, married her. He then entered the mercantile business in a store belonging to his father-in-law at Valley Forge, which he purchased, and continued for fifty years in the one building. During the whole of that time he was honored and respected by all who knew him for his fair dealing, sincerity, and his great conscientiousness.

Mr. and Mrs. Thropp were the parents of ten children. This is no ordinary family. Some of the children are singularly handsome, most of them are talented.

The oldest son, John W., injured his health whilst at college by excessive study. He was proficient in mathematics and botany. He died in early manhood.

The second son, Isaiah Thropp, Jr., served his country, as one of the courageous Pennsylvania Reserves, in the war for the Union three years, part of which time he was detailed for special service on the staff of Gen. McCall. He was a brave soldier.

Mary E., the oldest daughter, commenced her career early as a writer. She wrote fugitive pieces in prose and verse for the *New York Knickerbocker*, *Graham's Magazine*, *Godey's Lady Book*, and the weekly journals. Being modest, Miss Thropp's articles appeared oftener without than with her signature. Joseph R. Chandler, of the *United States Gazette*, was the first to publish her name over her productions, which he did without her permission.

In April, 1865, Miss Thropp went from Philadelphia, as one of a committee of four ladies, with surplus hospital stores to the sick and wounded soldiers at Richmond. This committee was taken by a small government steamer, and were the first ladies from the North to enter Richmond after the blockade. From Miss Thropp's letter, published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* at that time, we take the following:

"On the 11th we arrived safely with our stores in Washington. We could not get passports immediately, but were not sorry to be detained another day, as we had the pleasure of seeing the public buildings illuminated for peace in the evening, and of hearing the famous Louisiana speech of our merciful President.

"The next day saw us furrowing the blue surface of the Chesapeake. The next, winding cautiously between the banks of the James, every inch of which is henceforth historical, avoiding unexploded torpedoes, sunken gunboats, dangerous obstructions of every description. On we glided, past Dutch Gap Canal, Aiken's and Harrison's Landings, Crow's Nest, as the tall observatory built by Gen. Butler is called, past Fort Darling, apparently endless fortifications of the most formidable character, till, at sunset, we reached the seven-hilled city of Richmond.

"We are indebted to the surgeon of the 148th New York Regiment for a kind reception and comfortable quarters at the North Carolina Hospital for a couple of days, till apartments at the Spottswood Hotel could be prepared for us.

"Saturday we saw the business part of the beautiful city in ruins, having been fired by the retreating rebels, and in some places the fires were still smouldering.

"Sunday morning we received the shocking intelligence of the murder of President Lincoln. Murdered the very night we arrived in Richmond on our benevolent mission sanctioned by him. The man who had called up to an independent existence four millions of slaves assassinated! He who in the fearless discharge of duty traveled during the whole war without any guard, who received every one without announcement, who could have been killed at any moment, but who was protected by Providence for the fulfillment of his divine decrees! Now the great work of his life was accomplished, and when mankind stretched out its hands to put the laurels of merited glory upon his head, the Most High called him up to Himself, to receive a higher, holier reward. Men are not able to reward such philanthropists as Lincoln. Only He who was crucified for the benefit of mankind, the Almighty Son of God, can reward such deeds.

"On our way to church we called on Mrs. Robert E. Lee to deliver to her the message of a dying rebel soldier, for we made no difference between the blue and the gray in the hospitals. We were received by Lee himself, who had, unknown to us, returned from the Appomattox the evening before. He conducted us to his wife's room, Mrs. Lee being lame.

"Monday afternoon, when through with the day's labor, we strolled past the Jeff Davis mansion, the white columns of which were draped in mourning for Mr. Lincoln. The sentinel on beat in front asked us if it was really true that the President had been assassinated, and when we confirmed the sad news the tears he could not control ran down his manly face.

"We found our gallant defenders everywhere; here giving out rations to the starving, there guarding desolate homes; cleansing, improving, restoring, the busy benefactors of the city. I was charmed with the conduct of our soldiers. Some of the Richmond ladies confessed that, from false accounts, they had dreaded their coming unutterably, fearing to be delivered over to the vengeance of an infuriated soldiery, but they had found, to their astonishment, the brave conquerors, even in the flush of victory, kind-hearted, indulgent men. Our noble Blues! God bless them! I am so glad that the color of our national uniform is that of the unchanging sky,—true blue!"

In July Miss Thropp was again in Richmond, assisting Mr. Thurston Chase, of the Union Commission, to establish the first free schools after the war for white children. She writes,—

"You will be glad to learn, my dear father, that our two free schools for 'the poor whites' are doing splendidly. They are kept in the Baptist and Methodist churches on Oregon Hill, a part of Richmond proverbially loyal throughout the war, the place where our dear old flag floated last in Richmond. The schools commenced with about thirty pupils each, but the girls' school now numbers a hundred and ten, the boys a hundred and forty, and the cry is 'still they come."*

Oct. 1, 1868, Mary E. and her youngest sister, Kate R., were married at Valley Forge on the same day,—Miss Thropp to the Hon. Andrew Cone, owner and publisher of the *Oil City Times*, and Miss Kate to George Porter, Esq., a prominent oil operator, both these gentlemen having been among the early pioneers of Oil City. Mr. Cone enjoyed considerable reputation as a writer, his principal work, entitled "Petrolia," being a review of the oil-speculating agitation, and a history of the oil-fields of Pennsylvania.

In April, 1873, Mr. Cone was appointed a State Commissioner to the Vienna World's Exposition by Governor Hartranft. Accompanied by his wife, he sailed in the steamship "Pennsylvania," the first of the line from Philadelphia. After fulfilling his official duties, Mr. and Mrs. Cone traveled through Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, and Great Britain, Mrs. Cone writing letters meanwhile, as the foreign correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *Oil City Derrick*.

Early in the spring of 1876, Mr. Cone's health failing, it became necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and of the five consulates offered by President Grant, he chose that of Para, Brazil, especially, as he had entertained the Brazilian emperor, Dom Pedro, during his visit to Oil City. On the Amazon, Mr. Cone discharged his arduous and responsible duties with the same indefatigable fidelity and correctness that marked the performance of his every duty in life.

In Para, May, 1878, at the request of Judge J. Smith Futhey, chairman of a committee of leading West Chester gentlemen, Mrs. Cone wrote her poem for the centennial celebration at Valley Forge in the leisure intervals of a few days, owing to great distance and the shortness of time allowed. After two and a half years' service at Para, Mr. Cone was promoted by President Hayes to the consulate at Pernambuco, where he remained two years. September, 1880, he returned, on his leave of absence, to the United States, after nearly five years of hard service, hoping rest and change would restore his shattered health. In Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1880, he entered into rest, his noble, beautiful career in this world ended. An innate gentleman, he was refined and courteous as he was fearless and liberal. Charitable and forgiving, he ever kept himself in the background, shunning notoriety. Modest as the gentlest of women, he possessed unrivaled courage, and the dross of bigotry, envy, meanness, and egotism was not in him,—he was pure gold all through. In the truest spirit he was a Christian. His record at the Department of State is said to be among the best there, and he was already marked for further promotion. Certainly the government had in its service no more devoted or conscientious representative, and no consular officer has ever been more sincerely esteemed at home or abroad.

The last article from Mrs. Cone's pen is entitled "Home-Sickness," and was written at Pernambuco in July, before Mr. Cone's leave of absence, which was to be for all time, arrived.

Anna V. Thropp, Jr., the second daughter, is the wife of Lewis S. Wells, attorney-at-law, formerly of Norristown, Pa. They reside in Washington, D. C.

Jennie M. was married Feb. 18, 1867, to G. C. Rogers, Esq., a leading and most estimable merchant of Atlanta, Ga. He died Dec. 6, 1879, but Mrs. Rogers still resides in Atlanta.

Charles A. Thropp is engaged in the oil-producing business with his brother-in-law, Mr. George Porter, in the Bradford oil region of Pennsylvania. He is not married, neither is Eldon L., the only one of the family now remaining at Valley Forge.

Miss Amelia Thropp, well known in this State as an easy and graceful writer of fiction, lives on Arch Street, Philadelphia, with her widowed sister, Mrs. Cone.

Mrs. Kate Thropp Porter writes poetry, not often but beautifully,—"The Old Home," "Returning," etc., being emanations from her pen.

Joseph E., the youngest son, of the firm of J. B. Moorhead & Co., Conshohocken, Pa., married Caroline F., a twin daughter of J. B. Moorhead, Esq., April 30, 1873. Mr. Thropp is well known as a young man of high character and qualities.

The old Thropp mansion at Valley Forge was sold this spring, April, 1881, and now the substantial old homesteads that have witnessed the vicissitudes of the Workizer family for five generations, and which have been in their possession a hundred and twenty-one years, have at last, though all in excellent preservation, passed into the hands of strangers.

TREVILLER, or TRAVILLA, KATHARINE, a widow, appears to have arrived in 1699, on the ship "Josiah and Betty," with her children, of whom a daughter of the same name was only two years old. The other children were James, who died in Marlborough, 1720, unmarried; Henry, who married, in 1720, Mary, daughter of Morgan James, and died in Marlborough, 1726; Richard, who took up land on Doe Run in 1715; and Ann, who married Thomas Stockin, of Whiteland, and after his death became the wife of Richard Richison, of that township.

James purchased, in 1713, 200 acres of the Simcock tract, where the village of Londongrove stands, and devised the same to his brother Henry, who purchased land near by, in Londongrove township. Henry's children were Ann, who married Samuel Underwood in 1738; Thomas, who married his cousin, Mary James, and was living in Philadelphia in 1770; James, who married, at First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Catharine (Pugh), widow of Benjamin Rhoads, in 1745, and removed to York County about 1753, where her daughters by Rhoads married John and William Rankin, Tories in the Revolution. James Travilla returned to this county about 1765 with his children.

* Extract from letter published in *The National Republican*, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1865.

JOHN TODD.

John Todd

The Todd family is of Scotch origin, and the first of the name known in this county was John, whose son James married Jennetta Harris and settled in Wallace township. Of their eighteen children, John Todd was born March, 1812, in Wallace, and died Feb. 27, 1876. He was reared on his father's farm and received but the poor educational advantages of his day. At the age of eighteen he turned his attention to driving and dealing in cattle, paying his father two hundred dollars for his time until his majority. He married, May 16, 1834, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Essick) Pergrin, from which union were born eight children: Sally, married to Jesse Rogers; Jennetta, married first to William H. Krauser, and subsequently to Erastus B. Ives; Mary Ann, married to Benton T. Evans; James H.; Emaretta, married to Edward Green; John T.; Clara V., married to Henry Arons; and Samuel Winfield. Mr. Todd was actively engaged in varied business enterprises, embracing, besides his farming and stock, that of merchandising, hotel-keeping, lumber- and coal-yards, at Byers' Station, Pa. During the war he furnished the government with thousands of horses. His family attended with him the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. He was buried on the farm on which he was born, and at his death owned the original Todd tract. He was one of the managers of the County Agricultural Society, and a large stockholder in the old Chester County Bank. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican, and was active in the politics of the day. Byers' Station and village is a part of his estate, which includes, in addition, five farms aggregating seven hundred acres. He began life poor, and made his first five dollars on the sale of some chestnuts; but he arose to be one of the leading business men of his county. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and contributed largely to the material growth of the northern part of the county, notably in the construction of the Pickering Valley Railroad. On his estate, near Byers' Station, are the "Plumbago Works," which he discovered, started, and leased to a company now successfully operating them.

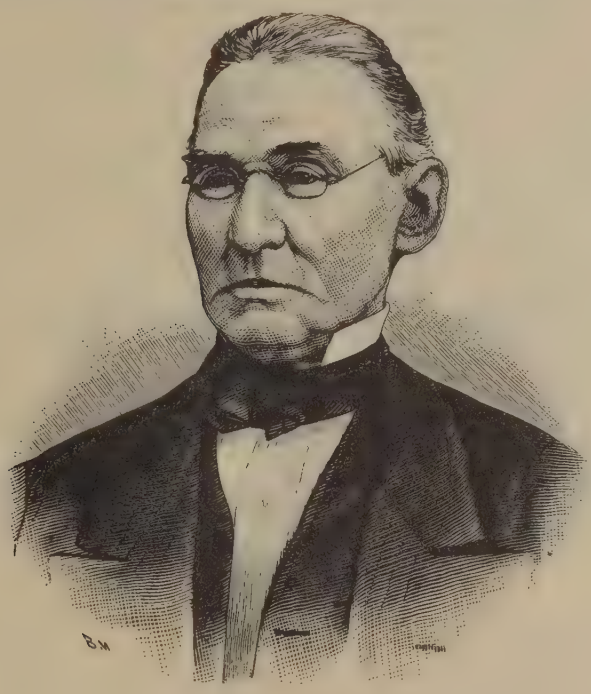
RES. OF THE LATE JOHN TODD, UPPER UWCHLAN CHESTER CO PA.

TOWERS, MICHAEL, the oldest of four children—two sons and two daughters—of Archibald and Elizabeth Towers, was born Sept. 24, 1800, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co., Pa. His father, a miller by trade, was a nephew of Capt. Robert Towers, the founder of the first factory built at Manayunk, Philadelphia Co., Pa., and chief commissary for the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary war. When Michael was seven years of age his father died. Soon after he was sixteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a short time near New Orleans, La. Soon after he returned to Pennsylvania, and, in February, 1824, purchased his homestead farm in East Vincent township, this county. About 1827 he began to work for the Schuylkill Navigation Company. By his industry and ability he won the confidence of its officers, and soon became prominent as a contractor and adviser in all their improvements. In the years 1841–43 he was engaged in the reconstruction of the Fairmount dam, Philadelphia,—a work undertaken by himself and Frederick Erdman, a master-builder of considerable note in his day. After the completion of this work he seems to have retired to his extensive farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1845, when he returned to the canal to aid in its enlargement, in which he took an active part,—among other improvements building the Vincent dam. In 1848 he was engaged as a contractor in the building of dams of cemented masonry on the James River in Virginia, for the James River and Kanawha Navigation Company,—works of very considerable magnitude and importance, to the execution of which he brought all the knowledge and experience which he in so eminent a degree possessed.

He was the first to introduce the plan of building dams on rock foundations; those which before were built on the bed of the river on sand and gravel only stood eight or ten years, while his have been standing half a century and are perfect yet. In his connections with many of the most important works of the country he stood in the foremost rank as a contractor and adviser.

He married, Jan. 6, 1824, Rebecca, daughter of James and Hannah Brook, of Lawrenceville.* He had eleven children, of whom two sons and five daughters are living, as is also his wife. He celebrated his golden wedding Jan. 6, 1874, in the presence of a large number of his old friends and relatives. He died Nov. 13, 1880.

He was a man of unflinching integrity, generous hospitality, and left the impress of a long and busy life in the works of his creation.



MICHAEL TOWERS, SR.

TOWNSEND, RICHARD, has been mentioned as one of those concerned in the erection of the first mill at Chester. He is said to have been the son of Richard Townsend, who resided at or near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and born 9, 30, 1645. He became a Friend in 1672, went to London in 1676, and married Ann Hutchins, 3, 25, 1677. Coming to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," he settled at Chester for a time, but afterwards removed to Philadelphia County. He died at his nephew, Joseph Townsend's, in East Bradford, 1, 28, 1732.

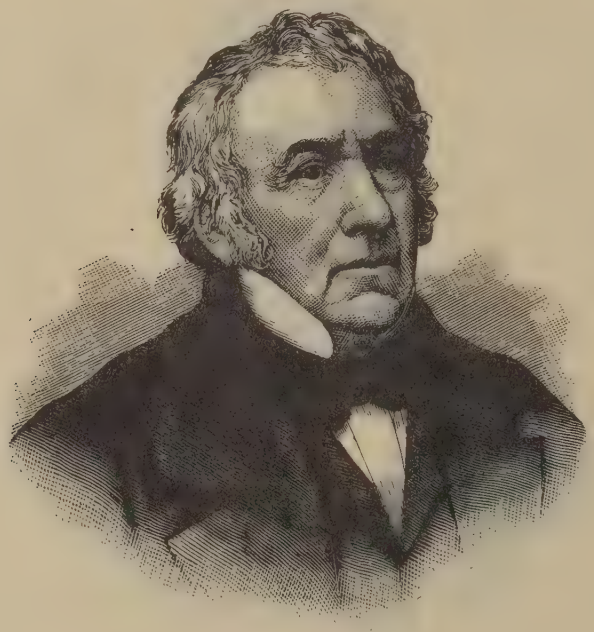
JOSEPH TOWNSEND, son of William and Mary, of Buckleberry, in Berkshire, was born 11, 18, 1684, and married, 9, 27, 1710, to Martha Wooderson, born 9, 18, 1683, daughter of Julian and Esther Wooderson. They with

* James Brook owned and operated a gun manufactory at that village, and made muskets for the United States in the war of 1812. He was a member of the State Legislature when it met at Lancaster, and his son, Nathaniel Brook, was afterwards a State senator.

his sister Jean received a certificate from Newbury Monthly Meeting, dated 11, 15, 1711, which was probably taken to Abington. Joseph and his wife came thence to Concord Monthly Meeting in 1715, and in 1720 went to Chester. He was by trade a weaver, having learned the business with Jonathan Sargood. In 1725 he agreed with John Wanton, of Rhode Island, for the purchase of a tract of 800 acres in East Bradford, Chester Co., and settled thereon at that time, but did not get a deed until 1727. This land lies adjoining the borough of West Chester, but has now passed out of the name. Joseph Townsend died 4, 9, 1766, and his wife 3, 2, 1767, both being buried at Birmingham. Their children were William, b. 5, 26, 1711, d. 11, 13, 1792, unmarried; Mary, b. 8, 16, 1713, d. 10, 8, 1781, m. Henry Woodward, 3, 20, 1731; Joseph, b. 4, 8, 1715, d. 10, 3, 1749, m. Lydia Reynolds, 3, 17, 1739; John, b. 12, 2, 1716, d. 8, 18, 1803, m. Joanna England, 12, 31, 1741; Hannah, b. 6, 9, 1718, m. Nathan Sharples and Charles Ryant; Martha, b. 1, 26, 1721, d. 4, 3, 1748; Richard, b. 5, 23, 1727, d. 5, 4, 1738; Esther, b. 5, 23, 1727, d. 11, 1, 1728–9.

Joseph Townsend, Jr., received a portion of his father's land, upon which he built a house, which stood in front of the present residence of John M. Hildeburn, and was torn down some twenty years ago. He left five children,—Francis, Benjamin, Esther, Joseph, and Elizabeth. Francis married Rachel Talbot in 1762, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Talbot, of Middletown, born 9, 27, 1745, died 9, 22, 1784. They had children,—Joseph, Samuel, David, Lydia, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Jacob, Isaac, Talbot, and Rachel.

In 1786, Francis and his brother Benjamin, with their families, removed to the Redstone settlement, in the western part of the State. Samuel, the son of Francis, did not go with his father, but married, 3, 22, 1787, Priscilla Yarnall, daughter of David and Sarah, of Coventry, where he settled. The children of Samuel and Priscilla were David, Sarah, Rachel, Lydia, Priscilla, Franklin, Jane, Susan, Eliza, and Thomas J.



David Townsend

DAVID TOWNSEND, son of Samuel and Priscilla Townsend, was born in Pughtown, Dec. 13, 1787. He was brought up to the business of agriculture on his father's farm, and received a plain English education, including some elementary mathematical instruction, at the country school of the vicinage. Possessed of an intelligent and active mind, and being, withal, an excellent penman, he was appointed in 1810 a clerk in the office of the register and recorder of Chester County, which brought him to West Chester, where he resided (with the exception of a year on the paternal farm) during the remainder of his life. After the service of a year or two in the county offices he engaged in the business of conveyancing, and also became concerned for some time in a mercantile establishment in the borough. In 1813 he was elected a county commissioner, and at the expiration of his term, in 1816, he became (as was then the usage) county treasurer for the ensuing year. On the establishment of the Bank of Chester County, in 1814, he was chosen one of the directors, and

served from November of that year until November, 1816. On Oct. 1, 1817, he was appointed cashier, and the bank continued under his sagacious management for nearly the third of a century with unparalleled success. His resignation, in 1849, was induced by an accidental injury to the brain, which disabled him and eventually caused his death. In 1821 he was chosen a trustee of the West Chester Academy, and in 1826 was appointed treasurer and financier of the board, which office he held until 1854, by which time he had engineered the institution completely out of debt.

In 1827 he was appointed county prothonotary to fill a vacancy; but the directors of the bank anxiously interposed to retain his services, and he resigned the office of prothonotary at the end of two weeks. In all his varied pursuits David Townsend was eminently a practical man, ingeniously and successfully uniting the requisite means to the end proposed. To unite the useful with the agreeable was his constant aim. Trained in the philanthropic tenets of the Society of Friends,—though without their exterior peculiarities,—he was a noble scion of that estimable stock. He was one of the founders of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science in 1826, was its faithful secretary and treasurer from its origin until the failure of his health, and was at all times one of the most active, public-spirited, and valuable contributors, whether to the treasury, museum, or the library. About this time (the organization of the Cabinet) he had his attention directed to botanical studies, and was ever after distinguished for his devotion to this amiable science. The plants of Chester County and the surrounding districts became familiar acquaintances, and were duly arranged in his celebrated herbarium. In 1833 a genus of plants, allied to the asters, was named "Townsendia,"—in compliment to him, who had done so much to elucidate the characters of that family. This genus was established and published by Sir William J. Hooker, with a figure, in his splendid work, the "Flora of North America," to the description of which he subjoined the remark that Mr. Townsend, having imbibed an ardent love of botany, had devoted his leisure hours to the science with eminent success. The new and classical banking-house, planned by Thomas U. Walter, was erected in 1835–36, under Mr. Townsend's auspices, to whose fine taste and salutary influence most of the architectural improvements of the borough are largely indebted. On the retirement of Mr. Townsend from the bank, he found genial employment in the various branches of horticulture, especially in the culture of fruits and ornamental plants. He died Dec. 6, 1858, at the age of seventy-one years, and was interred in the Oakland cemetery.

He was married, 4, 16, 1812, at Birmingham Meeting, to Rebecca Sharples, daughter of William and Ann, of West Chester, born 6, 9, 1789, died 7, 22, 1836. By this marriage his children were Washington, Franklin, Priscilla Ann, Gulielma Maria (married to Edward Hoopes), Albert, Ann Eliza (married to William E. Barber, Esq.), and Sharpless. Of these, Washington, the eldest, is the only survivor. He was born 1, 20, 1813, and received an academical education under Jonathan Gause and Joseph Strode, at the old West Chester Academy. In 1831 he was appointed second teller in the Bank of Chester County, and five years later promoted to the position of first teller. Turning his attention to the law, he began its study under William Darlington, Esq., and on Aug. 16, 1844, resigned his post at the bank in order to devote his whole time to the profession. In 1848 he received the appointment of prosecuting attorney, and on April 6, 1849, that of cashier of the bank, which latter position he resigned Oct. 30, 1857. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and to the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860. In 1868 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress, and by re-election served eight years in that field, during which he was a member of committees on Education and Labor, Banking and Currency, Freedmen's Affairs, and was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the Forty-third Congress. He took a decided stand as an advocate of protection to American industry, the national banking system, of a sound and redeemable currency, the appropriation of the proceeds of sales of public lands to educational purposes, and of an improved Indian policy.

JOHN TOWNSEND, son of the emigrant, Joseph, married, 12, 31, 1741, Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Margaret England, of Nottingham, born 7, 29, 1721, died 5, 30, 1786. They settled on a part of his father's land, on which they built a house, which is still standing, and the property of Samuel Shipley. Their children were as follows: Margaret, b. 7, 27, 1742, m. Samuel Jefferis; Sarah, b. 12, 10, 1743, m. Amos House; Lydia, b. 2, 11, 1746, d. 1, 31, 1798, m. Reuben John; William, b. 7, 19, 1748, d. 11, 6, 1819; Martha, b. 12, 6, 1751, d. 12, 31, 1834, m. Robert Lamborn, of Kennet; Mary, b. 9, 6, 1753, d. 10, 19, 1829, m. Jesse Jones; Joseph, b. 2, 26, 1756, d. 9, 30, 1841, m. 6, 6, 1782, to Hannah Painter, 5, 31, 1787, to Mary Matthews, and 6, 3, 1803, to Esther Hallett, and was the father of twenty-three children; John, b. 7, 14, 1758, d. 1, 18, 1768; Hannah, b. 12, 17, 1760, m. Edward Darlington; Joanna, b. 3, 15, 1763, d. 5, 22, 1843, m. Jesse Sharpless.

William Townsend, son of John, married Grace Loller, and settled on a part of his father's land, at what is thought to have been his grandfather's residence. His children were Eusebius, John W., Joseph, and Mary, of whom the first remained on the farm until his death.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, son of John and Joanna, inherited the homestead in East Bradford, but his residence being in Baltimore, the property was for many years farmed by tenants. The following was written by Dr. Wm. Darlington:

"Joanna Townsend was an intelligent, old-fashioned Englishwoman, with much energy of character and a determined will of her own. Her son Joseph inherited a full share of his mother's tenacity of purpose, with a tinge of quaint eccentricity, derived from his father's side of the house; but, withal, he was a most actively useful, philanthropic, and exemplary man. His family were all disciples of George Fox, and Joseph himself was ever one of the straitest of the sect. He was, however, endowed with a notable portion of human curiosity; in times and places of commotion or great excitement he was sure to be 'there or thereabouts,' a close observer of what was going on, and ready to lend a hand in case good offices were required.*

"The devastation perpetrated during the passage of Howe's army through Chester County induced Joseph Townsend to migrate to some more fortunate region; and at the close of the war he removed

* This has been shown in his observations on the battle of Brandywine, page 74.

to the Falls of Gunpowder River, in Maryland, where he taught school for a year. In the fall of 1783 he removed to Baltimore, and the town then being small but growing, he soon engaged actively in promoting its advancement; was a member of the board of health for several years, during the fatal visitations of yellow fever; was active in procuring the Potters' Field and founding the Maryland Hospital, both of which were required by the aforesaid fearful epidemic. In 1793 he was one of the founders of the 'Baltimore Equitable Society for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire,' an institution in which he was an efficient officer for the long period of forty-seven years. Various other positions of trust and responsibility were also held by him, under both the city and the State governments. In the autumn of 1814, after the sack of Washington City, the British forces undertook to treat Baltimore in the same manner, but their marauding career was bravely intercepted at North Point. Joseph Townsend, occupying a seat in the gallery of Friends' meeting, of course could not be expected to bear arms on the occasion (though two of his sons were then on military duty in Pennsylvania); yet, as soon as the conflict was ended, the worthy old Quaker—then nearly threescore years of age—was one of the foremost and most efficient in performing the offices of humanity, among the dead and dying, on that ensanguined battle-field.

"After a long life, illustrated by signal public spirit and practical benevolence, he died at his adopted home, Sept. 30, 1841, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His remains repose in a granite sarcophagus prepared in his lifetime, under his own direction. Few men were so extensively known by his cotemporaries as Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore, and long will his memory be honored as one of the fathers and benefactors of the Monumental city."

TREGO, PETER, and Judith, his wife, were living in Middletown township early in the last century, he having purchased land there in 1708. Their children were Jacob, b. 8, 7, 1687, d. 4, 10, 1720; James, b. 4th mo., 1690; William, b. 6, 3, 1693; John, b. 12, 15, 1696; Ann, b. 8, 28, 1702, m. 6, 11, 1725, to James Rushton; Peter. Jacob married, in 1709, Mary Cartlidge, of Darby, and had three children,—Hannah, John, and Rachel. The widow married, in 1722, John Laycock, of Bucks County. James Trego, then of Edgmont, married about 1716, and, after keeping tavern some time in Chester, settled in Whiteland, where he died in 1745, leaving children,—James, Mary (Walker), Sarah (Simcock), John, Jacob, William, and Elizabeth.

William Trego, son of Peter, married, about 1717, Margaret Moore, and in 1735 settled in Goshen, where he kept tavern for some years. His children were Hannah, William, Margaret, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, (m. to Phinehas Eachus), Ann (m. to Joseph Hunt).

Peter Trego, Jr., married, 11, 5, 1726–7, Ann Whitaker, daughter of Charles and Hannah, of Ridley. He was a member and overseer of Providence Meeting from 1748 to his death, in 1752.

Benjamin Trego, son of William and Margaret, born 4, 2, 1730, married, 9, 29, 1753, Mary Pyle, daughter of John and Susanna, by whom he had the following children: Hannah, b. 9, 20, 1754, m. Amos Matlack; Edith, b. 11, 20, 1756, m. James White; Mary, b. 1, 16, 1759, m. Joshua Weaver; Benjamin, b. 11, 30, 1761; Emmor, b. 12, 20, 1763, unmarried.

Benjamin, senior, married again, 7, 13, 1767, Mary Rettew, who does not appear to have left any children. His third marriage was to Bathsheba (Babb), widow of Jeremiah Peirsol, and had other children,—Benjamin, Bathsheba, and Rachel. Benjamin Trego, as has been stated, gave the land for the court-house at West Chester.

TRIMBLE, WILLIAM and JAMES, believed to be brothers, became Friends and members of Concord Meeting, 1734–5. William was born 1705, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, died 8, 5, 1795, in Concord, (now) Delaware Co., Pa., married, 9, 13, 1734, Ann Palmer, daughter of John and Martha, of Concord, and had issue,—1. John, b. 6, 24, 1735; d. 6, 25, 1772. 2. William, b. 9, 19, 1737; d. 2, 6, 1821; m. 9, 11, 1766, to Grace Thomas, daughter of Richard and Phebe, of West Whiteland, where they settled for some time. Grace d. 9, 14, 1781, and he m. second, Ann Taylor, 7, 27, 1785, daughter of George and Ann Edge, and widow of Benjamin Taylor. 3. Joseph, b. 7, 17, 1739; d. 10, 16, 1824. 4. Samuel, b. 7, 17, 1741; d. 7, 13, 1818. 5. Hannah, b. 8, 22, 1743; m. Isaac Jacobs. 6. Daniel, b. 1, 17, 1745; d. 2, 2, 1807. 7. Rachel, b. 4, 11, 1748; m. Amos Garrett. 8. Ann, b. 1, 19, 1752; m. Joshua Sharpless.

William Trimble (2) and wife, Grace, had children,—Richard, who died in West Chester, 2, 7, 1847; Susanna, Hannah, Lydia (m. John Baldwin), and Ann. By second wife,—Phebe, b. 7, 21, 1786, m. Vincent King; John, b. 1, 31, 1788, d. 10, 28, 1855, m. 12, 18, 1817, Thomazine Downing; Grace, b. 12, 24, 1789, m. Joseph Evans; William, b. 3, 12, 1793, d. 12, 18, 1863, m. Sarah Vickers, daughter of Dr. Abraham and Mary (Eastwick) Vickers. They kept a boarding-school in Uwchlan for ten years, and afterwards lived in the valley, West Whiteland.

JAMES TRIMBLE, born in Ireland on Midsummer Eve (June 24), 1707, arrived in Pennsylvania about the 6th month (Aug.), 1719, died 11, 21, 1792, in West Bradford, Chester Co., and was buried in Friends' graveyard at Marshallton. He married, 10, 3, 1735, Mary Palmer, daughter of John and Martha, of Concord, and had issue, —Mary, b. 8, 8, 1736, m. Joseph Downing; John, b. 1, 3, 1738, d. 2, 7, 1748; James, b. 12, 28, 1739, d. 7, 16, 1819, m. 11, 1, 1770, Mary Sellers, daughter of Samuel and Jane, and settled at the homestead, Trimble's Mill, now called Trimbleville, in West Bradford; Ann, b. 11, 17, 1741, m. Abiah Taylor; Sarah, b. 8, 28, 1744, m. Abraham Taylor; Isaac, b. 4, 6, 1747, d. 3, 28, 1824; Hannah, b. 8, 9, 1752, m. John Faddis.

The children of James and Mary (Sellers) Trimble were James, b. 11, 21, 1771, d. 10, 13, 1793; Mary, b. 6, 27, 1774, m. Elisha Ingram; Samuel, b. 6, 28, 1776, d. 10, 29, 1806, m. 10, 13, 1803, Amy Pim, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Cope) Pim, of East Caln. She was born 1, 8, 1785, and died 2, 26, 1825; m. (second) Thomas Dutton, of Aston. Samuel and Amy had two children,—Dr. Isaac P., b. 8, 20, 1804, now of New York, and Lydia, b. 3, 11, 1806, m. Yarnall Baily. Jacob, b. 10, 9, 1778, d. 11, 3, 1813; Isaac, b. 1, 7, 1781, d. 5, 31, 1860, m. 5, 29, 1814, Anna Jefferis, and settled on the homestead, where his widow now resides; Lydia, b. 3, 26, 1783, d. 10, 13, 1805; John, b. 5, 8, 1785, d. 1, 21, 1854; Phebe, b. 6, 18, 1787, m. Benjamin House; Joseph, b. 4, 12, 1790, d. 6, 20, 1790.

HUGH TRIMBLE and JOHN TRIMBLE were probably brothers of William and James, as they were present at the marriages of the latter and signed the certificates as near relatives. Of John nothing further is known. It

may have been that he was the father of the others. Hugh resided in Middletown township, and was a justice of the peace, member of Assembly, etc.; d. May, 1760, leaving wife, Margaret, and children,—James, Thomas, Samuel, and Margaret. To his son Thomas he gave £100 to support him at learning. James died within a few months after his father, unmarried.

Henry Trimble married, 11, 21, 174–, at the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Mary Lewis, probably of Haverford. He died in Ridley, November, 1772, and by will directed his burial to be by the side of his wife, in Friends' graveyard at Haverford, to repair the wall of which he gave £10. To St. James' Church, Kingsess, he gave £50, and to John Crosby, Jr., coroner, £100. His son Lewis inherited the plantation, 370 acres, in Ridley, and his grandson, Abraham Trimble, another in Providence. Lewis married, Dec. 15, 1760, Margaret Edwards, a member of Providence Meeting, and she was disowned therefor, 9, 24, 1762. They had children,—Alice, Mary, Abigail, and perhaps others.

Alexander Trimble married, June 20, 1754, Eleanor Rogers, of Abington, Pa., and died prior to 1769; was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. His son James, born in Philadelphia, June 19, 1755, became a clerk in the land-office about 1770, and deputy secretary of the Commonwealth 1777, a position he retained till Jan. 14, 1837, being a faithful and highly efficient officer. He married, April 22, 1782, Clarissa, widow of John Hastings, and daughter of —— Claypoole, and died Jan. 26, 1837. Of their eleven children, only two survived him,—Dr. James Trimble, who died in Huntington Co., 1838, and Thomas R. Trimble, who died in Chester County, 1868. (See *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, v. 82.)

Joseph Trimble, or Tremble, as the name was generally written, emigrated from Ireland when some fifteen years of age, probably about 1730, and served a time farming and wagoning with William Brown, a miller, of Nottingham. In 1741 he settled on a farm near by, which remained in the family until 1856. He married, 11, 31, 1744, at the "Brick Meeting," Sarah Churchman, daughter of John and Hannah, of East Nottingham, born 2, 17, 1716, died 8, 2, 1750, leaving three children. Joseph, married second, 2, 22, 1753, Ann Chandler, daughter of William and Ann, of Londongrove. She died 12, 31, 1793.

Children: William, b. 10, 1, 1745, d. 5, 30, 1819; John, b. 12, 16, 1746, d. about 1809, near Chillicothe, Ohio; Mary, b. 7, 11, 1748; Joseph, b. 10, 29, 1754, d. 12, 5, 1831; Thomas, b. 5, 4, 1756; Jacob, b. 2, 27, 1758; Sarah, b. 5, 23, 1760, m. Job Sidwell; James, b. 4, 20, 1762, d. 12, 5, 1831; Elisha, b. 3, 18, 1765, d. 8, 28, 1848.

James Trimble married, 3, 20, 1788, Sarah Job, daughter of Archibald and Margaret, of East Nottingham, Md., b. 3, 11, 1760, d. 2, 7, 1807. He married (second), 5, 10, 1809, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Hannah Wilkinson, of Londongrove. She died 10, 4, 1820, and he married (third), 1, 10, 1822, Elizabeth Giles Chandler, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Oldham. His children were, by first wife,—Joseph, b. 3, 7, 1789, d. 1, 31, 1872; Job, b. 2, 23, 1791, d. in Illinois, 1866; Thomas, b. 5, 5, 1793, d. in Illinois, 1856; Ann, b. 2, 20, 1795, m. William Phillips; Rees, b. 1, 10, 1797, d. in Indiana; James, b. 2, 23, 1799; Reuben, b. 6, 14, 1803, d. 7, 1, 1803.

James Trimble, the only survivor of this family, married Hannah Mendenhall, and having sold the old homestead in 1856, now lives in Fairville, in this county. He possesses a great store of historical and traditional information of the old families and incidents of Nottingham.

James Trimble writes:

"Sarah Churchman, daughter of John, the immigrant, and sister of John, the minister, was born 3d mo. 17, 1716, married my grandfather, Joseph Tremble, 11th mo. 31, 1744, deceased 8th mo. 2, 1750, leaving three children,—William, John, and Mary. John was the father of David, who became an officer in the war of 1812; served in the terrible battles in Canada, and member of Congress from Kentucky from 1817 to 1827. The youngest son of John is the present Isaac R. Trimble, of Baltimore, educated at West Point by the influence of his brother David; served in the army of Gen. Taylor in Mexico; chief engineer in building the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; married into the Cattell family, of South Carolina, and finally turned up a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army of Virginia; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. Dr. Armstrong, of New London, Chester Co., I am told, dressed his wounds, to whom, it is said, he stated his Quaker origin.

"John Churchman, the minister, in the latter years of his life often walked over to my grandfather's, about a mile, to see the former residence of his sister, and advise, and, if need be, admonish her children, who all became rather noted in whatever line they moved. William was a successful merchant of Baltimore, and a highly esteemed and influential elder of Baltimore Yearly Meeting. He was born, 1745, died 5th mo. 30, 1819, a few months after a visit to the old homestead of Churchman and Tremble, which he always seemed to hold in a degree of veneration. I have heard my father relate that John Churchman, the minister, in his walks to their place, was in the habit of resting on a moss-covered rock which lay a few rods immediately in front of the cabin in which he was born and raised, and in which his earlier life was spent, and reflected that he was now living in his 'ceiled house,' near the spot where his father and mother had toiled to bring up their children on the bare necessaries of life."

Joseph Trimble, of somewhat vague tradition, by his wife, Barbara Ann, had a daughter, Mary, who married her cousin, Joseph Trimble. These had children,—William, Margaret, and Joseph. The last born, perhaps, in Delaware County, 1810, married, 3, 21, 1837, Rebecca Fussell, daughter of Bartholomew and Rebecca (Bond) Fussell, b. 4, 21, 1796, and still living. Joseph died 9, 14, 1839, leaving one child, Esther Jane, born 3, 2, 1838, now teacher of English literature, rhetoric, and elocution in the West Chester State Normal School. She began teaching before she was eighteen, and studied incessantly until threatened with loss of sight. She then turned to the study of elocution, under Professor White and his daughter, of Philadelphia, and in 1863 began teaching this branch at Kennet Square. Class after class followed in other places throughout Chester and Delaware Counties. From 1865 to 1870 she was engaged in the principal schools of Philadelphia and Germantown, and in 1871 went to Washington, Pa., to prepare the senior class in the Ladies' Seminary in their commencement exercises, and was about to make a permanent engagement there when an offer came from Swarthmore College of a position as teacher of English literature, rhetoric, and elocution. This she accepted in the fall of 1871, and remained there four years. In the winter of 1875–76 she lectured on literature at various

places, and in 1877 accepted her present situation. She is an enthusiast in her chosen vocation, in which she also ranks as an author, as will be seen under the chapter on Bibliography, pp. 324–5.

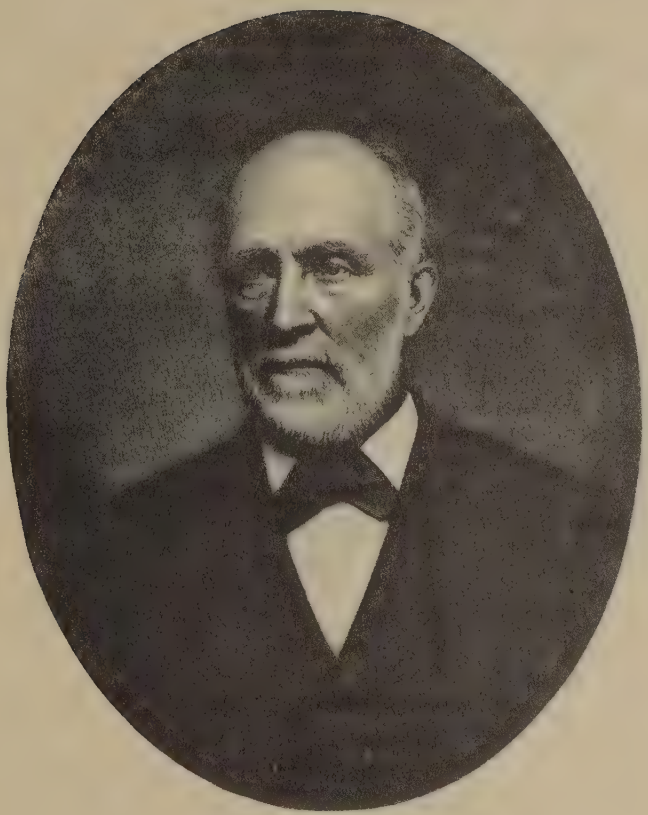
URNER, Isaac N.—The Urner family came originally from canton Uri, in Switzerland, as the name implies, the inhabitants of canton Uri being called Urners, as all who read Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" know. Three brothers, John, Martin, and Jacob, sons of Uriah Urner, came from the province of Alsace, having been driven out of Switzerland by the persecutions of 1672 and later. They probably came over about 1708, as the Colonial Records show them to have been here in 1712. John died unmarried in 1743, and was the first person buried in the Brethren graveyard of Coventry. Martin Urner and his wife were two of the first six persons ever baptized by the Brethren in this country, in the Wissahickon, at Philadelphia, in 1723. In 1724 he moved to Coventry, in this county, organized the Coventry Church of the Brethren, over which he presided as preacher and bishop until the time of his death, in 1755, and was buried in the Coventry graveyard. His descendants are now found in Nottingham Co., Va., as well as in the States of Missouri and New York. The third brother, Jacob, settled originally in Pottsgrove township, near Ringing Hill, in Mongtomery County. He died young, in 1744, his wife, Ann, surviving him, with three children, viz.: Elizabeth Urner, married to Jacob Frick; Hester, married to Ulrich Switzer; and Martin, married to Barbara Switzer. This Martin Urner bought the farm of his uncle Martin Urner at the latter's death, which had been purchased by the first Martin Urner in 1718 of the Penns. This farm, of over 400 acres at the time of its purchase from the Penns, now called "Belwood," is now owned by the wife of the subject of this sketch, and has never been out of his family and that of his wife, the property being held from 1718 to 1811 by the Urners, and from 1811 to the time of purchase by the present owner by the Stovers, grandfather and uncle of Mrs. Eliza G. Urner.

Martin Urner, last named, was the second preacher and bishop of the Coventry Brethren's Church from 1755 to 1799. This Martin Urner left four children, viz.: Martin, Jonas, Mary, married to David Reinhart, of Maryland; and Elizabeth, married to Abraham Titlow, of Lancaster County. Martin, the first son, above mentioned, was born in 1762, and died in 1838. He was a farmer, and married Barbara Baugh, lived in Coventry, and left four sons, viz.: John, Daniel, Israel, and Jacob. John, the first child, was born in 1784, and died in 1827. He married first Susanna Grubb, and second Elizabeth Grubb, and his children by the second marriage were, viz.: Lydia, married to Gilbert Brower; Isaac N. Urner. Jonas Urner, above mentioned, and son of Martin Urner (3), removed to Maryland in 1811, where many of his descendants are now living. Among them is Milton G. Urner, a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. Daniel, Israel, and Jacob, sons of Martin Urner (3), have left numerous descendants in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Isaac N. Urner, son of John, and grandson of Martin Urner (3), was born June 6, 1821, in North Coventry, on the old Urner homestead. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1845, and was married to Eliza Stover Grubb. He lived twenty-one years in the South, being admitted to the bar in Charleston, S. C., in 1850, but never practiced law. He was president of Mississippi College, the Baptist college of that State, for sixteen years, from 1851 to 1867. After resigning his connection with that institution, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by its trustees as a recognition of his services. To Mr. and Mrs. Urner three children have been born, viz.: Louis Grubb, born Oct. 10, 1854; Walter Hilman, born Oct. 9, 1857, and who died in infancy; and John Rodolph, born Aug. 21, 1861. At the recent executor's sale of the late Owen Stover, deceased, the old Urner homestead, called "Belwood," was purchased by Eliza G. Urner, wife of Isaac N. Urner, and the family for several years past have lived and are now residing on the place, one of the finest and best improved farms in the county.

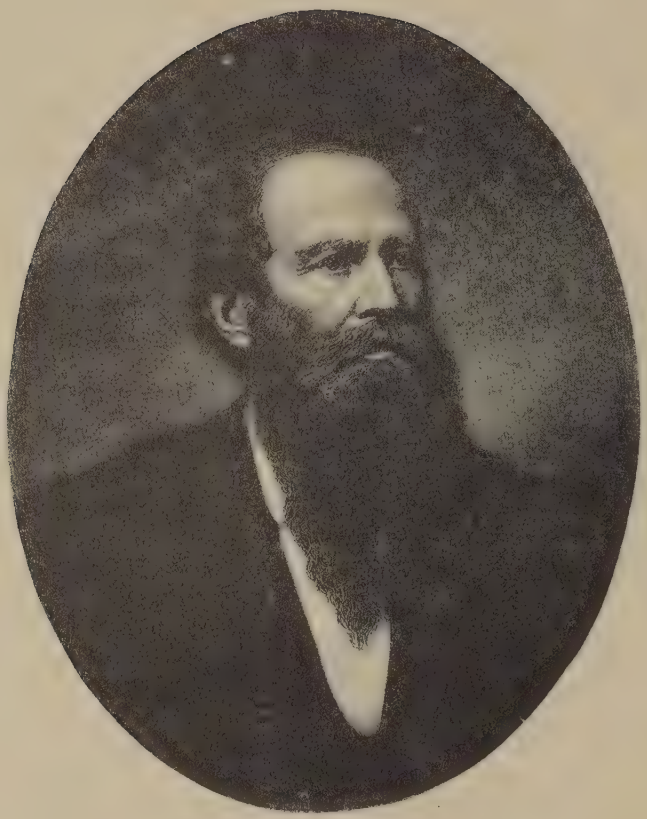
VALENTINE, Thomas, of Bally Brumhill, Ireland, married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Parke, born Sept. 18, 1693. They produced a certificate from Carlow to New Garden Monthly Meeting, 2, 27, 1728, and afterwards removed to New Providence township, (now) Montgomery Co., where he died in 1747. Their children were Robert, Thomas, John, Jonathan, and perhaps others.

Robert, b. 7, 21, 1717, at Bally Brumhill, d. 7, 21, 1786, m. 4, 4, 1747, at Caln Meeting, to Rachel Edge, b. 6, 29, 1725, d. 1, 31, 1779, daughter of John and Mary Edge, of Providence, Chester Co. They resided in East Caln, and were prominent members of Uwchlan Meeting. Robert became a recommended minister in 1764, and traveled considerably in that capacity, including a visit to Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary war. Rachel Valentine was an elder in the meeting. Their children were Thomas, b. 3, 28, 1748, d. 3, 27, 1752; Mary, b. 7, 26, 1750, d. 3, 24, 1752; Robert, b. 6, 24, 1752, m. 5, 27, 1773, to Ann Bond; Rachel, b. 10, 14, 1754, m. 2, 22, 1799, to Joseph Malin, of East Whiteland; Jane, b. 10, 26, 1756, d. 2, 7, 1757; Sarah, b. 11, 14, 1757, d. 4, 7, 1758; Phebe, b. 6, 5, 1759, m. Abraham Sharpless; George, b. 4, 16, 1761, d. 7, 11, 1801, m. 11, 20, 1788, Phebe Ashbridge; Jacob, b. 10, 7, 1763; Susanna, b. 3, 26, 1766, m. 4, 19, 1792, to George Massey. Some of this branch removed to Bellefonte, Centre Co., and were largely interested in iron manufacture. Robert, son of Robert and Ann (Bond), married, 6, 23, 1811, Elizabeth Downing, and their daughter Anna is the wife of Jacob Edge, of Caln township. George, another son of Robert and Ann, married Mary, daughter of Jacob Downing, and their daughter is the wife of Thomas S. Downing, of East Caln.

Thomas Valentine, the son of the emigrants, was married by Rev. Wm. Currie, Nov. 23, 1752, to Rebecca Robinson, and died in Charlestown township in 1762. His widow married Robert Dunbar, May 19, 1768. The children of Thomas and Rebecca were Thomas, William, Mary, Rachel, and John. The last was born 11, 19, 1759, d. 1, 5, 1836, m. 10, 5, 1791, Mary Taylor, b. 9, 27, 1770, d. 4, 4, 1856, daughter of Francis and Mary Taylor. Their children, born in East Caln, were Thomas, Francis, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Esther, Emily, Joseph D., Mary, and Rachel. The family removed in 1811 to Sadsbury township.



Isaac N. Verner



John Vanderslice

Jonathan Valentine, son of Thomas and Mary, born about 1730, married, in 1755 or 1756, Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia (Pusey) Baldwin. They settled in East Caln, where Jonathan died about 1811. Their children were Absalom, Jehu, John, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia (m. to Jesse Evans), and Thomas. Absalom married Mary Temple, daughter of Thomas (and Mary Jefferis?) Temple, of East Caln, and had children,—Abner, William, Lydia (Scott), Thomas, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth (Gray), Mary (Bentley), Samuel, Absalom, Temple, and Joseph. Of these, John was born April 23, 1787, and is still living. He is the father of John K. Valentine, Esq., of Philadelphia, and of the late Chalkley M. Valentine, of West Chester.

VANDERSLICE, JOHN, a retired merchant, was born two and a half miles from Phœnixville, Pa., May 27, 1801. His father, also named John, was a prominent and prosperous farmer in Pikeland township, of which he was an early settler, and where his son, the subject of this notice, passed his youth and received his education. In 1826, after his marriage, for four years he worked on his father's farm upon shares. Two years subsequently he was engaged in butchering, after which he purchased a farm of eighty acres, for three thousand dollars, near Kimberton. During the ensuing seven years he cut some twelve hundred dollars' worth of wood upon this land, and disposed of most of the tract for nine thousand four hundred dollars, reserving about one acre, upon which he erected a house, which was his home but a short time, for nine months later he sold it for fifteen hundred dollars. He then purchased a seventy-five-acre farm in Phœnixville. In January, 1840, he established his home upon this land,—a piece of real estate which eventually realized him a fortune, inasmuch as one-half of Phœnixville has been built upon the lots sold by him since 1840. He erected upon these lots one hundred and twenty houses, thereby greatly advancing the growth and prosperity of the place. He now owns twenty-six houses, also built by himself, and which he leases to tenants.

In the year 1841, Mr. Vanderslice, in partnership with Mr. Samuel Cornett, embarked in the coal and lumber business, connected with which for many years was a dry-goods and grocery store. These undertakings were financially successful. In 1855 he took his son, Addison S., into partnership, having previously purchased Mr. Cornett's interest; the coal and lumber business was thus continued until Jan. 11, 1879, when Mr. Vanderslice retired from the firm, leaving his son to continue the business, and which he is still conducting.

Mr. Vanderslice is a firm Republican, and did much, by liberal contributions and otherwise, to assist the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion. In 1822 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, an order in which he has always been an active worker, and in which he has attained high rank, having taken the 32d degree; he served as treasurer of Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, for thirty-three years, and has held the same office in the chapter since the year 1861.

He was married in 1825 to Elizabeth Custer, a native of Evansburg, Montgomery Co., Pa., where she was born in the year 1805. Of the nine children born of this union seven are now living, viz.: Lavina C., wife of J. B. Morgan, cashier of the First National Bank of Phœnixville; Engelbert F., formerly engaged in merchandising and farming, but now employing two teams in hauling; Addison S., merchant; Angie C., wife of Dr. Levi Oberholtzer; Nehemiah C., studied medicine but not now practicing; John A., a farmer; and Eliza, wife of Horace Lloyd, teller in the First National Bank of Phœnixville. All of his children are residing in Phœnixville or its immediate vicinity, the farm of his son John being in Montgomery County, about two miles distant.

Mrs. Vanderslice was baptized Oct. 9, 1834, since which date she has been an earnest and faithful member of the Baptist Church of Phœnixville.

Mr. Vanderslice has held many positions of honor and trust in the community in which he has so long resided, having been several times elected a member of the town council, serving for three years as a director of the First National Bank of West Chester, as a member of the school board of Phœnixville for several years, beside holding other offices of prominence, in all of which his sterling qualities and marked ability have been conspicuously displayed. He was one of the originators of the Phœnixville Bank. He sold the ground upon which the water-works are located, and was influential in promoting that enterprise. He was also the owner of the ground on which the Masonic Hall was subsequently erected, in the construction of which he was greatly interested. In 1865 he was one of the corporators of the Morris Cemetery, and one of the three persons who sold the land (21 acres) which constitutes this beautiful burial-place. He has also frequently acted as executor, administrator, and guardian, performing these trusts with scrupulous fidelity. In 1855 he purchased an extensive tract of land in the West, comprising 1800 acres, which he subsequently sold, realizing a handsome profit. Although but one of many large business transactions in which he has been engaged, this one bears witness to his skill and judgment. At the time of his marriage he possessed scarcely a dollar, but now, as the result of his foresight, energy, and enterprise, he ranks among the wealthier citizens of the county.

He is in many respects a remarkable man. Considering his age—eighty years—his mental faculties are remarkably active and vigorous, while his physical appearance indicates a man of much younger age. His countenance is pleasant and agreeable, his manners courteous and affable, indicating that benevolence which has been one of his characteristics. Since Oct. 9, 1834, he has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church of Phœnixville.

Mr. Vanderslice has been an extensive traveler. He has had several strokes of paralysis, the first occurring about eleven years since; the second attack came near having a fatal termination, but after doctoring for three years with some of the best physicians of New York and Philadelphia without apparent benefit, he began to travel for his health. On May 15, 1851, he left Philadelphia in the steamer "City of Glasgow" for Liverpool, England.* He had a fine pas-

* The steamer "City of Glasgow" returned to Philadelphia, took on over three hundred passengers, and started for Liverpool, but was lost at sea with all on board.

sage of eighteen days' duration; after spending four days in Liverpool, he started for London, stopping at all the prominent intermediate towns; he remained in the great metropolis ten days, visiting the World's Fair, then went to Paris, from thence he traveled over nearly all Continental Europe, visiting its cities, watering-places, and other points of attraction. This trip was but the beginning of his journeyings. He spent one winter in Cuba, was in London and Paris five times, at Rome three times, in Egypt twice, and at Jerusalem; he visited San Francisco and South America; he has also been in every State of the Union and in four of the Territories. His last trip was one "around the world"; he went across the continent to San Francisco,—it being his second visit to that place,—crossed the Pacific Ocean to Yokohama, in Japan, proceeded thence to Hong-Kong, Singapore, Bombay, and Calcutta; crossed the Indian Ocean to Aden, traversed the Red Sea to its head, passing through the Suez Canal, visiting Cairo, Alexandria, Brindisi, Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Rome, the Mont Cenis tunnel, Geneva, Paris, London, and Liverpool, whose port he left April 29, 1875, arriving home the 11th of May following.

Mrs. Vanderslice is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, and in the full possession of her faculties. This worthy couple have a pleasant home in Phœnixville, where, surrounded by their children, they are enjoying that ease and comfort which their lives of care, industry, and frugality have so well entitled them to enjoy.

VAN LEER, Dr. Bernhardus, the centenarian, was the son of the Hon. John George and Mary Von Loehr, the original ancestors of the Vanleer family in Pennsylvania, who emigrated from Germany to this country about the year 1697. Dr. Van Leer was born about the year 1686, in or near Isenburg, in Rhenish Prussia, and came hither with his parents when but eleven years of age.

The family settled, soon after their arrival in Pennsylvania, in Marple township, Chester (now Delaware) Co., where the father died in 1748, leaving a wife, Rebecca. Bernhard remained a few years with his father, assisting him on the farm, and then returned to Germany to prosecute his studies. Such was the usage in those days, when colleges and universities were almost unknown in our country, though Germany then, as well as now, was renowned for her universities. That young Van Leer availed himself, with ardor and success, of the opportunities thus afforded him is manifest from the volumes which he left behind him —both manuscript and printed—in the Latin, French, and German, as well as English, languages. Under these favorable circumstances he appears to have prosecuted his classical and professional studies through the protracted period of seven years. He then returned to his adopted country and to his parental home, where he entered upon the practice of his profession as a physician. Shortly after engaging in professional life he was united in marriage, Feb. 25, 1734, with Mary Branson, the daughter of William Branson, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. The practice of Dr. Van Leer was conducted principally in his office. This was partly owing to the difficulties then existing in passing from one part of the country to another. Roads, except between some main points, were few, and most of them were but the pathways of the Indians through the forest. Streams were to be forded, and the location of the farmer's clearing to be guessed at. All these difficulties were enhanced by the sparseness of the population, rendering the distance to be traversed from settlement to settlement very considerable. His reputation has come down to us as that of a practitioner whose skill was tested widely and long, and who possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of those who resorted to him. But the duties of a medical man can never be performed to their fullest extent in the office. The physician must qualify himself for his duties at the bedside of the diseased, and can only discharge his responsibilities by personal visitation and searching inquiries in the sick-room. There was one feature, however, in Dr. Van Leer's practice in reference to himself that is worthy of special regard. He was through life a striking example of temperance, not only in the use of vinous and spirituous liquors, but also in diet generally. He abstained entirely from the use of all intoxicating liquors.

His daughter stated that her father in his hundredth year rode with her on horseback to his farm in Chester Valley, a distance of thirty miles, in one day, and returned on the following day without complaining of fatigue.

This vigor of constitution he retained to his one hundred and second year, when he received some injuries which caused his death, Jan. 26, 1790, having attained to the patriarchal age of one hundred and four years. His remains repose in the cemetery at Middletown, Delaware Co.

Upon his tomb is this inscription:

"Here Lieth the body of Bernhard Vanleer, M.D., Physisian in Physick, Who departed this Life January the 26th, 1790, Aged 104 years. Friends weep not for me, | For all your tears are vain; | Prepare to meet the Lord, | That we may meet again."

By his first wife, Mary Branson, Dr. Van Leer had George, b. 1735, d. April 22, 1807, m. Elizabeth Roberts; Thomas, d, 1754; Branson; William, d. 1764, unmarried; Benjamin, and Samuel. He married a second wife, Christiana ——, who died May 29, 1815, aged 88 years, 7 months. By her he had several other children, to one of whom, Mary, wife of Moses Moore, he devised the Blue Ball tavern and 180 acres of land in Tredyffrin. To his son Bernhard he gave the homestead. The latter was born Sept. 21, 1770, and died Feb. 9, 1814.

Samuel Van Leer, one of the older sons, became the owner of the site of the old Reading Furnace (see p. 347), in what is now Warwick township. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Wayne, and sister of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Isaac Wayne Van Leer, son of Isaac W. Van Leer, Esq., long the public-spirited presiding officer of the Chester County Agricultural Society, and a grandnephew of the famous Gen. Wayne (known in Revolutionary times by the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony"), was born in the township of West Nantmeal, Chester Co., June 15, 1846. This extraordinary precocious and noble youth was a lineal descendant of Dr. Bernhard Van Leer, also inherited some of the Wayne blood of our ancient bailiwick, and we therefore need not be surprised to learn that in the days of a vile pro-slavery rebellion and national peril the generous, loyal, and high-spirited boy became a prompt and gallant soldier

of the republic. In the autumn of 1861 Isaac left his home without his father's knowledge of the movement, and went to Harrisburg, where he offered to enlist; and subsequently attached himself to Company B, Capt. Potts, of the 53d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Sumner's division. Being apprehensive that his extreme youth might be objected to, he at first tried to pass himself off as a lad of eighteen, though only in his sixteenth year; and to prevent a discovery of his whereabouts he resorted to the romantic expedient of temporarily assuming a fictitious name. His father, aware of the military proclivities of the youth, and anxious to get him home again, requested Capt. Potts (a relative of the family) to keep a lookout for Isaac. The captain endeavored to persuade him to return to his father's house, but he replied, "I *cannot* go home: I feel it to be my duty to go to the war." Finding him determined, the captain was then requested to take charge of the lad in case he persevered, and thus it was arranged to keep him in the company.

While they were at Camp Curtin Isaac was taken ill with typhoid fever. His accomplished and devoted sister went to Harrisburg, and nursed him until he was able to be removed, when she took him home with her to Philadelphia, and before he was able to carry his gun he insisted on returning to camp. He told his sister that he had repeatedly asked his father for permission to enter the service, but had always received a denial, and now he was determined to go. When his sister was about to part with him after nursing him through the fever, she said to him, as she passed her hand lovingly over his fair and smooth young brow, "Dear brother, if the rebels should put a bullet through this pretty head how it would spoil it." He replied, "Not more than any other man's,—and somebody's must be spoiled."

At the battle of the Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, Sumner's division was conspicuously engaged. The 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers were in the action all day. Capt. Eicholtz, who was then in command of Company B (in place of Capt. Potts, resigned on account of illness), says that in the midst of the fight some unauthorized person, in an adjacent regiment, gave the order to retreat. Company B, of the 53d Pennsylvania, being next them, also commenced falling back; but Capt. Eicholtz, perceiving that the order was a mistake, stepped out, and ordered his company to advance. Young Van Leer was one of the first to spring forward, and when the captain saw him, towards night, he says the youth was fighting with the utmost coolness and bravery, and above all others his voice could be heard ringing out, shrill and clear, "Steady, boys! steady!" while working like a veteran.

Isaac was first severely wounded in the ankle, and fell, being unable to stand. When his company at length fell back he lay midway between his regiment and the enemy, wondering, as he stated, into whose hands he should fall. After loading and firing a number of times while prostrate on the ground, he received a shot in the head, and then lay unconscious, with the battle raging over him. Somehow he was also badly wounded in the side and arm by a bayonet-thrust, which he could never account for. He lay nearly two days on the battle-field before his comrades had an opportunity to remove him, and all that time without any nourishment except water. The muscles of his face became so paralyzed that he was unable to open his mouth. Capt. Eicholtz, although his own right hand was much shattered, paid every possible attention to his young friend, who was afterwards taken to Fortress Monroe, where he was nine days before the ball was extracted. Isaac was next taken to New York, whither his indefatigable sister went, and faithfully nursed him until he sank under the wounds he had received, which sad event occurred on the 19th of June, 1862, when he had just completed his sixteenth year.

As an evidence of the unfaltering spirit with which this juvenile patriot engaged in the cause of his country, it may be mentioned that when near his end his sister inquired if he regretted the part he had taken in the eventful struggle. He responded, "Not for a moment! in such a cause, he would do just the same thing again. Otherwise," added he, "what would become of our country?"

VAUGHAN, Rev. Joshua, was born in the year 1749, near the Yellow Springs, in Chester County. His parents were John and Ruth Vaughan, of Welsh extraction. In early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and followed the business near the old "Red Lion," in his native county. He married Jane Taggert, a native of Ireland. He was a man of vigorous, independent mind; read much, and gained the regard and confidence of his fellow-citizens. During an important and perilous period of the Revolutionary contest, Joshua Vaughan was deputy sheriff of the county, and custodian of the prison at Chester, a situation in which he evinced signal firmness and courage. While in office he attended the ministry of the Rev. Philip Hughes, a Baptist, who often preached in Chester. He was converted under the preaching of Mr. Hughes, and was baptized by him in 1780. While going to the water with Mr. Hughes, some one inquired his destination, when Joshua replied, "We are Philip and the jailer." He became at that time a member of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. In 1787 he became a member of the church at Brandywine, when he was dismissed from the First Church to that of Brandywine. Finding that he possessed ability, the church desired him to exercise his gifts as a preacher, and in December, 1789, he was regularly ordained. As the Baptist churches were then small and unable to support their ministers, it was not unusual for these to engage in some active pursuit. So with Mr. Vaughan. When his office of deputy sheriff terminated he purchased a farm, on which he resided; and while he thus provided for his own household, he employed his energies in preaching the gospel. For several years he preached once a month for the Bethesda Church, and a strong mutual attachment existed between him and that congregation. In summer-time the assemblages were often so large that he was obliged to leave the meeting-house and resort to an adjacent grove. He was a great preacher in his way, both doctrinal and practical, and his labors were greatly blessed. He was a fearless man. Of numerous characteristic personal anecdotes the following may be noted: In Mr. Vaughan's day baptism was often much ridiculed, and at the water there was sometimes much disturbance. On one occasion a couple of men of

"the baser sort" took offense because he had baptized a friend of theirs, and they swore that the next time Mr. Vaughan baptized in the Brandywine they would put *him* under its waters. Mr. Vaughan heard of the threat, and at the next baptism preached a powerful sermon, hoping it would do good, but he only saw on the bank around him a crowd of enraged men, who were evidently leagued with his enemies. As he closed he said he knew what had been threatened, and who were the leaders of the mob that meant to molest him. Quickly throwing off his coat and baring his stalwart arm, he stood out before them; with his broad chest distended, and his countenance fixed on them, with a significant gesture said he was ready for the attack, but warned them, if they did not fear God, to fear *him*, for he was determined to hurl the first man that dared to interrupt him to the ground and plunge him into the stream, and grind him under his heel upon its rough rocky bottom. Recollecting many of his feats of strength and daring among hardened outlaws while deputy sheriff and keeper of the prison, these sons of Belial hesitated, then urged one another to the assault, but soon retired, each charging the other with cowardice, when the faithful servant of the Cross, calm and serene, proceeded to baptize the candidate. Joshua Vaughan was constitutionally courageous and self-possessed. His manners were remarkably courteous and polite. He died Aug. 30, 1808, aged fifty-nine years, and was buried in the graveyard adjoining his church.

Dr. JOHN VAUGHAN, son of the Rev. Joshua Vaughan, was born in the township of Uwchlan, Chester Co., Pa., June 25, 1775. While young he manifested good abilities, and was regarded as a youth of fine promise. The limited circumstances of the family imposed the necessity of a plain, common education, though during a residence at Chester, while his father was deputy sheriff of the county, he made some progress in classical studies, and ultimately became a polished English scholar. His restricted means, to his lasting regret, debarred him from the privilege of attaining to the medical honors of the university; but his talents, industry, and laudable ambition conducted him in due season to the first rank of his noble profession. He studied medicine with Dr. William Currie, of Philadelphia; and when he felt himself prepared for its duties, commenced practice at the village of Christiana Bridge, in New Castle Co., Del.

Shortly after this his inquiring mind was led to the consideration of the then recent discoveries of Galvani, Volta, etc., and his speculations resulted in an ingenious essay, entitled "Observations on Animal Electricity, in explanation of the metallic operation of Dr. Perkins," which essay, in a printed pamphlet, was dedicated to the American Philosophical Society, and was commended by his venerable friend, Dr. James Tilton.

The skill and address of Dr. Vaughan soon acquired for him an enviable position in the community, and we next learn that in March, 1797, he obtained the hand of a charming and accomplished daughter of Joel Lewis, Esq., of Christiana. In about two years after that happy event (viz., in April, 1799) his improving prospects induced him to remove to the borough (now city) of Wilmington, where he speedily became one of the most successful and popular physicians that ever adorned and blessed that beautiful town. Dr. Vaughan was not only a good practical physician, but his aspiring disposition and bright intellect led him to take part in the discussion of the important professional topics of his day. The periodicals of that time, and especially the pages of that able journal, the *New York Medical Repository*, bear ample testimony to his talents as a writer and medical philosopher. He gratified and instructed his fellow-citizens by popular lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy; he became connected with various learned and scientific societies, and enjoyed the acquaintance and correspondence of such men as Jefferson, Dickinson, Rodney, Bayard, Logan, Rush, Mitchell, Miller, etc. When, in 1802, Wilmington was visited by that fearful epidemic known as the yellow fever, Dr. Vaughan was the only physician of the place who bravely stood his ground and ministered to the medical necessities of a panic-stricken population. The public papers of that day contain the following just and touching obituary:

"DIED, on Wednesday evening last [viz., March 25, 1807], of a nervous fever, Doctor John Vaughan.

"The tears of the poor and friendless bedew his memory, for his bosom was the seat of humanity and feeling; kindness beamed in his countenance, and active benevolence warmed his heart. As a physician and chemist, Dr. Vaughan was justly eminent; though snatched off in the summer of life, he had traveled far in the walks of science." [In the latter years of his life he became a licensed preacher in the Baptist Church, and the obituary adds:] "The doctrines of the blessed Son of Mary he firmly believed, and we have reason to hope that he is now enjoying the glorious rewards which belong to the departed Christian."

VERNON, THOMAS, from "Stanthorne," County Palatine of Chester, England, arrived a little before or with the proprietary, in 1682. He served as a juror at the first court held for the county of Chester. He, with his brother, Randal Vernon, settled on adjoining tracts of land in Nether Providence, and for some time occupied but one dwelling, at which the Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends in early times were frequently held. He was an exemplary member of the society and a good citizen. Thomas had not entirely escaped religious persecution in England. He died 10, 25, 1698, and his widow, Elizabeth, 3, 24, 1714. Their son Thomas, born about 1670, died 11, 4, 1754, married, 8, 13, 1702, Lydia Ralfe, and had the following children: Thomas, b. 5, 23, 1703, d. about 1760; Lydia, b. 1, 13, 1706, m. Nathaniel Ring; Jonathan, b. 4, 3, 1707, died young; Jonathan, b. 6, 11, 1708, d. 1785, m. 8, 19, 1738, to Ann (Cloud) Engle; Nathan, b. 7, 10, 1710; Esther, b. 8, 10, 1712, m. Abraham Ashton; Nathaniel, b. 12, 5, 1714, m. 7, 13, 1744, Mary (Engle) Salkeld; Hannah, b. 1, 3, 1716–7, m. John Calvert; Mordecai, b. 2, 3, 1720, d. about 1792, settled in Marlborough, and had children,—Lydia (Hall), Elizabeth, Mary, Mordecai, Thomas, James, and Hannah.

Nathaniel (sheriff) and Mary (Salkeld) Vernon had children,—Thomas, John, Job, and Frederick. He was a tavern-keeper at Easton, 1754. His property was confiscated on account of loyalty to the British crown.

JOB VERNON, captain in the Revolutionary army, was born in Lower Providence, about the year 1750. He entered the army at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and served faithfully and without intermission until its termination and the disbanding of the army. His name

appears in the lists, printed by order of Congress, of officers who served to the end of the war, and thereby acquired the right to half-pay and bounty lands, and also as one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati. He was commissioned ensign in Capt. Thomas Church's company of Col. Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania battalion Jan. 5, 1776, and was promoted to be lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Robinson's company of the same battalion Oct. 1, 1776. In 1779 and 1780 he was paymaster of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was then commanded by Col. Francis Johnston, and in which he also held the commission of captain. This regiment was attached to the Army of the North, and seems to have participated in all its services up to the storming of Stony Point. Capt. Vernon died in Concord township about the year 1810. From fragments of his accounts and other documents in the possession of a relative, he seems to have been an intimate acquaintance and favorite of Gen. Wayne, and a very brave and judicious officer.

FREDERICK VERNON, major in the Revolutionary army, perhaps a brother of the preceding officer, was also born in Lower Providence; but nothing of his personal history nor any account of his military services is known to be preserved. His name appears on the lists above referred to as one who served faithfully to the end of the war, and he was also one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati. He was major in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry.

RANDAL VERNON, from "Sandyway," Cheshire, England, no doubt immigrated to the province with his brothers, Thomas and Robert, and located his land in Nether Providence, between the tracts located by them. Besides being an active and influential member of the Society of Friends, he was frequently intrusted with public business. In 1687 he served as a member of the Provincial Assembly. He died in 1725, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, having survived his wife, Sarah, who died 12, 18, 1718–9. Their son Jacob married, in 1701, Ann Yearsley, and died in 1740, leaving children, of whom his son Jacob married Elizabeth (Hickman) Cheyney about 1730, and died 1748, in Thornbury. Their children were Abraham, m. 3, 30, 1751, to Mary Bennett, who after his death married Thomas Cheyney, Esq.; Lydia, m. to David Lewis; Elizabeth, died young; Phebe, m. to Maj. John Harper; and Jacob Vernon.

ROBERT VERNON came from Stoke, in Cheshire, England. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but did not take such an active part in meeting affairs as Thomas and Randal, though the Monthly Meetings were sometimes held at his house. He conveyed his *brick messuage* and 330 acres of land, where he resided, to his son Jacob just before his death, which occurred in January or February, 1709–10. His wife, Elinor, who came with him, was the daughter of John Minshall, and sister of Thomas Minshall, a settler in Providence. She died 7, 24, 1720. Their children were Isaac, m. in 1710, Hannah Williams and Mary (Sellers) Marshall; Jacob, m. 4, 5, 1712, Eleanor Owen, and settled in Philadelphia later in life; John, m. in 1702, Sarah Pyle, who left three children,—Moses, Rachel (m. to Robert Green), and Aaron. Gideon Vernon, son of Moses, went to Nova Scotia at the time of the Revolution.

VICKERS, THOMAS, of Plumstead, Bucks Co, son of Abraham and Mary, married, 9, 13, 1746, at Plumstead Meeting, Rebecca Dillon, daughter of Nicholas and Mary, of Bedminster. In 1775, Thomas and several of his children came to Chester County and settled in East Caln. He was a minister among Friends, and died 12, 30, 1793, while absent on a religious visit, aged about seventy-three. His children were Esther, b. 6, 9, 1747, m. William Michener, 12, 22, 1768; John, b. 8, 3, 1749; Mary, b. 3, 9, 1752, m. David Mendenhall, 6, 3, 1778; Rebecca, b. 7, 1, 1754, m. Joshua Roman, 10, 2, 1776; Thomas, b. 3, 8, 1757, d. 9, 25, 1829; Rachel, b. 9, 6, 1759; Abraham, b. 1, 17, 1762; Mercy, b. 8, 19, 1764.

Thomas Vickers, Jr., m. 6, 30, 1779, Jemima Mendenhall, daughter of Joshua and Lydia, of East Caln, born 12, 9, 1757, died 12, 5, 1851. Their children were John, b. 8, 8, 1780, d. 4, 24, 1860; Joshua, b. 9, 19, 1783, d. 9, 20, 1807; Martha, b. 3, 27, 1786, m. William Milhous; Ziba, b. 10, 5, 1788, m. Lydia Kersey; Thomas, b. 4, 14, 1791, m. Ann ——; Isaac, b. 10, 10, 1792, m. Abigail ——; Jesse, b. 4, 1, 1795; Rebecca, b. 9, 21, 1799, m. Evan Lewis.

John Vickers, son of Thomas and Jemima, married, 10, 6, 1803, at Sadsbury Meeting, Abigail Paxson, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of Sadsbury, Chester Co., born ——, died 12, 12, 1818. After some years they settled in Uwchlan, where he carried on the potting business, and his house was one of the prominent stations of the Underground Railroad. His children were Martha, Ann (m. to Samuel M. Painter), Joseph, Jonathan, Jemima M., Mary H., Joseph, Aaron, Abigail C., Paxson. The last named, b. 7, 13, 1817, d. 10, 22, 1865, m. in 1840, Ann T. Lewis, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Lewis, b. 4, 20, 1818. He was member of Assembly, 1856–57. His daughter Sarah Louisa, b. in Uwchlan, May 20, 1841, m. Jan. 1, 1862, John Oberholtser, and they reside at Cambria Station, West Pikeland.

WADDEL, REV. JAMES, D.D., the son of Thomas Waddel, was born in Newry, in the north of Ireland, in July, 1739. In the fall of the same year he was brought, an infant in his mother's arms, to this country. His parents settled on the White Clay Creek, Chester Co., Pa., where he grew up to manhood. Having been disabled by an accident, when a boy, in the use of his left hand, his parents resolved to seek for him a liberal education. He was accordingly sent to the school of Dr. Samuel Finley, at Nottingham, where he made rapid progress. His attainments in the classics were of so high an order that Dr. Finley promoted him at an early age to the office of tutor. On leaving this school he became an assistant in the school of Dr. Robert Smith, at Pequea.

After a time he migrated southward, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Va., April 2, 1761, and was pastor at different times of various churches in Virginia.

Some time after he had been in the ministry, he became incurably blind. He continued to preach, however, the different members of his family assisting him in his prepa-

ration, and spending hours daily in reading to him. His mental faculties were not impaired by his loss of sight, and he retained his usual flow of spirits. The mother of President Madison was a member of his church, and Mr. Madison himself often visited him, and sometimes consulted him in matters relating to the welfare of the country.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in 1792 by the trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

He was dignified in his general deportment, but remarkable for politeness and gentlemanly manners,—a finished gentleman, in the old Virginia acceptation of the term.

To great learning he added an eloquence so remarkable that the traditionary accounts of it seem almost fabulous. It was of that sort that electrifies whole assemblies, transferring to them the speaker's passion at his will. Under his preaching audiences were moved simultaneously and irresistibly, as the trees of the wood are shaken by a tempest.

It was to delineate the character of his eloquence that William Wirt wrote that inimitable piece of composition in his "British Spy" entitled "The Blind Preacher,"—a description which is indelibly impressed on the pages of Virginia history, and which immortalized the writer as well as his hero.

Dr. Waddel died Sept. 17, 1805. His daughter Jannetta was the wife of Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., for a long time professor in the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., and whose name is familiar as "household words" in every Presbyterian family in the land. Dr. Alexander's son, the late James W. Alexander, D.D., of New York, was named after his grandfather, Dr. Waddel.

WALTER, Godwin, was a witness to a deed executed in Wiltshire, England, Sept. 28, 1685, and in less than three months had arrived in Pennsylvania. He settled in Concord, and married, in 1696, Elizabeth Sangurst, or Sanghurst, by whom he had the following children: John, b. 7, 2, 1697, d. 1732, m. Martha Musgrove, 3, 21, 1724, and removed to Sadsbury; Mary, b. 10, 5, 1698, m. Caleb Peirce; Sarah, b. 1, 25, 1701, m. 9, 26, 1719, to Gainer Peirce, and 3, 25, 1749, to William Eachus; Ann, b. 9, 7, 1704; William, b. 4, 8, 1707, m. Rachel Newlin, 2, 25, 1734; Rachel, b. 10, 27, 1709, m. 8, 28, 1730, to John Pyle; Joseph, b. 12, 28, 1711, m. Jane Brinton; Elizabeth, b. 7, 29, 1714; Lydia, m. 9, 25, 1747, to Eliakim Garretson; James, m. to Lydia Vernon.

Joseph and Jane Walter removed about 1746 within the limits of Goshen Monthly Meeting, and in 1750 to Kennet. The birth of their first child was not recorded, but the others were Hannah, b. 8, 30, 1741, m. John Carpenter; James, b. 1, 31, 1744; Joseph, b. 12, 21, 1746, d. 2, 29, 1812, m. 5, 2, 1771, to Elizabeth Levis, and 11, 25, 1802, to Hannah Harry; Elizabeth, b. 12, 24, 1753, m. Isaac Trimble; Phebe, b. 11, 26, 1758, d. 8, 5, 1785, m. Levi Woodrow; Jane, b. 2, 19, 1760, m. Peter Harvey; Rachel, b. 2, 24, 1762; William, b. 4, 29, 1764.

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth Walter were Sarah, Martha, m. to James Passmore; Jane, m. to Isaac Miller; Thomas, Hannah, William, m. to Margaret Lamborn; Thomas, m. to Sidney Peirce; and Mary Carpenter. Elizabeth died young.

WANGER.—The ancestor of the Wanger family in this country was Heinrich, or Henry, Wanger, who owned a farm in Hanover township, (then) Philadelphia Co., for which he paid quit-rent prior to 1750. He died in 1781, and is buried in the Mennonite graveyard in East Coventry. His children were Johannes, Margaret, Abraham, and Anna.

Johannes (or John) Wanger purchased a farm then described as in "Coventree" township, Chester Co., now in Union township, Berks Co., where he lived until 1778, when he sold it to his son Abraham. John Wanger died Jan. 6, 1803. His children were Abraham, Jacob, Magdalen, Elizabeth, Hannah, Magdalene, John, and Samuel.

Abraham had one son,—Abraham,—who lived to have issue. He married Mary Berge, and had ten children,—Susan, who died young, Susanna, George, Henry, Peter, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Abraham, and Annie. George married Rebecca Price, and was a well-known farmer of North Coventry. He died Dec. 30, 1876. He was a zealous worker in the anti-slavery cause, having made his house a station on the Underground Railroad. He was also actively engaged in working in the temperance and other reforms. Four of his children are living,—Irving P., now district attorney of Montgomery County, Newton, George F. P., and Joseph P., the last three living at the old homestead in North Coventry. Abraham is a well-known member of the Chester County bar, and was district attorney from 1872 to 1875. Rebecca married William B. Stanford, a merchant of Pottstown; Mary married Harman Prizer; and Annie married Howard D. Reinhart. Mr. Prizer and Mr. Reinhart are well-known enterprising East Coventry farmers and dairymen.

The Wanger family have ever been identified with the intelligent people of the State, and have always been noted for their integrity and usefulness as citizens.

WAY, Robert, appears as a witness at Chester Court 10th mo., 1686. In 1691 he purchased 150 acres on Brandywine, in Kennet, now Pennsbury township, where he died in 1725. His wife, Hannah, was the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman, and their children were John, Robert, Joseph, Jacob, Elizabeth, Francis, Caleb, Joshua, James, and Benjamin.

John was born 9, 15, 1694, and died 8, 21, 1777, married Ann, daughter of John and Margery Hannum, of Concord, and settled near his father. His children were as follows: Robert, b. 10, 27, 1725; Sarah, b. 8, 8, 1727, m. James Miller; Betty, b. 7, 2, 1729, m. Jacob Brown; John, b. 4, 9, 1730, m. Hannah Marshall; Ruth, b. 3, 19, 1745, m. John Baldwin; Caleb, b. 11, 30, 1732; Rebecca, b. 7, 16, 1735, m. Abraham Taylor; Jacob, b. 10, 19, 1737; Lydia, b. 5, 2, 1740; Ann, b. 3, 23, 1742, m. Samson Babb; Rachel, b. 6, 11, 1749, m. Isaac Larkin; Benjamin.

Jacob Way married Sarah Hannum, sister to his brother's wife, and after her death married Hannah, daughter of William Harvey, 4, 10, 1741. His third marriage was 6, 18, 1767, to Lydia (Sharples) Vernon. His children were, as far as known, John, b. 12, 5, 1727; Ann, b. 4, 25, 1730, m. Jesse Taylor; Ruth, b. 12, 4, 1733, m. John Bennet, of Birmingham; Jean, b. 1, 11, 1736, m. —— Logan; Joseph, b. 3, 23, 1737, m. Prudence Larkin; Sarah, b. 8,

7, 1739, m. John Hawk; James, m. Hannah Marshall; Rachel, m. to Thomas Harry; Betty, m. to Stephen Hayes; Hannah; Amos; Phebe, m. to John Holohan.

Jacob purchased the homestead from his brother Joseph in 1728, the latter having received a deed for it from their father just before his death in 1725. Joseph's wife was Sarah Pyle, and he had children,—Susanna, Josèph, Samuel, Sarah, William, and Nicholas.

James Way, son of Robert and Hannah, was a blacksmith, and lived in Thornbury at the time of his marriage, 4, 8, 1738, to Mary Kerlin, daughter of Matthias, of Concord. They afterwards settled in West Caln, and in 1742 began tavern-keeping at "The Wagon," now Wagontown, and continued till about 1755. James left one son, William, who died in his minority.

clerked three years. He then returned to Londongrove, and was fourteen years in the mercantile business. He then followed farming until 1853, when he retired from active business. He married Elizabeth Pusey, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Pusey, and has had the following children: Jesse P., deceased; Bennett S.; Elizabeth, married to Robert L. Pyle, one of the most successful merchants of the county; David R.; and Franklin Cardell, deceased young. Mr. Walton's wife died Aug. 4, 1853. He served thirteen years on the school board. He was postmaster nearly forty years at Londongrove, and resigned about 1868, when his son Bennett S. was appointed, and now acceptably fills that position. He has been repeatedly called to act as administrator, executor, guardian, etc., and has settled many estates, and had a dozen of wards at

David Walton

WALTON.—Four brothers, Nathaniel, Daniel, Thomas, and William Walton, came to Pennsylvania at an early date, and settled in Byberry, Philadelphia Co. From these brothers have sprung an innumerable posterity, branching out into all the States of the Union. The family was originally of the Society of Friends.

Several branches of the family have migrated to Chester County, and among the rest was Joshua Walton, who removed to New Garden township. His son Isaac married Isabella Starr, and his children were Reuben, David, William, Isaac, Sarah (married to George Meredith), and Elizabeth.

DAVID WALTON was born May 17, 1798, and was reared on the farm, receiving only a limited school education. When sixteen years old he went into the dry-goods store of Townsend Sharpless, in Philadelphia, where he

one time. His son Bennett S. has served several years as director of the poor, and is now a director in the new bank at West Chester. He is also a good surveyor, and does much conveyancing. Mr. Walton has resided at Londongrove sixty-one years, and accumulated by his industry and business tact a nice competence. He passed several winters in Florida, at the head-waters of St. John's River. In the winter of 1860–61 he traveled in the Southern States, just previous to the fall of Fort Sumter, and witnessed the preparations of the South for the coming rebellion. On this tour he was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Pyle, and the wife of his son Jesse P.

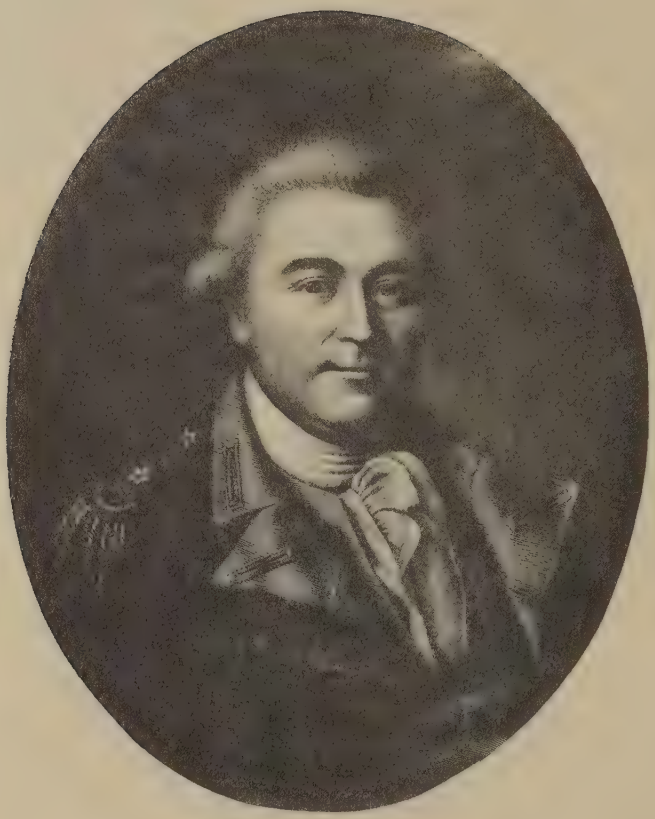
JOSEPH P. WALTON.—Elijah Walton married Rebecca Briggs, in Bucks County. Their son Abner married Eleanor Baker, and to them eleven children were born, of whom the sixth and only surviving child is Joseph P.

He was born July 19, 1820, in West Fallowfield township, to which his father, Abner, removed about 1806. He was raised on the farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-four years of age embarked in the mercantile business in Londonderry township. Here he remained one year, and removed to Steeleville, where for six years he kept store, and the next four at Cochranville. He went to farming extensively for twelve years on his three farms of some five hundred acres in all. He then resumed business at Cochranville, in which he continued seven years. He is now engaged in farming. He was married Nov. 9, 1843, to Hannah C., daughter of John and Phebe (Strickland) Cochran. He has had ten children, of whom the following six are living: Eleanor P., m. Henry C. Thompson; Susanna C., m. Charles Owens; Abner B., m. Elizabeth Hartshorne; Joen, m. Dr. Joseph Dickinson, of Parkesburg; Evelina, m. M. F. Hammill; and Carrie A. P. He was three times justice of the peace, and repeatedly served in other township positions from the time he was twenty-one until four years ago. He was postmaster at Steeleville under the administrations of Taylor and Fillmore, and under the latter at Cochranville. He was originally a Whig, and since the dissolution of that party has been most actively identified with the Democracy. Mr. Walton has often served on the school board. He is a general farmer, as were his father and grandfather, and in farming and merchandising has accumulated a nice competence of this world's goods.

JOSEPH P. WALTON.

WAYNE, Gen. Anthony.—Anthony Wayne, the famous military chieftain of Chester County, was born in the township of Easttown, Jan. 1, 1745. His father, Isaac Wayne, was a respectable farmer and useful citizen, having repeatedly occupied a seat in the Provincial Assembly, and often distinguished himself in expeditions against the belligerent Indians. His grandfather, Anthony, was a native of Yorkshire, England, but in early life removed into the county of Wicklow, Ireland. He commanded a squadron of dragoons, under King William, at the battle of the Boyne; and being warmly attached to liberal principles, he migrated with his family to America in 1722. The subject of this notice received a good mathematical education, and for some years was employed in surveying, practical astronomy, and engineering. When the difficulties betwen the colonies and the mother-country arose, our Anthony Wayne was among the foremost and most active of the Chester County Whigs in counteracting the oppressive measures of Britain, and preparing the way for the Revolutionary contest. A large meeting of the inhabitants of the county was held at Chester in December, 1774, to devise measures for the protection of their rights as freemen, in pursuance of a resolution of the Continental Congress, and a committee of seventy was chosen, with Anthony Wayne as chairman, to aid in superseding the colonial government, and to take charge of the local interests of the county.

He soon aspired to military service, and early in January, 1776, was appointed by Congress colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, which was sent to the frontier of Canada, and passed the year in the vicinity of Ticonderoga. In February, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and the following summer joined the main army, under Washington, in New Jersey, where he was placed at the head of a brigade. He was a man of imperious disposition, and soon became an admirable disciplinarian. At the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, Gen. Wayne commanded a division stationed at Chads' Ford,



Anthy Wayne

for the purpose of resisting the column under Knyphausen. He maintained the contest with the utmost gallantry, until a large division of the enemy (through an unaccountable lack of vigilance on the part of the American scouts) had crossed the Brandywine above the forks, turned the right of Washington's army, and compelled a retreat. Some days afterwards, viz., on the night of September 20th, the enemy stole a march into Wayne's camp, near the Paoli, and perpetrated a cruel butchery, under the direction of Gen. Grey. At the battle of Germantown Gen. Wayne evinced his wonted valor, leading his division into the thickest of the fight; and in covering the retreat he used every exertion which bravery and prudence could dictate. During a large portion of this campaign of 1777, owing to a combination of circumstances, he performed alone the duty of three general officers. While the army was suffering miserably at Valley Forge, in the ensuing winter, he performed valuable service on the eastern banks of the Delaware in securing cattle for the American troops, and destroying forage which could not be removed, and might otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy. He returned to the army about the middle of March, and, with his officers and soldiers, received the thanks of the commander-in-chief. In all councils of war Gen. Wayne was distinguished for supporting the most energetic and decisive measures. The characteristic anecdote is told of Wayne that he was accustomed to attend such consultations with a volume of "Tom Jones" or other interesting novel in his pocket, and would be quietly reading in one corner of the room while the anxious company were discussing the measures proper to be pursued. When they had severally given their views, the commander-in-chief would inquire, "Well, Gen. Wayne, what do you propose to do?" "Fight, sir!" is said to have been his invariable answer. No wonder that his impetuous daring should procure for him the familiar sobriquet of "Mad Anthony!" Fighting was constitutional with him, and he was always ready for a fray. In the council which was held before the battle of Monmouth, he and Gen. Cadwallader were the only two of the seventeen general officers who were in favor of fighting. This engagement added to his reputation, his ardor and resolution having been so conspicuous that Washington mentioned him with particular distinction in his official report to Congress. In 1779 he had an opportunity to retaliate nobly on the enemy at Stony Point, by sparing the lives of many of the same ruffians who showed no mercy in the "Paoli massacre." For his gallantry on this occasion the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, emblematic of the action, were presented to him.

During the campaign of 1780, Gen. Wayne was actively employed, in command of the Pennsylvania line; and in that of 1781—which ended in the capture of Cornwallis and the British forces at Yorktown—he bore a conspicuous part. He was next sent by Washington to take command in Georgia, where the enemy were making formidable progress. After some sanguinary encounters, he effected the establishment of security and order, and was presented by the Legislature of the State with a valuable farm for his services. Peace soon followed, when he retired to private life with a military reputation which, in the time of Gonsalvo de Cordova, would have secured for Wayne the title of "Gran Capitan." In 1783 he was elected one of the State Censors of Pennsylvania, and the next year a member of Assembly. In 1789 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and an advocate of the Constitution of the United States. In 1792, Gen. Wayne was appointed by Washington the successor of Gen. St. Clair in the Indian war on the Western frontier. By the admirable discipline of his troops, and the skill and bravery with which he fought and gained the battle of the Miami of the Lakes, he brought the war to a successful termination. The Chester County hero closed his splendid career and his valuable life at Presque Isle, in Pennsylvania, on the 14th of December, 1796, and was buried there, on the shore of Lake Erie.

In the year 1809 the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati resolved to erect a monument to the memory of their gallant brother-soldier; and in the mean time his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, proceeded to the margin of Lake Erie, and brought the remains to the family cemetery at St. David's church, in the vicinity of the general's patrimonial estate. There were no railroads in those days, and Col. Wayne traveled in a gig or sulky. The remains were placed in a box, which was fastened to the vehicle, and in that way he brought them from Erie to his home. The colonel used to relate that at the inns where he stopped overnight the hostlers were rather shy when they learned what was in the box, of which he made no secret.

On the 5th of June, 1811, the monument was erected with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the Cincinnati Society, all the troops of cavalry of the city and county of Philadelphia, an elegant troop from Montgomery County, and a large concourse of citizens.

The farm on which Anthony Wayne, the emigrant, settled in 1722, and where his grandson, Gen. Wayne, was born and always resided, is situated in Easttown township, about one mile southeast of Paoli, and near the road leading from the latter place to the Leopard. The dwelling, which is of stone, was erected by Isaac Wayne, the son of the emigrant, and the father of the general, in 1765. The property descended from Gen. Wayne to his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, and was by him devised to Capt. William Wayne, the present owner, who is a great-grandson of Gen. Wayne. The furniture of the parlor remains much as it was in the days of Gen. Wayne, and the room is an admirably preserved relic of the olden time. Capt. Wayne is now (1881) a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A bust of Gen. Wayne, modeled by William Marshall Swayne, a native of Chester County, and executed in marble, adorns the court-room in West Chester. It is an admirable representation of the general, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be a highly creditable work of art, and shows that Mr. Swayne possesses much more than ordinary ability as a sculptor. The bust was completed by Mr. Swayne in 1861, and was placed in the court-house in 1872.

WEAVER, ANTHONY, and Anne Richards, "of Northly of the county of Chester, haveing poblished thare intenshon of marige the seconte time and nothing apering to the contrary if Anthony weaver ownes himselfe to be non of us

if hee is willing to sobmit to the order of frendes, soe is permitted to prosed acording to the order of frendes." This was at Chester Monthly Meeting, held 5, 5, 1686. Northly appears to have been the name for Aston township at that time. Anthony Weaver did not live long after his marriage. He was a blacksmith, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Ann, 4, 10, 1689, by consent of William Weaver, of Boston, brass-founder, who was present. It does not appear that he left any children, but his brother William, who remained in the county, left issue. February, 1692, William Weaver, of Boston, brass-founder, sold 125 acres to Humphrey Scarlet, which had been purchased by Anthony Weaver, Feb. 20, 1681, from William Cecil, of England. Scarlet had married the widow, and the land was now in his possession or occupation. A survey for William Weaver of 250 acres in Caln township was made May 14, 1720, and on Dec. 4, 1727, letters of administration were granted on his estate to Mary Weaver. The land was sold by Thomas Moore and Richard Weaver, by order of Orphans' Court, March 1, 1735, and a letter written in 1737 refers to the property as "old Will Weaver's." On petition of Richard Weaver, of Chester, and Thomas Moore, of Whiteland, the children of William Weaver were allowed to choose guardians, Feb. 25, 1729–30, and the children—Nathan, William, Hannah, and Jonathan—made choice of the said petitioners. Whether Richard was an older brother of these children or otherwise related does not appear.

Richard Weaver married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Baldwin, of Chester, and they requested, 1, 25, 1733, to be received into membership by Chester Monthly Meeting, together with their children, which request was granted. In 1737 their daughter Mary married William Hay, who was not a Friend, and she left the society. Hay was keeper of the prison for some years, and Richard Weaver is frequently mentioned in connection with repairs to the jail and work-house.

Early in 1749, Isaac Weaver and Mary, his wife, made acknowledgment for marrying out of meeting, but this wife must have died soon after, for he was again married, 7, 20, 1750, to Sarah Dell, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Sharpless) Dell, of Ridley. He was a tanner by occupation at that time.

In 1756, Elizabeth Weaver, widow of Richard, and all her children except Isaac, joined the Episcopal Church. The other children were Valentine, Judith, and Susanna, the first of whom appears to have spent much of his time during the next four years in the military service. The children of Isaac and Sarah (Dell) Weaver were as follows: Thomas Dell, b. 9, 27, 1751; Joshua, b. 12, 28, 1753, d. 6, 2, 1827; Isaac, b. 3, 1, 1756; Elizabeth, b. 7, 27, 1758; Baldwin, b. 11, 20, 1760; James, b. 3, 25, 1763; Richard, b. 7, 17, 1765; William, b. 1, 25, 1768; Abraham, b. 3, 31, 1770; Sarah, b. 9, 21, 1774.

Thomas Dell Weaver was disowned in 1779 for taking the test. Joshua made an acknowledgment, 8, 25, 1777, for exercising in the military way, but was disowned in 1781 for paying fines. Baldwin was disowned, 6, 26, 1780, for military exercise. Joshua married Mary Trego, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Pyle) Trego, of Goshen, now West Chester, where he settled, and became one of the most useful citizens of the place. His business was that of a surveyor and conveyancer, but he took part in all public measures; was burgess and treasurer of the town, county commissioner, and clerk to the board of directors of the poor for twenty-seven years. His children were Isaac, Emmor T., Elizabeth and Sarah, unmarried; Edith, m. to Gen. George Hartman; Maria, m. to John Rutter, Esq.; and Sidney, unmarried.

Isaac Weaver, brother of Joshua, was a member of the State Senate from Delaware County, and Speaker of that body.

WEBB, RICHARD, a settler in Birmingham, 1704, came from the city of Gloucester to Philadelphia in 1700. His wife, Elizabeth, a noted minister, had visited this country in 1697–98, and in 1710 paid a religious visit to her native land. (See also Birmingham Meeting, p. 234.)

Richard Webb died in 1719. He had been a justice of the peace and an active citizen. His children were William, m. 1, 22, 1709–10, to Rebecca Harlan, and died about 1753; Mary, m. 1713, to George Brown, afterwards to John Willis, Jr., and Thomas Smith, died 1743; Esther, m. 1718 to Jacob Bennett; Sarah, m. to William Dilworth; Daniel, m. 9, 8, 1727, to Mary Harlan; Benjamin, m. 1725, to Rachel Nicklin; Elizabeth, d. young; James, b. 11, 19, 1708–9, d. 10, 26, 1785, married three times, and removed to Lancaster County.

William Webb settled in Kennet, and was an active man in public affairs, a justice of the peace, and for many years a member of Assembly. His son William, born 11, 13, 1710, married 9, 23, 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Hoopes, of Westtown, and had children,—William, b. 9, 26, 1736, d. 6, 7, 1773, m. Sarah Smith; Stephen, b. 12, 23, 1738, d. 9, 8, 1787, m. Hannah Harlan, 9, 17, 1766; Rebecca, b. 5, 25, 1741, d. 7, 22, 1775, m. Benjamin Taylor; Ezekiel, b. 6th mo., 1747, d. 5, 26, 1828, m. Cordelia Jones and Elizabeth Hollingsworth; Jane, m. to William White, Jr.

With Richard Webb came his sisters Mary and Rachel, unmarried, who lived among their relatives here. John Webb produced a certificate to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 12, 28, 1700, from Gloucester Quarterly Meeting, held 6, 27, 1700, as did also Richard Webb, but we know nothing further of him. John Lea, wool-comber (baptized July 12, 1674), late of the parish of Christian Malford, in the county of Wilts, son of John and Joane Lea, of the same place, was married, 12, 1, 1697, at Gloucester Meeting, to Hannah Webb, of the latter place, widow of Joseph Webb. These also came over at the same time as Richard and John Webb. The children of Joseph and Hannah Webb were Hannah, b. 3, 31, 1687, m. Nathaniel Allen; Mary, b. 9, 26, 1688, m. Edward Pilkington; Ann, b. 8, 12, 1691; Sarah, b. 3, 21, 1693, buried in Philadelphia, 5, 2, 1714; Joseph, who died before 1735, leaving children,—Hannah, Joseph, and Sarah.

WERSLER, MAJOR JOHN G., was born in Charlestown (now Schuylkill) township in 1781, and died at his residence in Charlestown township, where he had lived for many years, Nov. 20, 1876.

He served with distinction in the war of 1812, first as

captain of a company bearing the name of Great Valley Light Infantry, numbering forty men, and located at Camp Dupont. After their return from Camp Dupont the company was organized under the name of "Chester County Blues," their uniform being blue, with neat and tasty facings and trimmings. Some time after forming this company Capt. Wersler was advanced to the position of major of a volunteer battalion of this regiment, while at the same time holding the office of major of volunteers in this same brigade. He was a strict disciplinarian, and his efficiency as an officer was frequently spoken of in the most laudatory terms.

In 1810 he was made deputy sheriff to Sheriff George Hartman, and a few years later was a candidate for the sheriffalty of this county, but was defeated in the nomination because of two weaker candidates combining against him.

In 1818 he was appointed by Governor William Findlay to the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester County, which position he held from March 25, 1818, to Feb. 29, 1821, discharging the duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all who were brought in official contact with him.

Maj. Wersler was a gentleman of the old school. He was courteous and unobtrusive in speech and manners, and abundantly possessed the soul of truth and honor, by which he gained many friends and kept them to the end of life.

WEST, THOMAS, of the family of Lord Delaware, married Ann Gilpin, and had three sons,—William, Thomas, and John, who emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Chester County.

WILLIAM WEST at first settled in Concord township, but had removed to Springfield as early as 1709, when he married Deborah, the daughter of Bartholomew Coppock. In about a year after his marriage, Bartholomew Coppock, his father-in-law, conveyed to him a farm in Springfield, upon which he resided. He was in membership with Friends, and in 1720 died without children.

THOMAS WEST, of the parish of Wapping Stepney, county of Middlesex, cooper, son of Thomas, late of Crandon, in the county of Bucks, was married to Mary Dean, of Shoreditch, at Devonshire house, London, 10, 19, 1709. After his arrival here he purchased a small quantity of land in Concord in 1712. The children of Thomas and Mary were Thomas, William, Mary, Rachel, Elinor, Elizabeth, and Joseph. The most of this family removed to Wilmington about 1736.

JOHN WEST, the father of Benjamin, the painter, immigrated some time after his brothers, Thomas and William. He was born at Long Crandon, in Buckinghamshire, in 1690, and is said to have married before leaving England, but his wife remained behind, gave birth to a son, and died. This son the father never saw until his return to England, many years afterwards.

John West was not a Friend, as represented by Galt and others, during the residence of his gifted son in America, and when he became a member of that society it was near the close of his life. He arrived in this country in the year 1715, and some time afterwards married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Pearson, but this marriage *was not accomplished according to the good order of the Society of Friends.* John West probably followed the seas as an occupation for some years. In 1722 he was a resident of Upper Providence, and owner of a small tract of land in that township. On May 29, 1733, he had "taken to ffarm the house with the appurtenances where James Trego Lately Dwelt on the Green near the Courthouse in Chester, where a house of entertainment hath been for some time and now is kept," and received a license. He continued in this location three years at least. Aug. 30, 1743, he "has Rented a Comoudyas house & all other the Conveanances there and to belonging for a house of Entertainment on the Roade Leading from Darby To Springfield & from thence to Conistogo; which is of late much frequented by the Duch waggons, to the number of 40 or 50 in a Day." His application for license on this occasion was granted, and it appears by his petition the next year that he was in Newtown township. In 1748 he was succeeded by Jonathan James.

In 1737 and 1739 he was a taxable in Springfield township, and then it is to be presumed he occupied the farm and dwelling at which his son Benjamin was born; but he did not own this property, and it has not been ascertained that he ever owned land in Chester County, except the small tract in Upper Providence which he first occupied.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by Galt, in his life of Benjamin West, in respect to the strict Quakerism of the parents of the great painter, the records of the society have been searched in vain for any evidence to connect his father with the Society of Friends till the year 1759. In that year "John West, with the approbation of Newtown Meeting," made application to come under the care of Goshen Monthly Meeting of Friends. The usual committee was appointed to make inquiry in respect to the applicant, who report to the next meeting "that they understand he is at present indisposed in body." This was in the second month, and it was not till the ninth month that he was admitted into membership with Friends. On the 11th of 10th month, 1763, he obtained a certificate of removal to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, which he did not produce to that meeting, but "resided chiefly in Maryland or the lower country" till 8th month 10, 1764, when "he had lately embarked for London." The Philadelphia certificate was at this time returned to Goshen Meeting, and another requested for him to London by his son William, which was prepared by the meeting and forwarded accordingly. He died at Marlborough, in Oxfordshire, Oct. 5, 1776. His wife, Sarah, was born on the 8th of 2d month, 1697, in Marple township, and in membership with Friends. Of the ten children of John and Sarah, Benjamin was the youngest.

BENJAMIN WEST, son of John West, was born in the township of Springfield, Chester (now Delaware) Co., Oct. 10, 1738. His native place, on the grounds of Swarthmore College, is in view on the north side of the railroad between Media and Philadelphia. In his seventh year he gave the first indications of his propensity for the pencil. As he was watching the sleeping infant of his eldest sister

it smiled, and, struck with its beauty, he sought some paper and drew its portrait in red and black ink. His talent, as usual, was cultivated under difficulties. From some Indians he obtained red and yellow, and his mother gave him a piece of indigo. A relative, however, having sent him a box of paints and pencils, he opened a *studio* in his mother's garret, where he forgot to go to school, and excited both surprise and admiration by his performances. His indulgent mother kissed him with rapture on beholding them, and procured a pardon from his father and teacher for the delinquencies of the truant. With the aid and countenance of various patrons, he was encouraged to persevere in his art for several years in his own country. In 1760, by the kindness of some friends, he was enabled to proceed to Italy, and reached Rome July 10th of that year. In 1763 he went to London, where the prospect of success induced him to establish himself as a historical painter. Benjamin was engaged to Miss Shewell, of Philadelphia, before he visited Europe, and in 1765 she went to England under the escort of his father.

Tradition gives a pleasant account of the affair. We are told that the lady's family were very much opposed to the match, and with a view to prevent it her brother undertook to be her custodian, and kept her in her chamber under lock and key. Being of age, Miss Shewell was not disposed to yield to such arbitrary treatment. She resolved to go to her betrothed, inasmuch as he could not conveniently come for her. The gentlemen of her acquaintance sympathized with her, and determined to secure her passage in a ship then about to sail for England. They verified the saying that "Love laughs at locksmiths," and applied such apparatus as enabled the lady to descend from her prison by night, through the chamber window, in time to take her departure, under the auspices of Mr. West, Sr.,—her intended husband's father,—who sanctioned the procedure, and accompanied her to England. There the old gentleman first saw his eldest son, then past the meridian of life. Among the liberators of Miss Shewell, it is said, was a reverend gentleman, then very young, and subsequently known as the excellent Bishop White, of this diocese, who, as the story goes, always justified the deed, and declared he would do so again under the same circumstances. The artistic career of Benjamin West in England is too well known to require a detailed history here. He was somewhat of a favorite with George III., though his political sympathies were always with his native land. In the time of the Fourth George, or Prince Regent, Benjamin was advised, as president of the Royal Academy, to be present at a public exhibition, inasmuch as Majesty was to be there and would expect his attendance. He was assured that the prince, out of regard for his age and infirmities, would probably dispense with the usual etiquette on such occasions. His reply indicated the feeling which influenced him, and the extent of his reliance on such promises. "No," said the old man; "it is now many years since I have had cause to know the wisdom of David's advice,—'Put not your trust in princes.'" His valuable life was terminated on the 11th of March, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age; and if the mother of the Gracchi was excusable for the parade of her famous "jewels," surely the ancient county of Chester may venture to present such a son as Benjamin West.

WHELEN, DENNIS, married Ann, daughter of John Townsend, of Westtown, and he not being a Friend, she was disowned, 8, 8, 1739, on account of her marriage. In 1741 she was received again into membership, and at Goshen Monthly Meeting, 2, 16, 1744, "Dennis Wheelan, with the approbation of Uwchlan Preparative Meeting, Requesteth to be joyned in society with us, who is also Received, as his Conversation Proves agreeable with our Principles."

He was a tavern-keeper at various places, and was in West Nantmeal for several years after 1747, but about 1764 occupied the Red Lion, in Uwchlan. This last property he continued to own, though others were the landlords, until his death. He married a second wife, Sarah Thompson, 11, 8, 1749, and his death occurred in 1782.

His children were Mary, b. 1, 28, 1740; John, b. 6, 19, 1742, d. 2, 2, 1794, m. Martha Eldridge; Catharine, b. 9, 23, 1744, m. William Clayton; Phebe, b. 8, 21, 1746, m. Richard Evans; Ann, b. 8, 13, 1750; Israel, b. 12, 13, 1752, m. Mary Downing; Isaac, b. 8, 3, 1754; Sarah, b. 11, 20, 1756, m. —— Lewis; Townsend, a physician, died about 1790, unmarried; Dennis.

The children of John and Martha (Eldridge) Whelen were Dennis, b. 5, 5, 1764, m. Mary Downing; James, b. 3, 21, 1767; Joseph, b. 9, 21, 1769; Ann, b. 9, 19, 1773, m. William Cox; Sarah, b. 5, 16, 1776; Phebe, b. 12, 8, 1778; Ann, b. 3, 26, 1782.

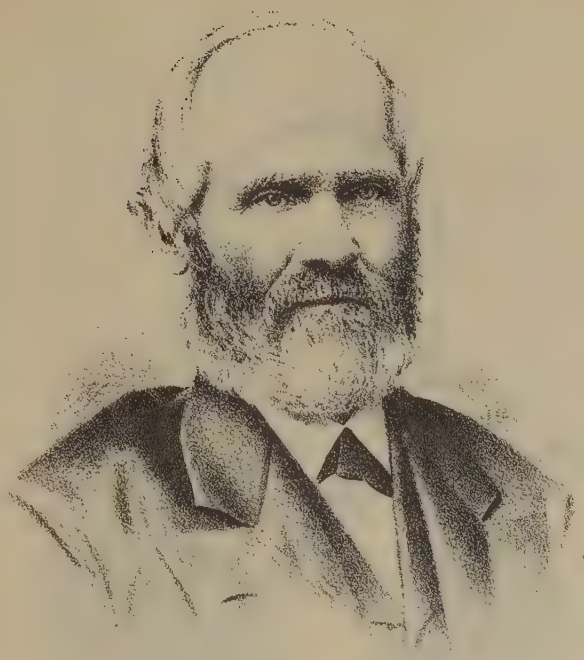
Dennis Whelen, son of John, we believe to have been the founder of the *Chester and Delaware Federalist*, afterwards the *Village Record*. His wife was probably the daughter of John Downing, but there seems to be some confusion in the records.

WHITE, REV. ROBERT, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., about the year 1785; received his classical and mathematical education at Norristown; studied theology under the direction of Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine Manor, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle, April 4, 1809. The same year he married the eldest daughter of his theological preceptor, Mr. Grier. He became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Fagg's Manor, Chester Co., in 1810, which relation he sustained until his death, Sept. 20, 1835.

He was a man of fine talents, an instructive preacher, and a friend of thorough education. He had no desire to gain the applause of man. There was nothing of an affected, sanctimonious manner about him. He could not act the part of a hypocrite, and no one could be in his company for any length of time without being impressed with his humble, Christian spirit. Religion with him was a reality, in the pulpit and out of it. It gave direction to all he did and said. The power of his example no man could gainsay.

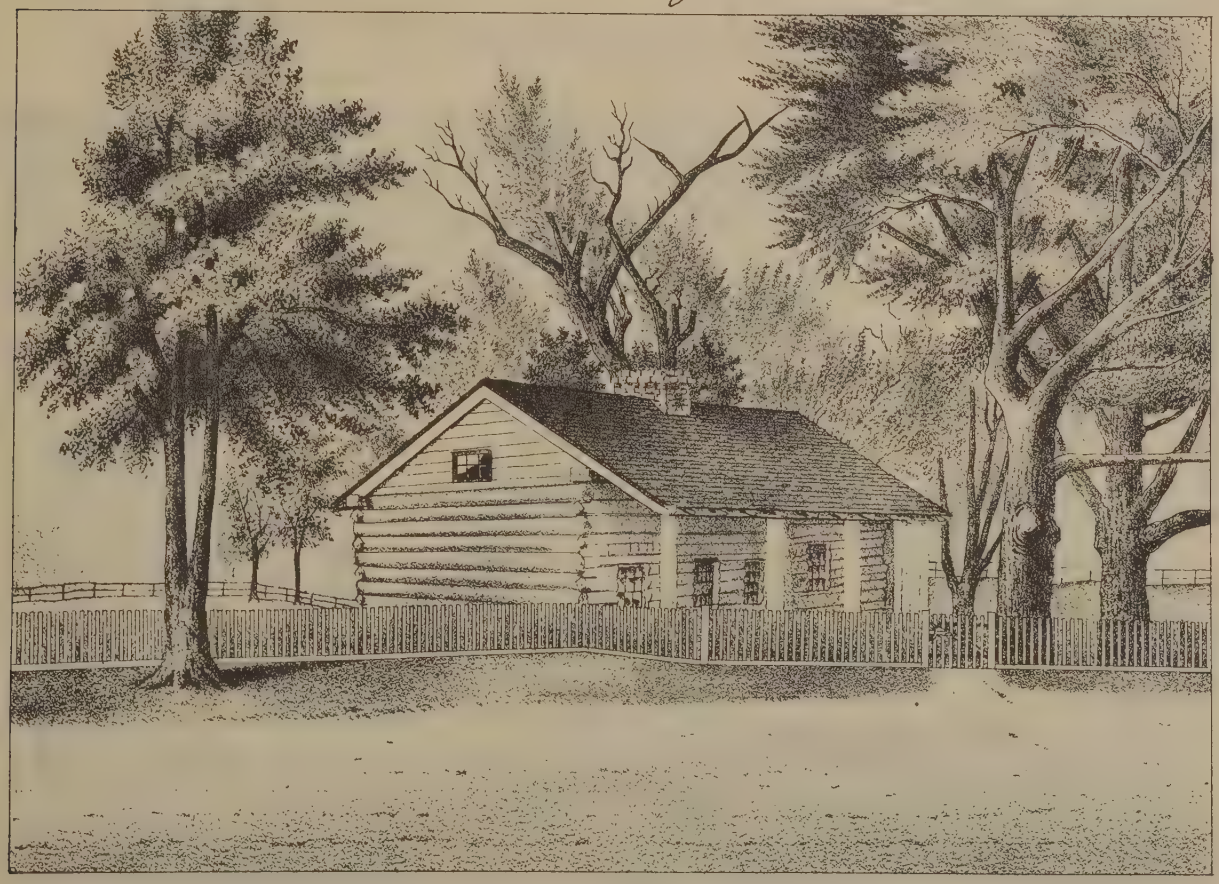
As a pastor he was laborious and influential, and he was regarded by his congregation with great affection. He was succeeded at Fagg's Manor by Rev. Alfred Hamilton. One of his sons, Rev. Nathan Grier White, who was licensed to preach Oct. 2, 1833, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at McConnellsburg, Pa.

JOHN W. WAGONER.



John Miller, June 25, 1768, in consideration of eight hundred pounds English sterling, conveyed fifty acres and a grist-mill in West Caln township to John Wagoner. He died in 1794, leaving the following children: Peter, George, William, John, Susan (married to John Skiles), and Betsey (married to Andrew McGill). Of these, Peter and William took the property at its appraisement. Peter, after his brother's death by yellow fever, bought out his brother's half and became sole owner. He married Mary Wilson, of Lancaster County, and had eleven children, of whom John Wilson Wagoner, born Oct. 14, 1814, is the youngest. Peter Wagoner died April 1, 1832, and his wife, Mary (Wilson), in 1850. John Wagoner was an emigrant from Germany, and when he bought the place in 1768 the old log house, the original residence, was standing, and had been built over fifty years. In this old house John W. was born. He learned farming and also the milling business. Was educated in the common schools. He married, March 10, 1840, Jane, daughter of James and Sarah Skiles, by whom he had two children: Sarah, married to Emanuel Hershey, and Mary S., who died in her thirteenth year. His wife, Jane (Skiles), died Feb. 24, 1877. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Compassville, and is treasurer of the same. He is a Republican in politics, and was a Whig when that party had its existence. His post-office is Cains, Lancaster Co. He built the present grist-mill in 1840, which is yet in active operation. He owns eighty-one acres of land in Lancaster County, besides another tract of sixty acres in West Caln. The mill property, then having thirty-four acres, he purchased of his brother, and to it has added, making this old homestead to consist of about fifty acres. Besides milling he is a general farmer, and cultivates tobacco very largely.

John W Wagoner



PROPERTY OF JOHN W. WAGONER, COMPASSVILLE WEST CALN.

Richard Woodward, son of Robert, of Rockland Manor, New Castle Co., Del., and Birmingham, Chester Co., married, in 1705, Mary, the only heir of Henry Nayle, of Thornbury, and at his death left seven children, viz.: Henry, John, Richard, Thomas, Deborah, Mary, and Alice. Of these, Thomas was married Oct. 26, 1745, to Elizabeth Jacobs, relict of John Jacobs and daughter of Roger Kirk and Elizabeth Richards, at East Nottingham Meeting. Thomas was born Nov. 7, 1722-23, in East Bradford, and died June 15, 1785, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born Feb. 15, 1721, and died Jan. 25, 1812. Roger Kirk, from Lurgan, North Ireland, was among the pioneers of Nottingham, and located in East Nottingham as early as 1712, and purchased large tracts of land. He married Elizabeth Richards about 1714, the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Richards, of Ashton township. Nathaniel was a blacksmith, and her grandfather was Joseph Richards, who, with his wife Jane, came from England, and settled in Chichester township (now Delaware County). Richard conveyed to Thomas Woodward, Dec. 12, 1740, one hundred acres in East Bradford. Thomas was a Friend (member of Concord Monthly Meeting), and obtained his certificate of removal to New Garden Monthly Meeting, dated April 5, 1749, which was about the time he settled in East Marlborough, and became a member of Londongrove Particular Meeting. He resided on Street road, one and three-quarters miles from the meeting-house. He was engaged in bookbinding, also in surveying and conveyancing. He held negro slaves, but after hearing John Woolman, a noted preacher of Friends and an anti-slavery man, preach against the sin of human bondage, he liberated them. Thomas had children, viz.: Rebecca, Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Deborah, Timothy, and Susanna. Of these, Thomas was born March 17, 1753, and died June 2, 1837. He was married Oct. 15, 1777, at Londongrove, to Mary, daughter of Ellis and Susanna Pusey, of West Fallowfield. She was born March 12, 1756, and died Aug. 16, 1838. He was a farmer, and remained on the homestead. Their children were Deborah, Susanna, Elizabeth, Ellis, Thomas, Mary, Joshua, Ann, and Lydia. Of these, Joshua was born Feb. 9, 1792, and died Dec. 30, 1852. He was married Oct. 17, 1821, at Londongrove, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Mary Nutt. She died Dec. 17, 1822, and he was the second time married, to Rebecca, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Lewis. She was born Sept. 17, 1797, and died Dec. 19, 1833. His third wife was Ellen Todd, who died Sept. 20, 1853. Joshua Woodward's children were Mary, born Dec. 8, 1822, and married Jan. 9, 1855, to Caleb Wood; Owen Lewis, born Aug. 12, 1829, and married Oct. 2, 1855, to Sarah, daughter of George and Hannah Ralston, born Feb. 13, 1831; and Sarah Ann, born Oct. 26, 1831, and married Dec. 30, 1858, to Nathan G. Buckwalter, son of Christopher and Mary Buckwalter. Owen Lewis Woodward has one child, H. Bell Woodward, born July 14, 1856. Joshua, father of O. L., removed to West Vincent, April 1, 1829, and purchased of Henry Kurtz a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres, but which now contains one hundred and forty acres. Owen Lewis received a common-school education in his youth. He is a general farmer, and has made many additions to his buildings and improvements to the farm. He is a Republican, and has served eight years on the executive county committee of his party. He is a director in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Phœnixville, and was for ten years also in the Iron Bank of the same borough.

O. L. Woodward

RESIDENCE OF O. L. WOODWARD, WEST VINCENT.

WICKERSHAM, THOMAS, of Bolney, in Sussex, England, came to Pennsylvania in 1700, bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting held at Horsham, in that county, 7, 11, 1700. This ancient document is now in possession of Caleb P. Wickersham, of Kennet Square. He settled in East Marlborough, and there died in the 4th month (June), 1730. His first wife, Ann, was probably related to Humphrey Killenbeck, who gave land to her children. His second wife, Alice Hogg, came with him, but her children were born here.

The children of Thomas by both wives were as follows: Humphrey, b. 1687, died young; Thomas, b. 7, 19, 1691, m. Abigail Johnson, and died in 1726, leaving children; John, b. 9, 4, 1693, married and left children; Ann, b. 2, 27, 1696; Alice, b. 7, 14, 1701, m. William Wilton; Richard, b. 8, 11, 1703, m. Catharine Johnson, 7, 16, 1730, and Elizabeth McNabb, 1, 14, 1740; William, b. 2, 3, 1706, m. Rachel Hayes, 3, 26, 1730; Elizabeth, b. 11, 13, 1708–9, m. Hugh Harry, 1, 4, 1731; James, b. about 1712, d. 4, 12, 1804; Rebecca, b. 4, 1, 1715; Isaac, b. 1. 28, 1721.

James Wickersham, of East Marlborough, inherited the homestead on payment of legacies. He married, 2, 22, 1736, Ann Eachus, of Springfield, daughter of Robert, deceased, and Elizabeth, of Goshen, by whom he had the following children: Abel, Enoch, Jesse, James, John, Thomas, Samson, Abner, Priscilla, and Elizabeth.

William and Rachel (Hayes) Wickersham had sons,—William, b. 7, 20, 1740, d. 8, 2, 1822, and Peter, b. 2, 16, 1743. William, Jr., married Elizabeth Pusey, daughter of William, of West Marlborough, and settled in Newlin township. His children were Caleb, Mary, Rachel, William, Amos, Thomas, Enoch, Hannah, Reuben, Elizabeth, and Jane. Caleb, the eldest, born 2, 25, 1765, married, 11, 5, 1789, Rachel Swayne, of East Marlborough, daughter of Samuel and Hannah. Their children were Hannah, Joshua, Ann, Caleb, b. 12, 10, 1796, d. 1874, m. Abigail Pyle; Phebe, Esther, Samuel, Nathan, Eliza, and Swayne.

Caleb and Abigail (Pyle) Wickersham had children,—James P., Henry N., Louisa, Charles B., Swayne, Sarah, William H., Lydia B., Morris, and Edward.

JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, LL.D., was born in Newlin township, Chester Co., March 5, 1825. He is the son of Caleb Wickersham, the fifth in descent from Thomas Wickersham, who bought a tract of land in Marlborough township in 1700, and soon after settled upon it and built a house, which is still standing, one of the oldest, if not the oldest house in the county. His mother was a daughter of James Pyle, also of old Quaker stock. His education was obtained mainly in common schools and at the Unionville Academy. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and while he taught he worked harder than any of his pupils, and by the time he was twenty he had become a good general scholar, being well versed in mathematics and in some of the natural sciences, and reading with facility several of the ancient and modern languages.

As a teacher, Mr. Wickersham's success was marked from the beginning. The common schools he taught were considered among the very best. In 1845 he became principal of the Marietta Academy, Lancaster County, in which position he was very successful, and remained ten years. Upon the establishment of the office he was elected county superintendent of schools in the county where he lived, and a year thereafter founded the Normal Institute, at Millersville, out of which has eventually developed the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania, and, in fact, the whole normal school system. In 1856 he became the permanent principal of this school, and made it, in the ten years he remained at its head, one of the most flourishing institutions in the county, running the number of students in attendance up to a thousand. In 1866 he accepted the position of State superintendent of common schools, tendered him by Governor Curtin, and until the present year remained in charge of the school affairs of the Commonwealth, receiving appointments successively from Governors Geary, Hartranft, and Hoyt, and always being confirmed unanimously by the Senate. During his administration Pennsylvania has made great progress in her school affairs, and is now the acknowledged peer in this respect of any State in the Union. The educational exhibition made under his direction at the Centennial was unequaled by that of any other State or nation. While holding his place as State superintendent, he has been repeatedly offered positions of an honorable and lucrative character in other States and abroad, among them that of Minister of Public Instruction in the Argentine Republic, under President Sarmiento, who was his personal friend.

Mr. Wickersham helped form the Lancaster County Teachers' Association, the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association, and the National Superintendents' Association, of each of which he was among the earliest presidents. Some of his addresses before these bodies have been widely circulated in this country and translated into other languages and published abroad. The two works he wrote while principal of the Normal School, "School Economy" and "Methods of Instruction," have been more widely read at home than any other books of their class, and the "School Economy" has been translated into the French, Spanish, and Japanese languages. In addition to these works, he has written largely for the educational press, and has prepared and published fifteen volumes of common school and nine volumes of orphan school reports. Since 1870 he has been editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, the most widely-circulated educational magazine in the country.

Mr. Wickersham has been active outside of his chosen field of labor. In 1863 he raised and commanded a three months' regiment of soldiers. Soon after his return from the army he prepared, at the request of Governor Curtin, the original bill providing for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphan children of soldiers; and in 1871 the Legislature placed the whole care of the soldiers' orphans in his hands, and he has expended in their behalf four millions of dollars. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, a trustee in the boards of three or four colleges, and a director of several large business enterprises.

WILKINSON, JOSEPH, brought a certificate from Ballynacree, Ireland, to Bradford Monthly Meeting, 12, 16, 1737. Evan Wilkinson produced one to the same meeting,

5, 21, 1737; Samuel, one to Sadsbury, 12, 6, 1737–8, from the same place, dated 2, 23, 1737; and Ann Wilkinson, one to Bradford, 4, 15, 1738. These were probably brothers and a sister, who all came over together, but, owing to uncertainty of settlement, did not present their certificates at the same time. Joseph Wilkinson was married, 10, 31, 1740, to Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth, of Kennet. He settled in East Caln, but afterwards resided at other places. He died 9, 10, 1760, having had the following children: Francis, b. 12, 15, 1741; Susanna, b. 12, 29, 1743; Thomas, b. 12, 5, 1745; Elizabeth, b. 6, 30, 1748; Joseph, b. 7, 17, 1750; Mary, b. 3, 20, 1752; Ruth, b. 7, 27, 1754; Alice, b. 12, 10, 1755.

Of these, Francis married, 4, 11, 1770, Hannah Mode, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca, of East Fallowfield, and settled in Londongrove. Their children were Rebecca, m. to William Hoopes; Elizabeth, m. to James Trimble; Joseph; Hannah, m. to Joseph Pennock; Francis, m. to Phebe Pusey; Susanna, m. to Moses Way; Mode; Amy, m. to Thomas Hicks; William; Ruth, m. to John Edge.

WILLIAMS.—This is a very common name among the Welsh settlers, and it must not be inferred that all are of the same family.

Robert William, of Merion, widower, was married at the house of Hugh Roberts, 4, 19, 1691, to Gwen Cadwalader. About the year 1700 they were settled in Goshen, probably on land then of Griffith Owen, at or near the present Goshen Friends' Meeting. He was sometimes called the King of Goshen, and it is claimed that he was the first settler in the township. Tradition says their first residence was a cave, and that on occasion, when their hearth-fire went out, he had to go seven miles to get it renewed. Goshen Meeting was held first, it is believed, at his house, though the record says at the house of Griffith Owen, but the latter doubtless lived in Philadelphia. In 1715 they lived in Uwchlan township, and in that year conveyed the Goshen homestead to their son Ellis. Though he had considerable land in Goshen, he appears to have been in straitened circumstances, so that in 1702 Friends of Haverford contributed £19 9*d.* 8*s.* to him to build a new house, he having received Friends "kindly and open-hearted," and keeping the meeting in his house. In 1710, Edward Roberts complained of him for debt, and the meeting advised him to sell some of his land to pay it, and even appointed persons to assist him in doing it. He died in 1734, at the age of eighty-seven years. His children, so far as known, were,—1. Elizabeth, m. to William Philips, 1708; 2. Ellis, who died 1756, m. Mary —— about 1712; she died 2, 7, 1753; 3. Lewis, m. about 1720, to Ann, daughter of James Thomas; 4. John, perhaps a son, m. Jane ——; 5. Ann, b. 1700, m. Griffith John; 6. William, m. 10, 3, 1723, at Uwchlan Meeting, Joan Pugh, daughter of James Pugh, of Uwchlan, d. in Vincent, 7, 17, 1744; 7. Grace, b. 3, 12, 1707, m. John Meredith; 8. Hannah, m. John Morgan, Nov. 9, 1723; 9. Sarah, b. 1712, m. Timothy Kirk.

Ellis and Mary Williams had issue,—10. Robert, b. 6, 29, 1715; 11. Esther, b. 11, 11, 1718; 12. Mary, b. 1, 3, 1720, m. Thomas Garrett; 13. Ellis; 14. Isaac, b. 7, 16, 1722, m. Esther Davies.

Children of Lewis and Ann William: 15. Mary, b. 2, 16, 1721, d. 8th mo., 1722; 16. Nathan, b. 8, 19, 1722; 17. Lewis, son of Lewis, of Willistown, m. 1, 13, 1763, at Goshen Meeting, to Miriam Lewis, daughter of Thomas; 18. Abraham, and perhaps others.

Ellis Williams (13), son of Ellis and Mary, of Goshen, married, 2, 1, 1748, Lydia Haines, daughter of Isaac and Catharine, of Goshen, and had children,—Jesse, Ellis, Isaac, Nathan, Jane, and Lydia. Ellis (3) m. Jane Garrett, 11, 19, 1789, and had Lydia, Mary, Jesse, Ellis, Josiah, Nathan, Garrett, and Jane. The fourth Ellis, b. 11, 24, 1797, d. 12, 28, 1874. He and his father were the sextons at Goshen for a long period, and buried hundreds of bodies there.

Lewis Williams (17) had children,—Issachar, George, Enoch, Thomas, Tacy (who married —— Goodwin), and Abraham.

Abraham Williams, born 12, 26, 1783, d. 9, 3, 1862, married Rachel, daughter of Richard and Hannah White, born 8, 12, 1781, died 9, 13, 1850. He was a miller, and for many years operated Taylor's mill, in East Bradford. Afterwards he owned land and resided in Westtown, near Hemphill Station. His children were Lewis W., b. 12, 20, 1804, d. 9, 19, 1873; Hannah, b. 8, 11, 1807, m. John T. Haines; Richard W., b. 7, 31, 1809; Enoch, b. 6, 8, 1814, deceased; Ann T., b. 4, 11, 1818.

"Lewis White Williams departed this life at his residence, near the borough of West Chester, yesterday morning, 19th inst., after a prolonged and painful illness of some months. He was born in East Goshen township, Chester Co., on the 20th of December, 1804, and at the time of his death was in the sixty-ninth year of his age. For many years he resided by turns in Delaware and Chester Counties, where he was engaged in teaching, a business for which he was eminently fitted by his genial disposition.

"When the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences was organized in 1826, he was one of its earliest and most ardent members, and chose mineralogy for his branch of study. For his untiring industry in collecting, and acumen in discovering and developing the mineral treasures of this region, mineralogists are under many obligations, while foreign cabinets, as well as those of this country, are graced by the magnificent specimens collected and distributed by him with no miserly hand. His mineralogical expeditions were not confined to this region alone, but extended north and south into neighboring States and Territories. In 1857 he was appointed by the Buchanan administration assistant geologist and naturalist in what was termed 'The Camel Expediton,' under Lieut. Beale, U.S.A., to reconnoitre and lay out a wagon-road on the 32d parallel, from Texas to California. He entered on this work with enthusiasm, and he often related his escapes from Indians after having wandered from the train in search of minerals and fossils. His labors were frequently acknowledged in scientific publications, and his opinions on minerals and mineral localities were frequently sought by scientists and others. As a slight acknowledgment of his labors in the cause, Prof. Shepard named a variety of precious serpentine (Williamsite) after its discoverer.

"Like a true votary of science, he loved mineralogy for the mental pleasure and gratification it afforded, and not for the paltry dollars and cents which it occasionally threw in his way, a trait of character possessed by a class of naturalists now almost extinct. He was sincere in his attachments, and to those he especially regarded as among his scientific friends he was generous in the extreme."

W. D. H.

Rev. Joshua Williams, D.D., was the son of Lewis Williams, an emigrant from Wales, and was born in the Great Valley, Chester Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1761. When he was about two years of age his father removed to York Co., Pa. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle,—then

under the presidency of Dr. Charles Nisbet,—in the year 1795, in the same class with Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who ever retained a kindly remembrance of him.

In 1798 he was licensed to preach by the Carlisle Presbytery. In 1799 he became pastor of the congregations of Derry and Paxton, in Dauphin County, where he remained about two years. In 1802 he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Big Springs, in Cumberland County, and served it as pastor until 1829, when, on account of bodily infirmity, he resigned. He died Aug. 21, 1838, and was interred in the Big Spring churchyard.

His talents and attainments were such as to command the highest respect from all who knew him. His intellectual powers were naturally strong and vigorous, and his judgment was sound and discriminating. He was familiar with the science of mental philosophy, and had a remarkable taste for metaphysical discussions. He was learned and able in his profession, and highly instructive in his discourses.

WILLIAMSON, Daniel, came from England under contract to work for Robert Taylor, and doubtless came from the same county, Chester, and in the year 1682. His sister Mary was the wife of John Howell, and married a second husband, Walter Marten, of Chichester. Daniel received from Robert Taylor 50 acres of land for his services, and he also received 50 acres from the proprietary for coming as a servant. The whole 100 acres were located in Marple, Oct. 22, 1683, with 300 of John Howell's, and patented to the latter.

Daniel married Mary Smith in 1685 and settled in Newtown. His death occurred in 1727, while he was a member of Assembly. His children were Robert, b. 10, 3, 1686, m. Hannah Coppock; Daniel, b. 8, 6, 1688, m. Hannah Malin; John, b. 7, 11, 1690, m. Sarah Smedley; Mary, b. 7, 25, 1692, m. Myrick Davies; Thomas, b. 10, 10, 1694, m. Ann Malin; Joseph, b. 2, 25, 1697, m. Mary Yearsley (?); Margaret, b. 12, 12, 1698, m. Joshua Thomson; Abigail, b. 7, 16, 1702, d. 12, 28, 1775, m. John Yarnall and William Garrett.

John Williamson was a somewhat prominent minister among Friends, and resided in Newtown. His children were Mary, m. to Abraham Hoopes; Sarah, m. to —— Calvert; Margaret, m. to John Brinton; Alice, m. to Benaniel Lownes and —— Buckley; Esther, m. to Samuel Mendenhall; Jane, m. to Robert Regester and Abel Green; John, m. to Elizabeth Buckley; Daniel.

Thomas and Ann (Malin) Williamson had children,—Margaret, m. to Nathan Hoopes; Ann; Thomas, m. to Abigail Jefferis; Mary, Daniel, William, and Robert. William was born Aug. 5, 1731, and died February, 1815. He first married his cousin, Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Mary Hoopes, by whom he had a son, Abraham, who married Esther James, 9, 18, 1777. William married a second wife, Phebe, daughter of Augustine and Hannah Passmore, born 9, 11, 1763, by whom he had Sarah, b. August, 1789, d. July 18, 1865, m. Abraham Hoopes; Passmore, b. Oct. 8, 1790, d. July 11, 1819, unmarried; Phebe, b. May 26, 1792, d. Feb. 19, 1866, unmarried; William, b. Feb. 20, 1794, d. July 25, 1866; Thomas, b. March 3, 1796, d. Aug. 26, 1771; Cheyney, b. March 22, 1798, d. Feb. 7, 1833, m. Sarah Howard; Augustine, b. Oct. 14, 1803.

Of these, William Williamson, Esq., of the bar, was one of the leading citizens of West Chester, and took an active part in matters of public welfare. He married, March 7, 1822, Esther, daughter of Jesse Good, and had children,—Edward H., Caroline M., Elizabeth G., and Clara. His widow died Jan. 22, 1873.

Thomas Williamson, his brother, was a conveyancer, doing an extensive business. He married Elizabeth Pyle and Deborah M. Garrigues, and died in Philadelphia. He was the father of Passmore Williamson.

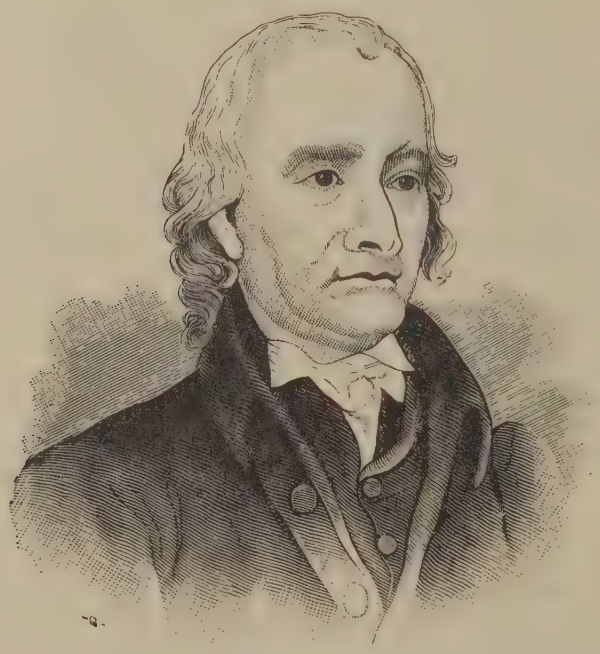
Hugh Williamson was born, of Scotch-Irish parents, in the township of West Nottingham, Chester Co., Dec. 5, 1735. These Scotch-Irish immigrants have been remarkable in our country for their enterprise, and for the intellectual development of their descendants. His father, John Williamson (who had been a clothier in Dublin), came to Chester County about the year 1730. His mother, Mary Davidson, was a native of Derry; came hither with her father, George Davison, while a child about three years of age. She died about 1804, in her ninetieth year. The parents of Hugh Williamson were married in 1731. They had ten children,—six sons and four daughters. Hugh was their eldest son. Being slender and delicate, his father resolved to give him a liberal education. After the common preparatory instruction, he was sent at an early age to learn the languages, at the academy at New London Cross-roads, under Rev. Francis Alison, the Busby of the Western hemisphere. Among the pupils of that seminary may be mentioned Charles Thomson, Dr. John Ewing, Thomas McKean, Benjamin Rush, etc. After Dr. Alison's transfer to Philadelphia, Hugh Williamson went to the academy at Newark, Del., where he prepared for college. He entered the Philadelphia College in 1753, remained there about four years, and graduated A.B. May 17, 1757. He was fond of mathematics, and became a proficient in Euclid. His father (who had, shortly before this, removed to Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.) died the year Hugh graduated, as above; whereupon he became sole executor, and resided with his mother about two years, settling his father's estate. He became early impressed with a sense of religion, and while with his mother devoted much time to the study of divinity, under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, with a view to the clerical profession. In 1759, Hugh went to Connecticut, where he still pursued his theological studies, and was licensed to preach the gospel. He preached but a short time, not exceeding two years, when he found that his health and strength of lungs would not permit the duties of the office, and he was never ordained. Moreover, the memorable controversy in the Presbyterian Church between the adherents of Whitefield and the old Orthodox party proved a source of disgust to him, which induced him to withdraw from theological pursuits, to which he was sincerely attached. He accordingly left the pulpit, and entered upon the study of medicine.

In 1760 he received the degree of A.M. in Philadelphia College, and soon after was appointed Professor of Mathematics in that institution, but continued his medical studies.

Oct. 8, 1763, he gave notice of his intended resignation of the professorship, and in 1764 he went to prosecute his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh. He afterwards spent a year in London at his studies, and from thence crossed over to Holland, and completed his medical education at Utrecht. Having passed the usual examination, and submitted a Latin thesis, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Having spent some time in traveling on the continent of Europe, he bent his course towards his native country.

Upon his return, Dr. Williamson practiced medicine in Philadelphia for a few years. In 1768 he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society. His health failing, he resolved to try mercantile pursuits, but meanwhile for a time devoted himself to literary and philosophical investigations. In January, 1769, he was appointed by the Philosophical Society on a committee, with the Rev. Dr. Ewing, David Rittenhouse, and Charles Thomson, to observe the transit of Venus, which occurred on June 3d in that year; and soon after to observe the transit of Mercury, which took place Nov. 9, 1769. In that year, also, he philosophized on the comet. In 1770 he published observations on climate in the *American Philosophical Transactions*. In 1772 he visited the West Indies to collect contributions in aid of the Newark Academy. In 1773, Governor John Penn certified to the "good credit and reputation" of Rev. John Ewing and Dr. Hugh Williamson, who were authorized to proceed to Europe and solicit further aid for said academy. They persevered under difficulties until the autumn of 1775, when hostilities with the colonies commenced. Dr. Ewing returned home, but Dr. Williamson resolved to remain and make further efforts for the academy. Dr. Williamson was the first to report the destruction of the tea at Boston. On that occasion he ventured to declare his opinion that coercive measures by Parliament would result in civil war. Lord North himself declared that Dr. Williamson was the first person who, in his hearing, intimated the probability of such an event. Dr. Williamson, while in London, was the man (probably with the aid or at the suggestion of Mr., afterwards Sir John Temple) who procured the letters of Hutchinson, Oliver, etc., and caused them to be delivered to Dr. Franklin, who sent them to Boston, for which Wedderburne, before the Privy Council, called Franklin a thief,—or, in other words, *Homo trium Literarum* [F U R].

After causing the Hutchinson correspondence to reach Dr. Franklin, it was deemed expedient by Dr. Williamson to take an early conveyance next day for Holland. It was supposed by John Adams that Mr. David Hartley, a member of Parliament, and a good friend of the Americans, was the person through whom the letters reached Dr. Franklin.



HUGH WILLIAMSON.

On the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Williamson returned to the United States, and engaged for a time with a brother in trade with the West Indies. His residence then was at Edenton, N. C. In 1779–80, when the British took possession of Charleston, S. C., a large draft of militia from North Carolina was ordered for the relief of South Carolina; on which occasion the commander, Governor Caswell, placed Dr. Williamson at the head of the medical department. After the battle of Camden, Aug. 18, 1780, which the doctor witnessed, he requested Gen. Caswell to give him a flag, that he might go and attend to the wounded North Carolina prisoners. The general advised

him to send some of the regimental surgeons, inasmuch as his duty did not require him to go. Dr. Williamson replied that such of the regimental surgeons as he had seen refused to go, afraid of the consequences. "But," said he, "if I have lived until a flag will not protect me, I have outlived my country, and in that case have lived a day too long." He went, and remained two months in the enemy's camp, rendering good service to the sick of both armies, where his skill was highly esteemed. At the close of the war Dr. Williamson served as a representative of Edenton in the House of Commons of North Carolina.

He was next sent to Congress from the "old North State," where he continued for three years. Writing to President Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, from New York, while in Congress, Jan. 14, 1785, about John Franklin and the other Connecticut intruders at Wyoming, Dr. Williamson says, in the conclusion of a letter, "I have taken the liberty of giving you the above information, as I cannot cease to feel myself interested in the peace and reputation of a State which gave me birth." In the year 1786 he was one of the few delegates sent to Annapolis to revise and amend the Articles of Confederation of the Union; and in 1787 he was a delegate from North Carolina to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. Dr. Williamson was a zealous advocate of the new Constitution, and was a member of the State Convention, in 1789, which adopted it. He served in the First and Second Congresses, and then declined a re-election.

In January, 1789, he married Miss Maria Apthorpe, of New York, where he came to reside, and had two sons, who both died young. He continued industriously to write on various philosophical subjects; was an early advocate of the great New York Canal system; an active promoter of philanthropic, literary, and scientific institutions; and in 1812 gave to the world his "History of North Carolina." After a long life, devoted to the best interests of humanity, Dr. Hugh Williamson died suddenly at New York on May 22, 1819, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Of him it may be safely predicated that he was an ornament of our common country, and one of the most eminent and useful men which the ancient county of Chester has yet produced. For an interesting account of Dr. Williamson, see Dr. Hosack's memoir, in the Transactions of the New York Historical Society.

WILLS, Michael, from Rathdrum, county of Wicklow, Ireland, came to Chester County in 1728, and settled in Whiteland at first, but appears to have lived afterwards in Lower Merion, (now) Montgomery County, his will, dated 1748, devising personal property to heirs in that locality. His son Michael married Jane Mather, ten years his junior, whose family emigrated at the same time. They had three sons—Jeremiah, Michael, and John—and three daughters, who married respectively Michael Mather, Jacob Whiteman, and John Mather. The father died 1794, aged eighty-six, and his widow ten years later,—both buried at Radnor.

Michael Wills (3), born 1755, married Ann, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Keyser Wood, who owned a valuable estate in Roxborough, Philadelphia, and to them were born fourteen children, nine of whom—Elizabeth, Andrew Jane, William, Mary, Ann, Allen, Rebecca, and Sarah—lived to maturity. Michael died Jan. 15, 1829, and his widow April 29, 1832.

Their son Andrew, born June 18, 1798, studied medicine, graduated at University of Pennsylvania in 1825, and married, Nov. 12, 1826, Sarah Hannum, born May 2, 1807, daughter of James Hannum and Sarah (Edge) Reese, who were married Dec. 13, 1803. He practiced medicine in Chester County forty-six years, and died July 7, 1871, at Lionville,—buried in cemetery of St. John's Church, Norristown.

Elizabeth Wills m. Levi Evans; Jane m. John B. Hahn; William m. Elizabeth Marple, and had six children; Mary m. John Hunter and (second) Francis Parke, and is now a widow, residing in West Chester; Ann m. John Gorgas, and left one daughter, Susanna, now of West Chester; Rebecca died in her minority, and Sarah never married; Allen m. Elizabeth H. Evans, and resided at Downingtown, where he died Oct. 23, 1873. They had six children,—Rebecca, m. Dr. Samuel Ringwalt; Anna, m. Daniel Baugh; George, m. Thomazine Zook; J. Hunter, a store-keeper in Downingtown; Abner E., of Philadelphia; and Allen W., of Downingtown.

Dr. Andrew Wills had fourteen children,—Sarah, d. in minority; Mary, m. Washington T. Koplin, of Norristown; Morgan R., m. Sept. 6, 1860, Mary Hitner, daughter of Daniel H. Dager, now deceased, of Whitemarsh; Edward S., m. Fannie Homiston and (second) Annie Isbell; Clara, m. Hunter E. Van Leer; Rebecca, m. D. Smith Talbot, Esq., of West Chester; Andrew was killed at Fort Donelson; Horace and Francis died young; Ann, m. T. Lewis Vickers; Elizabeth, m. D. Webster Evans; Florence, m. George R. Hoopes, now sheriff of Chester County; Susan died in infancy.

Morgan Reese Wills, editor and proprietor of the *Norristown Herald*, was born in West Whiteland, Oct. 21, 1831, and in his sixteenth year went to learn printing with Caleb N. Thornbury, who started a temperance sheet about that time in the office of the *Jeffersonian*, at West Chester. This enterprise not succeeding, he entered the office of the *Register*, at Norristown, and remained till 1853. After a brief residence at Springfield, Ill., he returned to Norristown, where he has become a prominent journalist. In 1875 he and his wife made a tour of Europe, and were absent about four months, during which time their letters of travel, principally written by Mrs. Wills, appeared almost weekly in the *Herald*, and on their return were issued in book form by J. B. Lippincott & Co., bearing the title "A Summer in Europe."

WILSON, Rev. Matthew, D.D., was born in East Nottingham township, Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1731. He was the son of James Wilson, who migrated to Pennsylvania from the north of Ireland. He received his academical education in the academy of Dr. Francis Alison, at New London. He was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in April, 1754, and had charge of the congregations of Lewes, Cool Spring, and Indian River, in Delaware. He was regularly bred to the medical profession, and few physicians of his day had more learning, skill, or success in the healing art. His medical practice occupied much of his

time, but such were his perseverance and industry that he acceptably fulfilled the duties of both his professions. He was also considerably skilled in jurisprudence, and highly esteemed for his counsel. He was ingenious, patriotic, and benevolent in an eminent degree, and held a high place in public estimation. In the Revolutionary contest he took the side of his country with great decision, and was zealous in the cause of American independence. He inscribed the word "Liberty" on his cocked hat, that no one might doubt his sentiments. His patriotic efforts were unremitted, and exerted much influence wherever he was known. He was a diligent student to a late period of his life, and seems to have had a habit of reading with pen in hand. The margins of his book were generally filled, sometimes to crowding, with manuscript notes, some of them graphic and interesting. It was common, about the middle of the last century, in printed volumes, to print emphatic words, especially in conspicuous positions, in red ink. Dr. Wilson was fond of introducing this practice into his letters. He was said to have had two inkstands, one of black and the other of red ink, in every room in his house. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1786. He died March 30, 1790. He was the father of Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., who was even more distinguished than his father, and who in learning had few equals.

Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D., LL.D., was born Jan. 8, 1777. He was a son of Hon. James Wilson, one of the leading advocates of the Philadelphia bar, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and one of the committee that reported the draft. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and held the office until his death, in 1798.

Bird Wilson graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, at the early age of fifteen. He studied law under the direction of Joseph Thomas, of Philadelphia, and soon after his admission to the bar obtained a place in the office of commissioner of bankrupt law.

In 1806, when only about twenty-nine years of age, he was appointed by Governor McKean president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Chester, Delaware, Bucks, and Montgomery, then known as the Seventh Circuit, which office he held until 1818, when he laid aside the ermine and became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was ordained deacon by Bishop White, March 12, 1819, and priest about a year afterwards.

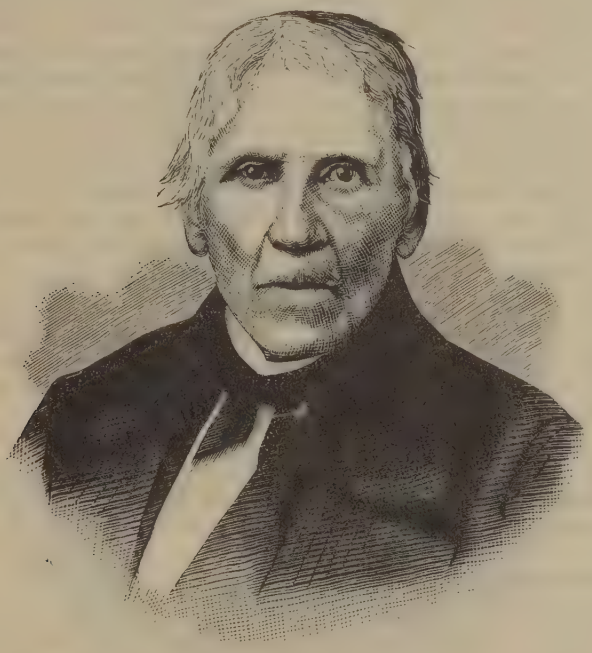
He became rector of the Episcopal Church in Norristown, where he remained until towards the close of 1821, when he was appointed a professor in the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, in New York. In this position he continued for twenty-nine years. He resigned June 25, 1850, and as a token of respect the trustees of the seminary appointed him Emeritus Professor in his department. He died in New York, on the 14th of April, 1859, at the age of eighty-two years.

When he presided over the courts of this county he resided at Norristown.

He was a man of talent, learning, of remarkable mildness of manner and amiability of character, united with inflexible firmness and decision. As a judge he was distinguished for the soundness of his decisions, and it is said that only one was ever reversed by a superior court. He was held in high respect and esteem for his virtues as a man, and his integrity, uprightness, and ability as a presiding officer of the judiciary department. He is still remembered by many of the older citizens of Chester County. In 1813 he edited an edition of "Bacon's Abridgment of the Law," a standard English work.

R. F. and J. D. Wilson.—"Shady Home" is the farm of some one hundred and seventy five acres of R. F. and J. D. Wilson, and which has been in their family over a century and a half. James Wilson and Jane, his wife, were emigrants from the north of Ireland, of the Presbyterian faith, and were the first of their family to settle in this county, about 1728. Their children were six, of whom Matthew was born Jan. 15, 1730, was devoted to God before his birth, and afterwards became an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, as was his son, James Patriot, as well as his son of the same name, and all three were respectively honored by colleges with the title of D.D. The second was Mary, born June 3, 1732, married to William Wilson, and left five children. Robert, the third, was born July 6, 1735. James, the fourth, born Nov. 14, 1741, was a physician, married, settled in Buckingham, Worcester Co., Md., became wealthy and prominent. The fifth and sixth were John and Rachel, who died young. James, the immigrant, died Feb. 28, 1747–8, and his wife June 29, 1749,—both buried in Louisville graveyard, in Elk township. Their son, Rev. Matthew Wilson, and his wife were riding on horseback during the Revolutionary war, when a bullet from the British or Tories pierced the horn of her saddle, and on the birth of her child they gave it the name of James Patriot, in token of the war event in which her life was jeopardized, and the child so named became a distinguished divine and author in Philadelphia. Robert served in the Revolutionary war, and built the house (see engraving elsewhere) in 1772, and in the oven in one end of it bread was baked for the soldiers of Washington's army. He married Elizabeth Grier, of Londonderry, Ireland, who died in 1825, and he died Nov. 25, 1783. His children were James, Martha, Matthew, Jean, Seth, Mary, George, Robert, Ann, and Grier, of whom Matthew, the only one married, was born July 27, 1762. He married, Aug. 27, 1792, Jenny Fulton, who died Jan. 19, 1797. He was appointed by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1789, first lieutenant in 5th Battalion of Chester County militia, captain by Governor Mifflin in 1792, again in 1800 by Governor McKean, and in 1807 paymaster, which he held until 1814, making twenty-five years in the militia service. His children were Elizabeth, died young; John, m. Ann Boon about 1820, and left one daughter; and Robert, b. July 1, 1796. The latter married Lydia Wilson, Nov. 25, 1828. Their children were six,—1. Matthew James, b. Jan. 11, 1830; m. Dec. 18, 1855, Rebecca C. McIntire, and has had children, viz., Robert Buchanan, Ella Franklin, Mary Harvey (deceased), Lydia Jane, Ann Elizabeth, Margaret Rebecca, James Clement, Josephine (deceased), Joseph McIntyre, Francis Bayard, and Mabel

Campbell. 2. Phebe Ella, b. Aug. 31, 1831. 3. Robert Franklin, b. Sept. 28, 1833; d. Feb. 27, 1836. 4. Tamer Jane, b. Feb. 8, 1836; m. March 23, 1875, William K. Warden; d. leaving two children,—Robert and George. 5. Robert Franklin, b. June 23, 1839; m. Jan. 19, 1870, Agnes E. Thomson, by whom he has two children living,—Robert Thomson, b. Dec. 6, 1872, and William Jeffers, b. Feb. 15, 1879,—and one deceased in infancy,—Lydia Margaret, b. June 13, 1871. 6. John Davis, b. Jan. 11, 1842; m. Feb. 22, 1877, Sarah Elizabeth Thomson. Robert Wilson died April 3, 1862, and his wife, Lydia, Sept. 7, 1865. Robert's eldest son, Matthew James, served in the war of the Rebellion, in the 175th Pennsylvania Regiment. James, the emigrant, about 1730, entered 309 acres of land in East Nottingham township, all owned now by Matthew J., R. F., and J. D. Wilson.



ROBERT WILSON.

Robert Wilson.—During the emigration fever of 1798, Robert Wilson, born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1775, was among the large number who came to America. He had spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and learned the trade of currying and finishing leather at Waterside, a place separated by the river Foyle from Londonderry, with a Mr. Cathers, to whom he had been apprenticed. On his arrival at New York he came to this county and located near the old Grove meeting-house, where he found employment with Benjamin Swayne at his tannery. After five years' work here, in which by his industry he had saved a nice sum of money, he conceived the idea of returning to Ireland on a visit to see his friends, and with a view of combining business with pleasure he invested his money in flaxseed to take with him for sale at his old home for a profit. Mr. Swayne having a desire to import a blooded horse, intrusted to him one hundred and forty dollars for that purpose. When his visit in Ireland was over, and having realized a handsome profit out of his flaxseed, liberal and kind, he loaned his money to young men anxious to emigrate to America on the promise that as soon as they earned the money in the United States they would repay him. The ship in which he and his associates took passage was stopped in mid-ocean by a British man-of-war, and he and all the other able-bodied men on board were pressed into the British service. This involuntary service, which lasted a period of nine months, was so irksome and unpleasant that he felt at times that death by drowning would be preferable to the hopeless termination of this servitude. However, he made the best of it, and made friends among the officers wherever he could, and being a good performer on the violin, he soon worked himself into the good graces of the ship's officers. To one of these he made a small loan of money, and thus secured his friendship, and who said he would remember him for it whenever an opportunity offered. The ship put into Halifax to winter, and while there the officer he had befriended took him out of the man-of-war by night, passed him by the guard, and concealed him in an old lodging-house, in a loft or garret, where the icicles at times hung suspended from the rafters. He and three or four others remained there for a period of six weeks, having only one blanket among them all. The only means of access to their place was through an opening in the second floor, which a cupboard standing on the first floor filled up, and communication with them was only had by removing some of the shelves. The officers searched in the house, but failed to find them. They suffered much from cold, and owing to a disagreement between the man and wife who kept the place, they lived in constant dread of being discovered. In the month of January he left his place of

concealment, secured passage on a brig about to sail for Boston, but on the way was shipwrecked near Cranberry Island. His condition now was truly deplorable, being reduced to want and destitution in mid-winter. He had tasted slavery under British arbitrary rule, for six weeks suffered cold and hunger and dread of arrest in that cheerless garret, and now he was shipwrecked on a desolate coast. At last, after much experience in delays and sufferings, he reached his old Chester County home, and met with a warm reception from his old employer, Benjamin Swayne. He was now penniless, having lost all he had, including the money Mr. Swayne had given him to purchase a horse. Mr. Swayne again employed him, and out of his first earnings he repaid him the lost $140.

Frugal and industrious, he in a few years accumulated sufficient money to commence for himself; he leased a tannery in Londongrove township for five years, and when his lease expired he had cleared five thousand dollars. In 1813 he married Rachel Swayne, a relative of his old employer, and in 1815 removed to East Fallowfield, where he bought, on the Strasburg road, a property having on it a site for a tannery, which he at once erected, long known as the "Wilson tannery on the Strasburg road." He operated it until 1837, when he retired from public business, and resided on his farm until his death, which occurred in 1870, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His children are Joel S., unmarried, and living on the old homestead; Robert, married, and living in Philadelphia; Sarah, who married James Wilson, near Mortonville; Jane, who became the wife of John Gilfillen, of Coatesville; and Lucinda, wife of William McArthur, of Philadelphia. Robert Wilson was a man of probity and honor, and universally esteemed and loved. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Wolf, and discharged its duties with a view to amicably settle disputes instead of making money of the office. He possessed a good practical business education, was a ready and smooth writer, and was noted for the accuracy of his accounts. His information was general, and he was a most happy conversationalist. His sympathetic nature went out largely towards young men of limited means struggling to get under way in business for themselves, and many a one of these hold his name in grateful remembrance for the timely aid received from him when first starting out in business.

WISTAR, Caspar, son of Hans Casper Wister, was born at Hilsbach, Germany, in 1696. Although prospective heir to a competency, he determined to come to America and seek his own fortune, leaving the paternal estate to younger members of the family. He arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 17, 1717. He married Katherine Johnson, May 25, 1726, and had seven children,—Richard, Margaret, Katherine, Joshua, Rebecca, Sarah, and Caspar. He brought to this country a revolving double-barreled gun, which is preserved by his descendants. Not understanding the English language or pronunciation, he changed the terminal letters of his names from *er* to *ar*. A younger brother, who followed him to this country, retained the original spelling of Wister, and their respective descendants are distinguished by this peculiarity.

Caspar Wistar, Jr., born Feb. 3, 1740, married, Nov. 7, 1765, Maria Franklin, and had five children,—Thomas, Catharine, Sarah, Mary, and John, probably all born in New York.

About the year 1784 this family came to Chester County and settled on a farm on the Brandywine, lately owned by John Entriken, deceased. They were here members of Birmingham Friends' Meeting. The ford and bridge at this place were long known as Wistar's. Caspar died 10, 31, 1811, his son Samuel, 11, 26, 1812, and Thomas, 7, 30, 1814. Sarah was married to George Pennock, 10, 14, 1790, and Catharine F. to Abraham Sharpless, 12, 16, 1802. On the day appointed for the marriage of the daughter Sarah a violent storm raised the Brandywine so much as to prevent crossing to the meeting-house. The dwelling-house being small, a meeting was held in the barn of Caspar Wistar, and the marriage solemnized there.

WOLLERTON, Charles, son of Charles Wollerton, of the town of Hicklin, in the county of Nottingham, England, weaver, came to Pennsylvania, and married, 3, 18, 1726, at Concord Meeting, Jane Chilcot. They were not Friends, but were allowed to marry before the meeting, according to the rules of the society. They settled in the northern part of East Bradford township, where he died at an advanced age, and was buried, 5, 13, 1781, at Goshen Friends' Meeting. His children were John; Sarah, m. to —— Finley; James; Mary, m. to Walter Lilley; Jane, m. to Thomas Spackman, of East Bradford.

James Wollerton, born Sept. 18, 1731, died July 2, 1805, married Dorcas Few, born March 5, 1738, died May 24, 1815, daughter of Isaac and Jane Few. Their children were Joseph, Charles, Hannah, Mary, Isaac, James, Dorcas, John, and Jane.

John Wollerton, son of Charles and Jane, died about 1794, and Mary, his widow, in 1795. Their children were William, Ziba, James, John, Sidney (m. to William Mercer), Jane (m. to Caleb Gray), and Susanna (m. to Dell Price).

William Wollerton, the eldest son of John, married, in 1789, Rebecca Harvey, a sister of Samuel Harvey, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and long time president of the Bank of Germantown. He was by trade a saddler, and carried on the business extensively in West Chester. In 1808 he purchased the Rankin farm of 100 acres, now in the southwestern part of this borough, and which he sold in 1829 to William Everhart. He then moved to Uwchlan township, where he died. Of his thirteen children, but two sons and two daughters are now living. One of these, William, was elected prothonotary in 1851, associate judge in 1856, and is now president of the First National Bank of West Chester.

WINDLE, Francis, of East Marlborough, married Mary Jackson, 4, 14, 1733, daughter of Isaac and Ann Jackson, of Londongrove. One Dorothy Windle, perhaps a sister, was married, 6, 6, 1728, to John Smith, of Marlborough.

The children of Francis and Mary were Thomas, Ann, William, John, David, Moses, Isaac, James, and Mary. The father died 9, 26, 1788, aged about eighty-seven years. The descendants of this family are pretty fully traced in the genealogy of the Jackson family. It is there stated that the son John died in his twenty-fifth year, but later inves-

tigations indicate that he went to the West and lived to a great age, leaving descendants.

Dr. Lewis Windle.—Lewis Windle married Mary Stroude, to whom were born twelve children, of whom the fifth was Lewis. He was born Jan. 17, 1819, in West Fallowfield township. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, educated in the common schools, and afterwards attended the Unionville Academy of Professor Jonathan Gause, where he was classically educated. He began reading medicine with Dr. Isaac Thurman Warld, and attended lectures at the Washington University, at Baltimore, where he graduated in high rank March 3, 1846. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Brandywine, where he remained one and a half years. He then removed to Cochranville, where he was engaged in a very large and successful practice uninterruptedly to his death, April 20,

DR. L. WINDLE.

1879. During his extended practice of thirty-three years he purchased the farm in Highland township where his widow, Sarah Baker Windle, now resides. He was married June 8, 1859, to Sarah Baker, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Rakestraw), by whom he had five children,—Horace L., Lewis B., T. Frank, Annie M., and William Clinton. Dr. Windle was noted as a skillful and learned physician, and was highly esteemed by the medical fraternity and the community at large. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Atglen, which his family attends. He was a Whig and subsequently a Republican, and was active for his party, although he was never a candidate for office. He was respected for his many personal qualities of heart and mind, and the impress of his busy life was largely felt in great good done to humanity in his profession of the healing art and of surgery.

Wood, Thomas, with Mary, his wife, and son William, came from Warwickshire, England, and settled in Chester County. A daughter was born at sea on the passage, and was named Richmonday. She married, 3, 31, 1749, William Sheppard, of Menallen, (now) Adams County.

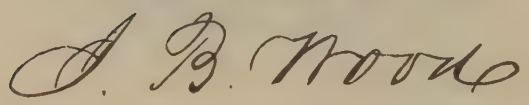
William Wood, born in Warwickshire, 6, 22, 1723, died 4, 20, 1775, married, 10, 6, 1749, Margaret Holland, born 5, 18, 1730, in Prince George Co., Md., died 10, 29, 1775, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Holland. They settled in Londongrove, and had children,—Thomas, m. Susanna Pusey; George; Mary, m. to Caleb Swayne; Joseph, Cassandra, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, m. to Garret Garretson; Joshua, and Ruth.

Thomas and Susanna Wood were the parents of Joel, William, John, Lydia, Nathan, Margaret, Thomas, Susanna, Pusey, Caleb, and Mary. Of these, John married Lydia Swayne, and was the father of Thomas Wood, of Doe Run.

Joseph Wood, son of Thomas and Mary, died in 1797, aged sixty-seven years. He married, 1, 12, 1769, Katharine Day, and settled in West Nottingham. His children were Thomas, William, Joseph, Jesse, Lydia, Elizabeth, David, John, and Day.

Dr. James Bayard Wood was born in New Castle Co., Del., Nov. 5, 1817. In 1820 his father, Joseph Wood, removed with his family to Londongrove township, Chester Co. The educational advantages of Dr. Wood were only those afforded by the common schools of the day, but he neglected no opportunity to cultivate his mind and fit himself for usefulness in life. He first learned the trade of a miller, which he followed about five years, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Chatham. On the

election of William Rogers as sheriff, in the fall of 1840, he became his deputy, and held the position during his term and for a time thereafter. In October, 1844, he was elected sheriff, and held the office three years. In 1849 he engaged in merchandising in West Chester, and was also appointed postmaster. He held this office by appointment of the Postmaster-General and of the President until May, 1853. During this latter period he studied medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1854. Since that time he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the practice of his profession, which is quite extensive, and in which he has been very successful. He has been honored with the position of president of the Chester County and State Homœopathic



Medical Societies, and has been one of the censors of the national society. As a politician he has been active, and he has filled various posts of honor in the parties to which he belonged. He has served in the councils of the borough of West Chester, and since April, 1879, he has been chief burgess. Through his instrumentality and persevering efforts the present beautiful and enduring monument at the "Paoli massacre" grounds was erected in 1877. His wife is a daughter of William Rogers, and his only son, Dr. Henry C. Wood, is a physician in West Chester.

WOODSIDE, ARCHIBALD, born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1720, arrived in this country in 1728, and it is presumed that his parents came with him, but their names do not appear. The first residence here was near Lewisville. He married Rachel Stewart, also from the north of Ireland, and settled near Somerset, in Upper Oxford, whence they moved about one mile east of New London. Rachel died 1786, and Archibald in 1806.

Their children were ten in number, of whom one died in infancy. The others were,—1. John, b. 1747, d. 1810, went to the wilderness, where Danville now stands; was a soldier in the Revolution, and in a skirmish with Indians was scalped and left for dead. He married Helen Montgomery, and had nine children, of whom his son Thomas is said to have been the first white child born in Northumberland Co., Pa. 2. Robert, b. 1749, d. unmarried; 3. Archibald, b. Oct. 10, 1751, d. Feb. 2, 1828; 4. David, b. Feb. 4, 1753; 5. James, b. May 11, 1755; 6. William, b. April 4, 1758, d. Aug. 23, 1850; 7. Margaret, b. May 23, 1760, d. Jan. 15, 1832; 8. Mary, b. Aug. 5, 1762, d. Nov. 25, 1833; 9. Stewart, b. Sept. 10, 1769, d. Sept. 10, 1826.

Robert, Archibald, Mary, and Stewart remained at the homestead unmarried, Archibald being a spinning-wheel maker. David and James, also unmarried, removed to Clearfield County when young. Margaret married Isaac Larue, near New London, and left a daughter Rachel, who married James Roney. William learned the blacksmith trade with his brother John at New London; bought a farm between the present Penn Station and McDowell's mill; married, in 1793, Eleanor, daughter of John McKissick, of Lower Oxford, and had four children,—1. John, b. Dec. 7, 1794, d. Oct. 2, 1871; 2. Rachel, b. Nov. 17, 1796, d. Sept. 6, 1862; 3. William Stewart, b. Jan. 27, 1801, d. Feb. 28, 1876; 4. Archibald, b. July 18, 1803. John married, Dec. 22, 1836, Margaret Creswell, was a

farmer, and lived at the homestead. Rachel lived with him, unmarried. William Stewart was a wheelwright near Penn Station several years; married, Feb. 24, 1836, Caroline, daughter of William H. Crossby, of Hayesville, and had children,—John Whitfield, Robert Graham, James Crosby, Jane Dickey, David Byron, William Penn, George M., and Thomas Franklin.

WORKIZER, CHRISTIAN, an accomplished German gentleman, entered the English army as lieutenant at Aschaffenburg, in 1743, when George II. was fighting in Germany. He subsequently rose to the rank of colonel, and came to Canada as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wolfe, in 1758. He was one of the three who bore his brave commander to the rear when mortally wounded on the Heights of Abraham. After the capture of Quebec, Col. Workizer retired from the British army, and marrying soon after Mademoiselle Girardin, of Quebec, a lady of French extraction, he and his wife came to Chester County and settled, purchasing the lands on which are now located the village of Howellville and the adjacent homestead farm. Having sworn fealty to the British crown as an officer, and having been truly attached to his late commander, Col. Workizer remained strictly neutral during the war of the Revolution. Col. Workizer was accompanied by his wife's brother, Mr. A. Girardin (*Anglice* Sheridan). This gentleman bought lands in and around Philadelphia, in Pittsburgh, and in Erie. He owned the Swan property, Race Street near Second, and the floating ferry at Fairmount, Philadelphia. April 27, 1779, he was married by Rev. Henry Muhlenberg to Miss Barbara Snyder, at Pikeland.

Col. Workizer became the father of four daughters—Mary, Margaretta, Elizabeth, and Priscilla—and two sons,—John and Jacob Sheridan,—all born at or near Howellville, the hotel of that village having been the second homestead of the Workizer family.

Jacob Sheridan Workizer, a fine Latin scholar, wrote for one of the Philadelphia papers. He was early engaged to an accomplished lady, Miss Evans, but died of consumption before the marriage was consummated. Hon. Jonathan Roberts, United States-senator from Pennsylvania, his personal friend, said of him, "Sheridan Workizer was a youth of rare promise, and our society* felt his loss." He spoke admiringly of his bright intellect, and of his power of attracting his associates to him.

Mr. John Workizer was very proud of his mother. He loved to tell of her walking all the way from Howellville to her brother's home in Philadelphia and returning with medicine, salt, etc., in pockets underneath her dress, having successfully eluded the British sentinels at their outposts.

Gen. Washington, with his customary affability, had noticed the Workizer boys occasionally when he encountered them, and Mr. John Workizer loved to recall the general as he remembered him, descanting with almost boyish enthusiasm on the imposing figure and the grand face of the world's hero, with its serene and benignant expression.

One of Col. Workizer's daughters (reputed to be belles in their day) married Mr. George Norman, who, accompanied by his wife, her two sisters, and some members of Governor Snyder's family (their relatives), removed about 1820 to the vicinity of Cincinnati. Mr. Norman bought 400 acres of the Little Miami bottom lands, and built thereon his family homestead, where some of Col. Workizer's descendants still reside. The others live in Cincinnati, and Mrs. David Mills, of that city, a grandchild, retains as an heirloom in the family part of an old black velvet suit, presented to Col. Workizer by the mother of Gen. Wolfe, to be worn as mourning for her son.

Mr. John Workizer, who inherited the village of Howellville, married Miss Mary Turner, whose roomy old home is still standing, near Spring City, Pa. The young couple removed to Valley Forge, and purchased considerable property in and around the village. In their old homestead at Valley Forge (now the Mansion House hotel) six children—five girls and one boy—were born to them, and some grandchildren, among the latter Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, United States army, the intrepid young officer who especially distinguished himself at Fort Fisher during the civil war.

Mr. John Workizer's eldest daughter, Eloisa, married Mr. Morey, his second, Matilda, Mr. William Lewis, and his third Mr. Joseph E. Anderson. His fourth daughter, Anna Virginia, was a young lady of remarkable beauty and intelligence. Having as yet no son, Mr. Workizer educated this daughter to be his amanuensis in business, and there are many deeds, contracts, and other documents still extant written, not only for her father, but gratuitously for the neighboring farmers, in the clear, beautiful penmanship of this superior woman.

John Sheridan, the only son, inherited and sold out of the family Howellville village. He subsequently removed to Indianapolis.

WORRELL, or WORRALL, RICHARD, emigrated from Oare, Berkshire, England, in 1682, and arrived at Philadelphia a short time before the proprietary. He served as a juror in the last court held for Upland County, but it does not appear that he settled within the bounds of Chester County. He was a Friend, and had suffered some persecution on account of his religion as early as 1670.

JOHN WORRALL was a Friend, and came from the same place as the next above. They both presented their certificates at the same time, and to the same meeting in Philadelphia, and were doubtless relatives. John removed to Chester, or the neighborhood of that place, where, in the early part of 1684, he was married to Frances, the widow of Thomas Taylor, after which he settled in Middletown. In 1695 he was a resident of Edgmont, where he continued to reside till the time of his decease, in 1742, when he had attained the age of eighty-four years. His wife, Frances, died in 1712, and in 1714 he married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Goodwin, of Edgmont. It is not known that John Worrall had any children by his first wife except a son named John, b. 7, 26, 1685, who died young. By his second wife he had seven children, viz.: Elizabeth, b. 1, 29, 1715; Mary, b. 4, 27, 1717; John, b. 8, 26, 1719; Peter, b. 8, 26, 1719; Sarah, b. 7, 19, 1722; Thomas, b. 9, 21, 1724; Thomas, b. 5, 29, 1728.

Sarah (Goodwin) Worrall was recommended as a min-

* Alluding to a debating society.

ister by Chester Monthly Meeting, 12, 24, 1723–4, and afterwards paid a religious visit to Great Britain in company with Elizabeth Ashbridge.

It is supposed that the name *Worrall*, or *Worrell*, was originally *Warel*, and that those bearing it are descended from Sir Hubert de Warel, who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings, the town at which William the Conqueror first landed.

JOHN WORRELL, with his wife, Mary, and family, settled very early in Marple township. It has been supposed that he was a son of Richard Worrell, who settled in Philadelphia, but this is uncertain. His wife was a sister of Harry Lewis, of Radnor. He died in 1716, leaving six children, viz.: John, Peter, Joshua, Henry, Mary, and Hannah. His widow married John Bromfield, of Whiteland.

William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, March 21 and 22, 1681, conveyed 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania to Peter Worrall, of Crude-lanes, in the county of Chester, England, and Joshua Worrall, of Newton, in the same county, tanners. The release is in possession of Thomas J. Worrall, Esq., late city solicitor of Philadelphia, but he is unable to trace his descent from the grantees.

PETER WORRALL, of Marple, tanner, conveyed, 10, 11, 1699, to his son Peter, of the same place, 150 acres in Marple, part of the above 500 acres. This second Peter died about 1749, "being aged," leaving children,—John, m. 4, 20, 1723, to Hannah Taylor; Jonathan, m. 7, 21, 1727, to Mary Taylor; James, m. 5, 24, 1735, to Hannah Calvert; Joseph, Peter, Mary (Moore), and Patience (Powell).

William Worrall, born 11, 29, 1730, died 12, 23, 1826, son of Jonathan and Mary, married, 5, 3, 1759, Phebe Grubb, born 1, 18, 1732–3, died 3, 15, 1800, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann Grubb, of Willistown, and settled in Ridley township. Their children were Seth, b. 12, 28, 1761, d. 9, 4, 1765; Mary, b. 10, 17, 1766, d. 7, 17, 1790, m. Nathaniel Newlin; Nathaniel, b. 8, 14, 1769, d. January, 1836, m. Mary Paul; Ann, b. 11, 17, 1771, d. 11, 7, 1836, m. Joseph R. Downing, of Downingtown.

WORTH.—Among the earliest settlers under William Penn came Thomas Worth, bringing with him his trusty Bible, printed in 1636, and still preserved by one of his descendants in the seventh generation. From the record therein it appears that he was born in 1649, left England the 21st of the 2d month (April, O.S.), 1682, and landed in Pennsylvania about the beginning of the 6th month following,—before William Penn had sailed for his young colony. He is thus mentioned in "Smith's History of Delaware County":

"Thomas Worth was from Oxton, in the county of Nottingham, England. He settled in Darby town immediately upon his arrival in 1682, and subsequently higher up in the township. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the Society of Friends; and having acquired a better education than was usual in that day, his services were constantly in demand in the performance of such duties as required an expert and ready penman. He was married in 1685 to Isabell Dauinson (Davidson), who emigrated from the county of Darby, and probably came in the same ship with her husband, bringing with her a certificate of good character, which she fully sustained in after-life. She died in 1709, at the age of fifty-four years. Thomas lived till 1731. In 1697 he represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly. The descendants of this couple are numerous and respectable; those bearing the name being mostly settled in Chester County, where he had purchased a large tract of land. He was one of the original purchasers of land in England (from William Penn). His son Thomas removed to Bradford, 1739."

The following documents, copied from the records of Darby Monthly Meeting, are given in the quaint style of the original, and will doubtless be of interest to many of the descendants of this worthy couple. It will appear that Thomas Worth's wife did not come over in the same ship with her future husband:

"To ye monthly or Quarterly meetinges In Pensilvania or new Jersey or to Any of our ffriends In ye Service of Truth where our ffriends Thomas Worth & Samuell Bradshaw may Come.

"Deare friends these few lines may Signifie unto you somethinge of our sence and Judgment Conserninge ye aforesaid Thomas Worth & Samuell Bradshaw whose outward beeinge was att Oxton In ye County of Nottingham Amongst us theire Conversation & Manner of Life: ye walked Soberly Harmlesly And uprightly as becomes ye truth: Wee had unity with them And ye weare Concerned with us In Truth's Service And we know nothinge but yt ye are free & Cleare from any Ingagmen both Concerninge ye woman or Any other outward thinges: Soe In ye feelinge of ye pure and pretious truth & pure Life which floweth And stremeth from one Nation to Another; In the feelinge of which our hearts are Greatly refreshed & our Souls Mutually Comforted though wee bee outwardly farr Seperated one from an other: In ye Fresh Inoyment of this pure Love of our God his mercys & his Goodness which hee from one day to Another makes us pertakers of; And In ye ꝑsent feelinge of his Continued presence which at this time is reveled And made knowne In this our Asembly we remaine your deare friends In ye service of truth.

"From our Monthly meeting att ffarnsfeild this 20th of ye first month 1682 In ye County of Nottingham.

"Will Malson,	Georg Cockrom,
Will Watson,	Robert Grace,
Nathaniel Clay,	John Lankford,
Richard Bateman,	Edward Asling,
Mathias Brackney,	George Hopkinson,
John Oldham,	Will. Blanc—"

"This is to Certifie to them whom it may Concerne that Isabell Davison of Anmenlayes Mill; hath it In hir mind to Transport hir selfe Into Pensilvania in America: that ye said Isabell Dauinson hath walked orderly & soe far forth as wee know is Cleare from all Men: Subscribed att our monthly meetinge att Breach House ye 13th day of ye 5th mon: 1682, by us whose names are heare under written.

"Edmund Cartlidg,	Michall Blunston,
John Roades,	Thomas Whittbe,
John Blunston,	Joseph Potter,
Joshua Fearne,	William Day,
Richard Sarson,	Adam Roades,
Samuell ffox,	Richard Lees,
Elizabeth Roades,	Mary Whittbe,
Mary Holland,	Sarah Day."

"Att a monthly meetinge at Darby ye 7th day of ye 8th mo: 1685, Thomas Worth & Isabel Dauinson declared theire Intentions of Marraige.

"Georg Wood, John Smith, Elizabeth Bartrum, & Ann Wood to make enquirie Concerninge ye Clearnes of Tho: Worth & Isabel Dauinson."

"Att A monthly meetinge Att darby ye 4th day of ye 9th mo: 1685, Thomas Worth & Isabel Dauinson declared theire Intentions of Marriage ye second time; things beinge found Cleare."

"This is to Cer'tifie all whom it may Concerne that Thomas Worth of ye towne of Darby in ye County of Chester, And Isabel Dauinson of ye same Towne haveing Laid there Intentions of marraige before two monthly meetings Accordinge to ye order of truth; And things being found Cleare on both ꝑtys; now for ye full determination of ye Marraige Above said, ye s'd Tho: Worth and Isabel Davinson upon ye 18th day of ye 9th mon: 1685 In A Publique meetinge of ye people of God declared as followeth: Thomas Worth standing up

& takeinge Isabel Dauinson by ye hand said as followeth: I doe in ye presence of The Lord & before you his people heare take Isabel Dauinson to be my wife, promising unto hir to be A Loveinge husband soe Long as as it shall please ye Lord to Lengthen out our dayes to gather, And the said Isabel Dauinson standing up & Takeinge Thomas Worth by ye hand said as followeth: I doe in ye Presence of ye Lord & before you his people take Thomas Worth to be my husband promising unto him to be a Loveinge and diligent wife. Wee whose names are under written beinge then & there present are witnesses to this marriage above written. Thomas Worth
Isabel Worth.

"Edmund Cartlidg,	Michall Blunston,
Georg Maries,	John Smith,
Georg Wood,	John Blunston,
John Bartram,	Sam: Levis,
John Wood,	Tho: Hood,
John Marshall,	Sam: Sellers,
John Roads,	Ellin Garratt,
Anna Sellers,	Sarah Blunston,
Ann Wood,	Hannah Wood,
Eliner Smith,	Elin Gibins,
Eliz. ffearne,	Sarah Sharp."
John Wood,	

The children of Thomas and Isabel Worth were John, b. 6, 9, 1686, d. 9, 23, 1716; Thomas, b. 1, 4, 1688, d. 12, 19, 1778; Sarah, b. 7, 28, 1691, d. 10, 8, 1696.

Isabel Worth, wife of Thomas, died 3, 3, 1709, aged about fifty-four years, and her husband on the 10th of 2d mo. (April), 1731. At the time of his death he owned 222 acres in Darby, which he bequeathed to his son Thomas, and 500 acres in East Bradford, which he devised to the daughters of his son John. They sold 150 acres of the south end thereof to James Jefferis, and in 1738 conveyed the remainder to their uncle Thomas.

9 mo. 6th, 1695.—"Ordered at this meetinge According to ye advice of the yearly meeting that George Wood And Thomas Worth, be appoynted to take Care that things there in expressed be put in practise."

6 mo. 2nd, 1699.—"Agreed at this meeting that A meeting house sixty foot one way and twenty foot aded to the sid 21 foot wid in the cleare be built. John Bethel, John Hood, Michall Blunston, John Wood and Thomas Worth ordred to maniage the Concerne about the said house till furder order."

2 mo. 2nd, 1701.—"John Bethel, John Wood and Thomas Worth appoynted by this meeting to Continue ye carrying on of the worke which is to be done at the new meeting house in order to finish the same And to take money upon Intrist for which money John Blunston and Richard Parker (in the place of the fore mentioned Edmund Cartlidge) is to stand bound In behalfe of the meeting."

(John Blunston and Edmund Cartlidge were appointed 12, 5, 1700, to stand bound for the money.)

5, 4, 1722.—"Thomas Worth and Samuel Bradshaw are appointed for overseers for the ensuing year."

John Worth was married in 1711 to Katharine Ormes, daughter of Richard and Mary Ormes, of Radnor, and left three daughters,—Sarah, b. 2, 6, 1712; Hannah, b. 7, 20, 1713; Mary, b. 8, 18, 1715.

These children removed with their mother to Abington after her second marriage in 1720, and the first became the wife of Joseph Shallcross, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia Co. Hannah was married to Jonathan Carmalt, of the Northern Liberties, and Mary to James Paul, of Warrington, Bucks Co.

5, 6, 1720.—"Robert Turner of Abington In the County of Philadelphia and Katherine Worth, belonging to this meeting declared their Intention of marriage with Each other the first time. Michaell Blunston and Samuell Garrat appointed to see that Care be taken about Katherine Worth's Children and make Report to the meeting."

6, 3, 1720, they report that care is taken.

7, 7, 1720, the overseers (M. Blunston and John Wood) report things were well at the marriage.

Thomas Worth, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Walter and Rebecca (Fearne) Fawcett, of Ridley, who was born 9th mo. 25, 1697.

This marriage was not accomplished according to the discipline of Friends, and occasioned the following minutes of Darby Meeting:

4, 4, 1718.—"Josiah Hibard and David Thomas appointed to speak to Thomas Worth Jur.

5, 2, 1718.—"The persons appoynted to speak to Thomas Worth jur., made their return and the said Thomas Worth jur., gave no satisfaction to this meeting. Thomas Bradshaw, Samuel Garrat and Richard Parker appoynted to draw up a Testimony against Thomas Worth jur., and his actions and bring it to the next monthly meeting for approbation."

(He and Mary disowned 6, 6, 1718.)

The mother of Mary Worth was married about the close of 1706 to John Wood, of Darby. James Steel, writing to John Taylor, surveyor, Dec. 2, 1727, says, "Thomas Worth and John Wood have been with me for a piece of land in a fork of Brandywine which they tell me from thy information is vacant. If thou canst secure about five hundred acres for Thomas I shall take care to do for him the present needfull in the office." Whether this refers to the father or son is uncertain, but the latter obtained a patent for 318 acres in West Bradford in 1737. In 1738 he purchased from his nieces 350 acres in East Bradford, which had belonged to his father, and soon after removed from Darby to this land. A stone in the graveyard at Bradford Meeting bears the initials M. W. and date 1740, and perhaps indicates the spot where Mary Worth was buried. Respecting the removal of the family to Bradford the following minutes of Darby Meeting are given:

10, 5, 1739.—"Thomas Worth appeared at this meeting and Requested a Certificate for himself and family in order to recomend them to Bradford Monthly Meeting.

"Therefore Samuel Bunting and John Davis are appointed to Inquire of the Clearness and Conversation of the above said and if Clear to draw a Certificate thereof and produce it at our next meeting for approbation."

11, 2, 1739.—"The Frds appointed to Draw a Certificate for Thoms. Worth Report that they do not find things Clear therefore this meeting appoints Joseph Bonsall and John Davis to acquaint the said Thomas Worth with the reason and Desire him to be at our next Monthly Meeting."

12, 6, 1739.—"The Friends appointed to acquaint Thomas Worth with the reason why this meeting cannot comply with his Request have writ to him about it and a Copy of their said Letter was produced to this Meeting."

10, 3, 1740.—"Thomas Worth sent a paper to this Meeting acknowledging his misconduct which is taken for satisfaction and is as followeth:

"'Dear ffrds; I acknowledge that for want of Due Care my Conduct in time past was in some Respect Inconsistant with the Rules of the society to which I Did belong which hath made a Separation between me & you and in Consideration that I have acted Disagreeable to the good order Established by the said society I am sorry and take the Blame to myself, Desiring you to pass by my former offence and Receive me again under your Christian care and Notice.

"'Thomas Worth.'

"Thomas Worth having Requested a Certificate for himself and family in order to Recomend them to Bradford Monthly Meeting Therefore Samuel Bunting & John Davis are appointed to make Inquiry of the Clearness & Conversation of the above said and If Clear to Draw a Certificate thereof and produce it at our next Mo'ly Meeting for aprobation."

11, 7, 1740.—"The Friends appointed to Inquire of the Clearness of Thomas Worth and family produced a Certificate which was read aproved and signed."

In 1749, Thomas Worth was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, in which office he was continued by reappointment until or near the time of his death. He was buried at Bradford Meeting 12, 22, 1778.

The children of Thomas and Mary Worth were Samuel, b. 1, 25, 1718, buried 12, 31, 1781; Susanna, b. 1, 12, 1720, d. 3, 13, 1777; Lydia, b. 9, 22, 1721, d. 6, 20, 1780; Rebecca, b. 4, 23, 1723; Hannah, b. 11, 12, 1724, d. 4, 13, 1776; Ebenezer, b. 6, 8, 1726, d. 1, 12, 1808; Joseph, b. 7, 18, 1728, d. 7, 29, 1728; Mary, b. 9, 17, 1729, d. 6, 22, 1812.

Susanna remained unmarried. Lydia was married, 4, 19, 1744, to George Carter, who lived on the farm adjoining her father to the westward. Rebecca married Jonathan Vernon about 1742, and they removed to Virginia. Hannah died unmarried. Ebenezer Worth accompanied William Hunt, a minister, on a religious visit to Carolina in 1761. About 1770 he married Margaret, daughter of John and Frances Paschall, of Darby, and continued to reside at the homestead, which he inherited from his father. His widow died 8, 14, 1820, aged eighty-eight years, eleven months, seventeen days. They had no children. Mary Worth married, 6th mo. 3, 1756, John Lewis, of East Caln.

Samuel Worth was married, 10, 27, 1744, at Birmingham Meeting, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carter, of East Bradford, her mother being then the wife of James Jefferis. His second marriage was 4, 30, 1778, at Bradford Meeting, to Jane Buffington, widow of John, and daughter of Jonathan and Mary Thatcher. She was married to a third husband, John Miller, of New Garden, in 1786. Samuel Worth resided in West Bradford. In the records of Bradford Meeting mention is made of his producing a manumission, dated 6, 21, 1777, for a mulatto boy named Caleb Creemer.

The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Worth were John, b. 10, 5, 1745, d. 10, 17, 1790; Thomas, b. 12, 11, 1747, d. 2, 2, 1826; Joseph, b. 3, 2, 1755, d. 9, 9, 1775; Elizabeth, b. 2, 13, 1759, d. young.

Lydia Worth, daughter of Samuel by his second wife, Jane, was born 1, 6, 1781. She married —— Miller, and probably resided in Lancaster County.

John Worth married Mary, daughter of George and Jane Bentley, who was born 12, 15, 1754, and died 12, 20, 1830. Tradition says her father came from England with an uncle, and married an Irishwoman. John Worth lived at Mortonville, where he owned a mill. He was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, April 11, 1789, for the district composed of the townships of Pennsbury, East and West Bradford, Newlin, and East Fallowfield.

Thomas Worth was married at Bradford Meeting, 5, 31, 1781, to Ann Buffington, daughter of Richard and Ann, of West Bradford. She was born 9, 23, 1754, and died 4, 7, 1816. Thomas owned and kept Worth's tavern at the thirty-first milestone on the road from Philadelphia to Strasburg, in West Bradford. His children were Joseph, b. 2, 22, 1782, d. 4, 27, 1868; Samuel, b. 8, 28, 1784, d. 11, 14, 1790; Elizabeth, b. 8, 28, 1784, d. 2, 14, 1872; Phebe, b. 7, 6, 1786, d. 2, 9, 1864; Margaret, b. 11, 14, 1787, d. 9, 22, 1790; Ebenezer, b. 6, 12, 1789, d. 1, 30, 1875; Ann, b. 8, 15, 1791, d. 3, 4, 1865; Mary, b. 9, 20, 1793, d. 11, 25, 1865; Rachel, b. 8, 18, 1795, d. 2, 19, 1796.

None of these were married except Ann, who became the wife of William Wickersham. The others continued to reside at the homestead until death claimed the last survivor.

The children of John and Mary Worth were Thomas, b. 4, 28, 1774, d. 10, 6, 1821; Elizabeth, b. 5, 20, 1776, d. 5, 21, 1861; Ebenezer, b. 4, 10, 1778, d. 8, 5, 1845; Samuel, b. 12, 6, 1779, d. 8, 20, 1862; John, b. 6, 25, 1782, d. 1, 16, 1878; George, b. 1, 13, 1785, d. 3, 16, 1833; Emmor, b. 3, 1, 1787, d. 4, 1, 1877; Benjamin, b. 8, 5, 1789, d. 6, 17, 1831.

Thomas married Lydia, daughter of Gideon and Rachel Williamson, who was born 11, 24, 1780, and died 6, 11, 1801.

He built, for a long time resided at, and finally died at, the "Half-way House," just west of Romansville: probably took the mill for a while after his father's death.

No descendants.

Elizabeth married Jacob Marshall, son of James and Sarah Marshall, of West Bradford, who was born 2, 25, 1761, and died 8, 3, 1807. She was his second wife, and was the mother of two children,—Mary Ann and John Marshall.

Ebenezer married at Pittsburgh, 6, 5, 1806, Margaret Perry, and settled at first about ten miles from that city, on the north side of the Ohio. Thence he moved to Moon township, sixteen miles below Pittsburgh and a mile from the river, where he built a mill and continued to reside. Margaret was born 2, 16, 1783, and died 2, 9, 1871; buried at Sharon graveyard.

Their children were James Perry, b. 10, 26, 1807; Mary Ann, b. 5, 27, 1809; Hannah Irvin, b. 3, 10, 1811; Almira, b. 2, 9, 1813; John Bingley, b. 10, 21, 1814; Elizabeth, b. 2, 21, 1816; Asenath, b. 2, 7, 1819; Margaret Jane, b. 11, 13, 1820; Louisa, b. 8, 1, 1823; Lucinda, b. 8, 1, 1823.

These were all married, and are all living except one son and two daughters. The sons were engineers on the river, and the daughters married farmers, except Hannah, who married a carpenter.

Samuel Worth married Sarah Armitt, a niece of Margaret, wife of Ebenezer Worth, Jr., and daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Paschall) Armitt. He settled at the old homestead in East Bradford with his uncle Ebenezer, from whom he inherited the land on payment of certain legacies. Sarah died 4, 4, 1823, and he married a second wife, Beulah Paschall, who died 2, 28, 1866. The children of Samuel and Sarah were Mary B., b. 2, 4, 1799, d. 8, 25, 1877; Paschall, b. 8, 9, 1800, d. 8, 4, 1856; John, b. 10, 5, 1801, d. 3, 19, 1881; Ebenezer, b. 8, 28, 1803, d. 6, 16, 1877; Elizabeth, b. 8, 29, 1804, d. 8, 20, 1844; Margaret P., b. 2, 16, 1809, d. 3, 14, 1881.

Of these, Ebenezer inherited the homestead, but died unmarried, and the property is now held by Samuel Worth, the son of his brother John, and the latter owned and resided on the adjoining land, formerly of George Carter.

John Worth married Lydia Carpenter, daughter of William and Rachel (Carter) Carpenter, and granddaughter of George and Lydia (Worth) Carter. She was born 2, 10, 1785, and died 10, 15, 1866. John settled first about half a mile south of Marshallton, afterwards removing to a farm immediately northwest of Romansville; was a carpenter by trade, but farmed most of his life. He was a county commissioner at one time, and for about twenty-five years was a justice of the peace. The children of John and Lydia were Wm. C., b. 12, 14, 1805, d. 12, 3, 1874; Sheshbazzar, b. 12, 1, 1807, d. 11, 18, 1874; Richard J., b. 12, 20, 1809, d. 9, 9, 1856; Samuel A., b. 11, 20, 1811; Rachel Ann, b. 2, 28, 1814, d. 11, 11, 1864; John D., b. 3, 16, 1816; Lydia Maria, b. 6, 26, 1818, d. 8, 10, 1832; Elizabeth M., b. 8, 11, 1822.

George Worth married Lydia Jefferis, daughter of Emmor and Charity (Grubb) Jefferis, of East Bradford. She was born 11, 29, 1789, and died leaving two children, Grubb and Emmor J., who died in early manhood. George married a second wife, Martha Keech, who was born 9, 26, 1788, and died 12, 10, 1864. They resided near Unionville, Chester Co., and had the following children: Mifflin, b. 1, 30, 1813, d. 6, 6, 1863; Thomas, b. 4, 29, 1814, d. 9, 15, 1831; Ephraim B., b. 1, 10, 1816; Lydia J., b. 3, 25, 1819; Mary Ann, b. 1, 4, 1821; Emeline, b. 1, 11, 1823; Marshall, b. 1, 29, 1825; Joseph, b. 6, 23, 1827. Of these, Lydia married Israel Miller, whose mother was the daughter of John and Jane Worth, heretofore mentioned.

Emmor Worth was married Feb. 6, 1812, to Rebecca Travilla, daughter of Jonathan Travilla, and for a time kept a store at Londongrove, afterwards removing to a farm about two miles eastward on the "Street road," where he kept a tavern for several years.

His children were Mary Ann, Hannah T., Elizabeth, Jonathan T., Jacob M., Sarah, Emmor, Isaac B., Rebecca Ann, Paschall, Thomas T., Charles C., Margaretta.

Benjamin Worth married Phebe Taylor, daughter of Titus and Rebecca (Hunt) Taylor, of Westtown, who was born 2, 25, 1789, and died 3, 29, 1868. He resided west of Unionville, Chester Co., but after his death his widow removed to West Chester. Their children were Caroline, b. 12, 14, 1811; Rebecca T., b. 7, 31, 1813, d. ——; Anna Maria, b. 3, 9, 1816, d. 8, 21, 1849; Thomas, b. 1, 17, 1819; Bentley, b. 1, 27, 1820; Titus T., b. 7, 13, 1823.

Another branch of the Worth family settled at Nantucket before the above-mentioned Thomas Worth came to Pennsylvania. From thence some of the descendants removed to North Carolina, where they have been among the most respectable and intelligent citizens of that State. Of the number we may mention Dr. David Worth, of Guilford County, and his son, Governor Jonathan Worth. The latter died Sept. 5, 1869, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

WORTHINGTON.—The surname Worthington, like many other family names, is derived from the locality where the first-known progenitor of the family resided. Its etymology is from three Saxon words, viz., Wearth-in-ton,—*i.e.*, Farm in Town. About twenty miles northeast of Liverpool, England, in the hundred of Leyland, and parish of Standish, is the township of Worthington. Here and on the adjacent manors resided for many centuries the family of Worthington, established in high repute from the time of the Plantagenets. They appear to have been distinguished rather by heroic acting than by the arts of courtiers. The main stock can be traced in the public archives as far back as Worthington de Worthington (20th of Henry III., 1236–7), the progenitor of all the Lancashire Worthingtons. The old hall at Worthington, where the family resided for seven hundred years, was pulled down not many years since.

All those who bear the name in this country, so far as known, derive their origin from two sources, viz., first, from emigrant ancestors, who settled in Pennsylvania, and second, from Nicholas Worthington, who came to New England in 1650. Three brothers—John, Samuel, and Thomas Worthington—emigrated from Lancashire, England, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and reached Byberry, Philadelphia Co., in 1705. They were all members of the Society of Friends. One of the brothers, Samuel, resided in Byberry until 1732, and some time after removed to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he died. A descendant is said to have been a member of Congress, and another a governor of Ohio while it was a Territory.

John Worthington, the eldest of these brothers, was a weaver, and married, about 1720, Mary, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, and settled on property since occupied by Joshua Worthington, in the northern end of Byberry. He died 1st mo. 14, 1777, and his wife 4th mo. 18, 1754. Their children were Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas, Hannah, John, William, Isaac, Joseph, Martha, Benjamin, and Esther. Isaac, born 6th mo. 13, 1735, married, Nov. 22, 1760, Martha, daughter of John Carver, of Buckingham, Bucks Co., and they removed to Chester County in 1783, he having purchased a farm in West Goshen, near the northeast part of the present borough of West Chester. He died in 1800. Their children were Mary, William, John, Amos, Elizabeth, Eber, and Joseph.

Of these, William married, Oct. 15, 1785, Amy, daughter of John Underwood, of West Chester. He was a justice of the peace and also sheriff of the county. He had (among other children) a son John, who, like his father, was a justice of the peace. He married Phebe Moore, and purchased the residence of his father in West Goshen (after his death), where he lived the remainder of his days. He died Oct. 9, 1872. He was familiarly known as Esquire John Worthington, to distinguish him from his cousin, John T. Worthington.

Eber Worthington (another son of Isaac) married Lucy, widow of John Patton, and daughter of John Underwood. He long kept the Turk's Head hotel, in West Chester. Their children were Emily, who married William Siter; Harriett, who married Jesse Conard, Esq.; and Francina, who married Daniel Buckwalter, Esq.

Amos Worthington, another son of Isaac, born 9th mo.,

1773, married Jane Taylor, 10th mo. 24, 1799, and died Jan. 3, 1834. Their children were Isaac, John Taylor, Wilmer, Carver, Malinda, Amos, and Lewis. Wilmer Worthington was born Jan. 22, 1804, in West Goshen township. His primary education was received in the neighborhood school, and afterwards completed at West Chester Academy. He studied medicine under Dr. William Darlington, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1825. He located in Byberry township, Philadelphia Co., but at the end of six months removed to West Chester, where he continued to reside to the end of his life, a period of fifty years, nearly the whole of which was steadfastly devoted to the arduous work of his profession. He was married Sept. 28, 1826, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hemphill, Esq., by which union eight children were born. In 1839, Dr. Worthington was appointed by Governor Porter physician at the Lazaretto, which he held for three years. He was one of the founders of the Chester County Medical Society, also that of the State, as well as of the "American Medical Association," to which he was a delegate at its first meeting in Baltimore in 1847. He was president of the State Society in 1850, and from 1863 to 1866 was one of the editors of the *Medical Reporter*, a quarterly journal issued by the medical societies of Chester and Delaware Counties. He was a director in the Bank of Chester County, and in the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company; also president of the board of managers of the Oaklands Cemetery.

In 1833 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and was influential in securing the passage of the school law of 1834, the basis of the Commonwealth's present splendid educational system. He was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican on the formation of that party. He was elected to the State Senate in 1863, and re-elected in 1866, serving in all six years, and at the session of 1866 he was chosen Speaker. He was afterwards a member of the State Board of Charities, and its general agent and secretary, traveling the first year over eleven thousand miles, visiting the various prisons, etc. His health forced him, in 1873, to resign this position. He died Sept. 11, 1873, and in his death the State, the church, the cause of education, the medical profession, and the public generally sustained a great loss. In all the relations of life his character and example are worthy of imitation.

Of the children of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, his son, William Hemphill Worthington, graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, and practiced his profession in West Chester, served as surgeon during the war in the 9th, 63d, 97th, and 99th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1865.

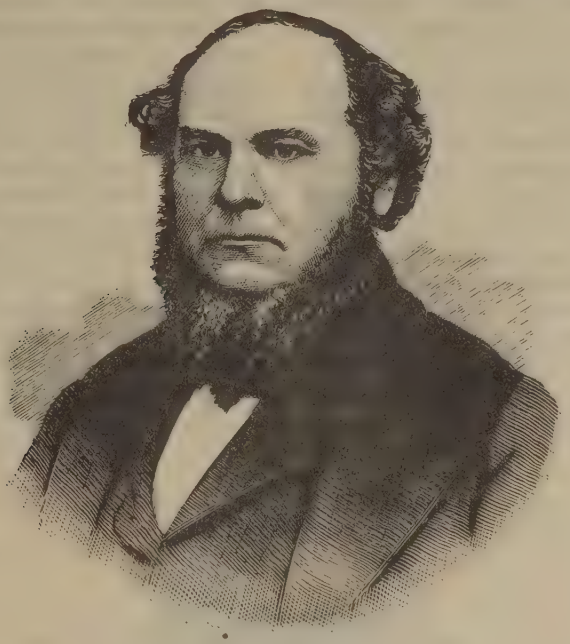
Of the other children of Amos and Jane (Taylor) Worthington, Isaac married Rebecca Newlin, John T. married Rachel Matson, Carver married Ruth Reed, daughter of William and Mary (Branson) Reed, Malinda married John Marshall, Amos died young, and Lewis married Caroline Wilson.

Carver Worthington owned and for many years lived on the old homestead of his father in West Goshen, but removed to West Chester before his death. His oldest daughter is the wife of Hon. William B. Waddell. The only child of John and Malinda (Worthington) Marshall is the wife of Evans Rogers, Esq.

Dr. John Worthington was the second son of Isaac and Martha Worthington, and was born in Buckingham, Bucks Co., Jan. 21, 1771. He removed to Goshen township, Chester Co., with his father when about twelve years old. He received a tolerable English education prior to his entering upon the study of medicine. The first part of his medical studies was prosecuted in the office of Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, living on the adjoining farm to his father, and the latter part under the care of Dr. Joseph Moore, of West Chester. He attended the lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1795 began the practice of his profession in Pughtown, where he remained until 1801, when he removed to Byberry township, Philadelphia Co., where he continued in an extensive practice until his death, on Nov. 24, 1831. Nov. 1, 1804, he was married to Elizabeth Comly, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He was a much-respected physician, and resided in Chester County eighteen years. He was an uncle of Dr. Wilmer Worthington, of Lewis, Carver, John Taylor, and Isaac Worthington, and of Mrs. John Marshall.

Lewis Worthington, born March 4, 1814, at West Chester, was the son of Amos and Jane (Taylor) Worthington, who were the parents of seven children, viz.: Isaac, John T., Wilmer, Carver, Malinda (m. to John Marshall), and Lewis. Lewis was reared on a farm, and learned the business of a druggist, which he followed until his marriage. He was married Oct. 16, 1835, to Caroline E. Wilson, daughter of David and Eliza (Siter) Wilson, of Tredyffrin township. To them were born three children,—David Wilson, Jennie Taylor (m. to Charles Colfelt), and Amos E. (dec'd). Three years after his marriage he removed to East Whiteland township, and in 1864 settled on the present homestead of his widow, an elegant place, called "Maplewood." He was engaged many years in the lumber, coal, and feed business at Malin's Station. His two sons were both married,—Amos E. to Alice Lee, and David Wilson to Sally M. Walker. He was township assessor for many years; served in the school board, and was repeatedly called by the people to other local positions. At the time of his death, Feb. 14, 1872, he was a director of the Downingtown National Bank. He was a consistent member of Presbyterian Church, and took great interest in the cause of temperance, in the furtherance of which he was often at the head of the Sons of Temperance. Originally a Democrat, on the breaking out of the Rebellion he identified himself with the Republican party, and was an active supporter of the war. He always took a great interest in the County Agricultural Society. He was a man highly esteemed in the community for his integrity, public spirit, and many estimable qualities that made his name a respected one.

YARNALL, Francis, "of Stone Creek head," and Hannah Baker were married in 1686, and lived for some time in Springfield township, but he died in Willistown in 1721. Prior to his marriage he was a member of Darby Monthly Meeting, and afterwards of Chester. His children were as follows: Sarah, b. 5, 28, 1687, m. Wil-



Lewis Worthington

(See biography on page 778.)

liam Askew; John, b. 10, 24, 1688, m. 9, 21, 1722, to Ann Coppock, and 8, 31, 1728, to Jane Thomas; Peter, b. 8, 20, 1690, m. Alice Worrilow in 1715; Moses, b. 10th mo., 1692, m. Oct. 28, 1726, to Dowse Davies; Francis, b. 12, 24, 1694, m. 1717, to Mary Baker, and 1, 28, 1734, to Mary Morris, widow; Joseph, b. 5, 13, 1697, m. Mary Townsend, 1, 25, 1736; Amos, b. 1, 28, 1700, died 12, 4, 1789, m. 3, 18, 1727, to Mary Ashbridge, and 12, 28, 1750–1, to Sarah Garrett, widow of Samuel; Daniel, b. 7, 1, 1703, d. 1726, unmarried; Mordecai, b. 7, 11, 1705, m. in 1733, Catharine Meredith, and in 1745 to Mary Roberts.

Mordecai Yarnall was recommended as a minister 11, 17, 1731–2, and traveled considerably in that capacity. He resided in Willistown until 1747, when he removed to Philadelphia. His first wife died in 1741, leaving children,—Sarah, Ellen, Hannah, and Catharine. By his second wife he was the father of Mary, Mordecai, Edward, Lydia, Ann, Elizabeth, Peter, Deborah, and Jane.

Peter Yarnall, his son, born 2, 17, 1754, was placed an apprentice within the limits of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, to which he was recommended by certificate dated 10th mo., 1770. Owing to a difference with his master he in 1772, at the age of eighteen years, left him and enlisted in the military service, from which, after some trouble, his friends obtained his release. After arriving at age he commenced the study of medicine; but upon the revolt of the American colonies in 1776 he entered the American service, acting generally as surgeon's mate in various divisions of the army and in several hospitals. Towards the close of 1788 his health failed to such a degree that he was dismissed from the service at his own request. He again resumed the study of medicine, and in February, 1779, the College of Medicine of Philadelphia conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately resumed his connection with the military service, and sailed as surgeon's mate on board the privateer ship "Delaware." He returned in the following June, and attended strictly to the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital. A change now came over his religious feelings, he again united himself with the Quakers, and in 1780 appeared in the ministry. About this time he removed to Concord township and established himself in the practice of medicine. In 1782 he married Hannah, the daughter of Benjamin Sharpless, of Middletown. He continued to reside in Concord till 1791, when he removed to Horsham, Montgomery Co., where his wife died in 1795. In 1797 he married Hannah Thornton, of Byberry, but died in 1798, aged forty-five years. Peter Yarnall was a man of ability, was skillful as a physician, and became eminent as a minister of the gospel among Friends.

Philip Yarnall was a member of Darby Monthly Meeting as early as 1684. He probably resided with his brother Francis, in Springfield, until his marriage, in 1694, to Dorothy Baker, when it is supposed he settled in Edgmont. He died in 1734, and his widow in 1743. Their children were as follows: John, b. 1, 5, 1694–5, d. 7, 5, 1749, m. Abigail Williamson, by whom he had five children; Philip, b. 9, 29, 1696, m. Mary Hoopes, 2, 24, 1720; Job, b. 1, 28, 1698; Sarah, b. 8, 25, 1700, m. —— Ellis; Benjamin, b. 8, 20, 1702; Thomas, b. 6, 10, 1705, m. Martha Hammans, 9, 21, 1734; Nathan, b. 12, 27, 1707, d. 1, 10, 1780,

m. Rachel Jackson, 8, 13, 1731; Samuel, b. 2, 12, 1710; Rebecca, b. 6, 6, 1712, m. —— Jones; Mary, b. 8, 23, 1718, m. Samuel Milner.

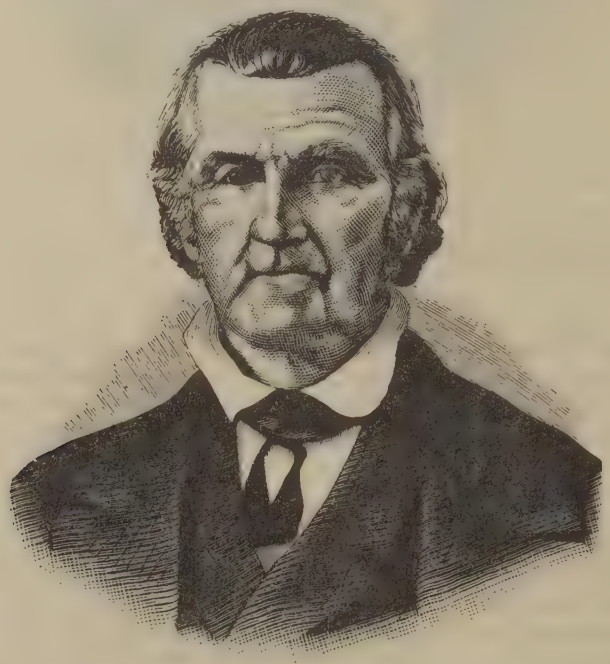
The descendants of this family are very numerous, and especially in Delaware County.

YEARSLEY, JOHN, of Middlewich, in Cheshire, England, came to Pennsylvania in 1700, and settled in Thornbury, where he died in 1708. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and they had children,—Elizabeth, m. 12, 18, 1701, to Moses Key; John; Ann, m. Jacob Vernon, 1701; Sarah, b. 5, 28, 1690, d. 6, 9, 1690; Hannah, b. 3, 22, 1693, m. 1, 13, 1717–8, to Peter Hatton; Martha, b. 4, 14, 1696, m. John Palmer, Jr., 9, 4, 1714.

John Yearsley, Jr., m. in 1710, Sarah Conway, daughter of Thomas and Mary, of New Castle County, and had children,—Isaac, m. to Phebe Heald; Elizabeth, m. to John Heald; Jacob, m. to Susanna Chamberlin; Mary, m. to Joseph Williamson; Thomas, m. to Hannah Mercer; Nathan, m. to Susanna Wright.

John, the father, died 1748, and his son Thomas in 1770. Isaac, son of Thomas, married Mary Davis, 11, 11, 1784, and settled after a time in West Caln township. He had children,—James, Isaac, Thomas, Mary, John, Nathan, and perhaps others.

YOUNG, DAVID.—Ninian Young, the first Young in East Fallowfield township, and one of his sons came from Yarmouth, county of Suffolk, England, on its east coast. In 1747 he owned in this township considerable land, and erected buildings thereon before he died, in 1765. In his will of Sept. 3, 1762, he bequeathed "Yarmouth" (homestead farm) to his wife, Eleanor, and after her death to their two younger sons, Samuel and Robert. Eleanor died prior to 1780. Samuel married Mary, daughter of John Coburn, and removed to East Fallowfield before 1780, and Jan. 4, 1780, released his portion of the one hundred and twenty-six acres to Robert Young. Robert was born Jan. 16, 1748, and married, in 1775, Martha Shields, and died June 24, 1814. She was the daughter of James Shields, and was born May 12, 1754, and died Feb. 13, 1837. After his marriage Robert lived on the homestead, now included in the farm on the Ercildoun and Coatesville road, immediately adjoining on southwest that sold by widow of late George Young (son of Robert) to and now occupied by John Newlin. Robert in the Revolutionary war was wagon-master in Pennsylvania forces. In 1777 was assessor of Newlin township. He was a Presbyterian and a strong patriot, but his wife was a Baptist. Of their thirteen children, two died in infancy, and the others were Mary, David, Eleanor, James, Robert, Thomas, George, John, Mary, Samuel, and Martha. Of these, David was born May 23, 1779, at "Yarmouth," now known as the Harlan place, assisted his father there and devoted some attention to carpentry till about 1796, when he went as agent for his uncle, Thomas Shields (his maternal uncle), to Wayne Co., Pa., the latter having invested quite largely in lands in that part of the State; while there David married, Dec. 26, 1797, Elizabeth Conklin, born Nov. 18, 1773, and who died Feb. 17, 1824. Prior to 1813 he was a resident of Wayne County, and in November of that year bought of his brothers, James and Robert, Jr., one-half of one hundred and fifty-six acres in East Fallowfield, and there removed. On death of his brother James he purchased the latter's half of above tract and settled on same. His son James now occupies it, on the old Strasburg and West Chester road, one-fourth mile from Youngstown. In autumn of 1825 he was again married, to Elizabeth Lig-



DAVID YOUNG.

gett, of East Nantmeal, and she died April 10, 1860. David was a man of most active habits, and lived a long life. Until the day of his death he continued to assist in the cultivation of his farm. He died suddenly when on his way to Wilmington, Del., with a load of hay, and when seven miles from home, of apoplexy, Feb. 15, 1853. His two wives were buried at Hepzibah. His children were, by his first wife, viz.: Martha, m. Robert Faddis, and dec'd; Ellen, m. Robert Wilson, and dec'd; Susan, m. Amos Speakman; Elizabeth, m. Robert Faddis, and dec'd; Mary V., dec'd, unmarried; Thomas S., b. Sept. 27, 1808, is a farmer and lives on Coatesville and Ercildoun road, near the old Young homestead, and is unmarried; Hannah S., b. Feb. 12, 1812, is unmarried, and lives with her brother, Thomas S.; Caroline, d. in her second year; Emmeline, m. Thomas Truman; David, Jr., m. first, Margaret Gordon, and second, Jane Burkalew; James, m. Emma M. Pierce. David Young was a Presbyterian in religious faith, held various township offices, and was universally respected in the community.

JOHN YOUNG, who is supposed to have come from England, purchased land in West Bradford about the year 1744, and settled there the following spring. He married Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Thornbury, and daughter of Richard Woodward, of that township. His son John married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Sheward, and their son, the third John, married, first, Ann Woodward, and second, Mary Gray. By the first wife there were nine children, and by the second seven, of whom only two are living.

George Young, a son of the first wife, was born 9, 17, 1817, and married, first, Emily Jane Maxton, who left one child, Mary Phebe, married to Ebenezer Speakman. His second wife, Phebe B., is the daughter of Ellis and Ann (Marshall) Patterson, her mother being a daughter of James Marshall, a brother to Dr. Moses Marshall, Senior. They were married in 1848, and have had six children,—George Wilson, John Ellis, Emmarene (m. to Willis J. Hoopes, and now a widow), Susanna T., Sarah Elma, and Clara M. His farm in Newlin is part of the old Bentley tract of 400 acres, upon which John Bentley settled about 1727. Of this George Young has 258 acres, with 93 acres below. The homestead farm was bought in part by his grandfather, in 1813, from Richard Woodward, and in 1816 from the heirs of Robert Chalfant. His grandfather's descendants, though not numerous, own about 2500 acres of land in this vicinity. His great-grandfather died about 1793, his grandmother in 1820, and his grandfather in 1821. George is a plain, hard-working, and successful farmer, whose pride is in his well-tilled fields and good stock.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.—The family of this distinguished journalist is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His grandfather was born in the north of Ireland, and had five children,—William, James R., Thomas, George Rankin, and John Russell. The fourth son, George Rankin Young, was born about 1815, and married, in 1837, Elizabeth Rankin. They resided for some years in Downingtown, Chester Co., during which period their son, John Russell Young, the journalist, was born there, Nov. 20, 1840. The family in 1844 removed to Philadelphia, where the son attended school until the death of his mother, in 1851. In November of the year following he went to New Orleans to live with his uncle, James R. Young, who was engaged in business at that place. He there attended the High School until 1855, working a part of the time as a printer's boy in the office of the *Creole* newspaper. He then returned to Philadelphia and entered the employment of William S. Young.

In Mr. Young's office he was employed as proof-reader and printer for several years, and there early manifested a wonderful skill in the deciphering of all kinds of illegible manuscript,—an accomplishment perhaps to which he owes in part his subsequent preferment in certain quarters. While with William S. Young, John Russell, notwithstanding his daily employment was a sedentary one, devoted much of his spare time to such reading as was suited to his tastes. He seemed, too, to turn all good to account; for whatever he heard read or learned he retained, and was ever ready in answering questions on almost any subject. In 1857 he went on the Philadelphia *Press*, being engaged in the proof-reading department of that paper. The next year he became its reporter. In 1860 he was made news editor. During 1861 he went to Washington as correspondent, joined the army, and was in the battle of Bull Run. He remained with our forces around Washington until McClellan went to the Peninsula, where he witnessed the battle of Williamsburg. Being recalled by Col. Forney, in May, 1862, Young was made chief editor of the *Press*. In February, 1864, he went to New Orleans again. This time he accompanied Gen. Banks through the Red River country, being present at all the battles.

In April, 1865, he resigned from *The Press*, and in September became a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, of which he was made the managing editor by Mr. Greeley in May following. He subsequently accompanied Gen. Grant in his tour around the world, an account of which has been written by him and published. (See article on Bibliography.)

ZOOK.—Ulrich and Peter Züg, brothers, came from Switzerland in 1719, family tradition says from the neighborhood of Lake Züg, and that the cause of their leaving home was religious persecution. Ulrich settled near Elizabeth, in Lancaster County, and Peter near Germantown. Peter brought with him a German family Bible, of Luther's translation, which was printed in Zurich in 1589, and is still preserved in the family. He belonged to the religious sect termed Amish, or Omish, and for several generations his descendants remained of the same faith.

In 1770, Morritz Züg, son of Peter, purchased and removed to the property in West Whiteland township now owned by his descendant, Jacob M. Zook. The family record of Morritz Züg, as found in the old German Bible, is John, born 1748; Christian, 1750; Henry, Ascension-day, 1752; Jacob, 1757; Ein Dochter ist geboren, 1759; Abraham, 1761; Francis, 1763.

Jacob Züg, son of Morritz, on the death of his father, became the owner of the property. In his time the spelling of the name was anglicized to Zook. He was the father of thirteen children,—Magdaline, born 1780; Francis and a twin, who died an infant; Nancy; John, born April 1,

1786; Charity, Leah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Christian, and a twin, who died an infant; Jacob, born 1803; and Phebe, born 1808. The mother of these children, and first wife of Jacob Zook, was Gertrude Kenege. His second wife was Mary Willauer, by whom he had one son, Maurice, who died in infancy.

John Zook, the eldest son of Jacob, inherited the farm of his father. He married, in 1815, Elizabeth Mast, whose grandfather, Jacob Mast, came from Germany, an orphan, aged twelve years, in 1750. John Zook was a man of strict integrity, and led a long and useful life. He died in 1868. His wife, Elizabeth, was a woman of marked usefulness, and ever ready to act the part of a neighbor in the truest sense of the term.

Their children were Isaac M., born 1817; Elhanan, 1819; Jacob M., April 19, 1821; Rachel M., 1823; Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, John, and Elmira A.

Jacob M. Zook married Rebecca, daughter of George G. Ashbridge, of Downingtown. Their children are Mary T., Rachel V. A., Elizabeth, Jane D., and Jacob. These children are the fifth generation of the family who have resided in the old homestead.

APPENDIX.

ROSTER OF THE CHESTER COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

As far as accessible from the State records, the following list embraces the names of all who went from Chester County to battle for the defense of America's free institutions. First are enumerated the three months' men, then those in the three years' service, embracing infantry, cavalry, and artilley, up to and including the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, after which are set forth in detail the militia organizations of 1862, followed by the emergency troops and State militia of 1863. Of course a great many soldiers went from this county whose names are not herein found and which were not obtainable, from the fact of their having enlisted in organizations effected in other counties, often in other States, and many in the naval service. But every name is given as found in the adjutant-general's office of Pennsylvania as having been recruited for a Chester County organization.

SECOND REGT. PA. VOL. INF.

Regimental qr.-mr. George F. Smith, pro. from Co. G.

COMPANY G.

(Recruited at West Chester, and mustered in April 20th, the day before the organization of the regiment.)

Capt., Benjamin H. Sweney; 1st lieut., Christian Wyck; 2d lieut., John H. Babb; 1st sergt., Charles H. Arison; 2d sergt., Charles T. Sweeney; 3d sergt., Charles Kelly; 4th sergt., George Marshall; 1st corp., John J. Hoopes; 2d corp., Franklin Eachus; 3d corp., John Schlegel; 4th corp., Joseph Sweeney; musicians, Austin Fithean, George Brown.

Privates.

George Burns, Jesse J. Bennett, Edwin Birdsell, Harry Baker, Jacob Bucher, Thomas Cosgriff, Joseph Commite, William Kirk, Joseph M. Lucas, John G. Marshall, Abraham Marshall, James McWilliams, James Mulligan, Abner McCartney, Edward McWilliams, Townsend Clark, Patrick Carter, William Carr, James Coughlin, Dominick Cummins, William Crawford, Edward D. Davidson, Thomas Dolly, Nathan Dawney, Smith Dritton, Henry Entriken, Daniel Ferrill, Russel P. Fisk, John Flynn, Jacob Graul, John Gillespie, Samuel Holmes, William H. Hennessey, Amos Harry, James Hanlon, Franklin Hoopes, William E. Harp, Joseph Hendrickson, Walter Hibbard, Walter Hillingsworth, William W. James, William Miles, William Mariarty, Patrick McCartney, Thomas Preston, John Rodebach, Mahlon Smith, William B. Snyder, William F. Smith, George F. Smith, Samuel Serverd, Joseph Steel, John Sullivan, John Springer, Joseph Steddem, Milton Taylor, Joseph H. Taylor, Robert Williams, Joseph M. Windle, Casper Wickersham, John Warmouth, Charles Whiting, James Watts, James West, Joseph H. Walton, William Watters, Jacob Yough, Alfred Young.

NINTH REGT. PA. VOL. INFT.

(Three months' service.)

COMPANY A.

(Recruited at West Chester, and mustered in April 24, 1861.)

Capt, Henry R. Guss; 1st lieut., Francis M. Guss; 2d lieut., Richard D. Townsend; 1st sergt., Lewis Y. Evans; 2d sergt., John C. McKay; 3d sergt., James Powell; 4th sergt., Thomas J. Townsend; 1st corp., Ephraim E. Black; 2d corp., Thomas E. Weber; 3d corp., Thomas McKay; 4th corp., Abel Griffith; musicians, James St. John, William S. St. John.

Privates.

William S. Abel, Johnson C. Baldwin, David Birney, Albanus Bickings, Henry W. Caruthers, William H. Dock, Jacob Daubman, John Donley, George Davis, Bayard Dailey, Rees Davis, Alfred L. Dutton, Reese R. Dutton, James P. Donley, John E. Davis, R. Powell Fithian, William C. Ferrell, Isaac Finch, Morgan Ferrell, Franklin Frame, William Floyd, Isaac Fawkes, William Gardner, William George, Taylor Gill, F. Sharpless Hickman, George Hawkins, David Hutchinson, Robert J. Hall, Robert A. Hamill, Matthew M. Hopkins, Mahlon P. Jenkins, T. Rhoads Johnson, George Jenkins, William K. Keech, John Kennedy, James G. Keech, James Linton, William Lovell, John Lupold, Phineas Lewis, William McKay, John Marris, Elwood Morgan, Jefferson Massey, Elisha W. Middleton, William H. Martin, Bernard McDermott, William Meteer, John McNamel, William H. H. Pearce, Aaron B. Perry, Alfred Peace, Samuel S. Peace, William Pearson, Taylor Richardson, Jervis J. Rudolph, John Rogers, O. E. Strickland, Charles Stone, Benjamin Stackhouse, Sylvester Stott, Isaac B. Taylor, Andrew K. Wright.

COMPANY E.

(Recruited at West Chester, and mustered in April 22, 1861.)

Capt., James F. Andress; 1st lieut., De Witt C. Lewis; 2d lieut., W. Montgomery Hickson; 1st sergt., William McConnell; 2d sergt., Davis E. Townsend; 3d sergt., Samuel Burns, Jr.; 4th sergt., Thomas L. Lewis; 1st corp., Samuel J. Thompson; 2d corp., Cyrus D. Hoopes; 3d corp., Hampton S. Thomas; 4th corp., William W. Stott; musicians, Casper Fahnestock, John W. Way.

Privates.

William H. Burns, Edmund Buckley, Henry C. Baker, William Baker, John M. Boyles, Edward C. Bennett, John Brubaker, Robert McBride, David A. Chandler, Patrick Connell, James L. Chandler, Martin H. Dunn, William Fimple, Robert Ferguson, Samuel D. Futhey, James Friel, William Ferry, P. Atwood Gould, James Gammel, William Glending, Jacob Hoopes, Hugh Hale, James Hadley, Joseph Haines, John E. Huntsman, Levi Kirk, William Kennedy, Chandler Kirk, Isaac Lapp, James L. Maxton, Martin V. B. Maxton, William McCormick, Wilmer Moulder, Mark Milbourn, James McCollough, John McCue, Lewis Meredith, Clarkson McDowell, John D. McCorkle, George Miles, James Moore, William Otley, William O'Brien, Aaron J. Phipps, Benjamin R. Rockey, James Kiley, William B. Strickland, Charles D. Springer, Samuel D. Smith, George L. Smith, William Smith, Abiah T. Smedley, Isaac Smedley, Jesse Taggart, Charles E. Taylor, Henry C. Valentine, Isaac A. Vernon, Elwood Vandever, George D. Wilson, Lewis Wilson, William W. West, James B. Walton, William H. Wright.

COMPANY F.

(Recruited at West Chester, and mustered in April 22, 1861.)

Capt., Samuel Huffty, Jr.; 1st lieut., David Jones; 2d lieut., Joseph T. Burnett; 1st sergt., Josiah Burnett, Jr.; 2d sergt., Don Juan Wallings; 3d sergt., Elijah B. Thomas; 4th sergt., Elwood B. Baldwin; 1st corp., George D. Townsend; 2d corp., Joseph F. Townsend; 3d corp., George F. Bailey; 4th corp., Benjamin H. Downing; musicians, Henry G. Yocum, Arthur B. Yeager.

Privates.

Edwin T. Ahn, Benjamin F. Ahn, Thomas V. Bailey, William W. Bear, William L. Bittler, Robert Baldwin, Francis A. Brown, Elliott Brown, George Bonfield, Joshua Bailey, Robert L. Black, Jeptha Clark, William H. Clark, John L. Carberry, David R. Caruthers, Dennis W. Downing, Kersey H. Drummond, Hilbern Darlington, Lewis J. Ford, John P. Ford, John Ford, Daniel H. Frease, Thomas B. Guest, Frederick Greiner, William Harvey, John Hickman, Daniel Hickman, Jacob C. Henry, Job Hayes, Jr., William H. H. Howard, George W. Irwin, William D. Jeffries, Patrick Kern, Theodore Kickham, Joel Lewis, John Mills, George P. Matthews, William C. Miles, John H. Minster, Enos McCafferty, John McClure, Christian Miles, William D. McAfee, Edward O'Neill, David Potts, Lewis J. Pinkerton, Henry Pattzgrober, David Robinson, Benjamin Riley, Joseph Russell, John H. Rhodwalt, Benjamin F. Skeen, Thomas H. Short, Robert Skeen, Jr., Cooper Smith, Columbus Smith, George W. Wesley, Coleman Wynn, Henry C. Wilson, Lewis Worrall, William D. Webster, Philip Willard, Jr.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGT. PA. VOLS.

Surg. L. R. Kirk, rank from Oct. 16, 1863; must. out with regt. June 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. E. B. Heckel, rank from March 14, 1863; must. out with regt. June 11, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH REGT. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. J. Porter Dowlin, rank from Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to asst.-surg. U. S. Vols. Nov. 11, 1864.

THIRTIETH REGT. PA. VOL. INF. (FIRST RESERVES).

(Three years' service.)

Lt.-Col. Henry M. McIntire, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. Jan. 7, 1863, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.

Adjt. Alfred Rupert, pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt. Jan. 27, 1863; to brev. capt. March 13, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out with regt. June 13, 1864.

Sergt.-maj. Isaac W. Kurtz, must. in June 8, 1861; must. out with regt. June 13, 1864.

COMPANY A (BRANDYWINE GUARDS).

(Recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. Henry M. McIntire, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to lt.-col. June 4, 1861.

Capt. John W. Nields, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. June 9, 1861; to lieut.-col. 104th Regt. P. V. Oct. 10, 1861.

Capt. Mott Hooton, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 10, 1861; to capt. Oct. 16, 1861; to brev. maj. March 13, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

1st lieut. Charles B. Lamborn, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. June 9, 1861; res. Feb. 17, 1863, to accept lieutenant-colonelcy of 15th Pa. Cav.

1st lieut. Cheyney W. Nields, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. June 10, 1861; to 2d lieut. Oct. 16, 1861; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; res. Nov. 2, 1863.

1st lieut. Brinton J. Parke, must. in July 26, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 16, 1861; to 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Nov. 14, 1863; to brev. capt. March 13, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg.

1st sergt. Philip Price, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1861; to sergt. June 10, 1862; to 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; com. as 2d lieut. Nov. 3, 1863 (not mustered); must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Sergt. William B. Hammond, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Sergt. Joseph James, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1862; to sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Sergt. Wilmer W. Miller, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 26, 1861.

Sergt. Thomas J. Maloney, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 9, 1861; disch. to accept promotion March 12, 1863.

Sergt. Emmor B. Cope, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 9, 1861; to capt. and A. D. C. on staff of Maj.-Gen. Warren, date unknown.

Sergt. James E. Mooney, must. in July 10, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sergt. L. M. Woodward, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sergt. Benj. H. Jenkins, must. in July 26, 1861; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1863; killed at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864.

Corp. Luther Mendenhall, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Corp. Frank Shellady, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.

Corp. George Palmer, must in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Corp. Isaac R. Smith, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Corp. Joseph Darlington, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. March, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Corp. Wilson M. Mattack, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Corp. Robert Futhey, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. October, 1862, to accept promotion as 1st lieut. Co. I, 175th Regt. P. V.

Corp. Henry Walters, must. in July 26, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 10, 1863.

Corp. Wm. H. Darlington, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. by special order of War Dept. May 6, 1863.

Corp. Rolph Marsh, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.

Corp. J. Wallace Scott, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1862, to accept promotion.

Corp. Albert S. Evans, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Corp. Chas. S. Sheaff, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to Co. F Nov. 1, 1861.

Corp. George A. Mercer, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to Co. E Nov. 3, 1862.

Corp. John E. Gillespie, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 5, 1863; trans. to Signal Corps Nov. 3, 1863.

Corp. John N. Bennett, must. in July 10, 1861; pro. to corp. May 30, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V., March 31, 1864; veteran.

Corp. Hanford H. Rigg, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Corp. Thos. S. Nields, must. in June 4, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Corp. Jos. W. Oswald, must. in June 4, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Corp. Thos. C. Spackman, must. in Dec. 1, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 2, '63.

Musician C. P. Cunningham, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

Edward Blains, must. in June 4, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

David R. P. Brinton, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.

Lewis Brinton, must. in June 4, 1861; must out with comp. June 13, 1864.

John K. Bugless, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

Thomas H. Bugless, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. February, 1862.

William C. Brogan, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 12, 1862.

John Bugless, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. October, 1862.

Mat. Barker, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

J. W. Buchanan, must. in July 10, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Albert Carpenter, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

Myers S. Chalfant, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

Wm. C. Cochran, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

Charles Caldwell, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

James J. Creigh, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. Sept., 1862, to accept promotion.

Eli R. Catron, must. in June 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., June 13, 1864.

Joseph W. Deneane, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

Chandler Darlington, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 26, 1861.

Edward Davis, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John L. Fulton, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

John Fisher, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Thomas R. Ferry, must. in July 26, 1861; must. out with company June 13, '64.

Harman Gregg, must. in Dec. 1, 1861; disch. July 16, 1863, for wounds received in action July 30, 1862.

Perley W. Harvey, must. in June 4, 1861; wounded at Jericho Ford, Va.; absent in hospital at muster out.

Charles H. Hickman, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.

Pierce Hoopes, Jr., must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.

Davis E. Hannum, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 26, 1861.

James G. Hoopes, must. in June 4, 1861; disch., date unknown.

W. H. Hennessey, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Regt. P. R. V. C., Feb. 1, 1862.

G. W. Harlan, must. in July 10, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.

Passmore W. Hoopes, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

J. W. Herrington, must. in July 26, 1861; captured near Culpepper Court-house Oct. 11, 1863.

Thomas Harkins, must. in July 10, 1861.

And. Hood, must. in July 10, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt P. V. May 31, '64; vet.

Abner Hoopes, must. in Dec. 2, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Chas. H. Ingram, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, '64.

Wilson Irwin, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Edward E. Jefferies, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 10, 1863.

William C. Johnson, must. in June 4, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Hadley Lamborn, must. in June 4, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out.

John H. Law, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

George W. Large, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

William G. Mell, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Pierson Mercer, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Andrew Madden, must. in Sept. 29, 1861.

Jas. T. McAllister, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Joseph R. McIntyre, must. in July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1862.

Thos. McCann, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

J. McLaughlin, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

James McLaughlin, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; died Nov. 18, 1862.

Albion P. Otley, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Dilwyn Parker, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Jos. M. Proudfit, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Lewis M. Prall, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Wm. R. Paul, must. in Dec. 1, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Joseph L. Pratt, must. in Dec. 1, 1861; died Dec. 25, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Lewis R. Robinson, must. in June 4, 1861; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Enos M. Russell, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. Nov. 10, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Alfred Rupert, must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt. June 27, 1863.

H. Ruhven, must. in Nov. 29, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 33d Regt. P. V., Feb. 1, '62.

Henry T. Smith, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Samuel H. Smith, must. in June 4, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Levi Smith, must. in June 4, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Jos. H. Stott, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Chas. S. Stern, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Jas. B. Shellady, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Wm. S. Snare, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1863, to accept promotion.

Charles Speakman, must. in July 8, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 17, 1863.

Joseph L. Steward, must. in July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. February, 1863.

Joseph M. Scott, must. in July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 11, 1863.

Wm. H. Turner, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Geo. P. Taylor, must. in June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 17, 1863.

Edward W. Tinsley, must. in July 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 25, 1863.

Abraham Tinsley, must. in July 10, 1861; died Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Joseph Way, must. in June 4, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

William H. Walters, must. in July 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. February, 1862.

Rees Welsh, must. in July 10, 1861; disch., date unknown, for wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

D. Young, must. in June 4, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.

COMPANY C.

(Recruited in Chester and Delaware Counties.)

Capt. Samuel A. Dyer, must. in May 31, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. 175th Regt. P. V. Nov. 2, 1862.

Capt. Joseph R. T. Coates, must. in May 31, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. March 1, '63; to brev. maj. March 13, '65; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.

1st Lieut. Edward Larkin, must in May 31, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt to 1st lieut. March 1, '63; to brev. capt. March 13, '64; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.
2d Lieut. John H. Taylor, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
2d Lieut. John M. Thompson, must. in May 31, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Mar. 1, '63; to brev. 1st lieut. Mar. 13, '65; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.
1st Sergt. J. Keen Vaughan, must. in May 31, 1861; pro. to adjt. 175th Regt. P. V. Jan. 16, 1863.
1st Sergt. Bernard W. Gause, must. in Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Sergt. A. Hamilton, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. O. Ridgway, must. in May 31, '61; disch. on surg. cert. June 25, '63.
Sergt. C. Bonney, must. in Feb. 20, '64; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
Sergt. Robert H. Welsh, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Sergt. T. McNamee, must. in Feb. 28, '64; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
Corp. J. Ashbridge, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Corp. John Jones, must. in July 10, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Corp. David Lascom, must. in July 14, 1861; must out. with comp. June 13, 1864.
Corp. George McAffee, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Corp. Edward E. Fluvill, must. in May 31, 1861; disch. June, 1861.
Corp. J. H. Williams, must. in May 31, 1861; disch. on surg. cert Dec. 22, 1861.
Corp. Lane Schofield, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Corp. John McDonald, must. in May 31, 1861.
Musician Abram R. Vanzant, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

Wm. J. Alrich, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Samuel Ardis, must. in May 31, 1861.
Edward Butler, must. in May 31, 1861.
John Booth, must in July 10, 1861.
John Brophy, must. in May 31, 1861.
William Bamford, must. in May 31, 1861.
William Clineff, must. in May 31, 1861; disch. July 24, 1861.
Aquilla Coates, must. in May 31, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1861.
William Curry, must. in May 31, 1861.
James Dougherty, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Charles Dougherty, must. in May 31, 1861; disch. July 24, 1861.
David Donelson, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
W. Dutton, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
John Devlin, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 15, 1863; vet.
George Edwards, must. in July 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Geo. Elliott, must. in July 8, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
E. Elliott, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
Thomas Eversham, must. in May 31, 1861.
Geo. Fields, must. in July 8, 1861; disch. by order of War Dept. Jan. 26, 1863.
George Farrend, must. in May 31, 1861.
Michael Grady, must. in May 31, 1861.
Isaac Helms, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Edward Hickman, must. in May 31, 1861; disch., date unknown.
William Howard, must. in July 8, 1861; disch. July 12, 1861.
Samuel Hinds, must. in May 31, 1861; disch., date unknown, minor.
Horace Hill, must. in May 31, 1861; not must. in U. S. service.
John Huff, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
Luke Holsten, must. in April 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Harry Hobaugh, must. in May 31, 1861; died Oct. 30, 1861.
Robert Hudson, must. in May 31, 1861.
John Hurst, must. in May 31, 1861.
Ralph Jones, must. in March 3, 1862; trans. to gen. hosp. July 18, 1862.
John Johnson, must. in May 31, 1861.
Henry Koeth, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
J. Lusby, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 17, '62.
Geo. Lemmon, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D June 10, 1861.
William Lammy, must. in May 31, 1861.
Samuel Lord, must. in May 31, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Peter Niller, must. in May 31, 1861; not. must. in U. S. service.
John H. Murry, must. in Aug. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 30, 1862.
R. Mills, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; died May 31, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Thomas Mills, must. in May 31, 1861.
Joseph Martin, must. in March 8, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
Frank McFate, must. in Aug. 13, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
William McCoy, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D June, 1861.
Edward McCabe, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Thomas McGarvey, must. in May 31, 1864; died May 31, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
Henry McCluskey, must. in May 31, 1861.
William C. Paist, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
John Porter; must. in May 31, 1861; killed in action June 28, 1862.
James Pollock, must. in May 31, 1861; died Nov. 10, 1862, of wounds received in action.
William Rider, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Wm. R. Ross, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
John Roebuck, must. in May 31, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
David Royal, must. in Aug. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1861.
Robert Ruddock, must. in Sept. 5, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, '62.
Matthew Roach, must. in May 31, 1861.
James Riley, must. in May 31, 1861.
Thomas Rice, must. in May 31, 1861.
David Summers, must. in June 14, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
William Stowe, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Jesse Suplee, must. in May 31, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
David Stevenson, must. in May 31, 1861; not. must. into U. S. service.
William Stillwell, must. in May 31, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
James Stewart, must. in May 31, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
William Smith, must. in May 31, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 10, 1863.
A. Shaw, must. in May 31, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
J. T. Schofield, must. in May 31, 1861; killed at Bethesda Church May 30, '64.
James Sanders, must. in May 31, 1861.
Robert Saulsbury, must. in March 2, 1862.
John Smith, must. in May 31, 1861.
Anton Stetsing, must. in Aug. 13, 1861.
William H. Taylor, must. in Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Nov. 30, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
Charles Townsend, must. in July 10, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Joseph Turner, must. in May 31, 1861.
Thomas Vanzant, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, '64.
Samuel Williams, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, '64.
George Worsley, must. in May 31, 1861; must. out with company June 13, '64.
Collins Walker, must. in May 31, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.
Thomas Wilkinson, must. in May 31, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
Thomas Wray, must. in July 13, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
Patrick Waters, must. in July 9, 1861; not must. into U. S. service.
Robt. Wray, must. in July 25, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
Alfred G. Webb, must. in May 31, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Solomon Wesler, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house Dec. 13, 1862.
George Welch, must. in May 31, 1861.
William Wood, must. in May 31, 1861.

COMPANY G.

(Recruited at Phœnixville.)

Capt. John R. Dobson, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to brev. major March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg.
1st Lieut. J. F. McCord, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 7, 1862.
1st Lieut. Joseph Taggart, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; to brev. capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
2d Lieut. Josiah White, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1864.
1st Sergt. Wm. E. Chandler, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. Aug. 14, 1863; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.
1st Sergt. Chas. Armitage, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. Aug. 14, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Sergt. James Phillips, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 23, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. H. Powers, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 15, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. L. Keely, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Sergt. Wm. H. Yerger, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Sergt. Chas. Frey, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Sergt. Ham Vanderslice, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Sergt. Geo. H. Powers, must. in June 6, '61; died at Hestonville, Pa., Oct. 30, '62.
Corp. Bertless Slott, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Corp. Geo. H. Findley, must. in July 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Corp. Franklin Harley, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Corp. John T. Eaches, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Corp. Wm. J. Kennedy, must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at Laurel Hill May 10, 1864; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Corp. David Dettra, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Corp. Emanuel Ewing, must. in June 6, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Corp. John Harton, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Corp. Wm. Denithorne, must. in June 6, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov. 28, 1861.
Mus. Jas. T. Nichols, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 6, 1864.
Mus. Chas. Madden, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 6, 1864.

Privates.

Joseph Baugh, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 6, 1864.
Amos Bell, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 6, 1864.
John Bowers, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 6, 1864.
Charles Bannon, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 3, 1861.
Stephen Bennet, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 8, 1863.
George Buck, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, 1863.

Wm. H. Bradley, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1863, to accept promotion.
Henry Batt, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Robert Buck, must. in June 6, 1861.
Joel E. Bradley, must. in May 10, 1862; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Joseph Conklin, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Joseph Coffman, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Wm. G. Cook, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
William Chantrey, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
William H. Clegg, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 3, 1863.
Isaac Clay, must. in June 6, 1861.
Maurice Dunbar, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Francis Dorman, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. February, 1863.
Samuel E. Davis, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 5, 1863.
I. Dennis, must. in June 6, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; veteran.
Edward Eisenbrey, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Washington Friday, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Edward Fritz, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 26, 1862.
Geo. W. Force, must. in Feb. 24, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Levi Fritz, must. in June 6, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., Aug. 18, 1862.
Abel S. Force, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
William Hunter, must. in June 6, 1861; must out with company June 13, 1864.
James T. Hunter, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 1, 1863.
Wm. Haulthausen, must. in July 12, 1861.
John P. Jones, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Henry Jeffers, must. in July 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Isaac W. Kurtz, must. in June 8, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 26, 1861.
Edward M. Keeley, must. in Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 10, '63.
Hugh Livingston, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Samuel C. Lilley, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
George Leslie, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Jerome Longacker, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 13, 1862.
William Millington, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Jacob M. March, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Thos. Munshower, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
John Mills, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Wm. Miller, must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
Milton N. Miller, must. in June 6, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1862.
Nelson T. Miller, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Thomas McAdams, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
William M. McCoy, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Washington McCoy, must. in July 12, '61; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 28, '62.
Cochrane McLaughlin, must. in June 6, '61; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.
William McAffee, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Michael McCoy, must. in July 12, 1861.
Edward McCracken, must. in June 6, 1861.
John P. Neilor, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Isaac Oberholtzer, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
David M. Phillips, must. in Sept. 19, '62; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
John M. Powers, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, '62.
Frederick Raysor, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
George W. Renshaw, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out Sept. 28, 1864.
Nelson E. Stackhouse, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, '64.
Robert Spotten, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Gordon A. Spare, must in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Andrew Spear, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
James Sloan, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
James Schwenck, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 13, 1864.
Mathias Smith, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. November, 1862.
Wm. B. Showalter, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 16, 1863.
Jos. Smith, must. in June 6, '61; killed at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, '62.
Benj. Shaw, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. March 15, 1864, to accept promotion.
Fred. A. Tencate, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. July 20, 1862.
Joseph Vannuman, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg cert. Jan. 24, 1862.
John A. Vanderslice, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1861.
N. Vanderslice, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 29, 1864.
Wm. T. Vanderslice, must. in July 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 1863.
T. Virtue, must. in June 6, '61; killed at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, '62.
Morgan Watters, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
Benj. Woodland, must. in July 12, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.
W. P. Widdicombe, must. in June 6, '61; must. out with company June 13, '64.
Wm. Woodland, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 22, 1862.
Jos. L. Watson, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 28, 1863.
C. R. Williams, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
John M. Weeks, must. in July 12, 1861; missing in action; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
J. Wahel, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864.
Joseph Whiteman, must. in June 6, 1861.
John W. Yeager, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 26, 1863.

THIRTY-THIRD REGT. (FOURTH RESERVES).

Asst.-surg. W. B. Brinton, ranked from March 14, 1863; pro. to surg. 184th Regt. May 3, 1864.

COMPANY K.

(Recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. Wm. Babe, must. in June 6, 1861; res. Feb. 18, 1862.
Capt. Enos L. Christman, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to capt. April 10, 1862; to maj. March 27, 1862; res. April 26, 1863.
Capt. N. A. Pennypacker, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to capt. April 10, 1863; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
1st Lieut. Lewis H. Evans, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 18, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 10, 1863; wounded at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
1st Sergt. Chas. Nice, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 17, 1861; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; com. 2d lieut. June 18, 1864; wounded at Cloyd Mountain; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Sergt. Isaiah Throop, Jr., must. in June 6, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Sergt. J. W. Snyder, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; com. 2d lieut. March 6, 1863; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Sergt. Jos. M. Conner, must. in June 19, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Sergt. N. Davis, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. F, 33d Regt. P. V.
Sergt. J. Louderback, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 10, 1863.
Sergt. John Little, must. in June 6, 1861; died Sept. 20, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Sergt. Thomas W. Rowland, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. D. Mooney, must. in June 6, 1861; died May 12, 1864, of wounds received at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864.
Corp. Jos. Stadden, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to corp. May 28, 1862; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Corp. S. Smedley, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to corp. July 18, 1861; wounded and missing at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864.
Corp. J. K. Burnite, must. in June 19, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1863; wounded June 30, 1862; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Corp. Geo. W. Rapp, must. in June 6, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 6, 1863; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Corp. G. Pennypacker, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 24, 1862.
Corp. P. Wiley Reagan, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 4, 1862.
Corp. John W. Schofield, must. in June 6, 1861; wounded; disch. on surg. cert. April 9, 1862.
Corp. Charles Huffnagle, must in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. May, 1863; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864.
Corp. H. S. Willauer, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.
Musician B. F. Williams, must. in June 6, '61; must. out with comp. June 17, '64.
Musician B. F. Houck, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. to date June 17, 1864.

Privates.

E. N. Anderson, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 16, 1861.
James Baker, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. Sept. 26, 1863, for wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
Lycurgus Boran, must. in July 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 24, 1863.
Benj. F. Bixler, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 2, 1862.
Wm. H. Brannan, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 18, 1862.
Charles Buller, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 7, 1862.
Uriah Bush, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864.
James Collier, must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Homer Crager, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
D. Collier, must. in June 6, 1861; wounded; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 16, 1862.
W. Cachus, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, '64.
James Cochings, must. in Dec. 8, 1862; killed at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864.
Geo. Dunahower, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 16, 1863.
John W. Davis, must. in June 6, 1861; died Aug. 9, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
Jeremiah Dailey, must. in July 17, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 7, 1862.
Isaac Farnwalt, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.
John Fritz, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 17, 1863.
Joshua Fredericks, must. in July 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 16, 1863.
E. Fauks, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864.
Wm. Foreman, must. in June 6, 1861; died July 3, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
David R. Fratt, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; died at Belle Isle of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
Thos. L. Guest, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Wm. H. Henry, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Samuel Haddiman, must. in July 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 27, 1862.
Samuel H. Hampton, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
Isaac B. Hill, must. in Nov. 3, 1863; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
Wm. H. Hermacy, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, '63.
N. F. Hines, must. in June 6, 1861; died at Camp Tenally, D. C., Sept. 21, 1861.
David Irvin, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Nov. 27, 1861.
Emile Johnson, must. in July 17, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. May 9, 1863.
Samuel Johnson, must. in June 6, 1861.
George W. Jester, must. in June 6, '61; trans. to U. S. regular army Nov. 20, '62.
Joseph M. James, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
John Kugler, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Joseph Kugler, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Nov. 12, 1862.
John B. Kungle, must. in July 17, 1861; wounded at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.

James S. Kelly, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
Stephen Kirkner, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
William Lockard, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 17, 1864.
Joseph Lacy, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 19, 1862.
Jonathan M. Lewis, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 16, '62.
John Lindsay, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 23, 1863.
Enos R. Lewis, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
William Lock, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
William Manning, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
John C. Monday, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 17, 1863.
Joseph W. Morgan, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
John Morgan, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
Charles Murray, must. in Feb. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
William Mood, must. in June 6, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
Isaac Morrison, must. in June 6, 1861.
Patrick McClure, must. in June 6, 1861; wounded; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Barney McCabe, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
Joseph McLaughlin, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 30th Regt. P. V., Feb. 3, 1862.
J. A. McLaughlin, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. A, 30th Regt. P. V., Feb. 3, 1862.
R. W. McChesney, died Oct. 13, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cem., D. C.
Matthew O'Brian, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 17, 1864.
Abraham Peck, must. in June 6, 1861; must out with company June 17, 1864.
Thomas T. Peck, must. in June 6, 1861; wounded; disch. on surg. cert. 1863.
Joseph Pennypacker, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to qrmr.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1863.
Preston S. Rhoades, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 17, 1864.
David Register, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, 1864.
George W. Ritner, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, '64.
Striker C. Rossiter, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 17, '64.
B. F. Rossiter (1st), must. in July 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.
John Reese, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
B. F. Rossiter (2d), must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
P. K. Rossiter, must. in July 17, 1861; wounded at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
Jacob Beaver, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
Henry Ruthren, must. in Nov. 29, 1861; died at Belle Plain, Va., Jan. 12, 1863.
Benj. H. Roberts, must. in June 6, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Jan. 28, '62.
J. Snyder, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864.
Thomas Speakman, must. in Nov. 21, 1863; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864.
I. Springer, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, '64.
Elijah J. Smith, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
William F. Smith, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 7, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Isaac P. Thomas, must. in July 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.
M. H. Townsend, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.
Lewis H. Vanskite, must. in June 6, 1861; must. out with comp. June 17, 1864.
B. F. Weller, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 24, 1863.
David B. Williams, must. in June 6, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.
Edmund Williams, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch on surg. cert., date unknown.
Philip Wall, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Feb. 10, 1863, for wounds, with loss of arm, received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Reuben H. Walters, must. in June 6, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 54th Regt. P. V., June 8, 1864; veteran.
William Wise, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. to Fort Delaware to serve unexpired term.
Nelson T. Wollerton, must. in June 6, 1861; died July 28, 1862, of wounds received at Charles City Cross-roads June 30, 1862.
William Wilson, must. in June 19, 1861.
Joseph G. Young, must. in June 6, 1861; must out with company June 17, 1864.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieut. Nathan Davis, from Nov. 1, 1862; on detached service at muster out of company; pro. from 2d lieut.

THIRTY-NINTH REGT. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. W. C. Buckley, rank from Aug. 19, 1862; res. Aug. 1, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND REGT. INF. ("BUCKTAILS").

Field and Staff Officers.

Col. Charles F. Taylor, must. in May 28, 1861; pro. from capt. of Co. H to col. March 1, 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Adjt. Roger Sherman, must. in May 28, 1861; pro. from sergt.-major to adjt. May 23, 1863; res. March 21, 1864.
Qrmr.-sergt. William C. Hunter, must. in May 21, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Hosp.-steward Jeremiah J. Starr, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

COMPANY H.

(Recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. Chas. F. Taylor, must. in May 28, 1861; pro. to col. March 1, 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Capt. John D. Yerkes, must. in May 28, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; disch. July 11, 1864; brevet major March 13, 1865.
1st Lieut. Chandler Hall, must. in May 28, 1861; pro. to capt. and asst.-qrmr. U. S. V. Aug. 3, 1861.
1st Lieut. T. J. Roney, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with co. June 11, 1864.
2d Lieut. Evan P. Dixon, must. in May 28, 1861; res. Nov. 24, 1861.
2d Lieut. Joel J. Swayne, must. in May 28, 1861; killed at Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862.
2d Lieut. Robert Maxwell, must. in May 28, 1861; died of wounds received at Wilderness May 8, 1864.
Sergt.-maj. William Baker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
1st Sergt. S. Guthrie, must. in May 28, '61; must. out with co. June 11, 1864.
1st Sergt. A. S. Goodwin, must. in May 28, '61; must. out with co. June 11, '64.
1st Sergt. R. Beebe, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with co. June 11, 1864.
1st Sergt. J. W. Pierce, must. in May 28, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 20, '61.
Corp. Alfred Best, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with co. June 11, 1864.
Corp. Albert Bahel, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with co. June 11, 1864.
Corp. H. Williams, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with co. June 11, 1864.
Corp. Edwin A. Howell, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1862, for wounds received at Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862.
Corp. J. J. Donahue, must in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 12, 1862.
Corp. Phineas Mulin, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1863.
Corp. J. P. Young, must. in July 22, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
Corp. E. Baker, must in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Corp. Aaron Baker, must. in May 28, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864.

Privates.

David Alcott, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 2, 1863.
L. T. Archer, must. in May 28, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
William Bahel, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Jona. Brechit, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Chas. Brockieus, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
William Baker, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 29, 1863.
John B. Brink, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 20, 1863.
Wesley Burrell, must. in Aug. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 23, 1863.
Thomas Bahel, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 29, 1863.
C. Boozer, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
E. Birtsell, must. in Aug. 7, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
J. C. Billis, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
A. A. Best, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Thos. F. Best, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Joel M. Barber, must. in Aug. 3, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Evan H. Baker, must. in Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
William Briggs, must. in Aug. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
James Butler, must. in Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 16, 1862.
Taylor Brink, must. in Oct. 3, '61; died at Alexandria March 16, '64; grave 1491.
George W. Brown, must. in Aug. 7, 1861.
Adolphus Cook, must. in May 28, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Jacob Creamer, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 4, 1863.
T. Chandler, must. in May 28, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
Pusey E. Chambers, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Joseph P. Chadwick, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
J. Chadwick, must. in Jan. 14, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
M. Cessna, must. in July 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
James Coyle, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Hiram Creamer, must. in May 28, 1861; died July 11, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Andrew Coover, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
M. H. Carter, must. in March 27, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Thomas Durgan, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Benjamin Douglas, must in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 10, 1862.
W. B. Muddy, must. in May 28, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
G. W. Davis, must. in May 28, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
E. S. Davidson, must. in Aug. 15, '62; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
J. Drummond, must. in Sept. 5, '62; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
Marshall Davis, must. in May 28, 1861; died May 29, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864.
Lorenzo D. Freel, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
E. B. Fogg, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
M. H. Foreman, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Sept. 17, '63.
James Freel, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; died at Philadelphia Jan. 25, 1864.
William T. Gause, must. in May 28, 1861; missing in action May 7, 1864.
L. T. Gause, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
James Grace, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. April, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

E. Greenfield, must. in May 28, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
T. P. Gross, must. in Aug. 16, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
E. P. Gross, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
A. Glisson, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
R. W. Grier, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
D. Goodwin, must. in July 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Richard T. Gilmore, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Ross Hardy, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Samuel Huss, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 9, 1863.
William C. Hunter, must. in May 21, 1861; pro. to qrmr.-sergt. Aug. 7, 1861.
Thomas Hanson, must. in May 28, 1861; died Sept. 15, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
William Harrigan, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; died July 30, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
John S. Lewis, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 26, 1862.
Isaac G. Jacquette, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 15, 1862.
John A. Jackson, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 12, 1862.
W. W. Jackson, must in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Edward P. Jackson, must. in May 28, 1861.
W. T. King, must. in March 11, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
James H. Lynch, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
T. Land, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
I. Leedam, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
Thomas B. Maines, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, '64.
J. H. Montgomery, must. in May 28, '61; must. out with company June 11, '64.
Persifor F. Mann, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. June 2, 1863.
Robert Milner, must. in July 22, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. May 18, 1863.
G. W. McCullough, must. in Aug. 7, 1861; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
G. D. Milner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
A. A. McClurg, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Robert Oskins, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April, 1862.
J. E. Oskins, must. in May 28, '61; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
Thomas Perry, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
William Peirce, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. July 1, 1862, for wounds received at Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862.
Henry Penhollow, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. Feb. 28, 1863, for wounds received at Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862.
Joshua Puscy, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; disch. March 18, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Charles Penhollow, must. in May 28, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
T. L. Pennington, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; died Dec. 24, 1862, at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
George W. Page, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Bethesda Church May 30, '64.
Edward Pratt, must. in May 28, 1861.
Robert B. Pettingill, must. in May 28, 1861.
William Rigdon, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.
Joseph A. Roman, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1862, to accept pro. in Co. G, 6th Maryland Vols.
George W. Romig, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
John Rigdon, must. in May 28, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Frederick Rentz, must. in Aug. 1, 1861.
H. C. Steigleman, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with comp. June 11, 1864.
George Smith, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 7, 1861.
Jeremiah J. Starr, must. in May 28, 1861; pro. to hosp.-steward July 29, 1863.
J. W. Steigleman, must. in Nov. 13, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
H. Stroble, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
Roger Sherman, must. in May 28, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 20, 1861.
H. C. Stevens, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown.
Alfred Taylor, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Elwood Taylor, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Robert Taggart, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 7, 1861.
Isaac Taylor, must. in May 28, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
William Taylor, must. in Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
James Taylor, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died December, 1862.
John Taylor, must. in May 28, 1861; missing at Chantilly Sept. 5, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., June 11, 1865; grave 2962.
Benj. F. Temple, must. in May 28, 1861.
Chas. Urban, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
Richard Watson, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Henry C. White, must. in May 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. January, 1862.
Joseph D. West, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1861, to accept promotion.
Samuel G. Wilson, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; disch. March 7, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862
Milton Woodward, must. in March 11, 1862; disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown.
J. D. West, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
L. E. Way, must. in Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
F. Williamson, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, '64.
William Watts, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Heli Widdoes, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; not on muster-roll.
Edward Younkins, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch., date unknown, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD REGT. PA. VOLS. (FIRST ARTILLERY).

BATTERY B.

2d Lieut. J. M. Pennypacker, rank from Nov. 22, 1864; must. out with battery June 9, 1865.

BATTERY F.

1st Lieut. Elbridge Meconkey, rank from July 8, 1861; hon. disch. Feb. 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH REGT. PA. VOLS. (FIRST CAVALRY).

Col. Hamp. S. Thomas, rank from Jan. 4, 1865; must. out with 2d Prov. Cav. as maj. Aug. 7, 1865.

COMPANY E.

1st Lieut. Samuel Lipton, rank from Feb. 11, 1863; hon. disch. March 19, 1869.
2d Lieut. E. Meconkey, rank from March 1, 1862.
2d Lieut. Samuel Lipton, rank from June 1, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.

COMPANY G.

2d Lieut. Hamp. S. Thomas, rank from Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to capt. of Co. M. May 1, 1862; to maj. Nov. 11, 1864; to brevet lieut.-col. April 2, 1865; to col.

COMPANY M.

2d Lieut. Joseph S. Wright, rank from Feb. 12, 1863; died July 4, 1864, from wounds received in action.

FORTY-SIXTH INF. REGT. PA. VOLS.

Surg. Levington Quick, rank from Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to brigade surg. U. S. Vols. Dec. 24, 1861.

FORTY-NINTH REGT. INF. VOLS.

Field and Staff Officers.

Lieut.-Col. B. J. Hickman, must. in Aug. 20, 1861; pro. from capt. of Co. B. to major April 22, 1864; to lieut.-col. June 15, 1864; to brevet col. Dec. 5, 1864; com. col. June 29, 1865; not must.; res. June 28, 1865.
Adjt. Abraham T. Hilands, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F March 17, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, expiration of term.
Adjt. Robert Davison, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. F to 1st lieut. and adjt., April 16, 1865; must. out with regt. July 15, 1865.
Qrmr. John H. Gray, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; must. out with regt. July 15, '65.
Sergt.-maj. James R. Hackenberg, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. B Oct. 24, 1864; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; veteran.
Principal musician Geo. W. Reynolds, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with regt. July 15, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY B.

(Recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. George F. Smith, must. in Aug. 2, 1861; res. July 16, 1862.
Capt. Wm. B. Freeman, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Co. K Jan. 8, 1862; to capt. Sept. 6, 1862; trans. from Co. K Jan. 11, 1863; died Aug. 20, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg April 29, 1863.
Capt. B. J. Hickman, must. in Aug. 20, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. April 8, 1862; to maj. April 22, 1864.
Capt. Robt. G. Barr, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Aug. 7, 1862; to 2d lieut. Nov. 26, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 4, 1864; to capt. April 22, 1864; died July 26, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864.
Capt. John S. Bratton, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Nov. 26, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 4, 1864; to 1st lieut. April 22, 1864; to capt. Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
1st Lieut. Isaac B. Parker, must. in July 31, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; to aide-de-camp on Gen. Hancock's staff June 25, 1863.
1st Lieut. Edward T. Swain, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Dec. 23, 1861; to 2d lieut. Aug. 7, 1862; to 1st lieut Sept. 6, 1862; to capt. Co. H Feb. 25, 1864.
1st Lieut. Samuel H. Irvin, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. March 4, 1864; to 2d lieut. July 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. Oct. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
2d Lieut. B. H. Downing, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. April 8, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 11, 1863.
2d Lieut. John J. Hight, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. July 2, 1862; to sergt. —— 4, 1863; to 1st sergt. July 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Joseph Ewing, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 18, 1861; to sergt. Nov. 15, 1862; to 1st sergt. Oct. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1864; veteran.
1st Sergt. J. B. Downing, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; not on must. out roll.
Sergt. Wm. McAlevy, must. in —— 17, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Chas. Fultz, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1862; to sergt. March 4, 1864; wounded in action April 6, 1865; absent at must. out; vet.
Sergt. T. H. McFarland, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; to sergt. April 1, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out; veteran.
Sergt. J. D. Cunningham, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 7, 1864.
Sergt. James H. Gross, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died May 4, 1863.
Sergt. R. S. Westbrook, must. in Feb. 28, 1862; disch. April 24, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.
Sergt. J. R. Hackenberg, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1861; to sergt. July 1, 1864; to sergt.-maj Oct. 24, 1864; veteran.
Corp. L. S. Crownover, must. in March 1, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; veteran.

Corp. G. T. McCormick, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Samuel G. Steffey, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Lemuel Robertson, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. March 4, 1864; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; veteran.
Corp. John C. Ross, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out roll; veteran.
Corp. George W. Hamere, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; wounded in action April 2, 1865; absent in hospital at must. out; veteran.
Corp. Joseph L. Shugart, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; wounded in action April 2, 1865; sick in hospital at must. out; veteran.
Corp. N. Harshbarger, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864.
Corp. T. Reider, must. in Aug. 17, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, '64.
Corp. Lewis M. Price, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 12, 1864.
Corp. J. W. Campbell, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died Dec. 1, 1863, of wounds rec. at Rappahannock Station Nov. 7, 1863; buried in Mil. Asylum Cemetery.
Corp. George W. Echard, must. in Aug. 3, 1861; died Oct 5, 1864, of wounds rec. at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Corp. William C. Taylor, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died at Newton Hamilton, Pa., Feb. 14, 1864.
Corp. Wm. H. Erwin, must. in Aug. 18, '61; must. out Oct. 24, '64, ex. of term.
Corp. Thomas L. Taylor, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died March 15, 1862.
Corp. Batton Marshall, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; killed in action June 27, 1862.
Mus. Chas. Smith, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, '64, ex. of term.

Privates.

Robert M. Aston, must. in Aug. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 11, 1863.
W. E. Anspack, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
Jos. Bebarger, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
Lewis W. Bolan, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; prisoner from June 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865; disch. by general order July 1, 1865.
Jacob Bruce, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
Jacob Bennetts, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
William Brooks, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
John W. Burlew, must. in Aug. 18, '61; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; veteran.
William B. Blatt, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died May 13, 1864, of wounds rec. at Spottsylvania Court-house.
William Bennetts, must. in Aug. 17, 1861.
Joseph Botticher, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 26, 1863.
Samuel Baker, must Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 19, 1863.
Jacob Barto, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Feb. 24, 1863, for wounds rec. in action June 27, 1862.
Jacob Bumbaugh, must. in Aug. 18, 1861.
Samuel Cupp, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
Joseph M. Curwin, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, '64; absent at muster out.
Benjamin F. Chaney, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; died April 19, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.
Abram V. Chilcote, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, '64, ex. of term.
Jos. Crawford, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
Francis M. Coulter, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 26, 1863.
Wm. Caughling, must. in Dec. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, 1863.
Lewis Carter, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. H Feb. 28, 1864; veteran.
Geo. W. Devore, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
H. S. Dougherty, must. in Aug. 17, '61; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
James Dunnigan, must. in Aug. 8, 1863; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Benj. F. Davis, must. in Feb. 3, 1862; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
Adol. P. Decker, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
George W. Davis, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died Dec. 27, 1862.
Samuel Ewing, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; wounded and prisoner May 10, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
David A. Esterline, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; disch. by general order May 25, '65.
Nicholas Everts, must. in Aug. 24, 1862; d'ed May 25, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C.-H.
Henry C. Estep, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
Levi Emerick, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. April 24, 1862.
William Fiffs, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 31, 1863.
Wm. M. Fitzgerald, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, 1863.
David Futz, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 29, 1863.
Nathan Farra, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died March 18, 1862.
Nehemiah Ford, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. May 1, 1862.
Wm. Y. Gray, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
John A. Guither, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died June 10, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C.-H.
John S. Gearhart, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C.-H.; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Henry Gray, must. in Sept. 18, '61; died June 28, 1862, of wounds rec. in action.
Andrew J. Glant, must. in Aug. 18, 1861.
Hiram Greenland, must. in Sept. 7, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, ex. of term.
Isaac L. Gray, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 20, 1863.
Simon H. Hunter, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. H Feb. 28, 1864.
Jacob L. Hill, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
S. Hunt, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; wounded and cap. at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
T. Houston, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 13, 1863.
John V. Holliday, must. in Aug. 11, 1861; disch on surg. cert. June 14, 1864.
Solomon Hunt, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. by general order June 17, 1865.
Sam. D. Heffner, must. in Sept. 7, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
John P. Humphrey, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 28, 1863.
Aug. Hells, must. in Aug. 17, '61; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for wounds rec. in action.
James E. Harris, must. in Aug. 18, '61; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
John V. Holliday, must. in Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by general order June 17, '65.
George E. Jenkins, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to prin. musician Nov. 1, 1863.
John Kougle, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
James L. Kine, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term.
Mat. H. Kenyon, must. in Aug. 25, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, ex. of term.
G. W. Kelley, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Thomas J. Kitson, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died Jan. 11, 1862.
Samuel Longnecker, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; absent at muster out.
Samuel Lykens, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
Samuel W. Lego, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps April 3, 1862.
S. R. Matthews, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
John B. Morgan, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
Geo. W. Megahen, must. in Sept. 7, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
Edmund Miller, must. in Jan. 16, 1862; wounded and cap. at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
William Miller, must. in Sept. 7, 1861.
John C. Moore, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
J. H. Morningstar, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
John Myerly, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; must. out Oct. 31, 1864, ex. of term.
John D. Martin, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 20, 1863.
David J. Machamer, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 4, 1863.
G. W. B. McCall, must. in Aug. 30, '61; must. out with comp. July 17, '65; vet.
Peter McGonigle, must. in Sept. 28, 1863; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.
Richard McQuillen must. in Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Rappahannock Station Nov. 17, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, block 2, sec. E, row 4, grave 9.
W. H. McCord, must. in Feb. 22, 1862; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1865; veteran.
James E. McMurtrie, must. in Feb. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, 1863.
James McCurdy, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 31, 1863.
Wm. H. McDonald, must. in March 1, '62; must. out March 13, '65, ex. of term.
Daniel McGrady, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 21, 1863.
Charles Nervingham, must. in Feb. 20, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; veteran.
Jacob E. Nale, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 21, 1863.
John N. Patterson, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
Levi W. Port, must in March 1, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 21, 1863.
J. R. Roseborough, must. in Aug. 18, '61; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
R. D. Rutherford, must. in Aug. 18, '61; must. out with comp. July 15, '65; vet.
W. L. Roach, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
James Ross, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
F. G. Raymond, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded and captured at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Wm. Roseborough, must. in Aug. 18, '61; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64.
H. C. Robinson, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term.
John Ray, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 21, 1863.
Wm. R. Rahn, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out. Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term.
Arthur Rogers, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term.
Samuel W. Ross, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, date unknown.
O. S Rumbarger, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. H Feb. 28, 1864.
J. W. Shields, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
Jacob G. Smith, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Stephen Snyder, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.
John W. Snyder, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; wounded in action April 2, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.
John G. Sherer, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, 1863.
Israel W. Smiley, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term.
Wm. Sturtsman, must. in Jan. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 26, 1863.
S. M. Stonebraker, must. in Aug. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 18, 1863.
J. C. Stephens, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Samuel Smith, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 24, 1864.
Wm. M. Temple, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 14, 1863.
Oliver S. Temple, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, date unknown.
Enos Vandivere, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; died Jan. 6, 1862.
James Wyble, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
Geo. W. Wills, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
John Wiland, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
Rudolphus Ward, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
Samuel Wellers, must. in Aug. 17, 1861.
Thomas R. Williams, must. in Aug. 8, 1864.
Wm. H. Wilson, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 30, 1863.
Thomas Wolfkill, must in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863, for wounds received in action July 1, 1862.
William Wilson, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 3, 1863.
Jacob K. Wilson, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, ex. of term.
Michael Wesley, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 25, 1863.
Anthony White, must. in Feb. 20, 1862; must. out March 13, 1865, ex. of term.

Wm. H. White, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by general order June 27, 1865.
Thomas Whitehead, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 31, 1862.

COMPANY F.

(Recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Sweeney, must. in July 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1863.
Capt. Wm. Sherwood, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. E to capt. March 4, 1864; must. out Feb. 28, 1865, expiration of term.
Capt. Joseph B. Downing, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. from adjt. to capt. April 16, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
1st Lieut. John H. Gray, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to qrmr. March 1, 1862.
1st Lieut. F. W. Wombacker, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. March 3, 1862; trans. to Co. C Jan. 11, 1863.
1st Lieut. Abraham T. Hilands, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. H to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; to adjt. March 17, 1864.
1st Lieut. Josiah L. Barton, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from qrmr.-sergt. to 1st lieut. March 16, 1864; captured at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. H Nov. 1, 1864.
1st Lieut. John D. Howell, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 8, '63; to 1st lieut. July 8, '64; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
2d Lieut. Don Juan Wallings, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 3, 1862; resigned March 13, 1863.
2d Lieut. Robert Davison, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. C Dec. 9, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 4, 1864; to 2d lieut. Sept. 16, 1864; to 1st lieut. and adjt. April 16, 1865; vet.
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Glass, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. H Dec. 9, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 10, 1864; to 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Isaac F. Beaver, trans. from Co. D Dec. 9, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 16, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865; vet.
1st sergt. James Wharton, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 28, 1862; to 1st sergt. March 4, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864.
1st Sergt. Wm. M. Irvin, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. of Co. G March 4, 1864.
1st Sergt. J. J. Cromer, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Nov. 1, '64, ex. of term.
Sergt. Francis H. Taggart, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1863, to accept pro.; must. Nov. 19, 1863, as 2d lieut. 8th U. S. C. T.; pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 27, 1864; must. out Nov. 10, 1865.
Sergt. Moses Starkey, killed in battle of the Wilderness.
Sergt. Atchason McClellan, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. C Dec. 9, 1863; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; must out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Sergt. Samuel C. Steiner, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Sergt. Jacob F. Walk, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Sergt. Alexander Hight, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; substitute; captured Sept. 29, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 9, 1865; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Corp. Joseph McQuillen, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. C Dec. 9, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Joel B. Roberts, must. in Sept. 7, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. May 10, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. W. H. Washaliska, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; substitute; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. Samuel Vanseyoc, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. Michael Walk, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. Winfield S. Pugh, must. in Nov. 27, 1863; substitute; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. Isaac Getz, must. in June 14, 1864; drafted; pro. to corp. May 25, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. J. R. C. Montgomery, must. in June 8, 1864; drafted; pro. to corp. June 19, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Corp. Robert A. Roach, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864; veteran.
Corp. Gehara Labar, must. in Sept. 22, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. March 4, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
Corp. Geo. Stanford, must. in May 30, 1864; died April 15, 1865, of wounds received in action.
Corp. D. M. Reynolds, must. in Aug. 18, 1861; disch. May 14, 1864, to accept pro.; veteran.
Corp. W. H. Snyder, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; substitute; disch. May 21, 1865.
Corp. D. C. Chisholm, must. in Nov. 19, '63; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, '65.

Privates.

Jacob Aikey, must. in Nov. 18, 1863; drafted; absent at muster out.
Bennett Angwine, must. in July 4, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 20, 1865.
Wm. A. Alter, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; pro. to prin. mus. July 27, 1864.
L. B. Appleman, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; died April 22, 1862.
W. R. Bartley, must. in Nov. 16, '63; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
E. Brown, must. in Nov. 17, '63; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
John H. Brown, must. in June 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Jer. Bridge, must. in Nov. 20, 1863; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
F. Bartells, must. in June 15, '64; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
L. Bouline, must. in June 10, '64; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
George Batzell, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
William Bressler, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
Joseph Boyer, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
Chas. H. Brown, must. in May 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
John Brooks, must. in Nov. 20, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
Joel D. Burdick, must. in Sept. 24, 1863; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864; buried at Gordonsville C.-H., Va.
Joseph Beck, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; drafted.
Henry Brand, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; substitute.
Geo. Burthamer, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; substitute; died July 13, 1864.
Edward Barger, must. in June 15, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
W. F. Brown, must. in Nov. 16, '63; substitute; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 31, '64.
Samuel Bickel, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; wounded June 28, 1862; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, at expiration of term.
M. Bowser, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 5, '64.
Wm. C. Brown, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1861.
Charles T. Butler, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; died June 18, 1862.
J. B. Christ, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
Wash. Chappell, must. in Nov 20, 1863; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
H. Cell, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
H. Crook, must. in June 15, '64; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
L. Chilson, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
Alex. M. Cummings, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; substitute; captured at Wilderness May 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Peter Collins, must. in Nov. 19, 1863; substitute.
Samuel R. Caldwell, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by sp. ord. April 8, 1865.
George Crose, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 25, 1862.
C. Cornelison, must. in Nov. 28, '63; substitute; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, '65.
Richard Dye, must. in Nov. 21, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Daniel Diamond, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; substitute.
J. C. Dougherty, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.
M. H. Diehl, must. in June 4, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. cert. May 25, 1865.
Joel Everhart, must. in June 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Peter Emore, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; drafted.
James M. Ewing, must. in Nov. 30, 1863; drafted.
E. Franklin, must. in June 1, '64; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
H. Fickes, must. in June 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
H. Fisher, must. in July 19, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
W. P. Frazer, must. in April 4, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Darius Ford, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; substitute; died July 11, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
B. R. Flickinger, must. in Nov. 28, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Wilmer W. Fimple, must. in Sept 25, 1861; died Feb. 22, 1862.
John Gill, must. in March 10, 1865; must. out with company July. 15, 1865.
Wm. Gregor, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
J. Glant, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
H. Holland, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Stephen M. Hall, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
O. Henningway, must. in Dec. 14, 1863; substitute.
J. Helfrick, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; killed at Petersburg April 6, 1865.
Smith Heston, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 24, 1862.
James Igo, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted.
Peter R. Irvine, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; drafted; captured May 5, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 10, 1864.
J. Jarrett, must. in July 13, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
John Keifer, must. in Nov. 19, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Matthias L. Kline, must. in Nov. 10, 1863; substitute; wounded in action April 1, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Elijah Kellerman, must. in May 31, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
John Kaylor, must. in Nov. 5, 1863; substitute; died June 13, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Samuel D. Kugler, must. in June 3, 1864; drafted; died Aug. 6, 1864.
Wm Kennedy, must. in Nov. 30, 1863; drafted.
John Knode, must in Nov. 17, 1863; drafted.
Samuel Koser, must. in Nov 17, 1863; drafted.
Geo. Kuhn, must. in June 2, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Maris Kitzelman, must. in Sept. 25, 1861.
J. Ludwig, must. in Nov. 10, '63; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
John Lounsberry, must. in Nov. 7, 1863; substitute; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
G. W. Larrish, must. in June 14, '64; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
C. Linn, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; substitute; disch. on surg. cert. April 20, 1864.
Lewis L. Leib, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; substitute; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1864.
J. B. Miller, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '64.
David C. Minnim, must. in June 12, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
Richard Moyer, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864.
John Mensch, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864.
Daniel Mease, must. in Nov. 19, 1863; drafted; died Feb. 28, 1864.
Henry Mitchell, must. in Nov. 10, 1863; drafted.

J. Magee, must. in Nov. 25, '63; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 18, '65.
Alfred Moulder, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 27, 1861.
J. G. McCord, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Geo. W. McCauley, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1865.
J. A. Nesbit, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
John O'Reilly, must. in Nov. 18, 1863; substitute.
Lee W. Passmore, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; died Jan. 16, 1862.
James Purcell, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; substitute.
Isaac Rhoads, must. in June 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
William Renner, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; drafted; wounded in action April 1, 1865; absent at muster out.
J. Rabors, must. in Nov. 20, 1863; substitute; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864.
H. L. Rovell, must. in Nov. 11, 1863; substitute; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H May 10, 1864.
Henry Rosenbrock, must. in Nov. 16, 1863; substitute.
John Smith, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
G. Smith, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
J. W. Sook, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
T. B. Sensor, must. in May 31, '64; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
S. Summers, must. in May 30, '64; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
J. Summers, must. in June 3, '64; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
Samuel Singley, must. in July 20, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
D. Sanner, must. in Nov. 18, 1863; substitute; absent at muster out.
David R. Shaffer, must. in June 2, 1864; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864.
Nelson Shepherd, must. in Sept. 25, 1863; substitute; captured Jan. 1864; died in Florence, S. C., Oct. 28, 1864.
John Skillington, must. in June 14, 1864; d afted; died Sept. 14, 1864.
Samuel B. Stover, must. in Nov. 23, 1863; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug 22, 1864; grave 6523.
William Smith, must. in June 7, 1864; substitute.
H. G. Seaman, must. in Nov. 27, 1863; sub.; disch. on surg. cert. April 21, 1864.
A. Sanderling, must. in June 10, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. cert. May 8, '65.
G. Struble, must. in Nov. 12, 1863; substitute; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 12, '65.
Winslow Shumway, must. in Nov. 28, 1863; substitute; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 19, 1865.
Wm. Suttlemore, must. in June 2, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 11, '65.
Jas. Stevenson, must. in Nov. 5, 1863; substitute; trans. to U.S.N. April 22, '64.
Freeman Smith, must. in Sept. 25, 1861; died Dec. 16, 1861.
John Toman, must. in June 7, 1864; drafted; captured Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Thos. Trumphour, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; drafted.
B. Vanscyoc, must. in May 30, 1864; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, '65.
S. Waughen, must. in Nov. 17, '63; dratted; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, '64.
Jacob H. Wirth, must. in Nov. 14, 1863; substitute; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
D. Wolf, must. in May 30, '64; drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1863.
D. Waltman, must. in Sept. 22, 1863; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864.
Charles Whitus, must. in Nov. 17, 1863; substitute.
Geo. M. Wakefield, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Jos. Yocum, must. in Nov. 30, '63; drafted; must. out with comp. July 15, 1865.
Amos Yeager, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864.
William Young, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; drafted; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieut. James T. Moore, rank from July 14, 1865; must. out with company as sergt. July 15, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Capt. John W. Russell, rank from Oct. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; 1st lieut. from Jan. 1, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Charles Whiting, rank from July 14, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865, with company as qrmr.-sergt.
1st Lieut. Benj. H. Downing, rank from Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Feb. 28, 1865, term expired.
1st Lieut. G. W. McCafferty, rank from July 14, 1865; must. out as 1st sergt. with company July 15, 1865.
2d Lieut. John D. Gillespie, rank from March 1, 1865; must. out at exp. of term.

FIFTIETH REGT. INFT. VOLS.

Adjt. L. Crater, rank from March 20, 1865; must. out with his regt. July 30, '65.
Asst.-surg. Joseph P. Vickers, rank from Aug. 30, 1861; resigned July 18, 1864.

Company H.

2d Lieut. H. S. Francis, rank from May 1, '65; must. out with comp. July 30, '65.

FIFTY-FIRST REGT. INFT. VOLS.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas S. Bell, with rank from July 27, 1861; killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Adjt. Daniel P. Bible, with rank from Oct. 30, 1861; resigned June 5, 1862.

FIFTY-THIRD REGT. INFT. VOLS.

Field and Staff Officers.

Col. S. Octavius Bull, rank from Sept. 18, 1864; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from capt. of Co. A to maj. June 2, 1862; to lieut.-col. May 17, 1864; to col. Sept. 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
Asst.-surg. William B. Wynne, must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to surg. 159th Regt. P. V. Oct. 29, 1862.

COMPANY A.

(Recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. S. Octavius Bull, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to maj. June 2, 1862.
Capt. Wm. M. Mintver, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. June 2, 1862; to lieut.-col. Sept. 29, 1864.
Capt. Charles L. Geiger, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. Sept. 26, 1864; to capt. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with comp. July 30, 1865; veteran.
1st Lieut. Jno. T. Potts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. July 31, 1863.
1st Lieut. John H. Root, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 2, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 23, 1864; must. out Oct. 8, 1864, exp. of term.
1st Lieut. Levi J. Fritz, must. in Dec. 22, 1863; pro. from qrmr.-sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865; veteran.
2d Lieut. Tobias B. Schmearer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Eli K. Nagle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. July 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Nov. 9, '64; must. out with comp. June 30, '65; veteran.
Sergt. Evan Fryer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. George W. Rahn, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Jos. Spang, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Jonas Brickart, must in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt. May 7, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Wm. P. Yergey, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1861, at expiration of term.
Sergt. George W. Shingle, must in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private to sergt; killed in action March 31, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Wm. H. Graham, must. in Sept. 18, '62; pro. from private to sergt.; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
Sergt. Edward K. Weand, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt; captured, date unknown; died April 31, 1865.
Sergt. Joseph Davis, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. Christian G. Lessig, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; wounded Nov. 4, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.
Corp. David Houck, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Benneville Harp, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Corp. John H. Fryer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.
Corp. James McFarland, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed in action March 31, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Josiah Godshall, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; captured; died while prisoner, date unknown; veteran.
Corp. Cornelius Uxley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. George Sheets, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. Frederick Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corp. Chas. W. Gansline, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Musician Jonas W. Burns, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Musician Franklin Detwiler, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
Musician Thomas Donohoe, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

John Ayres, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865; vet.
Joseph Ashdale, must. in July 21, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
Peter Arnold, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wallace Bradford, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; wounded April 2, 1865; absent at muster out.
Philip Brown, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; sub.; must. out with company June 30, '65.
Wm. Beam, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Aug. 7, '65.
J. A. Brenneman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; sub.; wounded; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
L. Burkensbrock, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; missing in action May 10, 1864.
Justice Backus, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
James Boyle, must. in Sept. 3, 1863; missing in action May 10, 1864.
Meredith Batchelder, must. in Aug. 10, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Abner Bradbury, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
John C. Burdice, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Monroe Burdice, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Henry F. Butts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, at exp. of term.
John H. Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, at exp. of term.
James F. Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, at exp. of term.
William Beddoe, must. in Aug. 10, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

James C. Boston, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Henry Benner, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Lenaias S. Becker, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
G. W. Bechtell, must. in March 1, 1864; died March 28, 1865.
Geo. W. Beard, must. in Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; veteran.
Franklin Bell, must. in March 17, 1865; killed in action April 4, 1865.
Michael Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob K. Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Owen Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Milton Brant, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Dec. 6, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
James Brady, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Collins Boyer, must. in June 1, 1864.
Patrick Collins, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent on furlough at must. out.
J. B. Counterman, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Thos. A. Clark, must. in July 18, '63; wounded May 12, '64; absent at must. out.
McClure Cowen, must. in March 4, 1864; wounded June 7, 1864; absent at muster out.
William Crane, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; prisoner from Oct. 26, 1863, to May 6, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
James Crane, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Geo. W. Carpenter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Thos. E. Clark, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Dec. 10, 1864; vet.
Saml. H. Campbell, must. in Sept. 18, '61; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, '64; vet.
George Comfort, must. in Sept. 18, 1861: died Sept. 18, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Elhannan Cook, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
William Carr, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Benjamin Day, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
James R. Dye, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; deserted July 18, 1863; returned Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
James Donolled, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, wounded, since March 25, 1865.
Charles Dugan, must. in July 24, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
John L. Detwiler, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
James P. Dowd, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
James Dunwoodie, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Myers Dailey, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., sec. 26, lot A, grave 11.
Abel Detwiler, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Gottlieb Deagle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., sec. 26, lot 26, grave 12.
Solomon Davis, must. in July 2, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Thomas Day, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Mahlon H. Engle, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Philip Eivel, must. in Aug. 21, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Wm. H. Eastwood, must. in Aug. 10, 1863; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Ephraim Engle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, at ex. of term.
George Edwards, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Henry F. Fryer, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
James Foulk, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Thomas Forest, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Samuel Fielding, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Joseph Fansey, must. in Sept. 11, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Daniel B. Foreman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
John H. Fryer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed in action June 16, 1864.
Richard Gabel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Francis S. Garber, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Jacob S. Geiger, must. in March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Owen R. A. Gue, must. in June 21, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
James Gallager, must. in Aug. 21, 1864; sub.; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Frederick Guthrie, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
John Goldsmith, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Richard Gabriel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Eli Graham, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Seven Pines, sec. B, lot 53.
Henry A. Holt, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
David G. Hoffman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
John S. Heft, must. in Sept. 18, 1861.
John Heninger, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865; vet.
Ferdinand Herman, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Wm. L. Hobart, must. in March 2, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O. date unknown.
Geo. O. Hendricks, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; died July 18, 1864, of wounds received in action July 17, 1864; buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
George W. Holt, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1864; veteran.
Israel W. Jones, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Edward Johnson, must. in Aug. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
Wm. P. Johnson, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed in action Nov. 28, 1864; vet.
Chas. W. I. Keyser, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Jonah Keim, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, at ex. of term.
Thos. Kirkendal, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Henry Klein, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Henry Linderman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out.
John Lautreuheiser, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Sylvester J. Linn, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; paroled prisoner; ab. at must. out.
David J. Logan, must. in March 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Wayne Leightin, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Enos D. Longaker, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; veteran.
Engelbert Lessig, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
William Lessig, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Geo. W. D. Long, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
John Moore, must. in April 8, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; absent at must. out.
W. C. Miller, must. in Aug. 10, 1864; sub.; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Thomas Miles, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; sub.; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Thomas Maier, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 10, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865; to date June 30, 1865.
Henry Miller, must. in Sept. 30, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
Edward Maillon, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; ab., sick, at must. out.
Brooks Minker, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 10, 1864; absent at must. out.
John Martin, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; wounded Jan. 20, 1865; ab. at must. out.
Warren Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp of term.
Sylvester E. Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, '64, ex. of term.
Price Maurice, must. in Aug. 23, 1864; substitute; killed in action Oct. 28, 1864.
Hauser Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Ambrose Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Cornelius McCain, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; missing in action June 16, 1864.
Patrick McDonald, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; substitute.
—— McCallaher, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
George Nayler, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Jacob Nagle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
John J. Ott, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; substitute; ab. on furlough at must. out.
Charles Ogeard, must. in Aug. 13, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
John Ox, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Benjamin Peyton, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
William Parsons, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Thomas Price, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Francis T. Potts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
Holman Potts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
James Quinn, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; sub.; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
David Robinson, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out June 30, 1865; veteran.
Jerome W. Ruth, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Rheinhold Rhoads, must. in Jan. 24, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
William Rhoads, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
William Riley, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Jacob G. Rutter, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
Richard D. Retver, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
John H. Rutter, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
R. R. Reynolds, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
And. J. T. Roberts, must. in Aug. 21, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Michael Ryan, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; ab., sick, at muster out.
George Richardson, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; deserted June 20, 1864; returned April 27, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
James Russel, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; ab., sick, at must. out.
Henry G. Roates, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
Samuel H. Rutter, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Dec. 24, 1863.
Augustus S. Royer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
S. B. Reifsnyder, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Isaac Spotts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865; vet.
Presley Smith, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
John D. Sands, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Thomas Seiple, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Edward Spangler, must. in Jan. 17, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Frederick Sherman, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; ab., sick, at must. out.
Jacob Smith, must. in April 17, 1863; ab., sick, at must. out.
George Saplentine, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Edward Sanbourn, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
Elias Swartzlander, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; ab. in hosp. at must. out.
Henry Smith, must. in Sept. 13, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 12, 1864; absent at must. out.
Peter Seasholtz, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
Morgan Snyder, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
Augustus G. Straub, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 25, '64.
William Smith, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Mahlon V. Smith, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Samuel Sebold, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Harvey Skeam, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Robert Summers, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Francis Schick, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Andrew Sassaman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Jacob Schaneley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Henry Seward, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
William J. Thompson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; sub.; must. out June 30, 1865.
Nathan Trine, must. in Feb. 10, 1864, prisoner from June 22 to Nov. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
Levi Trine, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with comp. June 30, 1865.
Jacob Taney, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Elias Wisner, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Andrew Wandler, must. in March 1, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865.

Frederick Weltz, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; sub.; ab., sick, at must. out.
George W. Williams, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with comp. June 30, '65.
J. Weakley, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; ab. at must. out.
Wm. Weakley, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; ab. at must. out.
Charles W. Willard, must. in Aug. 15, 1863; wounded; ab., sick, at must. out.
Edward Warley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, ex. of term.
Levi Walleigh, must in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, ex. of term.
John Wahl, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; sub.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
John Ward, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; substitute.
John S. Weand, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to qrmr.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; vet.
Abraham Weand, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
David E. Williams, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Henry D. Young, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; ab., sick, at must. out.
William F. Yocum, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.
Lewis Young, must. in Sept 18, 1861; not on must.-out roll.

COMPANY B.

(Recruited in Chester and Montgomery Counties.)

Capt. William S. Potts, must. in Aug. 7, 1861; res. April 26, 1862.
1st Lieut. G. C. M. Eicholtz, must in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. April 26, 1862; res. Sept. 30, 1863.
1st Lieut. Joseph M. Opdyke, must. in Feb. 6, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. April 26, 1862; to capt. Oct. 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 13, 1864.
1st Lieut. Ellet L. Brown, must. in Dec. 22, 1863; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st lieut. April 20, 1865; must. out with comp. June 30, '65; veteran.
2d Lieut. Henry L. Hoopes, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, expiration of term.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. PA. VOLS.

Asst.-surg. W. H. Gunkle, rank from Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to surg. 73d Regt. Oct. 26, 1861.
Maj. Nathan Davis, rank from March 20, 1865; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieut. John L. Dotts, rank from July 4, 1864; hon. disch. May 15, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGT. PA. VOLS.

Asst.-surg. J. S. Ramsey, rank from Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to surg. 130th Regt. P. V. Sept. 15, 1862.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Asst.-surg. P. J. Nichols, rank from Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to surg. 97th P. V. Feb. 27, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Capt. William Slifer, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. June 28, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 11, 1865; to 1st lieut. July 25, 1865; com. capt. Jan. 23, 1866; must. out with comp. Jan. 24, 1866; veteran.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Joseph E. Johnson, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. of Co. A Nov. 13, 1864; to brevet maj. March 13, 1865; com. maj. Jan. 23, 1866; must. out with comp. Jan. 24, 1866.

FIFTY-NINTH REGT. (SECOND CAVALRY) VOLS.

COMPANY B.

1st Lieut. John Thomas Toy, must. in Dec. 14, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 27, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865; veteran.

SIXTY-FIRST REGT. INF. VOLS.

Col. George F. Smith, must. in March 15, 1862; pro. from maj. to lieut.-col. June 1, 1862; to col. March 21, 1864; must. out Sept. 7, 1864, ex. of term; recom. col. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by special order April 20, 1865.
Chaplain W. R. Stockton, must. in April 13, 1862; res. Sept. 26, 1862.

SIXTY-THIRD REGT. INF. VOLS.

Surg. W. H. Worthington, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to 99th Regt. P. V. Feb. 17, 1862.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGT. (FIFTH CAVALRY) VOLS.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieut. Charles Fred Fowle, rank from Oct. 25, 1861; res. Jan. 19, 1862.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGT. INF. VOLS.

Adjt. Daniel W. Brower, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April, 1865; must. out with regiment July 14, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieut. Eugene J. Weeks, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; com. as 1st lieut. Co. K June 15, 1863; disch. March 12, 1865.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGT. INF. VOLS.

COMPANY I.

Capt. John J. Fenlin, must. in Sept. 2, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Jan. 9, 1863; to capt. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Nov. 24, 1863, for wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Capt. Paul F. Whitehead, must. in Sept. 2, '62; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. July 4, 1863; to capt. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out with comp. June 9, 1865.
2d Lieut. Lewis Meredith, with rank from Jan. 9, 1863; must. in Sept. 2, 1863; died July 9, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

SEVENTIETH REGT. (SIXTH CAVALRY) VOLS.

Asst.-surg. Thomas S. Morrison, must. in Jan. 31, 1863; res. June 30, 1863.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGT. INF. VOLS.

Surg. John Aiken, must. in Aug. 1, 1862.

COMPANY G.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Tucker, must. in July 17, 1861; trans. from Co. K; res. June 18, 1863.

COMPANY H.

(This company was recruited in Chester and Philadelphia Counties, but those of the former cannot be specifically distinguished on the rolls from those of the latter.)

Capt. Mitchell Smith, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Jan. 21, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Enoch E. Lewis, must. in June 28, 1861; com. maj. Feb. 27, 1863; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
Capt. Patrick J. Phillips, must. in June 28, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. March 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps September, 1863.

SEVENTY-SECOND INF. VOLS.

Surg. J. R. Hayes, rank from March 5, 1862; res. Aug. 1, 1862.

SEVENTY-THIRD INF. VOLS.

Surg. W. H. Gunkle, rank from Oct. 26, 1861; term expired Nov. 1, 1864.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INF. VOLS.

Adjt. Wm. B. Darlington, must. in Nov. 13, 1861; res. May 20, 1862.

EIGHTIETH REGT. (SEVENTH CAVALRY) VOLS.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Andress, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. from capt. of Co. G to maj. March 11, 1864; to lieut.-col. Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with regt. Aug. 23, 1865.
Maj. James Given, must. in Dec. 20, 1861; captured at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 23, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Wm. C. Garrett, must. in Nov. 20, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. H Dec. 18, 1862; res. Dec. 18, 1864.
1st Lieut. John H. Somers, must. in Nov. 14, '61; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. May 2, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec. 19, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Sam. C. Dixon, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 23, '65.

COMPANY G.

(Recruited in Chester, Lycoming, and Tioga Counties.)

Capt. W. M. Hinkson, must. in Nov. 6, 1863; pro. from corp. to capt. March 14, 1865; disch. May 14, 1865; recom. May 15, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 23, 1865.

COMPANY H.

(Recruited in Alleghany, Chester, and Montour Counties.)

1st Lieut. Benj. F. Garrett, must. in Nov. 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut.; to 1st lieut. Dec. 19, 1862; res. March 26, 1863.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INF. VOLS.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Daniel W. Ney, rank from June 14, 1865; must. with comp. as 1st lieut. June 30, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH PA. VOLS. (EIGHTH CAVALRY).

Maj. Pennock Huey, pro. from capt. Co. D to maj. Jan. 1, 1862; to col. June 25, 1863; to brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1865.
Asst.-surg. I. F. Everhart, must. in June 12, 1863; pro. to surg. Feb. 4, 1865; trans. to 161st Regt. P. V. July 24, 1865.

COMPANY A.

(This company was partly recruited in Chester County.)

Capt. William H. Forest, must. in Sept. 19, 1861; com. maj. Sept. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

NINETY-SECOND PA. VOLS. (NINTH CAVALRY).

Asst.-surg. J. M. Junkin, rank from Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to surg. 56th Regt. P. V. Oct. 1, 1862.

COMPANY G.

2d Lieut. John T. Hunter, from Aug. 4, 1862; res. March 19, 1863.

NINETY-THIRD INFT. PA. VOLS.

Surg. W. H. Worthington, from Sept. 15, 1862; res. Oct. 12, 1863.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGT. INFT. VOLS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonels.

Henry R. Guss, West Chester: com. July 25, 1861; must. into service at Hilton Head, S. C., to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to rank from date of commission; first entered U. S. service as capt. of Co. A, 9th Regt. P. V., for three months, April 22, 1861, and served until July 29, 1861; May 14, 1864, was assigned to command of 1st Brig., 3d Div., 10th Corps, Army of the James; May 28, 1864, was assigned to command of 3d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Corps, which he retained until June 2, 1864, when he tendered his resignation; he was subsequently promoted to the rank of bvt. brig. and bvt. maj.-gen. U. S. Vols., to rank from March 13, 1865.

Galusha Pennypacker, West Chester; pro. from lieut.-col.; first entered service as private in Co. A, 9th Regt. P. V., for three months, April 22, 1861; pro. to qrmr.-sergt., and was acting qrmr. during most of the time; re-entered service as capt. Co. A, 97th Regt. P. V., Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to maj. Oct. 7, 1861; was in command of regt. at Camp Wayne during the organization of the regt., and subsequently at Hilton Head and Morris Island, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., and in the James River expedition, until May 20, 1864, when he was wounded three times on the same day in action at Green Plains, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; resumed command of regt., as lieut.-col., Aug. 13, 1864, having been mustered on that date, to rank from April 3, 1864; commanded centre division of brigade (76th and 97th Regts. P. V.) in an advance on the enemy's lines near Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864, on which date he was must. col. of the regt., to rank from June 22, 1864; continued in command of regt. until Sept. 15, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of 2d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Corps; was wounded and had his horse killed under him in the action at Fort Gilmer, Va., Sept. 28, 29, 1864; led his brig., the 2d, in the assault upon Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865, when he was severely wounded (supposed mortally); pro. to bvt. brig.-gen. U. S. Vols., to rank from Jan. 15, 1865; to brig.-gen. U. S. Vols. Feb. 18, 1865, and to bvt. maj.-gen. of U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865; res. and hon. disch. May 1, 1866, having served five years and eleven days; appointed col. 34th Inft. U. S. army Dec. 1, 1866, to rank from July 28, 1866; pro. to bvt. brig.-gen. U. S. army, and to bvt. maj.-gen. U. S. army, March 2, 1867; trans. to command of 16th Inft. U. S. army March 25, 1869; now commanding in Texas.

John Wainwright, West Chester; pro. from lieut.-col. June 15, 1865, to rank from June 1, 1865; first entered service as private in Co. G, 2d Regt. P. V., for three months, in April, 1861; entered three years' service Sept. 23, 1861, as 1st sergt. Co. F, 97th Regt. P. V.; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 10, 1862; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 9, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. March 9, 1863; com. capt. Co. F, 97th Regt. P. V., Nov. 1, 1864; was in command of regt. as senior 1st lieut. from Oct. 28, 1864, until Feb. 1865; was wounded while leading the regt. in the assault upon Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; was acting adjt. of regt. from Feb. 1865, until April 19th, when he was com. lieut.-col., to rank from Jan. 15, 1865; then resumed command of the regt.; retained it until July 10, 1865, when, as col., he was assigned to command of post of Gaston, N. C.; must. out with regt. at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Augustus P. Duer, Atglen; entered Military Academy (engineering department) at West Point July 1, 1837; appointed lieut.-col. Oct. 7, 1861; commanded regt. during a portion of the time it remained at Camp Wayne; was again in command at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 1862; at Seabrook Island May, 1863; and at St. Helena, S. C.; was in command of convalescent camp from June 20 to Sept. 30, 1863; res. and hon. disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., April 3, 1864.

Galusha Pennypacker, pro. from major, to rank from April 3, 1864; must. Aug. 13, 1864; pro. to colonel, to rank from June 23, 1864.

George W. Hawkins, Delaware County; pro. from capt. of Co. I after death, being mortally wounded while in command of regiment in action Oct. 27, 1864, at Darbytown road, Va.; died of wounds Oct. 28, 1864; term of service expired on day he was wounded.

John Wainwright, pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F; com. and must. April 19, 1865, to rank from Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to col. June 1, 1865.

William H. Martin, Lancaster Co.; pro. from major June 1, 1865; not must.

Majors.

Galusha Pennypacker, pro. from capt. Co. A Oct. 7, '61; to lieut.-col. April 3, '64.

Isaiah Price, West Chester; pro. from capt. of Co. C April 3, 1864; commanded regt. during a portion of the siege of Morris Island, S. C., from July to Oct., 1863; again from May 20 to Aug. 13, 1864; wounded in action at Green Plains, Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; must. out at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Sept. 17, 1864, at ex. of term, as capt. Co. C; prevented from must. as major on account of absence of Col. Pennypacker, wounded; since received pro. as bvt. lieut.-col and bvt. col., to date from Sept. 19, 1864.

Wm. H. Martin, pro. from capt. of Co. A March 15, 1865, to rank from Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to lieut.-col. June 1, '65; must. out with regt. Aug. 28, '65; vet.

Leonard R. Thomas, Mortonville; pro. from capt. Co. C June 1, 1865; must. out as capt. Co. C Aug. 28, 1865.

Adjutants.

Henry W. Caruthers, West Chester; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C Oct. 31, 1861; first entered service as private in Co. A, 9th P. V., April 22, 1861, for three months; com. 1st lieut Co. C Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to adjt. Oct 31, 1861; acting ass't adjt.-gen. on staff of Col. H. R. Guss from Aug. 18 to Sept. 24, 1862; again from April 3 to June 15, 1863; again from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1863; at Morris Island, S. C.; appointed adjt. and acting ass't gen. of post of Fernandina, Fla., from Oct. 5, 1863, to April 1, 1864; accompanied re-enlisted veterans of regt. home on furlough; rejoined regt. May 14, 1864; then appointed acting ass't adjt.-gen. of 1st Brig., 3d Div., 10th Corps, until June 4, 1864; pro. capt. of Co. C, 97th P. V., to rank from April 3, 1864; severely wounded in action at Strawberry Plains, Va., Aug. 11, 1864; died of wounds Aug. 22, 1864, at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Elwood P. Baldwin, West Chester; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. H to 1st lieut. and adjt. May 26, 1865; must. out with regt. Aug. 28, 1865, at Weldon, N. C.

Quartermasters.

David Jones, West Chester; com. Oct. 31, 1861; first entered service as 1st lieut. Co. F, 9th P. V., April 22, 1861, for three months; com. 1st lieut.; appointed post qrmr at Hilton Head, S. C., from Aug. 18, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1863; appointed post qrmr. at Fernandina, Fla., from Oct. 7, 1863, to Feb. 25, 1864; again from March 27, 1864, to April 23, 1864; appointed acting asst. qrmr. 10th Corps from April 25 to Oct. 20, 1864; hon. disch. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Oct. 31, 1864, at exp. of term. Since received from Gov. Curtin bvt. pro. as capt., to date from Oct. 31, 1864, and from Gov. Geary bvt. pro. as major, to date from Oct. 31, 1864.

George L. Taggart, Chester Co.; pro. from qrmr.-sergt. to 1st lieut. and qrmr., to rank from Oct. 31, 1864; appointment not accepted; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, at exp. of term; com. dated Jan. 1, 1865.

John H. Brower, Chester Co.; pro. from qrmr.-sergt. to 1st lieut. and qrmr. June 7, 1865; must. out with regt. at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865.

Surgeons.

John R. Everhart, West Chester; com. and must. Oct. 14, 1861, for three years; acting brig. surg. on staff of Col. Guss from April 1 to Aug. 1, 1863; again from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1863; appointed post surg. at Fernandina, Fla., from Oct. 5, 1863, to April 22, 1864; acting brig. surg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., 10th Corps, from May 1 to Nov. 12, 1864; hon. disch. at Chapin's Farm, Va., at exp. of term. Since received from Gov. Curtin bvt. pro. as lieut.-col., to date from Oct. 31, 1864.

Pennock J. Nichols, Chester Co.; appointed Feb. 27, 1865; first entered service as asst. surg. 58th P. V. Aug. 2, 1862; was health officer of post at Washington, N. C., from Jan. 11 to April 25, 1864; chief surg. of art. brig., 18th Corps, from Sept. 16, 1864, to March 12, 1865; ordered to 97th P. V. as surg. March 25, 1865; acting brig. surg. of 2d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Corps, from April 5 to July 10, 1865; joined the 97th Regt. as surg. at Faison's Station, N. C., and must. as surg. March 25, 1865; hon. disch. with regt. at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeons.

George W. Miller, Phila.; must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. for pro. April 25, 1864.

William C. Morrison, Chester Co.; com. Aug. 1, 1862; assigned to regt. and joined Sept. 5, 1862; temporarily detained for duty with bat. of 24th Mass. from July 10, 1863, to Aug. 6, 1863; again to 4th N. H. Vols. Sept. 1864; again to 9th Maine Vols. Oct. 1864; res. and hon. disch. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Jan. 1, 1865.

Chaplains.

Wm. M. Whitehead, Chester Co.; com. and must. Nov. 19, 1861, for three years; res. on acc't of failing health; hon. disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 20, '62.

D. W. Moore, Centreville, Delaware State; must. in July 16, '64; res. Nov. 21, '64.

Sergeant-Majors.

George A. Lemaistre, Philadelphia; pro. from sergt. Co. H Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. H April 30, 1862; com. received June 22, 1862.

Samuel W. Hawley, Chester Co.; pro. from corp. Co. C June 6, 1862; wounded in action at Swift Creek, near Petersburg, Va., May 9, 1864; must. out Sept. 17, 1864, at exp. of term.

Cheyney T. Haines, Chandlerville; pro. from corp. Co. G Sept. 18, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. G Nov. 2, 1864; veteran.

Henry R. Coates, Philadelphia; pro. from corp. Co. K Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with regt. at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.

James T. Skiles, Chester Co.; pro. from corp. Co. B Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. B Dec. 16, 1862; com. received May 27, 1863; must. June 19, 1863.

George L. Taggart, Coatesville; pro. from private Co. A, S. O. headqrs., 97th P. V., July 1, 1863; must. out Aug. 30, 1864, at exp. of term; appointed qrmr.; com. received Jan. 1, 1865, but did not accept.

Leonard R. Thomas, Mortonville; pro. from corp. Co. C Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. C Sept. 23, 1864; not must.; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. C Nov. 2, '64; vet.

John H. Brower, East Vincent; pro. from corp. Co. F Jan. 1, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut. and qrmr. May 1, 1865; must. July 10, 1865, to rank from June 7, 1865; veteran.

David R. Cochran, Media; pro. from sergt. Co. G July 19, 1865; must. out with regt. at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865; veteran. Died at home, Delaware Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1869.

Commissary-Sergeants.

Thomas McKay, West Chester; pro. from sergt. Co. A Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Aug. 30, 1864, before Petersburg, Va., at expiration of term.

Dallas Crow, Sadsburyville; pro. from sergt. Co. B Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B Dec. 1, 1864; must. March 21, 1865, to rank from March 1, 1865; veteran.

Washington W. James, Edgmont, Delaware Co.; pro. from corp. Co. G April 1, 1865; pro. to capt. Co. G May 1, 1865; must. July 10, 1865, to rank from May 26, 1865; veteran.

Caleb Mercer, Coatesville; pro. from sergt. Co. F July 19, 1865; must. out with regt. at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Hospital-Stewards.

Harmon Reed, West Chester; pro. from priv. Co. H Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 3, 1862.

Reuben H. Smith, Media; must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. G Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 27, 1863.

John Y. McCarter, Upper Oxford; pro. from corp. Co. C April 1, 1863; must. out before Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.

Madison Lovett, Lancaster County; must. in March 15, 1861; pro. from corp. Co. A Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with regt. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Principal Musicians.

Milton S. Taylor, West Chester; must. in Oct. 9, 1861; pro. from priv. Co. H Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with regt. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

John Weber, Oxford; must. in March 15, 1864; pro. from corp. Co. F May 20, 1865; must. out with regt. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

C. C. Fahnestock, Jr., Paoli; must. in Nov. 15, 1861; pro. from mus. Co. K Jan. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. Oct. 13, 1862.

James St. John, Sr., Philadelphia; must. in Oct. 29, 1861; disch. G. O. Aug. 13, 1862; re-enl. in Co. D Nov. 26, 1862; pro. to prin. mus. May 1, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 17, 1864.

James J. Wilson, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. from mus. Co. C June 28, 1864; disch. Sept. 10, 1864, expiration of term.

John Parsons, Jr., Media; must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from mus. Co. I March 1, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, August 25th, of wounds received May 18, 1864; buried May 25, 1864, at Hampton, Va.; veteran.

Regimental Band.

John H. Taylor, leader, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

George Ellenger, leader, Lancaster.

Samuel Bookman, Lancaster County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Francis T. Brubaker, Lancaster County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

William Dalling, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Austin M. Fithian, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Payne A. Gould, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Nov. 9, 1861.

William C. Hemphill, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

John L. Hosmer, Delaware County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

John M. Kay, Chandlerville; pro. from mus. Co. A Oct. 24, 1861.

Richard M. Lovell, Chandlerville; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

George W. Myers, Lancaster County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Amos McFalls, Lancaster County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Bernard Roecker, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Bernard Reed, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Christian Roecker, West Chester; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Hiram Shenk, Lancaster County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

John Stube, Lancaster County; pro. from private Co. H Oct. 24, 1861.

Willie S. St. John, Philadelphia; re-enl. as drummer in Co. A.

Gabriel Spence, Lancaster County; captured June 16, 1862; disch. Oct. 14, 1862.

Harrison Taylor, West Chester; re-enl. as drummer in 186th Regt.

William H. H. Taylor, Delaware County.

Thomas H. Windle, Coatesville; must. in band Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 26, 1862.

COMPANY A (GUSS FENCIBLES).

(Recruiting for the first company was commenced Aug. 2, 1861, by Capt. Galusha Pennypacker, of West Chester, where and in its immediate vicinity it was raised. On August 17th sixty-three recruited men went into camp in a beautiful grove, known as Everhart's Woods, the location having been tendered the company by its owner, Hon. William Everhart. The camp was named Camp Everhart, in compliment to its owner. The name adopted by the company was the Guss Fencibles, in honor of their late commander in the National Guards, and Co. A, 9th Regiment, Col. Henry R. Guss.)

Capt. Galusha Pennypacker, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to maj. Oct. 7, 1861.

Capt. Francis M. Guss, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to capt. Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; disch. on sergt. cert. Oct. 3, 1864.

Capt. William Martin, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 4, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1864; to capt. Jan. 1, 1865; to maj. March 11, 1865; vet.

Capt. Lewis E. Hampton, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to capt. Feb. 28, 1865; res. May 11, 1865; veteran.

1st Lieut. L. Y. Evans, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. G May 1, 1862.

1st Lieut. William Peace, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. May 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 18, 1864.

1st Lieut. Abel Griffith, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. April 1, 1864; disch. September 14th, for wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; veteran.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Black, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at John's Island, S. C., June 7, 1862, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut. March 15, 1865; com. capt. June 15, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

2d Lieut. Thomas E. Weber, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 1, 1862; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 9, 1862; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Jan. 30, 1864.

2d Lieut. Isaac J. Burton, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from sergt. March 29, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, expiration of term.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Henry, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 26, 1865; com. 1st lieut. May 26, 1865; not must.; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. Joseph Phillips, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864; pro. from sergt. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. Henry T. Gray, must. in March 10, 1862; com. 1st lieut. Dec. 4, 1864; not must.; disch. May 9, 1865, at expiration of term.

Sergt. James P. Smedley, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. A. Gibson, must. in Oct. 17, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Sergt. Jeptha Clark, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. John Harman, must. in Oct. 22, 1864; pro. from corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; was substitute.

Sergt. Jervis J. Rudolph, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

Sergt. Wm. L. Morris, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1864, at expiration of term.

Sergt. Thomas McCay, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Oct. 31, 1861.

Sergt. B. F. Stackhouse, must. in Aug. 22, 1861: died Aug. 19th of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; veteran.

Corp. John T. Carpenter, must. in May 10, 1864; pro. to corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Corp. Richardson Taylor, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 18, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. R. E. Welsh, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corp. Jacob Daubman, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

Corp. A. B. Peace, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corp. H. L. Pyott, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corp. Nathaniel R. Cowan, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 3, 1864, for wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864.

Corp. Madison Lovett, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded July 16, 1864; pro. to hospital-steward Sept. 18, 1864; veteran.

Corp. John T. Taylor, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., July 31, 1864.

Corp. George Elliam, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; captured Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865; veteran.

Mus. E. K. Eisenbeis, must. in Aug. 22, '61; disch. Aug. 22, '64, at exp. of term.

Musician Willie S. St. John, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 22, 1864.

Mus. John McKay, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.

Privates.

William Anderson, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.

Henry Albright, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; died May 19, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., div. D, sec. H, grave 115.

James Brady, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

John Brubaker, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 4, 1863.

Joseph G. Brower, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 18, 1862.

J. H. Bavington, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., April 10, 1864.

John Burton, must. in Jan. 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 22, 1865.

Isaac P. Chandler, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

Geo. W. Cass, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

James Y. Clark, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

A. M. Chandler, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

Lewis Cochran, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

Julius C. Callin, must. in March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.

Wm. H. Clark, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died July 31st of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; veteran.

James Carpenter, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

John W. Dowlin, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1864.

John Dampman, must. in Aug 22, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to Feb. 1865; died March, 1865; veteran.

William Day, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864, grave 4499; veteran.

James Evans, must. in Nov. 10, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Robert Eisenbeis, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; died at Point Lookout, Md., May 24th, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.

John W. Ford, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; missing in action Sept. 29, 1864; vet.

John A. Graff, must. in March 24, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Joseph D. Given, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

William Given, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

Isaac W. Gray, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded Aug. 26, 1864; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, at expiration of term.

John M. Griffith, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 10, 1862.

Ezra G. Goodwin, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.

John Guest, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; killed in action July 4, 1864.

Geo. W. Hawkins, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

J. H. Hollabaud, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. by order Sec. of War Nov. 7, '62.

Geo. E. Hannum, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

R. H. Humpton, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.

Samuel Hutton, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

J. M. Haines, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 16, '62.

Henry Handwork, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., of wound at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864.

Joseph Hardcastle, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died, date unknown, of wounds received near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864.

Jacob B. James, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1861.
Jeremiah King, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Charles Kirk, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Benjamin F. King, must. in March 16, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, June 4th, of wounds received near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; veteran.
J. Lawrence, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died at Edisto Island, S. C., May 17, 1862.
Alfred Lane.
G. P. Matthews, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
G. M. Minster, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Abner Minster, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Joseph P. Maris, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
William Mercer, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
John Mercer, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
T. J. Miller, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to U. S. Sig. Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
John McDonald, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 31, 1864, at exp. of term.
Edward O'Neil, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 15, 1862.
Richard E. Pharaoh, must. in March 16, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
I. M. Pawling, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jonathan Phillips, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded May 18, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. March 29, 1865.
George Pomeroy, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Thos. C. Parsons, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to U. S. Sig. Corps Oct. 13, 1863.
Horace Passmore, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 18, 1863.
Thomas Ringler, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded May 18, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.
Eph. L. Ross, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.
Harry C. Rennard, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.
J. P. Robinson, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Augustus Ruhl, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 27, 1863.
Charles A. Stone, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Edw. Shoemaker, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
T. D. Smedley, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
William H. H. Starts, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded May 14, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.
Joseph E. Stott, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Sylvester Stott, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jacob D Strode, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jesse C. D. Stoops, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred May 18, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., City Point, sec. A, div. 4, grave 77; veteran.
J. Steele, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, '64; vet.
Jacob B. Talbot, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1864, at exp. of term.
H. P. Talley, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
David M. Taylor, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Joseph L. Thomas, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1864.
G. W. Thompson, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
L. Thompson, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Caleb Townsend, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 11, 1862.
George L. Taggart, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d sergt. July 1, 1863.
Jos. E. Valentine, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.
Benj. F. Whiting, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 15, 1862.
Jos. N. Wilkinson, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 19, 1862.
Joseph Winkler, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, on exp. of term.
Andrew K. Wright, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.
John S. Young, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865.
Vernon Yarnall, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., July 13, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, section 20, grave 18.
J. L. Yocum, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died in Jacksonville, Fla., April 3, 1862.

Of the original number, five non-commissioned officers and seventeen privates re-enlisted as veterans at Fernandina, Fla.

COMPANY B (CHESTER COUNTY GRAYS).

(The organization of this company was commenced at Parkesburg, Chester Co., on Aug. 15, 1866, by the consolidation of two companies, one known as the Chester County Grays, of that place, commanded by Capt. William B. McCoy, and the other as the Keystone Rifles, of Cochranville, commanded by Capt. Robert L. McClellan. The men were mostly from the vicinity of those two places. It received its arms from the Schuylkill arsenal, soon after being mustered.

Of the original number of enlisted men, forty-three re-enlisted for the remainder of the war, as veterans, at Fernandina, Fla.)

Capt. William B. McCoy, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; resigned June 18, 1863.
Capt. Jonas M. C. Savage, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from lieut. July 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 22d for wounds recd. at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.
Capt. Dallas Crow, must. in March 15, 1864; pro. from com.-sergt. to 1st lieut. March 4, 1865; to capt. April 4, 1865; must. out with com. Aug. 28, 1865; vet.
1st Lieut. James T. Skiles, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. May 27, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; disch. Nov. 5th, to date Aug. 30, 1864.
1st Lieut. David S. Harry, must. in March 15, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., June 15, 1865; pro. from 1st sergt. April 5, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
2d Lieut. James Hughes, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; resigned May 1, 1862.
2d Lieut. John Armstrong, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 13, 1862; resigned Nov. 18, 1862.
2d Lieut. J. Lowry, must. in Aug. 13, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. March 18, 1865; vet.
2d Lieut. John B. Griffith, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 11, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. May 26, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Andrew M. Strickland, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from sergt. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. J. Haines, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; vet.
Sergt. Gerhard Reeder, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, '64; pro. from corp. July 19, '65; must. out with co. Aug. 28, '65; vet.
Sergt. H. Highet, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 16 to Dec. 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Taylor Archer, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; pro. from corp. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. N. P. Boyer, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 26, 1862.
Sergt. H. M. Hutton, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 4, 1862.
Henry Kendig, Jr., must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.
Sergt. W. A. Nichols, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, '64, ex. of term.
Sergt. Wm. A. Deisem, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded at John's Island, S. C., June 7, 1862; disch. Sept. 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. M. Happersett, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1864, ex. of term.
Sergt. J. M. Jackson, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded Feb. 22 and June 6, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. July 16, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. D. H. Birney, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; disch. at Hilton Head Oct. 30, 1863.
Sergt. Elisha Middleton, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 4, 1862; burial record Nov. 4, 1863.
Sergt. Samuel McCluskey, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. J. W. Lilley, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; veteran.
Corp. George McNelly, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Wm. T. Cooling, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Robert B. Wallace, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 16 to Oct. 7, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. John C. Taggart, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Edward F. Johnson, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; substitute; pro. to corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Corp. And. J. Graham, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 19, '62.
Corp. John De Laugh, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; dishonorably disch. May 26, 1862.
Corp. John T. Boughter, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
Corp. Miles S. Strickland, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., July 4, 1864; veteran.
Corp. R. Ferguson, must. in Aug. 30, '61; died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 18, '62.
Corp. Joseph Stott, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 11, 1864; veteran.
Corp. John P. Rock, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; missing in action at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; veteran.
Mus. Wm. Assay, must. in Feb. 2, 1863; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
Mus. Benj. K. Hutton, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 26, '62.
Mus. Wm. J. Irwin, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, ex. of term.

Privates.

Wm. Ammon, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 27, 1863; burial record, died at Hilton Head, S. C., June 24, 1863.
Joshua Bentley, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 10, 1862.
Wm. M. Best, must. in Aug 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 19, 1862.
B. Cosgrove, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; vet.
John Clark, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Amos N. Chalfant, must in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1864.
Charles S. Coates, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 16 to Sept. 20, 1864; disch. Nov. 21, to date from Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
K. H. Drummonds, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
George Doubts, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Hiram Detterline, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.
Samuel J. Day, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded June 10, 1862, and June 27, 1864; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry Dunn, must. in Sept. 24, '61; killed at James Island, S. C., June 10, '62.
R. M. Dorland, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe Nov. 2, '64; veteran.
James English, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Joseph H. Emmerson, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, ex. of term.
Jesse Edwards, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, ex. of term.
Benj. English, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. May 31, for wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; veteran.
Edmund Esrey, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. April 1, for wounds with loss of arm, received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.
William Ferris, must. in Nov. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 10, 1863.

Samuel F. Galloway, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 26, 1862.
Samuel J. Garress, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Poplar Grove, Va., div. D, sec. B, grave 8; vet.
Daniel Gracy, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1864; burial record Dec. 30, 1864; veteran.
Albert Harkins, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 2, 1863.
Wm. H. Hapton, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, ex. of term.
R. W. Humphrey, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, expiration of term.
Nathan Howe, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 10, 1862.
George G. Hardy, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 12, '63.
Joseph Johnston, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, ex. of term.
Henry Kerr, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
James Keenan, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 8, 1863.
Abraham Kendig, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., June 4, of wounds received near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; veteran.
Benjamin Linton, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
F. D. Lamping, must. in Aug. 30, '61; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; vet.
Henry A. Lamping, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Alfred N. Leaman, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.
William Large, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 29, 1862.
Jacob D. Lemley, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Sept. 14, 1864, ex. of term.
J. H. Moore, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; vet.
S. Miles, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Henry W. Martin, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Charles B. Musgrove, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865; veteran.
Henry W. Moore, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, ex. of term.
Hugh D. Mews, must. in Aug. 30, '61; died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 11, '63.
Jonathan Mendenhall, must. in Aug. 30, '61; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; burial record July 29th; veteran.
Robert Merton, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to July 16, 1865; disch. Nov. 18, 1865.
Henry Melius, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Joseph D. McGinness, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1861.
David McClure, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.
Geo. McFarland, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.
Teamster James McNulty, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C.; burial record Oct. 31, 1862.
John McGraw, must. in Aug. 30, 1861.
Robt. R. Pindell, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Benj. F. Russell, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
John C. Riley, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Samuel Richardson, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 11, 1862.
Wm. S. Renshaw, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 27, 1863; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 7, 1863.
Albert J. Rees, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, exp. of term.
Jas. Ray, must. in April 15, 1864; died Aug. 27 of wounds received May 18, '64.
Thomas Sloyer, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 9, 1863.
Joseph Sweney, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 10, 1863.
George G. Supplee, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
David Sullivan, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 1, 1863.
Wesley Vance, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 16, 1863.
Geo. W. Wonderly, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. July 28 for wounds, with loss of arm, received at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862.
Theo. A. Worrall, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1864, exp. of term.
William H. Wilson, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; died at St. Helena Island, S. C., Nov. 26, 1862.

COMPANY C (PAOLI GUARDS).

(This company was recruited by Isaiah Price, of West Chester, second son of Benjamin and Jane Price, of East Bradford township, prominent and consistent members of the Society of Friends. Its recruits came from the vicinity of Warren Tavern post-office, Flat Rock school-house, and various other localities in Chester Valley; Leopard Inn, in Willistown township; Chatham, New London, Oxford, and other places in the county. The militia name adopted by the company was the Paoli Guards, in compliment to the first list of recruits to join the company from that historic locality. Of its original number, three non-commissioned officers and seven privates re-enlisted as veterans at Fernandina, Fla.)

Capt. Isaiah Price, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; com. major April 3, 1864; not must.; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Capt. Leonard R. Thomas, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. from qrmr.-sergt. to 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1864; to brev. capt. March 13, 1865; to capt. March 15, 1865; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; com. major June 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Lieut. H. W. Carruthers, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to adjt. Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to capt. April 3, 1864.
1st Lieut. Emmor G. Griffith, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 5, 1861; res. April 30, 1862.
1st Lieut. Francis I. Eachus, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. April 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 31, 1864, expiration of term.
1st Lieut. Geo. W. Abel, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1865; com. capt. June 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
2d Lieut. William Gardner, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died on transport "Boston," in Warsaw Sound, Ga., Feb. 19, 1862.
2d Lieut. Isaac Smedley, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. from 1st sergt. Feb. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 9, 1863.
2d Lieut. H. Kauffman, Jr., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt. July 1, 1863; resigned Sept. 25, 1864.
2d Lieut. Charles Warren, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. from 1st sergt. May 26, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Cyrus B. Showalter, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. from sergt. July, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. John D. Beaver, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. Cyrus M. Davis, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; pro. from corp. July 26, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Stephen H. Eachus, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. Isaac A. Cleaver, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. B. Lundy Kent, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded July 15, 1864; disch. for pro. in U. S. colored troops April 17, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Richard B. Moore, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, expiration of term.
Sergt. G. S. Hambleton, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 31, 1862.
Sergt. Joseph R. Acker, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Foster's Place, Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864.
Sergt. Robert B. Wilson, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., May 25, of wounds received May 18, 1864.
Sergt. M. Davis Thomas, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., May 24, of wounds received May 18, 1864.
Corp. John Latch, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Henry H. Stiteler, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Davis O. Taylor, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Battery, 3d Regt. U. S. Art., Jan. 18, 1863.
Corp. Jesse D. Farra, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
Corp. John R. Miller, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, exp. of term.
Corp. Levis T. Beitler, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; disch. Sept. 17, 1864; expiration of term.
Corp. Maris Pierce, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1864, exp. of term.
Corp. Robert Holmes, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 28, 1863.
Corp. Samuel W. Hawley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. June 6, '62.
Corp. Joseph M. Lewis, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died on transport "Marion" March 1, 1862.
Corp. Hibbard Aitkin, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at West Chester, Pa., July 16, 1862.
Corp. C. B. Hambleton, must. in Sept 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 2, 1864, at expiration of term.
Corp. James J. Dewees, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded June 6, and Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Sept. 18, 1864, at expiration of term.
Mus. James J. Wilson, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded June 27, 1864; pro. to principal mus. June 28, 1864.
Mus. Taylor W. Harper, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, '61.
Mus. William Pound, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 24, 1864; disch. Sept. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

Privates.

Joseph Abel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, '64, at expiration of term.
William Agg, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; wounded May 20, and Aug. 29, '64; disch. March 20, 1865, at expiration of term.
Joseph Bence, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., June 18, '63.
Alexander Beck, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps, Jan. 30, '64.
Lewis B. Coulter, must. in Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Wm. J. Creswell, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 22, 1862.
Wm. Clark, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Jan. 18, 1863.
David B. Catren, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 1, 1863.
O. Channel, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
A. Coburn, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at expiration of term.
Wm. Clark, must. in Aug. 9, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Clinton Cole, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; disch. on surg. cert. July 16, 1865.
John Dean, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 1, 1863.
Nicholas Durnin, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 38.
Franklin Epright, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
E. Griffith, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
A. Grimes, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at expiration of term.
Elias O. Griffith, must. in Nov. 13, 1861; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. Jan. 11, 1865, for U. S. Hosp.

Jos. Kugler, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 1, 1863.
D. H. Gunkle, must. in Sept. 11, '61; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., Sept. 10, '63.
Emmor B. Hickman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
E. Hopkins, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Jan. 18, '63.
Francis Hoffman, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded Aug. 23, 1863; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., June 24, 1865; disch. Nov. 22, to date Aug. 20, 1865; veteran.
Thomas Jeffries, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 18, 1864, at expiration of term.
Alexander Keys, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
John Keys, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Wm. Kirkpatrick, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 6, 1862.
Levi Keeley, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch on surg. cert. May 9, 1863.
N. Davis Kitselman, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
J. L. Kitts, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
A. M. Kinnard, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
C. J. Kinsey, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 28, 1863.
M. E. Morris, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 11, 1862.
Samuel A. March, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration.
W. Morgan, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
M. W. Montgomery, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
Norris P. Myers, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; wounded June 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at expiration of term.
E. Mendenhall, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
H. McGinley, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
Benj. McClellan, must. in Jan. 28, 1865; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art.; disch. Nov. 22, to date Aug. 30, 1865.
Wesley McLane, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 20, 1862.
Jacob McIntosh, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 28, 1863.
Wm. G. McLane, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 8, 1863.
J. R. McKinley, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; died on transport "Boston" Feb. 1, '62.
Isaac Paschall, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 26, 1863.
James Press, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 6, 1863.
Lewis C. Pierce, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died at James Island, S. C., July 2, '62.
Ambrose Quay, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded May 20, and Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Nov. 7, 1864, at expiration of term.
David N. Ruth, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 22, 1862.
Wm. Shingle, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on habeas corpus Nov. 5, 1861.
J. J. Still, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded July 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
Wm. H. Speakman, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at expiration of term.
Edward R. Showalter, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 27, 1863; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.
Jos. A. Shaw, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. A, div. 4, grave 140.
Wm. D. Thomas, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
T. Thornbury, must. in Sept. 10, '61; died at St. Helena Island, S. C., Aug. '62.
L. Thornbury, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., of wounds received, with loss of leg, at Petersburg, Va., July 25, 1864.
Phillip Tolliver, must. in Jan. 11, 1865.
E. Vickers, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
Joel W. Vanmeter, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 16, 1863.
Chas. C. Worth, must. in Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Henry Wilson, must. in Jan. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Charles Wagner, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded July 27, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
W. Whistler, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
H. B. Weidner, must. in Sept. 11, '61; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
H. Wellman, must. in Sept. 16, 1861, disch. Sept. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.
J. G. Williams, must. in Sept. 18, '61; disch. Sept. 17, '64, at expiration of term.
R. A. Wilson, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, '64, at expiration of term.
Malhlon Wood, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at expiration of term.
Geo. W. Walton, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.
Samuel Woodward, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ezekiel Walker, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 21, '62.
C. K. Wentz, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 18, 1863.
Joseph Wetherell, must. in March 10, 1862; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., City Point, sec. F, div. 1, grave 152.

COMPANY D (CONCORDVILLE RIFLES).

(This company was recruited in Delaware County by Capt. William S. Mendenhall, of Chads' Ford, of that county. He was descended from a family of English Quakers, who emigrated to America during the persecutions of that people in England and settled in Concord township (then a part of Chester County), contemporary with the William Penn settlers in Pennsylvania. About Dec. 1, 1863, fifty men of Co. D re-enlisted, at Fernandina, Fla., as veterans. We give subjoined the names of those only who went from Chester County.)

Capt. Isaac B. Taylor, first entered service as private in Co. A, 9th P. V., April 21, 1861, for three months; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; appointed 5th sergt.; pro. to 4th sergt. July 30, 1863; veteran; remust. March 15, 1864, to date Dec. 1, 1863; wounded in action at Foster's Place, Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt., to rank from June 1, 1864; appointed to 2d lieut. Sept. 6, 1864, to rank from June 1, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. December, 1864; again wounded in action at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to capt. Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Sergt. John E. Davis, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; appointed 4th sergt. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to 3d sergt. July 30, 1863; must. out Sept. 19th, at expiration of term; re-entered service in U. S. Marine Corps.
Sergt. James A. Allen, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Philip Gleane, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Privates.

Wm. H. Brown, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 6, 1862.
E. Butler, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; veteran.
S. J. Cloud, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; veteran.
J. Crosson, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
John B. Harry, must. in Nov. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, 1862
G. W. Eavenson, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864, at exp. of term.
Francis M. Frame, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, 1864; disch. Sept. 19, 1864, at expiration of term.
Enoch Hannum, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg cert. May 24, 1862.
H. Higgins, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1864, at exp. of term.
John E. Huey, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 10, 1862.
B. Hughes, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; disch. with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
George W. Miles, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; veteran.
G. B. Moore, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 14, 1862.
John Pass, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; disch. with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Patterson Riley, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; wounded at Morris Island, S. C.; died Aug. 24, 1863, of diarrhœa.
Ezra B. Pyle, must. in Sept. 16, 1861.
J. Russell, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; killed at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863.
J. Sharp, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864, at expiration of term.
Jacob B. Smith, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; wounded at Petersburg July 18, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. July 10, 1865; veteran.
T. M. Smith, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 21, 1863.
W. Smith, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 17, 1862.
John H. Stuckey, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; wounded at Green Plains, Va., May 20, '64; leg amputated; died of wounds at Point Lookout May 24, '64; vet.
Hugh Tenney, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; vet.

COMPANY E (MULLIGAN GUARDS).

(This company was recruited in and about West Chester by William McConnell, a naturalized citizen of the United States, born in Caven Co., Ireland, about 1827. He received an excellent education at a college in Londonderry, and emigrated to this country with other members of his family about 1848, settled in Philadelphia, and was engaged in a mercantile house as clerk and book-keeper. He afterwards, about 1853, removed to West Chester, where he followed the occupation of painting with diligence and success for several years previous to the war. He became a member of the National Guard, and was a thoroughly-drilled soldier. He received an appointment as a non-commissioned officer in the National Guards, and was noted for accuracy and precision in the various movements of the drill, etc. The men he enlisted in Co. E were chiefly naturalized citizens of his native land, residents of Chester County, who espoused the cause of their adopted country in her conflict with treason. They generally made good soldiers, sturdy, reliable, efficient in the field of battle and in the arduous trench duty that became so largely the experience of the regiment in the war. At Fernandina, Fla., in February, 1864, twenty-six of this company re-enlisted as veterans.)

Capt. William McConnell, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; resigned April 28, 1864, owing to failing health from exposure during the arduous duties in the Department of the South. He died in West Chester, Aug. 14, 1866, of hemorrhage of the bowels, resulting from the effects of long prostration from chronic diarrhœa contracted in the service.
Capt. Samuel D. Smith, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Dec. 10, 1864; to capt. May 26, 1865; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1861; at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Lieut. John H. Babb, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; resigned April 26, 1862.
1st Lieut. John McGrath, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. April 26, 1862; disch. Nov. 10, 1864, at expiration of term of service.
1st Lieut. John C. Nicholson, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; wounded June 12, 1862; pro. from sergt. May 20, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
2d Lieut. John McNamee, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. April 26, 1862; resigned May 9, 1863.
2d Lieut. James McWilliams, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. July 1, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. Nov. 15, 1864, at expiration of term.
2d Lieut. John Sullivan, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 16 to Dec. 24, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. May 26, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Daniel Sullivan, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Michael Rush, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. James A. Riley, must. in Sept. 14, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt John O'Brian, must. in Sept. 15, 1861; wounded Sept. 5, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. David Signett, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from private Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Sergt. Patrick Carter, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 13, 1863.
Sergt. George L. Smith, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Nov. 28, for wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. H. Spicer, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch., date unknown, for wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 8, 1864.
Sergt. James Coughlin, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; veteran.
Corp. Peter Steward, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. J. Butler, must. in Sept 9, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 29, '65; vet.
Corp. G. Jenkins, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 29, '65; vet.
Corp. Wm. Gillen, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
Corp. Jer. Hennessey, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
Corp. Wm. Eagan, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864.
Corp. Thomas Forsythe, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1864.
Corp. Wm. Glanding, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; wounded and captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 9, '64; grave 5172.
Corp. Thomas Cummins, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died at St. Helena Island, S. C., July 29, 1863.
Corp. Edward Corcoran, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; killed at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862.
Corp. Francis Carter, must. in Nov. 23, 1861; prisoner; paroled; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 30, 1864; veteran.
Corp. B McDermott, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; veteran.
Corp. Joseph Little, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; veteran.
Corp. James O'Day, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
Corp. Charles Sharp, must. in Dec. 26, 1861; disch. June 11, 1867, to date Feb. 15, 1865.
Mus. C. Riley, Jr., must. in Oct. 2, '61; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; vet.
Mus. Hugh O'Donnell, Jr., must. in Oct. 2, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 24, 1862.
Teamster Jonathan Pine, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 2, '63.

Privates.

Reese Arters, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 26, 1863.
Alex. Allen, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; veteran.
Matthew Brown, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 25, 1862.
William Burns, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1864, exp. of term.
Thomas Bell, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 21, 1864, expiration of term.
John Bennett, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
William Crawford, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 10, 1864, exp. of term.
Dominick Cummins, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, exp. of term.
Patrick Collins, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1864.
Carmac Carberry, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 26, 1864, exp. of term.
Martin Conner, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 20, 1862.
Thomas Correll, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 27, 1863.
John Cosner, must. in Jan. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865.
George Conway, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 18, '62.
John F. Conway, must. in Sept. 15, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864; veteran.
Ovel Chapple, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 29, 1863.
Michael Dunlavy, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, exp. of term.
James Dougherty, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 11, 1862.
Colom Duffee, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864, expiration of term.
Peter Dougherty, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; disch on surg. cert. May 24, 1862.
Thomas Dallas, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1864.
Peter Davis, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 12, 1862.
Francis Duffee, must. in Sept. 16, 1861.
John Ford, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
John Flannery, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864; grave 11,026.
Richard Finnessey, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., of wounds, on June 14, received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.
Patrick Grant, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, exp. of term.
Dennis Grant, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
William Gibbons, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; killed on picket near Bermuda Hundred, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
George Groce, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., June 2, 1865, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, '64; buried in National Cemetery, plot 1, grave 71; veteran.
Thomas Haney, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 18, 1862.
Thomas Hall, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 30, 1862.
Charles Hill, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1864, expiration of term.
Josiah G. Huggins, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; died. at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 1, 1862, of yellow fever.
Thomas Holt, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Patrick Joyce, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
Robert Johnson, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.
John Johnson, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; missing in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.
Thomas Kickham, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; dis. at Satterlee Hosp., Phila., Sept. 12, 1864.
James Keelam, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
James Kaver, must. in Nov. 8, 1861; disch on surg. cert. July 26, 1863.
Patrick Keefe, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 21, 1863.
Wm. J. Light, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1861, expiration of term.
Edward Lynch, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; prisoner; died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 29, 1864.
William Logan, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 17, 1864; grave 5985.
Isaac Miles, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; vet.
Patrick Murphy, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 28, 1863.
David Morgan, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 26, 1864.
Bernard McCue, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Charles McGinley, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 10, 1863.
Michael McCall, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Patrick McCabe, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1864, exp. of term.
Michael McCartney, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, exp. of term.
Michael McCormick, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 11, '62.
John McCabe, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; accidentally killed at Seabrook, S. C., April 22, 1863.
T. P. McHale, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 21, '62.
Peter McDonald, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 25, '62.
Francis McNulty, must. in Sept. 18, 1861.
James McDermott, must. in Sept. 18, 1861.
Dennis Nugent, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; died at New York May 11, 1863.
Michael O'Conner, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1864, exp. of term.
Peter O'Neil, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; died at Port Royal, S. C., April 13, 1862.
Hugh O'Donnell, Sr., must. in Oct. 2, '61; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 26, '62.
James O'Neil, must. in Sept. 18, 1861.
Patrick O'Brian, must. in Sept. 18, 1861.
Charles Quigley, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1864, exp. of term.
John Rodgers, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
James Riley, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Jan. 5, 1865, of wounds, U. S. Hosp.
John M. Rush, must. in Jan. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 2, 1865.
Charles Riley, must. in Sept 21, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 13, 1862.
John W. Still, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 14, 1864, expiration of term.
Patrick Skiffington, must. in Sept. 9, 1861.
Robert Sherman, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; veteran.
Michael Walsh, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864, expiration of term.
James Wauls, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Walter Walsh, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; missing in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

COMPANY F (NATIONAL GUARDS).

(This company was recruited in various parts of Chester County by De Witt Clinton Lewis, of West Chester. His paternal grandfather, Phineas Lewis, born in Chester County, was the son of a Welsh emigrant, James Lewis, who came to this country previous to the Revolution. He became a soldier in the American army, and served during the war of independence. The grandmother of Capt. Lewis, also of Welsh descent, was one of the survivors of the massacre at Wyoming, having escaped by drifting down the Susquehanna, the night after, in a flat-boat. His grandfather on his mother's side, Patrick McKennin, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country before the Revolution, also became a soldier in the Continental army and served during the war. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He died at the age of ninety years. Mary, his wife, was a German girl, who came to this country when quite young, and was sold by the captain of the vessel for payment of her passage, as was often the case at that period. Capt. Lewis' father was Benjamin Lewis, of Chester County, somewhat extensively known as a school-teacher, and during the last few years of his life engaged at Gause's Academy, on the Brandywine, near Marshalton, and who died in his twenty-ninth year. D. W. C. Lewis was born near West Chester, July 30, 1822, and after the death of his father lived with the family of Joseph Taylor, father of Bayard Taylor, during the boyhood of the poet, and afterwards settled in West Chester, where, with Samuel Way, he learned the carpenter's trade. When eighteen years old he joined the National Grays, then commanded by Capt. William Apple. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined, as one of its first members, the National Guards, which company tendered its services to the Governor, but it was not called into active service.

He served as 1st lieut. in Co. E, 9th Pa. Vols., three months' men, and after his time had expired raised this company, of whom, Feb. 20, 1864, at Fernandina, Fla., forty-five men re-enlisted as veterans for the war.)

Capt. De Witt C. Lewis, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, expiration of term; pro. bvt. maj. and lieut.-col. March 13, 1865.
Capt. Lewis P. Malin, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded Sept. 20, 1864; and at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; pro. to capt. March 29, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Lieut. Joseph T. Burnett, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 9, 1863.

1st Lieut. John Wainwright, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 10, 1862; to 1st lieut. May 1, 1863; com. capt. Nov. 1, 1864; to bvt. capt. and bvt. maj. March 13, 1865; to lieut.-col. March 14, 1865; to col. June 1, 1865.

1st Lieut. Isaac J. Nichols, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hd., Va., May 20, 1864; pro. from sergt. March 29, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

2d Lieut. Oliver E. Strickland, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; res. Jan. 9, 1862.

2d Lieut. Thomas Cosgriff, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. June 10, 1863; wounded Sept. 29 and Oct. 27, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. March 28, '65.

2d Lieut. John E. Huntsman, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hd., Va., May 20, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. May 26, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. Thomas E. Brown, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded Aug. 1863, and May 18, 1864; pro. to be sergt. June 15, 1864; to 1st sergt. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. John Kennedy, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 10, 1864; disch. by special order Jan. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. Thomas B. Guest, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hd, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Sergt. Jackson Mcharry, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. David Mock, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded Sept. 29, 1864; pro. to sergt. from corp. April 22, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; vet.

Sergt. James P. Griffith, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Herman P. Brower, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hd., Va., May 20, 1864; pro. from corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Lee A. Stroud, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Sergt. Samuel Wynn, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Sergt. Caleb Mercer, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hd., Va., May 20, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. July 19, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Josiah G. Garrett, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded May 20 and Oct. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. H. C. Reagan, must. in May 10, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65.

Corp. Thomas Ray, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. July 20, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Amos Divine, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Edward Townsend, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, ex. of term.

Corp. J. R. Richardson, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, '64.

Corp. Jesse M. Boyles, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded May 18 and 20, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. July 10, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Geo. W. Ordaway, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Corp. John H. Brower, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to qrmr.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; veteran.

Corp. John Webber, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 8, 1864; pro. to prin. mus. May 20, 1865; veteran.

Corp. James A. Fries, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., of wounds received in action May 18, 1864; veteran.

Corp. James T. Terry, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded May 18, 1864; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; veteran.

Corp. John C. Smith, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Mus. Jesse White, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hd., May 20, 1864; must. out with regt. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Mus. Isaac F. Faro, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Mus. Thomas St. John, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

Teamster J. D. Roberts, must. in Sept. 21, '61; disch. Oct. 3, '64, at exp. of term.

Privates.

Theo. Abel, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. July 28, 1862.

Robert P. Barnes, must. in May 10, 1864; wounded at Bermuda Hd., Va., May 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Nathaniel Booth, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864, exp. of term.

Joseph Brown, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; veteran.

Ebenezer D. Collins, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded May 18, 1864; killed at Bermuda Hd., Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Geo. W. Cook, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 3, '63.

Joshua Cary, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; veteran.

Lewis Diffendarfer, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; ab. in hos. at muster out; veteran.

William T. Dixon, must. in March 15, 1864; disch. March 31, 1866, to date Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

John W. Edwards, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at expiration of term.

Thos. T. Estworthy, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1861.

Daniel W. Ferrell, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; veteran.

W. S. Fisher, must. in May 11, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.

James Graham, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred May 20, 1864; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at expiration of term.

John Garvis, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 27, 1863.

M. Greenfield, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 11, 1863.

George W. Guest, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; died at Richmond Feb. 28, 1865; veteran.

David K. Gatchell, must. in Sept. 22, 1861; must. out Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

John Hagley, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Frederick Haas, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

John Hall, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 28, 1863.

Hugh Hale, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June, 1862; disch. Oct. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.

Franklin Haines, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; died at West Chester Sept. 14, 1864.

Thomas C. Huntsman, must. in Dec. 29, 1863; died at New York Aug. 9 of wounds recd. at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; buried in Cypress Cemetery, L. I.; veteran.

Alban D. Ingram, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

William C. Jackson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died Sept. 18 of wounds recd. May 18, 1864; veteran.

John W. Keeley, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to April 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Kerr, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 12, 1863.

William T. Meeteer, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; vet.

Joseph Massey, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. May 19 for wounds received Feb. 1, 1865; veteran.

Jas. H. Maxton, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Jesse Mock, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 12, 1863.

William Mimm, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Mark Milborne, must. in Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.

H. Maxton, must. in Oct. 8, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 25, 1862.

Davis McAfee, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. June 10, 1865; veteran.

James McCluen, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., June 14, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Abner McCartney, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 18, 1862; burial record Nov. 2, 1862.

John Navin, must in Oct. 8, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

John Opperman, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1864.

Evans Pharaoh, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

David C. Perry, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

E. W. Pierce, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

James Peoples, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

J. Quigg, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64; vet.

Eli Reynolds, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at expiration of term.

Lewis A. Roatch, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Wm. M. Roberts, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 18, 1862.

Michael Rogan, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 37; veteran.

J. Reedy, must. in Oct. 1, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Thomas Sassaman, must. in May 10, 1864; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

William L. Scott, must. in April 15, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Thomas H. Short, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel G. Scott, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Alonzo Schuyler, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865; veteran.

Abraham Stevenson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Edward Shewey, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

Wilson G. Springer, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on habeas corpus Oct. 10, '61.

Wm. E. Stiteler, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.

James S. Starr, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 7, 1865; veteran.

E. H. Smith, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Edisto Island, S. C., May 30, 1862.

W. C. Shannon, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 7, '63.

H. Stephens, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 7, 1862; burial record June 7, 1862.

Abraham Thomas, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1864.

J. W. Wilson, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug 28, 1865; vet.

F. Williamson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 25, 1862.

J. P. Winterbottom, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 18, 1862.

Geo. W. Wolf, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

John H. Walker, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864, at exp. of term.

John Woodsides, must. in Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Jesse Woodward, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 26, 1863.

G. E. Wright, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; killed at James Island, S. C., June 10, '62.

Henry Wingate, must. in Oct. 27, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865.

Robert M. Williams, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; died Aug. 10 of wounds recd. at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

M. H. White, must. in April 18, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., May 18, '64.

COMPANY G (BROOMALL GUARDS).

(This company was recruited in Delaware County by Capt. Jesse L. Cummins, fourth son of George and Matilda Babb Cummins, who was born in the township of Upper Providence, Delaware Co., in 1840. His father dying while he was

quite young placed him almost upon his own resources. He early exhibited great precision as a marksman and a desire for the experiences of hunting and frontier life. With an elder brother he went West during his minority. They together encountered in a log house on Eden Prairie one of the severest of Minnesota winters, cooking and baking for themselves. Jesse returned home before the Rebellion, entered the law-office of Hon. John M. Broomall, with whom he studied law, at Media, Delaware Co., and had just entered upon the practice of his profession at that place when the war broke out. At the first call for troops he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 9th Regt. P. V., in the three months' service. The Broomall Guards, so named in honor of his law preceptor, member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, were mostly raised from the vicinity of Media and Chester. Capt. Cummins died of pulmonary consumption, at Media, Dec. 21, 1866. Thirty-five of this company re-enlisted as veterans in 1864. We give the names of those from Chester County.)

Capt. Lewis Y. Evans, pro. from 1st lieut. Co. A; placed in command of company June 22, 1862; resigned Oct. 23, 1863.

1st Lieut. Cheyney T. Haines, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 10, 1863; wounded at Green Plains, Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; again, at Cemetery Hill, near Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864; pro. to sergt.-major Sept. 18, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1864; mortally wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; died of wounds in New York Jan. 27, 1865; pro. to brev. capt. by order of War Department, to rank from March 13, 1865; vet.

1st Lieut. Josiah Bird, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 20, 1864; to 1st sergt. Oct. 26, 1864; to 1st lieut. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Hilary Fox, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; must. out Oct. 17, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. Eli Dunlap, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Musician Geo. W. Ross, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 17, 1865.

Teamster Enoch Dunlap, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 4, '62.

Eber B. Frame, must. in Sept 30, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864, exp. of term.

James Grindrod, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Nov. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

John G. Herkins, must. in Oct. 22, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Charles Jones, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; absent at muster out; veteran.

Hugh McKenna, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1861.

Thos. J. Otty, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 22, 1862.

Frederick Thomas, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1864, exp. of term.

Wm. Divine, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on habeas corpus Oct. 18, 1861.

COMPANY H (GREBLE GUARDS).

(Charles McIlvaine, of Springtown, near Waynesburg, Chester Co., only surviving son of Hon. Abraham Robinson McIlvaine, member for the Seventh Congressional District of the XXVIIIth, XXIXth, XXXth, and XXXIst Congresses, recruited this company. It was raised largely near Springtown, Honey Brook, and villages along the Welsh Mountain and Conestoga Valley, to which were added the recruits of David Jones, recruited elsewhere in the county. The company was called the Greble Guards, in honor of the brave officer of that name who fell at Big Bethel. The father of Capt. McIlvaine had been in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1836 and 1837; was an elector on the Harrison and Tyler electoral ticket in the State in 1840; for several successive years president of the Agricultural Society of Chester and Delaware Counties, and a long time vice-president of the State Agricultural Society. This McIlvaine family is descended from Allan McIlvaine, who in 1520 secured from Queen Mary the grants of lands in Upper and Nether Grimmet, in Ayr, Scotland. He was the first Laird of Grimmet. Two of his sons fell in the battle of Fanshawe, and two of his grandchildren were in the following of Earl of Casselis at Lady Care in 1601. The family were known as Covenanters, and suffered terribly in the persecution of the Scotch Presbyterians by the king's troops, which caused their emigration to Ireland, where they remained about one generation and then came to America. Capt. Charles McIlvaine was born at Springtown farm, on one of the original Penn Manors, May 31, 1840. On Oct. 29, 1861, Capt. McIlvaine was notified by Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, of his appointment by the President of the United States as captain in the 19th Infantry, U. S. army, to rank from that date, with orders, in case of his acceptance of the appointment, to report in person for orders to the colonel of that regiment at Indianapolis, Ind. In consideration of his promise to the men enrolled by him to remain in the service with them, his acceptance of this appointment was qualified by a request to be permitted to remain in the volunteer service during the term of his enlistment, which being granted by the Secretary of War, he continued in command of his company. Ill health subsequently forced him to leave the army. Thirty-two men of this company re-enlisted as veterans.)

Capt. Charles McIlvaine, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; resigned June 10, 1863.

Capt. Theo. M. Smedley, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1864; to brev. capt. March 5, 1865; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Lieut. David Jones, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to qrmr. Oct. 31, 1861.

1st Lieut. Thos. S. Taylor, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 5, 1861; res. April 29, 1862.

1st Lieut. Elwood P. Baldwin, must. in Nov. 5, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. April 29, 1862; res. Nov. 5, 1862; re-enl. May 23, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; to adjt. May 26, 1865.

1st Lieut. Phares P. Brown, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 3, 1865; to 1st lieut. April 5, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Lieut. Geo. H. Durnall, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; com. 1st lieut. May 1, 1864; not must.; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

2d Lieut. George A. Lemaister, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April 30, 1862; com. capt. June 11, 1863; not must.; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. Sept 20, 1864.

2d Lieut. Isaac L. Dutton, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. May 26, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

2d Lieut. Lewis H. Watkins, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; com. 2d lieut. May 10, 1864; not must.; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

1st Sergt. Benj. F. Smith, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, June 20, '64; pro. from sergt. July 1, '65; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65; vet.

1st Sergt. J. T. Massey, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 8, 1862.

Sergt. Robert Walker, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. T. E. Dutton, must. in Feb. 2, 1863; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Sergt. Geo. H. Cook, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. July 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Edward A. Weidner, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. July 1, 1865; absent on detached service at muster out; veteran.

Sergt. Joseph H. Walter, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Sept 23, 1864, at expiration of term.

Sergt. John Thomas, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 20, 1862.

Sergt. R. Skeen, Jr., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 26, 1863.

Sergt. Robert J. Baldwin, must. in Nov. 24, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864; disch. Nov. 7, 1864, at expiration of term.

Sergt. John A. Russell, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 30, 1864; veteran.

Sergt. Wm. Garver, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.

Sergt. George H. Bennett, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at New York Jan. 30 of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.; veteran.

Corp. Wm. Mills, must. in Sept. 23, 1863; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Corp. J. McGuigan, must. in Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Corp. Wm. Shields, must. in Nov. 19, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Corp. John B. Allen, must. in Oct. 27, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Corp. Geo. W. Dehoff, must. in March 4, '65; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65.

Corp C. C. Courtney, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Wm. F. Smith, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 15, 1862.

Corp. T. J. Henderson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 17, '63.

Corp. T. W. Durnell, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, '64.

Corp. I. T. Massey, must. in Nov. 7, '61; disch. Nov. 7, '64, at expiration of term.

Corp. W. H. George, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps Feb. 29, '64.

Corp. J. Wood, must. in Sept. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Corp. Geo. W. Burns, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe May 26 of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864.

Corp. James McConnell, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 2, 1862; burial record Nov. 2, 1862.

Musician Edward J. Hadley, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Musician Philip Richard, must. in Feb. 28, '65; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, '65.

Mus. Charles C. Taylor, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 10, 1863.

Mus. Milton S. Taylor, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to principal mus. Sept. 18, 1864; veteran.

Teamster Marsh B. England, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 19, 1862.

Teamster Levi F. Snyder, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Alfred C. Allison, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.

Robert L. Ainsworth, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 1, 1865.

Wm. Billings, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Abraham L. Bills, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Wm. H. Boyd, must. in March 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Jacob H. Busser, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864, at expiration of term.

Joseph Beihler, must. in Oct. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 10, 1862.

Chas. Burns, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1864, at expiration of term.

John Bellwoar, must. in Nov. 5, 1861; disch. Nov. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.

Samuel Bookman, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to regimental band Oct. 24, '61.

F. T. Brubaker, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regimental band Oct. 24, 1861.

Wm. Brown, must. in Oct. 17, '61; trans. to Co. G, 80th Regt. P. V., Nov. 4, '61.

John Curtis, must. in Nov. 21, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

James Cross, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, 1862.

J. Cross, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1864, at expiration of term.

William Clark, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Jos. Dasey, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Christopher Dean, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Isaac B. Davis, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 28, 1863.

James K. Davis, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 17, 1862; burial record, died Dec. 19, 1862, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 569.

Alfred L. Dutton, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; trans. to U. S. Art. Nov. 16, 1862.
W. P. Davis, must. in Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, 1864, at expiration of term.
Thos. Dunn, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; disch on surg. cert. June 29, 1865.
Michael Donahue, must. in July 11, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865.
Wm. Dalling, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans to regimental band Oct. 24, 1861.
Ezekiel Davidson, must. in Oct 4, 1861.
Edward Drumm, must in Feb. 14, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Abner Evans, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, '65; vet.
James S. Everhart, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 11, 1865.
Wm. H. Force, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
David F. Fields, must. in Feb. 21, 1861; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Austin M. Fithian, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to regimental band Oct. 24, '61.
James G. Ford, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Oliver A. Griffith, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out: veteran.
Jas. S. Gallagher, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 28, 1862.
George F. Garrett, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 18, 1862.
Terrence Gaffany, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Payne A. Gould, must. in Nov. 9, 1861; trans. to regimental band Oct. 24, 1861.
Hanford T. Griffith, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; drowned at Kiawah Creek, S. C., June 4, 1863.
Martin Haley, must. in Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
John Hennessey, must. in Oct. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Charles Harrison, must in Nov. 28, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
Hugh Heeley, must. in Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company Aug 28, 1865.
F. Hoxendofel, must. in Nov. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Marshall Harvey, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 19, 1862.
Amos B. Headley, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Alfred N. Harbours, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Thomas Hart, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Wm. W. Hardin, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.
John Hesson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 17 for wounds received at Strawberry Plains, Va., Aug. 17, 1864.
Samuel Humphrey, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 23, 1862.
Wm. C. Hemphill, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
John L. Hosmer, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Harmon Heed, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to hosp.-steward Oct. 28, 1861.
Sam'l Hunter, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 4, 1863.
John G. Hughes, must. in Sept. 27, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 15, 1863.
John Hanson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861.
John Jones, must. in Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Milton Jackson, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 24, 1863.
Peter T. Jones, must. in Oct. 9, 1861.
Thomas Jones, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
James H. Kines, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; disch. on habeas corpus Oct. 26, 1861.
Alfred Kurl, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 80th P. V., Nov. 4, 1861.
Henry Lamory, must. in Nov. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug 28, 1865.
Henry Loud, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
James Loud, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 20, 1864; vet.
Richard M. Lovell, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Wm. T. Lovell, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., July 28, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864; veteran.
Charles Moore, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Abia C. E. Miller, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
David Mulholland, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 17, 1864; disch. Oct. 21, 1864, exp. of term.
H. Mulholland, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. March 22, 1865, for wounds received, with loss of arm, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; veteran.
George W. Myers, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Samuel Moore, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 19, 1862.
Daniel Maloney, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Oct. 10, 1864; veteran.
Samuel Marshal, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Thomas Marks, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Harrison McHenry, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1864, exp. of term.
J. A. D. McKeever, must. in Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.
John J. McIlvaine, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1864; exp. of term.
Amos McFalls, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Joseph McGrinder, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.
George McDonald, must. in Nov. 22, 1864.
Peter O'Donald, must. in Nov. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Levi B. Pyle, must. in March 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
Joseph Preston, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Benj. Patterson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug 28, 1865; veteran.
Thomas Pointer, must in Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Joseph Price, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Albert P. Painter, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 20, 1862.
Isaac W. Poulson, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; veteran; died while a prisoner.
William Richards, must. in Oct. 26, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
Edward Riley, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Christian Roecker, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Bernard Roecker, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Bernard Reed, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Joseph Shutmire, must. in Nov. 19, 1864; must out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
Thomas Spencer, must. in March 2, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
Wm. H. Shay, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.
Wm. M. Steele, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Milton Simpson, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Ezra H. Sullivan, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1864, exp of term.
Hiram Shenk, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
John Steube, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Samuel R. Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va, May 20, 1864.
Robert Tarleton, must. in Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Edward H. Taylor, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. cert April 29, 1862.
John H. Taylor, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to regt. band Oct. 24, 1861.
Alex. Tinsley, must. in Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.
Martin H. Tobin, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; died, date unknown.
James Tackaberry, must. in March 2, 1865; died at Morehead City, N. C., Sept. 13, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, plot 7, grave 18.
William Granville Wilson, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on habeas corpus Oct. 26, 1861.

COMPANY I (BROOKE GUARDS).

(This company was recruited in Delaware County by Capt. George W. Hawkins, of that county, assisted by Sketchly and Annesly N. Morton, sons of Judge Sketchley Morton, whose great-grandfather, Hon. John Morton, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and whose grandfather, Sketchly Morton, was a major in the Revolutionary war. Its militia name adopted was the Brooke Guards, in compliment to Hon. H. Jones Brooke, State senator for Delaware and Chester Counties. In February, 1864, thirty-seven of the company re-enlisted as veterans, and with all the re-enlisted men of the regiment received a furlough of thirty days. The following were from Chester County :)

Musician Chas. H. Dickerson, must. in Jan. 22, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.
Vincent Duffey, must. in Oct. 9, 1861.
James G. Moore, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; must. out by G. O. July 19, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY K (WAYNE GUARDS).

(This company was organized by Capt. William Wayne, of Easttown township (near Paoli), Chester Co., a descendant of the renowned Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, one of the most daring and successful officers of the Revolutionary war. Capt. Wayne being almost the only remaining descendant of the family, succeeded to the title and possession of the family estate and mansion that had been the residence of Gen. Wayne, situated near the memorable spot of the Paoli massacre. Possessed of ample competence, and surrounded by the comforts of a most attractive home, with wife and young children just at an age to require most the presence of the husband and the father's care, Capt. Wayne, true to the impulses of his patriotic ancestry and to his own sense of duty, resigned all these in response to the call of his country for defenders in her hour of peril, trusting all to the care of Him who has promised to be a shelter unto the widow and the fatherless. The company was recruited in various localities of Chester County. The company took the most appropriate name of Wayne Guards. Capt. Wayne, now a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature (House), commanded his company through the operations of 1862,—the expedition to Warsaw Sound, Ga.; Fort Clinch, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, Fla.; Edisto, John and James Islands, S. C., and during part of the October campaign of that year. At Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 10, 1862, he was detailed on recruiting service and returned home. His health having suffered materially from exposure and climatic influences, and being unable to return to duty, he tendered his resignation, and received an honorable discharge by order of the Secretary of War (Special Order No. 24, of Jan. 19, 1863). The re-enlistment of veterans in this company amounted to thirty-seven.)

Capt. William Wayne, must. in Nov. 5, 1861; hon. disch. May 9, 1863.
Corp. Samuel V. Black, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. May 3, 1863; to capt. June 1, 1864; wounded May 18, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to April, 1865; res. May 4, 1865.
Capt. Wm. S. Underwood, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 28, 1862; to 1st sergt., to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; to capt. May 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 30 and July 30, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
1st Lieut. John J. Barber, must. in Nov. 3, '61; disch. on surg. cert. March 9, '63.
1st Lieut. Levi L. Marsh, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. May 28, 1862; to 2d lieut. June 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. July 3, 1864; died Aug. 14 of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; veteran.
1st Lieut. Wm. M. Sullivan, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 27, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 27, 1864; to 1st lieut. May 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.
2d Lieut. John W. Thompson, must. in Dec. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. June 20, 1863; to sergt. June 28, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; to 2d lieut. May 26, 1865; prisoner from Aug. 16 to Dec. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran
2d Lieut. Marriott Brosius, must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; to sergt. May 6, 1863; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; com. 2d lieut.; not must.; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 2, 1865; veteran.
1st Sergt. Charles A. Meyers, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 10, 1864; to sergt. Aug. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. J. R. Montgomery, must. in Feb. 24, 1862; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. April 1, 1865; to 1st sergt. July 18, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Lewis D. Hayes, must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct 10, 1864; to sergt. April 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. John W. Farra, must. in Dec. 9, 1861; wounded May 18, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; to sergt. Aug. 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. P. McLaughlin (1st), must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865; to sergt. July 18, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Reuben Powell Fithian, must. in Dec. 3, 1861; wounded June 12, 1862; discharged Dec. 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergt. David P. Thomas, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 14, 1862.

Sergt. James M. Griffith, must. in Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 29, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., June 3, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Corp. Wm. E. Davis, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. April 3, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Charles Miles, must. in Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. April 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Isaac Miller, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp.; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; absent in hosp. at muster out; veteran.

Corp. James W. Phillips, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 14, 1862.

Corp. William Taylor, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. Barnett R. Rapp, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. E. Lane Schofield, must. in Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 10, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. Henry R. Coates, must. in Nov. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 25, 1864; to sergt.-major Jan. 1, 1865; veteran.

Corp. David S. Christman, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 7, 1863.

Corp. Brinton Channing, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to corp. June 29, 1862; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Corp. Alfred J. Hartman, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp June 29, 1862; died at Hampton, Va., June 3, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

Corp. George H. Harrison, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Musician John H. Kauffman, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Musician Geo. W. Smith, must. in Nov. 7, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Teamster T. P. Williams, must. in April 7, '62; disch. April 7, '65, at exp. of term.

Privates.

Henry A. Beidler, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Isaac Bullock, must. in Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 19, 1862.

Theo. Beerbrower, must. in Jan. 21, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1865, at exp. of term.

Charles W. Brown, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1861.

Thos. R. Bevan, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, 1862.

G. Barber, must. in Sept. 24, '61; killed May 20, '64, at Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Jonathan Cook, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; disch. June 27, 1862, for wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va.

T. B. Criswell, must. in Oct. 13, 1861; died at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 18, 1863.

Morris E. Duey, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

James E. Davis, must. in Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865.

Francis Harman, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

John S. Famous, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 20, 1863.

Lawrence Fennings, must. in Feb. 22, 1862; dropped from rolls Aug. 15, 1862.

Lucien Frock, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.

James Freely, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865, at exp. of term.

James W. Foley, must. in Jan. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1863.

Wm. Griffith, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; vet.

J. C. Guthrie, must. in Dec. 9, 1861; killed in action, May 18, 1864; veteran.

Thos. Harbour, must. in Nov. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May 28, 1863.

Michael Harner, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Isaac Harper, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; wounded at James Island June 10, 1862; disch. Nov. 3, 1864, at expiration of term.

Isaac Harrison, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 30, 1862.

A. Y. Harry, must. in Jan. 1, 1862; trans. to Bat. C, 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 16, '62.

James Hoskins, must. in Nov. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 9, 1862.

James Hannum, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; died at New York, Sept. 20, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 1916; veteran.

T. Harkins, must. in Nov. 4, '61; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, '64.

Burrows Jermyn, must. in Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

S. Keeley, must. in Feb. 6, 1862; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Charles L. Gunkle, must. in Jan. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 15, 1863.

Samuel J. Law, must. in Jan. 10, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Wm. C. Lewis, must. in Sept. 30, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 11, 1862.

Charles A. Lukens, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 7, 1865; veteran.

Jacob G. Lemp, must. in Feb. 14, 1862; veteran.

James Manamee, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 30 and July 18, 1864, with loss of arm; disch. June 15, 1865; veteran.

L. Miller, must. in Oct. 2, '61; wd. June 10, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 11, '62.

William Miles, must. in Oct. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 14, 1863.

William P. Moore, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., June 16, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; veteran.

John McCann, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 28, 1862; trans. to Bat. E, U. S. Art., Nov. 14, 1862.

W. J. McCarter, must. in Feb. 7, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. July 28, 1862.

Samuel McHenry, must. in Feb. 19, 1862; disch. May 6, 1865, for wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.

T. W. McIntyre, must. in Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1861.

Samuel T. Noble, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; wounded July 26, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 28, 1865; veteran.

Jos. Y. Norton, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; killed in action Aug. 25, 1864.

Aaron Phipps, must. in Jan. 18, 1862; died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 26, '63.

G. W. Plumley, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; veteran.

Charles E. Raby, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; wounded, with loss of arm, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; disch. on surg. cert., Aug. 20, 1864; veteran.

Silas S. Rapp, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 10, 1862.

John Sellers, must. in April 15, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wm. H. Smith, must. in March 29, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865; veteran.

Francis Shimp, must. in Oct. 9, 1861.

Wm. A. Smith, must. in July 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

H. W. Thompson, must. in Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 28, 1865.

Henry B. Thomas, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 12, 1863.

James Thompson, must. in Sept. 23, 1863.

D. Urmey, must. in Nov. 14, 1861; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 16, 1862.

George White, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 27, 1863.

James K. Wilson, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 24, 1863.

Jos. C. Wilson, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

W. Wilson, must. in April 11, 1862; trans. to Bat. E, 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 16, '62.

P. J. Wonderle, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 4, 1863.

Johnson Wallace, must. in Feb. 7, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Sept. 26, 1864; veteran.

Levi B. Walker, must. in Feb. 15, 1862; died at Oxford, Pa., April 18, '64; vet.

Abner D. Williams, must. in Nov. 18, 1863; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

NINETY-NINTH REGT. INF. PENNA. VOLS.

Surg. W. H. Worthington, trans. to 63d Regt. P. V.; resigned May 28, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGT. INF. PENNA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. J. J. Pennypacker, rank from May 9, 1865; must. out with regt. June 28, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGT. INF. PENNA. VOLS.

Surg. J. Q. A. Meredith, pro. from asst.-surg. May 17, 1865; appointed assist.-surg. July 1, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGT. INF. PENNA. VOLS.

Lieut.-Col. John W. Nields, rank from Oct. 10, 1861; resigned July 20, 1862.

Surg. Wallen Peck, rank from Oct. 14, 1861; resigned July 20, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGT. INF. PENNA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. J. Taylor, rank from May 20, '65; must. out with regt. July 11, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGT. PENNA VOLS. (ELEVENTH CAVALRY).

Maj. George T. Cornog, pro. from capt. to maj. Sept. 15, 1862; honorably discharged April 8, 1864.

Maj. J. E. McFarlan, pro. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut., then to capt., and on Feb. 17, 1865, to maj.; appointed brevt. lieut.-col. April 4, 1865; must. out with regiment Aug. 13, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Capt. George T. Cornog, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro to maj. Oct. 7, 1862.

Capt. W. Dewees Roberts, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864.

Capt. James E. McFarlan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; to capt. Sept. 24, 1864; to maj. 1865.

Capt. John W. Ford, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 22, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 6, 1864; to capt. April 1, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

1st Lieut. Hilborn Darlington, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. Aug. 10, 1864; to 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1864; to 1st lieut. April 1, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Brooks, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; res. June 25, 1862.

2d Lieut. Samuel L. Monday, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. Aug. 11, 1862; to 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., March 18, of wounds received at Franklin March 17, 1863.

2d Lieut. William D. Irwin, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 18, 1863; disch. Oct. 16, 1864, exp. of term.

2d Lieut. James M. Riggs, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 22, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1863; to 2d lieut. April 1, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. George D. Gross, must. in Feb. 4, 1862; pro. from priv. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1862; to 1st sergt. Jan. 26, 1863; disch. Feb. 3, 1865, exp. of term.

1st Sergt. Stephen G. Slike, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 22, 1862; to sergt. April 26, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; prisoner from June 29 to Dec. 26, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

1st Sergt. Richard McFarlan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1862; to 1st sergt. March 2, 1863; killed at South Anna River, Va., June 26, 1863.

Qrmr.-sergt. Robert Warusher, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with regt. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Com.-sergt. George Robinson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 22, 1862; to com.-sergt. Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, '64.

Sergt. Arthur B. Yeager, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. John Allen, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. June 28, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Edward Furlong, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. June 10, 1863; to sergt. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. James G. Keech, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Mark R. Lloyd, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; to sergt. Aug. 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. James E. McConnell, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt. April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.

Sergt. Harlan D. Rigg, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 11, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 16, 1864, exp. of term.

Sergt. Edward Vanosten, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Sergt. Levi B. Yoder, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. March 2, 1862; to sergt. July 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.

Sergt. Benjamin Broomall, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1861; to sergt. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 8, 1862.

Sergt. Thomas V. Bailey, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Jonathan N. Worrell, must. in Aug 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. George W. Sinn, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Thomas D. Kerns, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. John W. Dunall, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Edward Rushforth, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. John Henry, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; wounded at Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.

Corp. Bernard Yost, must. in April 1, 1863; pro. to corp. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Thomas J. Handley, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. June 9, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Corp. Robert Townsend, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Corp. John D. Guthrie, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to bugler Feb. 1, 1864; to corp. July 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, ex. of term.

Corp. George W. Mowday, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1864, ex. of term.

Corp. Charles Painter, must. in Jan. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. Jan. 21, 1865, ex. of term.

Corp. Wm. C. Carpenter, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 8, '62.

Blacksmith William Morrison, must. in March 15, 1864; pro. to blacksmith Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Farrier Samuel D. Ritner, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to farrier May 1, 1863; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Farrier George Thomas, must. in Aug. 1861; pro. to vet. surg. May 4, 1863.

Saddler J. H. McCurdy, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to saddler March 31, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Saddler Owen Butler, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1864.

Saddler Geo. B. Quinn, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to saddler-sergt. May 4, '63.

Bugler Edward P. Rice, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to bugler July 1, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Bugler Jacob H. Storm, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; pr. to bugler Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Privates.

Ezra Amber, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

Edwin Amber, must. in Dec. 28, 1863; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

James C. Ayers, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, ex. of term.

Eli Bronson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Theo. A. Baker, must. in March 2, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Peter Binkley, must. in March 2, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug 13, 1865.

John T. Burns, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.

David Bowman, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Elliott Buller, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, ex. of term.

Robert Bruce, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, ex. of term.

George H. Bishop, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from June 29 to Nov. 23, 1864; disch. Feb. 11, 1865.

Robert Bride, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 3, 1862.

Jesse L. Bewley, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.

Hiram Burt, must. in March 2, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

James Blake, must. in June 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John Compton, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Samuel Cross, must. in Jan. 9, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Giles Comstock, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Henry Care, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; prisoner from June 29, 1864, to Feb. 17, '65; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Jonathan Clemens, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Jonathan H. Chrisman, must. in Aug. 19, '61; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, ex. of term.

John Care, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.

Harrison Carson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Clement B. Care, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 3, 1862.

John Cowan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Geo. E. A. Clarke, must. in Sept. 1, '61; trans. to 188th P. V. May 12, 1864; vet.

William Click, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; wounded at South Anna River, Va., June 26, 1863; accidentally wounded June 23, 1864; died at City Point July 30, 1864; veteran.

Edward Coyle, must. in March 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Daniel Dugan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Thomas Dugan, must. in Aug. 19, '61; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.

Daniel Day, must. in March 14, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Wm. S. Dague, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Alban Dedier, must. in Jan. 22, '62; killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, '64.

Nath. Dunn, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, '65; vet.

Reuben Everett, must. in March 7, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Matthew Effrig, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; wounded in action October, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Daniel Edwards, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Geo. Englerth, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Jacob Eppehimer, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Sept. 10, 1864, exp. of term.

Chris. Fagan, must. in March 16, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Joseph Frank, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Henry B. Foreman, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Isaac W. Ford, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 31, 1864, exp. of term.

John W. Good, must. in April 12, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Belthaser Gruber, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Franklin A. Guiney, must. in Aug. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Wm. H. Guie, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; disch. May 13, 1865.

Joseph Hammer, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Jacob Hughes, must. in Feb. 7, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Henry Henlen, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from Oct. 7, 1864, to March 9, 1865; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Hesler, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

John Hesler, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

John Heckman, must. in March 14, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Wm. Heckman, must. in March 7, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

John Helgert, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; captured June 2, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.

Geo. W. Harlan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.

John Houck, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Nathan Howe, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Edward Helfrick, must. in Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Matthias Hock, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Owen Hamilton, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Jacob Hechler, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Lewis E. Hall, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Torbert High, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

N. Hawk, must. in March 7, 1864; killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.

Joseph Hughes, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; died in Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864; grave 7665.

Andrew Irwin, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.

James Ingram, must. in Aug 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Adam C. Irwin, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

John Jamison, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove Cem., Petersburg, Va.; veteran.

Wm. B. Jones, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; captured in action Oct. 7, 1864; died in Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864, of wounds received while attempting to escape; burial record, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 1, 1864; veteran.

John Johnson, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; prisoner from June 29, to Nov. 26, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10, 1864.

Patrick Jones, must. in March 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Chas. H. Kenning, must. in Aug. 19, '61; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.

Howard Kingle, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Israel Kennedy, must. in Aug 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 28, 1863.

John Kelly, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.

James W. Lowe, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Robert Long, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Thompson Lawrence, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Jacob P. Leslie, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

John B. Linderman, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
James P. Morgan, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; wounded in action March 17, 1863, and Aug. 27, 1864, with loss of leg; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.
John P. Myers, must. in Aug 19, 1861; absent at muster out; veteran.
James E. Mitchell, must. in March 12, 1864; accidentally wounded June 16, '64; absent in hospital at muster out.
John C. Mowday, must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.
Samuel Mimm, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
John Morris, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
Isaac Mimm, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
Elijah H. Mahlon, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
Henry Murry, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
Wm. H. Mitchell, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
Amos T. Morgan, must. in Feb. 22, 1863; trans. to 1st Va. Vols. Jan. 12, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 28, 1865.
Charles H. Morgan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; died at Point of Rocks, Va., Nov. 7, of wounds received in action Oct. 7, 1864; veteran.
John H. Miller, must. in March 2, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 22, 1864; buried in Cavalry Corps Cemetery.
I. M. Milligan, must. in Feb. 25, '64; died at Williamsburg, Va., March 29, '64.
Washington Mimm, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., July 21, '64.
Elias McCachran, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
Wm. McBride, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 24, 1863.
Braman McChalicer, must. in Aug. 19, '61; died at Baltimore, Md., July 6, '62.
Samuel H. Neely, must in Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Luke Oxner, must. in March 12, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.
Samuel Palmer, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Cyrus Painter, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Edward Parlaman, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., date unknown.
Geo. W. Rice, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, '65; vet.
Charles W. Rowe, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.
John Reed, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.
David Reifsnyder, must. in Aug. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
Geo. D. Rishnell, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Samuel Rishnell, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Henry H. Rishnell, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Richard Robinson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.
W. Seiverd, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; must. out with comp. Aug. 18, 1865; vet.
Samuel Seiverd, must in Aug. 19, 1861; prisoner from June 29, 1864, to March 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Steele, must. in March 12, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.
B. Simpson, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Theodore Smith, must. in Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with comp. Aug. 13, 1865.
Philip Shock, must. in March 7, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
William W. Shaw, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
John Spotts, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
George M. Spotts, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Samuel R. Sides, must. in March 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 3, 1865.
David Slike, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Reuben Serfass, must. in March 7, 1864; prisoner from July 2, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
John Shuffenberger, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, at expiration of term.
Jackson Sweeten, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864, at exp. of term.
Isaac Wilkinson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864; veteran.
Hiram Scott, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 28, 1863.
C. M. Yost, must. in April 12, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 13, 1865.
Thomas J. Ziegenfuss, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I Oct. 25, 1864..

COMPANY E.

Capt. William Bailey, pro. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; to capt. Feb. 17, 1863; killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGT. INF. PENN. VOLS.

Col. Henry J. Stainbrook, must. in Nov. 8, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va, May 3, 1863.
Asst.-surg. William H. Matlack, rank from Dec. 10, 1861; res. May 27, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGT. INF. PENN. VOLS.

Lieut.-Col. Enoch E. Lewis, must. in April 23, 1864; hon. dis. Jan. 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Daniel U. Snyder, pro. from 2d lieut. on Sept. 23, 1862, to captain; honorably discharged Aug. 21, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Surg. D. H. Strickland, appointed asst. surg. March 17, 1863; pro. to surg. April 27, 1865; must. out with regt. July 19, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT (SECOND ARTILLERY) PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Asst.-surg. L. R. Kirk, rank from June 11, '63; pro. to surg. of 26th P. V. Oct. 16, 1864.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieut. Jacob McElhaney, rank from Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with comp. as 1st sergt. Jan. 29, 1866.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieut. Stephen H. Witt, rank from Nov. 28, 1864; res. June 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (TWELFTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY E.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Babb, rank from April 9, 1864; res. Jan. 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Surg. W. R. Blakeslee, rank from Nov. 14, 1861; disch. March 7, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Capt. S. G. Willaner, ranked from March 1, 1863; hon. dis. Feb. 5, 1864.
2d Lieut. George Roeder, ranked from March 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 28, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Henry D. Price, rank from April 8, 1864; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
2d Lieut. John B. Parker, rank from Aug. 26, 1862; resigned March 21, 1863.
2d Lieut. Abraham Detwiler, rank from Aug. 12, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. April 8, 1864; hon. dis. as 2d lieut. Dec. 20, 1864.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. William H. Bibighaus, rank from March 1, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, 1863, of disease.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT (THIRTEENTH CAVALRY) PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Asst.-surg. Nathan J. Nyce, rank from March 25, 1865; must. out with regt. July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY (NINE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Staff and Field Officers from Chester County.

Col. Joseph W. Hawley, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from capt. of Co. A Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment May 17, 1863.
Lieut.-Col. William B. Waddell, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; res. Sept. 1862.
Adjt. J. Carpenter Worth, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. of Co. C Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with regiment May 17, 1863.
Qrmr. W. T. Haines, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; resigned October, 1862.
Qrmr. George Malin, Jr., must in Aug. 8, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. A Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with regiment May 17, 1863.
Chaplain Joseph S. Evans, must. in Sept. 13, 1862; resigned Jan. 9, 1863.
Sergt.-maj. John Haines Long, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. F Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regiment May 17, 1863.
Qrmr.-sergt. Jesse Taggart, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from sergt. of Co. G Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with regiment May 17, 1863.

COMPANY A.

(The officers and men were mostly mustered in on Aug. 8, 1862,—some few on the 12th and 13th,—and the company was mustered out May 17, 1863.)
Capt. Joseph W. Hawley, pro. to col. Aug. 16, 1862.
Capt. Allan M. Davis, pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 17, 1863.
Capt. Chas. W. Roberts, prom. 2d to 1st lieut. Aug. 16, 1862; to capt. Feb. 17, '63.
1st Lieut. Samuel G. Smith, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 28, 1862; to 1st lieut. Feb. 17, 1863.
2d Lieut. John A. Groff, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 20, 1862; to 2d lieut. Feb. 17, 1863.
2d Lieut. Isaac Finch, pro. from sergt. Aug. 16, 1862; died Oct. 20, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
1st Sergt. John M. Windle, pro. from sergt. Feb. 17, 1863.
Sergt. Edward White.
Sergt. John J. Glisson, pro. from corp. Aug. 16, 1862.
Sergt. Joseph N. Woodward, pro. from corp. Oct. 20, 1862.
Sergt. David H. Steller, pro. from corp. Feb. 17, 1863.
Corp. Joseph Davis.
Corp. Henry B. Wynn.
Corp. Wm. S. Wetherell, pro. to corp. Oct. 20, 1862.
Corp. Albanos H. Bicking, pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1862.
Corp. Jacob H. Way, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
Corp. Powell Bailey, pro. to corp. Feb. 17, 1863.
Corp. Richard F. Hill, pro. to corp. Feb. 17, 1863.
Corp. Samuel B. Smiley, pro. to corp. Feb. 17, 1863.
Corp. Wm. R. Thomas, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 15, 1862.
Corp David S. Wilkinson, disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 15, 1862.
Corp. Geo. Malin, Jr., pro. to qrmr. Oct. 30, 1862.
Musician Ringold Carman.

Privates.

James Artes, Wm. H. Baily, Wm. H. Bentley, Eli H. Baldwin, Samuel Byers, Harman G. Bond.
Townsend Brown, disch. on surg. cert. March 31, 1863.
John F. Chambers, John L. Carman, Wm. H. Collier.
Hosea A. Collier, died Oct. 22, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Edward G. Davis, Wesley Darnell, Wm. Epright, Samuel B. Emory, Rufus D. Ford, Lewis Farra.
Daniel H. Faust, absent, sick, at muster out.
George Farren, disch. on surg. cert. March 13, 1863.
Evan Griffith, wounded Jan. 10, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.
Andrew J. Gill.
Wilmer W. Glisson, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 18, 1862.
Bernard Hawley, Alex. Henderson, Edward B. Hawley, Edwin Heck, W. H. Harp, John Hoober, Lewis R. Hall, Charles C. Hill, Morgan Hartman, Joseph Hughes, John F. Jester, Edwin B. John.
William H. Johnson, died at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 2, 1862.
John Jones.
Henry M. Kamerer, F. H. Lamborn, Robert C. Law, John L. Lloyd, Joseph E. Morris, John Morgan, Alfred Mullen.
Joseph W. Mercer, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.
Lewis R. Nichols, Charles D. Patterson, John R. Pratt, Roland M. Peart, Joseph T. Pearce, Wm. H. H. Pearce, Wm. B. Pickhaver.
M. H. Pinkerton, died at Aquia Creek, Va., April, 1863.
Thomas Rambo, Samuel B. Reynolds, Chas. P. Rushton.
Wm. L. Rodenbaugh, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 20, 1862.
Leonard V. Rickford, Jacob S. Stott, Wm. Stamp, James Speakman, Canby S. Steele, Geo. J. Steitler, Wm. D. Steitler, John Sullivan, Edward Strong.
Acker Smith, disch. on surg. cert. March 9, 1863.
Samuel R. Thorn, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Geo. W. Tyson, Henry B. Thompson.
Charles W. Treen, absent in hospital at muster out.
Edwin F. Terry.
Jonathan Valentine, died Oct. 20 of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Plumer E. Walker, William G. Wilson.
John W. Walker, absent in hospital at muster out.
William H. Wagner, John Yoder.

COMPANY C.

(The men were mustered in Aug. 11, 1862 (save six on the 9th), and the officers on the 13th and 23d; company must. out May 17, 1863.)
Capt. James B. Whitcraft.
1st Lieut. J. Carpenter Worth, pro. to adjt. Aug. 23, 1862.
1st Lieut. Wm. C. Dickey, pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 23, 1862.
2d Lieut. Levi Crowl, 1st Sergt. J. Frank Bowman.
Sergts. Francis P. Andrews, Jacob Z. Webb, George G. Taylor, John M. Rhoads.
Corps. Samuel B. Walton, James H. Broomell, Charles H. Wilson, Thomas Dilworth, John A. Smith.
Corp. John M. Irvin, pro. May 6, 1863.
Corp. Wm. A. Fleming.
Corp. John T. Broadway, pro. May 6, 1863.
Corp. Thomas W. Riday, disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1863.
Corp. Eli Gatchell, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Musicians H. W. Livingstone, Beverly J. Gause.

Privates.

James C. Aiken, Thomas Bowers, Joshua M. Booth, T. J. Benderman, Geo. F. Bayard, Thomas Brown, Wm. C. Broomell, Geo. L. Baker.
Wm. Bates, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 12, 1862.
John M. Brown, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 1, 1863.
Samuel Coates, Richard F. Cowan, Amos Cole, Thomas L. Cooper, Geo. F. Corkadale, Henry Crossley, Lewis R. Cooper, Robt. H. Campbell, John C. Campbell, Thos. W. Cuminis, Wm. B. Craig, Samuel W. Cresswell, Joseph Coleman, Lewis G. Deever, Samuel H. Dickey, Richard B. Dilworth, James R. Fuller, James Ford, Daniel Garrety, Samuel H. Garver, Joel S. Greenfield, John H. Greenfield, Ebenezer T. Gyles, Gibbons Hayes, Joshua Hughes.
Caleb P. Hardee, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 10, 1863.
William Iford, died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
William Jones, David E. Kirk, Amos Kennedy, James Lynch, Jr., John A. Luke, Henry H. Law, John B. Missimer, John H. Mershon, David McDonald, Samuel H. McCarter, W. R. McCullough, Richard McDonald, Thos. M. Fadlen, James H. McClurg, Daniel H. McClurg, Corn. McLaughlin, John T. McIntire, Allen M'Clean.
John P. McIntyre, John K. Newell, Townsend Pugh, William Pearson, David T. Pearson, Wm. H. Price, Allen Powell, John A. Rupert, Charles H. Rigdon, Alex. Robinson, George W. Reyburn.
Peter C. Rigg, died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Charles J. Spear, Joseph M. Showalter.
John L. Taylor, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 4, 1862.
W. H. Worth, Robert G. Woodside, Bernard Winger, Alfred Webster, James Williamson.
Samuel Walker, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at muster out.

COMPANY E.

(The officers and men were mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, and mustered out May 16, 1863, except when otherwise specified.)
Capt. Edwin Otley, disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 31, 1862.
Capt. Richard D. Townsend, pro. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. Sept. 15, 1862; to capt. Oct. 31, 1862.
1st Lieut. William Lynch, disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 15, 1862.
1st Lieut. Josiah Burnett, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 17, 1862; to 1st lieut. Oct. 31, 1862.
2d Lieut. Thomas J. Townsend, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 17, 1862; to 2d lieut. Oct. 31, 1862.
1st Sergt. Wm. H. Burns, pro. from sergt. Oct. 31, 1862.

Sergeants.

Samuel J. Thompson, Wm. Rodgers.
Wm. Otley, pro. from corp. Oct. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at muster out.
William Keech, pro. from corp. Oct. 13, 1862.

Corporals.

David K. Pierce, Franklin Frame, John G. Hoopes, William Moulder, William Auld.
George F. Baily, pro. to corp. Oct. 17, 1862.
Thomas W. Taylor, pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1862.
Andrew Johnson, pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1862.
Musician Thomas S. Foster.

Privates.

Joseph Barton, James Benner, Moses M. Brown, Palmer Chamberlain, Elias W. Copeland, David Cox, Thomas Conway, Clement Cooper, Wm. Cunningham, Henry M. Davis, Charles H. Dilworth, Michael Dugan, John J. Epright.
James Entriken, died at Washington, D. C., March 1, 1863.
John W. Ferrell, Peter Ford, George B. Foreman, Isaac T. Frame.
George D. Farra, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1862.
Gibbons Frame, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, 1862.
Ezekiel R. Griffith, Fernando J. Griffith, Joseph Gertley.
Jesse Greenfield, died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 25, 1863.
Isaac L. Harvey, Joseph W. Hall.
Joseph Hampton, absent, sick, at muster out.
Wm. H. Hanna, Thomas R. Hoffman, Edward T. Harlan, Nathaniel Howarth.
Isaac Henthorne, died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 20, 1863.
Frederick Ingram, Vincent Jester, William Jefferson, S. S. Johnson, Charles S. Kearns, Charles H. Kitzelman.
Temple King, died at Harper's Ferry Nov. 29, 1862.
James Mealey, Thomas B. Mercer, William Mercer, Clark Mendenhall, Emmor Miles, David Moulder.
Peter Marion, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 25, 1863.
John Mullen, Franklin McFall, Charles McCullough.
Jacob E. McFadden, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Jesse K. McNelly.
Joseph McFadden, missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Jonathan Pierce, Daniel McConaughy, Bayard B. Nethery, James O'Neil, Frasier Patterson, Oliver R. Patterson, Jones R. Passmore, Joseph Rox, William H. Rumer.
Jehu Roberts, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 13, 1863.
James Robb, Valentine Sourmilk, Samuel Starr, Emmor L. Talley, Henry Thorn, George M. Thompson, William Townsend, Francis Tucker.
Joseph B. Taylor, disch. on surg. cert. March 9, 1863.
Chalkley Taylor, died at Stafford C.-H., Va., Feb. 28, 1863.
Levi Vincent, John G. Whitcraft, Henry Williams, Taylor Windle, James Wilson, Morris Williamson, Pyle Woodward.
Joseph Worth, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 29, 1863.
C. C. Williamson, Isaac Young.

COMPANY F.

(The officers, save one, were mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, and all members of the company were mustered out May 16, 1863, save when otherwise designated.)
Capt. Frank Crosby, disch. Sept. 24, 1862.
Capt. James A. Eicholtz, pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 24, 1862.
1st Lieut. William D. Christman, pro. from 2d lieut. Sept. 24, 1862.
2d Lieut. W. H. Whitehead, pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 24, 1862.
1st Sergt. Stephen Blatchford, pro. from sergt. Sept. 24, 1862.
Sergt. George R. Maxton, pro. from corp. Sept. 24, 1862.
Sergt. James Keech, pro. from corp. Sept. 24, 1862.
Sergt. John Brooke, pro. from corp. Sept. 24, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. W. Potts, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 10, 1863.
Sergt. J. Haines Long, pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 25, 1862.

Corporals.

Patrick Berigen, William P. Stephenson, Thomas T. Smith, William Williams.
Richard Mercer, wounded and missing at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Reuben M. Mercer, Joseph P. Way, J. Albert Milner.
Joseph Maitland, disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 24, 1862.
Musician Joseph W. Martin.

Privates.

Joseph F. Allison, John Bedlow, Mifflin W. Bailey, Reese W. Bailey, John S. Baldwin.

William H. Baltrin, absent, sick at muster out.
Andrew H. Beatty, Mahlon Bernboo, Robert Bride, Abraham Brubaker, Cyrus J. Burnett, William H. Bush.
Ingran P. Bloom, absent, sick, at muster out.
James Bennett, disch. Feb. 20, 1863.
John J. Chalfant, Charles Daller, Thomas P. Dowlin, Allen Evans, R. E. Eavenson, Christian Fritz, William H. Guest, Peter Gamble, Joseph H. Hall, Henry Hoffecker, David F. Houston, Joseph Hood, John Hopkins, Benj. R. Hutton, Alban Ingram, Caleb S. James, Charles P. Keech, John W. Kemble, Michael Leech
James Love, absent, sick, at muster out.
Michael Lakay, Michael Loughram, David Laird, Lewis T. Milligan, David Moore, John W. Marshall, Evan A. Mercer, Townsend A. Mercer, Wills F. Mercer, J. Walton Martin, John Meyers.
Hamilton Monaghan, died at Frederick, Md., March 11, 1863, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Patrick McClintock, Hugh Pagan, Samuel Penniger, A. F. Pennypacker, Robt. H. Parker, Henry Potter, Issacher Price, Wm. H. Potter, George Quinter, William Reed, Peter Root, Thomas Ramstine, Abram Rambo, John Rutherford, William H. Rennard.
Charles Roxborough, died at Frederick, Md., Sept. 22, 1862.
William Siverd, Frank C. Smith, George B. Simmons, William G. Springer, John Thomas, Wm. Vandever, James Wack, Benjamin B. Wack, Chas. Weigles, Napoleon B. Warner, Henry C. Warner, John W. White, David C. Windle, William Yocum.

COMPANY G.

(The company was all mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, save the capt. and 2d lieut. on the 17th, and the men were all mustered out as a company on May 16, 1863, except when otherwise stated.)
Capt. Edward F. James, 1st Lieut. Philip D. Haines, 2d Lieut. William S. Able, 1st Sergt. John H. Naylor.

Sergeants.

Joseph N. Marshall, pro. from corp. Aug. 25, 1862.
Henry J. Stager, Charles J. Murray, Markly Davis.
Jesse Taggart, pro. to qrmr -sergt. Aug. 25, 1862.

Corporals.

John W. Crothers, Alfred Brinton, Samuel Naylor, Jacob E. James, G. B. Underwood, Evan E. Underwood.
Loreuzo D. Farra, pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862.
Isaac N. Evans, pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862.

Musicians.

Ellis W. Ford.
Wm. H. H. Smith, died at Aquia Creek, Va., April 10, 1863.

Privates.

William H. H. Addleman, Collins Boyer, Bird L. Baldwin, William P. Baldwin, Wayne M. Bishop.
George W. Brenckinridge, died at Washington, D. C., April 25, 1863; burial record, April 21, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Thomas Brinton, disch. on surg. cert. April 1, 1863.
Robert H. Brosius, died at Penningtonville, Pa., March 19, 1863.
Jesse Buelley, Thomas Collins, Nelson Carver, Mordecai J. Coole, Henry Case.
George M. Connor, missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Samuel L. Dillinger, Thomas Daily, John Daily, Raymond Forbes, Charles W. Frailey, Jefferson Guinney, William Grier, Franklin Guinney.
Morgan Gordon, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 11, 1862.
Philip Holmes, William H. Houck, Daniel Holmes, Cornelius Harrington, Jacob Hughes, John B. Ingram, James H. Ingram, Sandford Irwin, Bethel V. Jardine, Edward B. Jester.
Amos C. Jardine, died Sept. 24, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62.
George Kaiser, Samuel R. Kent, Enos Keeley, Joseph Kerr, George Lawrence, Jos. R. Lammey, Robert W. Long, Thos. R Mills, John Mills, Jos. Mercer.
Edward N. Martin, died at Washington May 8, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
William Mendenhall, Jacob McElhaney, James McElhaney, Amos W. McCue.
Howard McCafferty, disch on surg. cert. April 20, 1863.
Enos Newbrough, Harvey C. Nields, Webb Nields, Henry O'Niel, William C. O'Niel, Edwin Pierce, Levi B. Pawling, Samuel S. Peace.
John Powers, missing in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Robert Root, Samuel B. Reese, James Roke, Hugh P. Russell, William M. Stanley, William M. Scott, John H. Sullivan, Norris Smith, C. G. Starkweather, Benjamin G. Sinn, John Stern, Thomas Sassaman, R. Thornburg, E. W. Townsend, J. Underwood, Jr., Henry M. Worth, William D. Webster, John Wilson, John Wright, D. P. Woodward, David S. Wright, Wilmer Woods.

COMPANY I.

(This company was all mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, save the captain, 14th, and 2d lieut., Feb. 2, 1863, and was must. out May 16, 1863, except when otherwise specified.)
Capt. William M. Hinkson, 1st Lieut. William V. Strickland, 2d Lieut. William S. Snare, 1st Sergt. W. J. Illingworth.

Sergeants.

Henry C. Wilson, Henry C. Valentine, Alfred Fairlamb.
Coleman Wynn, pro. from corp. Oct. 1, 1862.

Corporals.

Joseph R. Strickland, pro. to corp. Sept. 27, 1862.
Jonah B. Guthrie, Arnold M. Nichols.
William R. T. Boggs, pro. to corp. Nov 20, 1862.
Thomas M. Jefferis, pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.
Joseph B. Hinkson.
John G. Reed, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
David P. Caruthers.
Musician Edward D. Watkins.

Privates.

Alexander Thompson.
John Arnold, died Nov. 3, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Benjamin H. Bailey, George W. Baldwin, Joseph B. Baldwin, Robert Cochran, Christopher Cramer, James Cook, George M. Connor, George W. Dowell, Lewis Donley, Bernard Duffy.
William Doyle, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 26, 1863.
Christian Fidler, Nicholas Garrigan, Coleman Hoopes, Moses T. Hoopes, William Hampton, James Hughes, William A. Hinkson, Alfred Holton, Jesse Holton.
John G. Keating, died at Stafford Court-house, Va., March 20, 1863.
John Kennedy, Lewis T. Johnson, Benjamin Jenkins.
James W. Moore, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, 1863.
Daniel Murphy, died at Stafford Court-house, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.
Edward L. McCluen, James McLane, Owen McCabe, Samuel McBride.
Patrick McMullin, disch. on surg. cert. March 20, 1863.
George Naylor, Franklin Pennell.
Henry W. Pyle, disch., date unknown.
Matthew C. Reed, Enos W. Ross, Isaac W. Rigg, Lewis Rupp, Wilmer Reynolds, William Simcox, Jacob H. Stineback, Samuel C. Smith, Michael Sweney, Humphrey Y. Taylor, Nathan Y. Taylor, Joseph W. Thomas.
Joseph Underwood, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
George W. White, Jac. H. Woodward, Charles L. Wilson, Cheyney J. Watkins.
William Wickersham, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, 1863.
Charles T. Worrall, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 10, 1862.

COMPANY K.

(This company was must. in Aug. 14, 1862, save the capt., 1st lieut., and 2d lieut., respectively on the 20th, 10th, and 8th, and was must. out May 17, 1863, except when otherwise designated.)
Capt. William W. Stott, 1st Lieut. George E. Newlin, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Wells, 1st Sergt. David H. Fleming.

Sergeants.

William S. Walker, Lewis Wilson, Edward C. Bennett.
William A. Bair, pro. to corp. Oct. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt.
William W. Bair, disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 5, 1862.

Corporals.

Augustine Birdsell, pro. to corp. Sept. 1.
Adam J. Reese, John H. Baily, Henry C. Eby, Samuel F. Kennedy, Henry S. Barnes.
Harrison Rennard, pro. to corp. Nov. 30, 1862.
John C. Boice, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 13, 1863.
John B. Taggert, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 30, 1862.

Privates.

David F. Ahn, John Q. Adams, Enos C. Baker, John H. Bair, Solomon Brogan, John G. Bulack, Jacob Burkehizer, Joshua M. Bentley, Jesse Bird, J. F. Cunningham, Samuel P. Connor, George W. Channell.
Henry E. Cornog, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 12, 1863.
W. H. H. Entriken, Jas. Foster, Jno. W. Finney, Sam'l R. Fish, Thos. V. Fox.
Joseph C. Freel, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 13, 1863.
Wm. H. H. Freed, died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
John T. Garrett, Thomas J. Gilmore, David E. Gordon, David Garrett, Bruner Greenleaf, Albert Hilton, William Harkins, John W. Holstein, William Hacket, George Harkins.
John Haydon, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 14, 1863.
James Ingram, John Judge, Joseph M. Kimble, John W. Kennedy, Wm. Kane.
Clarkson Lukens, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Charles Lukens, absent in hospital at muster out.
Christopher Lawrence, Samuel Little.
John Lamping, absent in hospital at muster out.
Charles Lucas, Marshall Lamborn, W. W. Lancaster.
Isaiah Ludwick, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Dec. 6, 1262.
Smith A. Milligan, William S. Miller, Milton McFadden, Andrew Northamer, John A. Nicholson.
Elisha H. Newlin, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, 1863.
George L. Osborn, Joshua Pyle, Isaac Peters.
William H. Paiste, died Sept. 30, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot F, grave 566.
James Ray, Henry H. Register, George W. Ricker.
Judson Reese, not on muster-out roll.
Joseph J. Stroud, Joshua J. Stroud, William P. Shaw, B. Frank Sharp.
George W. Shoemaker, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, 1863.
William H. Smith, disch. on surg. cert. March 26, 1863.
William Shaw, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Nov. 30, 1862.
John W. Stroud, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Dec. 7, 1862.
Ellis P. Woodward, William D. Wilkinson, Jesse Walters, James B. Walton, Andrew Yoder

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Surg. J. S. Ramsey, rank from Sept. 15, '62; must. out with regt. May 21, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Geo. C. Marshall, pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

1st Lieut. John K. McGann, pro. to 1st from 2d lieut. Sept. 3, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. L. R. Kirk, rank from Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with regiment May 23, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Surg. D. D. Kennedy, rank from Jan. 31, 1863; must. out with regt. May 26, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. Levi Oberholtzer, rank from Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to surgeon 147th P. V. Jan. 16, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. with rank from Sept. 12, 1862; died at Coatesville, Pa., July 1, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Assist.-surg. James Fulton, rank from Aug. 16, 1862; resigned April 8, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Surg. Levi Oberholtzer, rank from Jan. 16, 1863; disch. March 7, 1863.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieut. John Grubb, rank from July 8, 1865; must. out with comp. as sergt. July 15, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Capt. William M. Clark, pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

COMPANY F.

Levi Munshower, rank from June 15, 1865; must. out with company as sergt. June 23, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Adjutant J. Wallace Scott, pro. from 2d lieut. of Co. B to adjutant Feb. 27, '63; to capt. Co. D Aug. 3, 1864; appointed brevet maj. April 1, 1865; honorably disch. as capt. Co. C, 191st P. V., May 27, 1865.

Quartermaster A. D. Harlan, rank from Oct. 16, 1862; hon. disch. Feb. 27, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGT. (FOURTEENTH CAVALRY) PA. VOLS.

Surgeon Wm. B. Wynne, rank from Oct. 29, 1862; resigned Feb. 28, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGT. (FIFTEENTH CAVALRY) PA. VOLS.

Lieut.-Col. Charles B. Lamborn, rank from Feb. 7, 1863; resigned Feb. 1, 1865.

Major Geo. E. Gourand, rank from Dec. 1, 1864; not mustered.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGT. (SIXTEENTH CAVALRY) PA. VOLS.

Surgeon Isaiah F. Everhart, trans. from 89th P. V. July 24, 1865; must. out with regiment Aug. 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGT. (SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY) PA. VOLS.

COMPANY L.

Capt. John L. Rees, rank from Sept. 27, 1862; resigned May 29, 1863.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Wright, rank from May 30, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGT. (EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY) PA. VOLS.

Major W. B. Darlington, rank from Jan. 5, 1863; hon. disch. Jan. 14, 1864; recommissioned; honorably disch. Oct. 3, 1864.

COMPANY A.

1st Lieut. Geo. E. Newlin, rank from April 1, 1863; must. out with Co. B, 3d Prov. Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGT. INF. PA. (DRAFTED MILITIA).

Surgeon F. W. Heckel, rank from Dec. 5, '62; must. out with regt. July 28, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REGT. INF. PA. (DRAFTED MILITIA).

(Nine months.)

(Where not otherwise designated, the officers and men were all mustered out Aug. 7, 1863.)

Field and Staff Officers from Chester County.

Lieut.-Col. Francis C. Hooton, must. in Nov. 25, 1862.

Major Isaac McClure, must. in Dec. 6, 1862; resigned Feb. 24, 1863.

Adjutant James T. Temple, must. in Nov. 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.

Assistant-surgeon John F. Evans, must. in Nov. 25, 1862.

Chaplain Albert J. Rowland, must. in Nov. 26, 1862.

Serg.-maj. John F. Roberts, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; pro. from private of Co. C Nov. 22, 1862.

Qrmr.-sergt. David Potts, must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. from private of Co. K.

Com.-sergt. J. S. Worrall, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; pro. from private of Co. F.

Hosp.-steward L. R. Brown, must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. from private of Co. K.

There are no muster-out rolls of this regiment on file in the State adjutant-general's office.

COMPANY B.

(Officers and men all mustered in Nov. 5, 1862.)

Capt. Peter Colehower, Jr., 1st Lieut. Jeremiah H. Bender, 2d Lieut. Anthony Irey, 1st Sergt. Wm. D. McAfee.

Sergeants.

Wm. R. Epright, Davis Mock, David W. Jones, Mahlon Sowers.

Corporals.

Thomas Hilborn, James Maharty, Edward F. Bickel, Chas. C. Keebler, Jesse Sturges, Christian Emery, Wm. J. Wagoner.

Musicians.

Alexander Hawk, G. W. Wainwright.

Privates.

Henry Adams, John A. Benjamin, Daniel T. Beeler, Gabriel Corle, George Cramp, Wm. H. Davidson, John H. Davidson, Henry Everly, John C. N. Groff, Wm. Hipple, Samuel Hughes, Jesse Hartman, Ebel Hartenstine, Joseph Hughes, Thomas R Jones, Henry L. Jones, Henry Knapp, Geo. W. Knerr, Wm. Ludwick, Charles Lukins, Simon Link, Enos L. Monshower, William Miller, Isaiah March, David Mintzler, Bernard Nyman, Sylvester Nyman, Elias Nichols, Samuel Nichols, H. S. Oberholtzer, Isaac Painter, Theodore Quay, William Raysor, Jacob Rice, Wm. D. Snell, Henson L. Shaw, Theo. Sowers, Charles Small, John K. Stine, Henry Speakman, Alexander Wise, John E. Wadsworth, Jacob B. Wagoner, James Weedon, Henry Year.

COMPANY C.

(Officers and men mustered in Nov. 5, 1862.)

Capt. Levi Fetters, 1st Lieut. John Lewis, 2d Lieut. John P. Ford, 1st Sergt. George King, Jr., 1st Sergt. Milton Williams.

Sergeants.

Robert W. Forrest, Abram V. Trimble, James M. Moore.

Edward H. Turner, pro. to sergt. Nov. 15, 1862.

Corporals.

Lewis J. Jester, Solon Lupold, Emmor Townsend.

Charles T. Forrest, pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.

T. H. B. Kugler, pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1863.

John A. Cummings, pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1863.

Nelson Peck, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

John B. Evans, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

Musicians.

Frederick H. Quay, John F. Mussey.

Privates.

Aaron Brown, Robert Broomall, Ermount Blondon, Wm. H. Burns, Isaac P. Barrett, Joseph Barnett, John Broomall.

John C. Buckwalter, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

Edward Bartholomew, disch. on surg. cert. March 24, 1863.

John S. Bowen, disch. on surg. cert. March 28, 1863.

James Courtney, Daniel Carter, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 14, 1863.

Lewis Coulter, Abram Detweiler, John H. Davis, Isaac Darbarrow, Isaac Dresser, John Donald, Edward Dougherty, Alfred Desmarest, Levi P. Evans, Samuel Essick, Joshua Earshaw, Samuel O. Furnwalt, Wm. Gunkle.

Benj. Hines, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

Thomas Johnson.

Wm. C. Jardine, disch. on surg. cert. March 24, 1863.

Thomas S. King.

Lewis E. Krauser, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

William King, died at Washington, N. C., June 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, plot 7, grave 132.

Samuel Lockhart, Henry Lynch, Matthias P. Law, George Lowry, Peter Landis.

Robert B. Lilly, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

James Myers, Wm. Moore, Evan Miles, Israel Mulholland, Augustus McCord, Alfred McMinn, Alex. McQuerns, James McAlear, John McCloskey, Thomas McCorkle, Michael McCartin, Augustus Oner, David Opperman, Levi Pennypacker, Bohlen Peterman, Evan Powell, Abraham Powell, Howell Pixley, A. Pennypacker, John A. Pechin, John Pearce, Palmer Rusk, Wm. V. Rambo, Wm. Reeves, Jacob T. Regester.

James Robinson, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

John F. Roberts, pro. to sergt.-major Nov. 22, 1862.

Charles Ryan, Geo. Snyder, Taylor Smedley, Wm. Stepleton.

Wm. W. Steitler, disch. on surg. cert. March 27, 1863.

Lewis Trego, Eber Townsend, Alfred Thomas, Oliver Townsend.
Harris Trego, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
Robert Wagner.
Jones P. Walker, disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
James York.

COMPANY D.

(Officers and men mustered in Nov. 6, 1862.)

Capt. Joseph M. Thompson, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Simmers.
2d Lieut. Evan Sheeler, died at Washington, N. C., June 12, 1863.
2d Lieut. Richard G. Cook, pro. from 1st sergt. June 13, 1863.

Sergeants.

Wm. Templin, Samuel Handwork, Lewis W. Millard, Joseph Frainor.

Corporals.

John J. Willinar, John R. Wynn, Geo. W. Reagan, Mordecai Boyer, Samuel Swinehart, Lewis Beiteman.
Musicians Jonathan Knauer, Lot Brown.

Privates.

Marris L. Barr, Coleman Campbell, Lot E. Crosby, Daniel Chram, John Collins, James Cosgrave, Abraham Dolby, Henry Deece, Wm. C. Eaches, Wm. Ewing, Lafayette Freed, Henry Fafinger, Wm. Garvin, Enoch Gresh, Jesse Hofficker, Thomas Hughes, James Hughes, Aaron Handwork, Jacob High, Cyrus Hoffecker, David Harple, Philip Heyle, Ezekiel Hughes, Richard Hartenstein, James H. James, John Johnson, Francis M. Jones, Jonah Krauner, John Kephart, Samuel Lentz, William Lowry, Samuel Moyer, John B. Moser, Oliver Munholland, Henry Moore, Levi McAlicher, Wm. M'Farland, David Pierson, Nathaniel Potts, Lewis Phipps, Isaac Reynolds, Daniel Schlepf, George Shanner, John Sheaver, John Simmers, John W. Wright, James Wynn, John Weidner, Andrew Whiteman.

COMPANY E.

(Officers and men must. in Nov. 6, 1862.)

Capt. Theodore T. Woollens, 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Wilson, 2d Lieut. David Mercer, 1st Sergt. Nathan P. Walton.

Sergeants.

Joel T. Terry, E. Featherman, Alban Otley, Wm. A. Wiley.

Corporals.

Joseph Wilson, Wilson Smith, Samuel Bye, J. M. D. Thomson, Hiram D. Jenness, Frederick Clark, William Marris, Benj. McDonald.
Musician Howard Buckalew.

Privates.

Wm. P. Ayres.
E. Kelson Bicking, died July 1, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Jonathan Burnett, Enoch Bye, John P. Booth, James A. Boyd, Jackson W. Brady, Benj. Brown, George Conn, John A. Crowl, John C. Dunlap, Wm. H. Davis, Charles Ely, Wm. H. Farra, Joseph H. Gregg, David Grason, Wm. R. Galloway, Nathan C. Gove, Abram Groves.
Samuel Hutton, died May 29, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, N.C.
John Hall, Isaac Johnson, Wm. Jester, Robert Kennedy, Thomas Kay, Michael Lahy, Jacob Miller, Phineas Marris, David Mundal, Wm. Montgomery, Lee Nethery, John O'Neil, Joseph Osborn, Wm. J. Pickering, Thomas Pass, Robert Rambo, Joseph Sentman, Joseph Strickland, David Spencer, George Springer, Chandler Taylor, Jenner Wingate, Thos. J. Wort, Matthew J. Wilson, Thomson Wingate.

COMPANY F.

(Officers and men must. in Nov. 6, 1862.)

Capt. W. N. Worthington, 1st Lieut. Owen R. Horn.
2d Lieut. John E. Miller, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1863.
2d Lieut. Samuel J. Wood, pro. from 1st sergt. July 24, 1863.

Sergeants.

Thos. H. P. West, John Loupole, Lewis Turner, Wm. McCormick.

Corporals.

Charles Paist, David Patterson, Patchall Evans, Stephen L. Smedley, Thomas Richards, W. M. Richards, Wm. C. Wood.
Musician George Evison.

Privates.

Matthew J. Anderson, Isaac Allison, Joseph R. Beck, Geo. Bailey, Frank Baldwin, Martin Chattin, James Coates, Samuel Conner, Francis L. Dodge, Wm. M. Evans, Richard Farra, Charles Farr, Jesse J. Farrel, Charles Gill, Samuel Hall, Amor Hanuum, Henry Kelly, Hayes Kennedy, Smith Lawrence, Zacharias Leamy, Geo. W. Mercer, James E. Milson, Thos. Mollyneaux, John Myres, James McCullough, John McKinley, Ezekiel Reese, Samuel Rigley, John Robinson, Charles W. Rezer, Isaac W. Sample, Wm Savage, William Shimer, Samuel O. Syphard, John Shap, Wesley Valentine, John W. Wack.
James A. Winsey, died June 4, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C., plot 7, grave 38.
Wm. Wells, Aaron S. White.
J. Seydon Worrell, pro. to com. sergt., date unknown.

COMPANY G.

(Officers and men must. in Nov. 6, 1862.)

Capt. Josiah Jackson, 1st Lieut. H. R. M. Whitman.
2d Lieut. John Cox, disch. May 16, 1863.
2d Lieut. John B. Taylor, pro. from sergt. May 21, 1863.
1st Sergt. Wm. H. Shaner.

Sergeants.

Nathan N. Booth, Elkanon Savage, Mark Reinhart.

Corporals.

John Bachman, died July 8, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C., plot 7, grave 118.
Geo. F. Pickel, Wm. Carl, Samuel Missimer, John Rothrock, Adam Grander.
Musicians Wm. Hummell, William Way.

Privates.

Jonathan Bell, Reuben Bachmann, Firman C. Brook, James Cauller, John T. Cloud, Miller Cox, Jonathan Cox, George Curry, Bayard T. Cooper, T. J. Chandler, Anthony Conner, Davis Dickinson, Geo. Drumhiller, James Evans, Frederick Fregh, Jacob Fisher, Samuel Frowheiser, Geo. Faiese, Jacob Frock, Daniel Fitzsimmons, Harvey Graves, Wm. Heck, Jacob Hatfield, John Hobclaim, Jones Harlan, Henry Harlan, Stephen W. Harlan, James Hamer, William Irwin, Samuel Kendall, Enos Keller, David Lessig, James S. Mellon, Franklin C. Maxwell, G. F. C. Montgomery, Samuel M. Mutter, John Mohiner, Levi Murry, Jacob Nyman, Charles H. Noblet, William Orr, Jacob Ottinger, William Potts, H. S. Pennypacker, Jefferson Riese, Daniel Rhodes, Reuben Ritmorer, Henry Rau, Nathaniel W. Sharpless, Alexander Steel, John Smith, Wm. Smearer, John Y. Swinehart, Hiram Shaffer, Albert Shaffer, Enos H. Shaner, Cyrus Strump, Wm. Taylor, John Turner, Wm. G. Vernon, Samuel Y. Weaver, Milton Woodward, Albert Yocum.

COMPANY I.

(Officers and men mustered in Nov. 6, 1862.)

Capt. Thomas A. Hicks, 1st Lieut. Robert Futhey, 2d Lieut. Jesse G. Hicks.
2d Lieut. John Hosmer, pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1863.
1st Sergt. Samuel Hershberger.

Sergeants.

John A. Morrow, Barclay Hoopes, Robert F. Wright, Thaddeus Richardson.

Corporals.

Thomas Pierson, Stacy M. Eldridge, Thomas Martin, Lewis Evans, John Hershberger, Aaron Miller, Enoch Gray.

Privates.

Samuel C. Anderson, John J. Boyer, John D. Bracken, Samuel W. Bahel, Joseph Brown, James Cochran, James Commons, John Commons, W. Cunningham, John Davis, Levi Gladding, John Gray, Florence Hanley, Thomas Holt, Thomas B. Hindman, Isaac Hilton, Julius Henion, John Irwin, John Lacklan, Jonathan Macherett, R. G. McClenachan, Wm. M. Pyle, Edward Pyle, William Plumley, John Reven, Samuel Snyder, David Stoner, J. H. Underwood, Sylvester Weaver, William Wear, Charles Wagoner, George Worrest, Asa Webster.

COMPANY K.

(Officers and men mustered in Nov. 10, 1862.)

Capt. George W. Werntz, 1st Lieut. Isaac Cook, 2d Lieut. Edwin Helms, 1st Sergt. Charles W. Steward.

Sergeants.

Henry H. Fleming, Jacob Aceret, Marris N. Hannum.

Corporals.

John S. Shoemaker, James H. Long, Benjamin F. Priley, Charles Whittaker, Matthew S. Cain, W. C. McLaughlin.

Musician.

John Maisoner.

Privates.

Jacob L. Barns, Godfried Businger, Martin Bosser, D. R. Buckwalter.
Louis R. Brown, pro. to hospital steward.
Wm. Cairns, Wm. P. Christy, John Chrystal, James McF. Clower, George T. Durham, John Docherty, James E. Dunlap, Wm. R. Eberhart, Thomas F. Higgins, Francis Holloway, Edwin Hough, Henry Howard, Joseph Keely, John Kerper, John V. Kiemer, Jesse R. Kirk, Christian Klotz, Benjamin Lawrence, James Lemon, Samuel Lewis, John Ligget, Moses Mattis, Samuel Mendenhall, Samuel Middleton, John Murry, Daniel Munshower, George Murry, John McClees, John McIlheney, Alexander McKenzie, S. R. McWilliams.
David Potts, pro. to quartermaster-sergeant.
Isaac D. Read, Morgan L. Reid, John Reedy, John Root, John Robinson, Jacob Snyder, Ephraim Stauffer, Lewis Stone, James W. Strong, Thos. Whiteman.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGT. INF. (DRAFTED) PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Asst.-surg. James A. Richey, rank from Dec. 27, 1862; must. out with regt. July 27, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REGT. PA. VOLS. (TWENTIETH CAVALRY).

COMPANY G.

Capt. Benjamin H. Sweney, rank from Sept. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Provisional Cavalry, July 13, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Capt. Lewis Y. Evans, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 26, 1865.
1st Lieut. Benj. H. Sweney, must. in Feb. 23, '64; detailed on staff of Col. Wyncoop, commanding brigade; pro. to capt. Co. G Jan. 1, 1865.
1st Lieut. Alfred Brinton, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Jan. 1, '65; disch. by S. O. June 26, 1865.
2d Lieut. John H. Babb, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Jan. 1, '65; disch. March 25, 1865.
2d Lieut. Payne A. Gould, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; pro. from sergt. May 14, '65; must. out with comp. 1st Prov. Cav. July 13, 1865.
1st Sergt. Isaac W. Sweney, must. in Jan. 27, '64; disch. by S. O. June 28, '65.
Qrmr.-sergt. Chas. H. Areson, must. in Jan. 25, '64; pro. to regt. qrmr.-sergt. April 19, 1865.
Qrmr.-sergt. Henry C. Wilson, must. in Feb. 2, '64; disch. by S. O. June 28, '65.
Com.-sergt. Robert R. Skeen, must. in Jan. 28, '64; disch. by G. O. May 25, '65.
Sergt. Cheyney J. Watkins, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; captured at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1864.
Sergt. H. Curry, must. in Jan. 31, '64; must. out with 1st Prov. Cav. July 13, '65.
Sergt. Hibbard Stapleton, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. Morgan L. Reed, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Geo. W. Derrick, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; wounded April 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Corp. David S. Will, must. in Jan. 30, '64; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Corp. Adam Gabel, must. in Jan. 21, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Corp. S. Walton Williams, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864; grave 9343.
Corp. Geo. W. Young, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; disch. May 16, 1865.
Corp. Alex. Mehaffie, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Wm. F. Vandusen, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. G. M. D. Connor, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Thomas R. Mills, must in Jan. 28, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Daniel Nevelling, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. J. Roland Smith, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Fred. Shimp, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 28, 1865.
Bugler William Hacker, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Bugler Charles Moll, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Blacksmith Jacob B. James, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; absent at muster out.
Farrier John G. Hoopes, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.

Privates.

Wm. Broodabelt, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Wm. H. Ament, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Benj. L. Ackley, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
George W. Adams, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; trans to Co. E, date unknown.
Elwood Bittler, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
John C. Boice, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; prisoner from June 19, 1864, to April 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
George W. Bailey, disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
David Chidister, must. in Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Joseph Congleton, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Martin Cassey, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
James Curry, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
Milton Clemson, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Samuel P. Conner, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Milton M. Clark, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; absent at muster out.
William Congleton, must. in Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Addison M. Clark, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
William Cain, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
William W. Cox, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Henry S. Cornell, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Philip Cavanaugh, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Bernard Caley, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Gideon Codon, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
Lewis Donley, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Charles Davis, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. April 26, 1865.
Edward E. Eckard, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; captured at Ashby's Gap, Va., July 19, 1864; died at Danville Va., Dec. 5, 1864.
David Evans, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
George W. Faley, must. in June 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 14, 1865.
Joseph Greenwood, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; captured at Ashby's Gap, Va., July 19, 1864; died at Danville, Va., Nov. 20, 1864.
Samuel H. Gill, must. in April 14, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
William Gegenheimer, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Andrew F. Hughes, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Reuben B. Hulestein, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Benjamin K. Hutton, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Hugh M. Hutton, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
John P. Ireland, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
John H. Johnson, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Wm. H. Jenks, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; died April 17, 1865; buried in Cav. Corp. Cem., Va.
Silas King, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Edward Lafferty, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Joseph R. Mercer, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; captured at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 13, 1865.
John Martin, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Hugh Meldone, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Alban Mace, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Amor Mehaffie, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
George B. Missimer, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Charles Martin, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Edward P. McIntire, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; prisoner from March 12 to March 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Edward F. McFarlan, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
David McClain, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
John McDermott, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jesse J. Nichols, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
George Newman, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Elwood Patterson, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Charles H. Pyle, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
John Quinlin, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Amos. L. Rhoades, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; prisoner from June 21, 1864, to April 29, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
William A. Royal, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Henry Richards, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Thomas Southwood, must. in Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
James Smith, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Henry Simons, must in Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
William W. Senberger, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; wounded at Five Points, Va., April 1, 1865; absent in hosp. at must. out.
Benjamin F. Skeen, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Joshua Scott, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; killed at Dinwiddie Court-house, Va., March 31, 1865.
George Smith, must. in Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with Co. M; 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
William G. Springer, must. in Jan. 29, 1864, disch. by G. O. May 14, 1865.
Frank C. Stanert, must. in April 14, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
O. F. Shamberger, must. in Jan. 26, 1864.
Columbus Smith, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
Henry Salkeld, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
Edmund Stout, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
John Smith, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jacob Snyder, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Israel Tennis, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
John K. Torbert, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Philip P. Townsend, must. in Dec. 21, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Robert Townsley, must. in Aug. 16, 1864.
Nehemiah Vanzant, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865; veteran.
Henry C. Valentine, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865; veteran.

William H. Wilt, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Morgan B. Williams, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Horatio A. Williams, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
Charles Watson, must. in Jan. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. M, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, 1865.
George W. Wagner, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment, on June 17, 1865, was consolidated with the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and designated "First Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry."

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. PA. VOLS. (TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY)

COMPANY M.

1st Lieut. Abraham Myers, rank from April 23, 1865; must. out with company as 1st sergt. July 8, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Asst.-surg. James A. Richey, rank from Nov. 5, 1863; res. Oct. 19, 1864.

COMPANY H.

2d Lieut. Jacob B. Stott, rank from July 10, 1865; absent with leave at muster out.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Surg. W. B. Brinton, rank from April 4, 1864; must. out with regt. July 14, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Asst.-surg. J. R. Hayes, rank from March 24, 1864; hon. disch. Sept. 24, 1864.

COMPANY K.

2d Lieut. Walter Lackey, rank from April 12, 1864; not mustered.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

Adjt. Henry C. Wood, rank May 17, 1864; pro. to qrmr.; then to capt. colored troops December, 1864.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieut. J. Davis, rank from June 20, 1865; must. out with comp. Dec. 14, '65.

COMPANY F.

1st Lieut. Edward L. McCluen, rank from May 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 14, 1865.
2d Lieut. Henry Potter, rank from Nov. 26, 1865; must. out with company as 1st sergt. Dec. 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH REGT. PA. VOLS. (FOURTH ARTILLERY).

(Disbanded and returned to Second Pa. Artillery August, 1864.)

Col. Wm. M. McClure, rank from April 30, 1864.

COMPANY H.

1st Lieut. Stephen H. DeWitt, rank from April 30, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

COMPANY F.

2d Lieut. Bernard M. Gause, rank from Sept. 19, 1864; not mustered.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

(Hundred days' service.)

COMPANY N.

(Mustered in July 19, 1864; mustered out Nov. 11, 1864.)

Capt. Benjamin N. Brooke, 1st Lieut. William H. Whitehead, 2d Lieut. Matthias Anderson, 1st Sergt. Walter Lackey.

Sergeants.

James Moore, Isaac W. Martin, John Gohean, Cad H. Brooke.

Corporals.

Barton D. Evans, John W. White, Isaac Walker, Joseph W. Martin, Elisha G. Cloud, Jeremiah Griffith, D. Vernon Black, Matthew H. Roberts.

Musicians.

J. Wesley Freeman, George Milletchy.

Privates.

Jas. W. Alexander, John W. Albeney, Henry E. Batton, David Beatty, Peter R. Bloom, Adam E. Barrett, Joseph P. Bloom, William Beerbower, Josiah Cope, Thomas Curry, Marshall Cloud.
Thomas Conlon, trans. to Co. C.
Joel B. Durnall, John H. Donahower, John Darsey, James Davis, Fletcher Davis.
Owen Dugan, trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Theo. Eavenson, Robert Ehright, Henry Eckert, Lewis Fetters, Samuel Fulton, Henry C. Fulton, Charles F. Grover, William D. Green, Leonard Humphrey, Jonathan Hampton, George W. Halliman, Samuel Horton, William Hines, Edward Harker.
Cornelius Hall, trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
James H. Johnson, trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Jesse T. Keeley, Hobart Lewis, Clayton Lobb, William Moore, George Mars, Benjamin Moore, William H. Marshall, James McCoy, William Noblett, William C. Nields, J. Wesley Potter, Hartman Prizer, Joseph S. Pyle, Peter Rush, Jonathan Reese, Isaac W. Roberts, Edwin F. Siter, Benjamin Smith, Charles Spear, George Stewart, Wm. O. Stephens, Milton Smith.
William W. Stern, trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
George B. Thomas, John R. Trego, Isaac P. Walker, John G. Wirmer, G. T. Wickersham, Henry C. Webb, Thomas E. Ward, Abner Woodward, James H. Worrell, David White.

COMPANY P.

(Mustered in July 19, 1864, must. out Nov. 11, 1864.)

Capt. Joseph N. Woodward, 1st Lieut. Isaac Cook, 2d Lieut. John A Groff, 1st Sergt. Humphrey Bentley.

Sergeants.

William H. Miles, Lewis R. Nichols, Charles L. Wilson, James D. Stott.

Corporals.

William Pennell, Charles P. Malin, Richard M. J. Reed, Joseph S. Young, Wm. H. Wagoner, Francis R. S. Forest, Thomas B. Ash.
George Young, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.

Musicians.

George Fahnestock, Samuel Reese.

Privates.

Theodore Abel, Mordecai Barnes, D. Frank Bentley, Franklin Baker, G. Grier Boice, Harlan Boyd, Richard H. Bryant, Harman G. Bond.
Joshua Bentley, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.
Cheyney C. Cox, Lewis T. Cox, Enmor R. Criswell, Solomon Conner, William Collins, William Campbell, Uriah Carson, Thomas Davis, Smith F. Ditterline, Patrick Donavon, John Ecoff, William Evans, William Ferrell, James R. G. Forrest, William Grier, John Granger, Ezra G. Goodwin, Stephen M. Hall, J. Wilson Harlan, Orlando Humpton, Joseph Hughes.
Caleb Hickman, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.
Patrick Haley, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.
George Irwin, John Jacobs, James Kitson, Elmer S. Moore, Joseph P. Miller, Benjamin Markwood, James Maitland, Jacob H. B. Moore, W. W. Mendenhall, Samuel Miller, Daniel McCarns, Francis Nichols, Abner Pierce, Joseph R. Pennell, William H. Rhodes, William Robinson, B. Frank Rice, Frank D. Ramsey, William H. Roberts.
James W. Roke, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.
Davis R. Showalter, Albert Thatcher, James Thompson, William C. Towsley, Joseph Towsley, William S. Walton, Albert J. Walton, William White, T. Jefferson White, Wm. W. Warlow, William M. White, Wm. S. Wollerton.
Wm. D. Walton, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.
James White, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.
Isaac White, trans. to Co. A, 192d Regt., Oct. 18, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

(One year's service.)

Adjt. Alfred Rupert, rank from March 15, '65; must. out with regt. Aug. 24, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

(One year's service.)

COMPANY M.

Capt. John M. Barclay, pro. from lieut. to capt. March 16, 1865; must. out with comp. June 4, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

(One year's service.)

COMPANY A.

2d Lieut. Wm. Tricker, rank from June 8, 1865; must. out with comp. as 1st sergt. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. Frank McClosky, rank from May 12, 1865; hon. disch. as 1st sergt. May 23, 1865; wounded.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

(One year's service.)

Adjt. John A. Leslie, rank from Sept. 12, '64; must. out with regt. Jan. 22, '65.
Qrmr. Edward L. Polk, rank from Sept. 15, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

COMPANY A.

1st Lieut. Wm. R. T. Boggs, rank from Jan. 16, '65; pro. from 2d lieut., to which he ranked from Sept. 15, 1864; hon. disch. as 2d lieut. Co. G May 15, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGT. INF. PA. VOLS.

(One year's service.)

Asst.-surg. D. W. Jefferis, rank from May 9, '65; must. out with regt. Nov. 18, '65.

COMPANY E.

2d Lieut. Walter S. Dowell, rank from March 7, 1865; must. out with comp. Nov. 18, 1865.

In this company were quite a number of enlisted men from this county, but their names are inaccessible.

FIRST BATTALION SIX MONTHS' INF. PA. VOLS.

Asst.-surg. J. R. Hays, rank from July 23, 1863; retained in service at reorganization of battalion, which was recruited to a full regiment, 187th P. V., for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—MEN FROM CHESTER COUNTY.

Sergt.-maj. Samuel Davis Hunter, 116th P. V.; must. in Aug. 5, 1862; com. 2d lieut. June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

Qrmr.-sergt. Joseph Pennypacker, 4th P. R. V. C.; must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. June 17, 1864.

Midshipman Robert N. Griffen, died at sea.

Marine Alexander Dougherty.

Hospital-Stewards.

Adna S. Gillett, 46th P. V.; must. in Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1862.

William E. Kennedy, 104th P. V.; must in March 1, 1862; disch. March, '65.

Musicians.

B. F. Houck, Co. K, 4th P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; disch. June 17, '64.

Samuel Kennedy, 67th P. V.; must. in Sept. 23, 1861; died at Phila. May 27, '64.

Chas. Madden, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; disch. June 13, '64.

J. T. Nicholas, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; disch. June 13, '64.

Frank A. Tencate, drum-major, U.S.A.

Thomas N. Vanaman, Co. C, 116th P. V.; must. in Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to principal musician.

B. F. Williams, Co. K, 4th P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; disch. June 17, '64.

Captains.

Geo. W. Ashenfelter, Co. K, 104th P. V.; must. in Jan. 1, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863.

B. F. Bean, 34th P. V. M.; must. in June 29, 1863; disch Aug. 10, 1863.

C. S. Carmack, Co. E, 88th P. V.; Nov. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Henry G. Dodge, Co. C, 59th P. V.; must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. June 24, 1864.

Nathan A. Pennypacker, Co. K, 4th P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; disch. June 17, 1861.

Emmor K. Ramsey, Co. E, 1st N. J. V.; must. in May 23, 1861; prisoner from May, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. July 7, 1865.

John H. Richards, Co. E, 88th P. V.; must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. April 26, '64.

Jos. Taggart, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at South Mountain; disch. June 12, 1864.

Lieutenants.

Matthias P. Anderson, 2d lieut. colored infantry.

John Convery, Co. K, 71st P. V.; must. in June 28, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

J. P. Cornett, 1st lieut. Co. G, 176th P. V.; must. in Nov. 7, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865, from Co. E, 199th P. V., and Aug. 18, 1863, from former.

1st Lieut. R. W. Hemphill, must. in June 28, 1861; disch. July 2, 1864.

1st Lieut. Jacob S. Kram, 88th P. V.; must. in Aug. 23, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, '64.

D. M. Mattson, Co. G, 88th P. V.; must. in Aug. 24, '61; disch. July 13, '65; vet.

1st Lieut. Joseph T. McCord, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at New Market Cross-roads; disch. Oct. 7, 1862.

1st Lieut. Gerritt S. Nichols, Co. E, 88th P. V.; must. in Sept. 9, 1861; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.

1st Lieut. Chalkley W. Sears, Co. F; must. in Aug. 9, 1862; res. Dec. 31, '63.

2d Lieut. Charles Nyce, Co. K, 4th P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864; disch. June 17, 1864.

2d Lieut. Josiah White, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; died in Washington, D. C., May 18, 1864, of wounds received at the Wilderness.

Sergeants.

Everett N. Anderson, 160th P. V.; must. in Oct. 9, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Charles Armitage, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; died at Rappahannock Station, Va., Aug. 14, 1863.

Henry W. Bland, Co. H, 82d P. V.; must. in Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1864.

Stephen Burns, Co. K, 71st P. V.; must. in June 28, 1861; trans. to 69th P. V. June 12, 1864.

William E. Chandler, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsville; disch. June 13, 1864.

Joseph H. Clevenstine, Co. F, 150th P. V.; must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died June 12, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Henry Convery, Co. K, 71st P. V.; must. in June 28, 1861; trans. to 69th P. V. June 12, 1864; veteran.

Thomas Cosgrove, Co. K, 71st P. V.; must. in June 28, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

O. P. Eaches, Co. A, 28th P. V. M.; must. in June 19, 1863; disch. July 28, '63.

Joseph G. Emery, Co. G, 99th P. V.; must. in 1861; died Jan. 2, 1863.

Harry P. Force, Co. E, 88th P. V.; must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. June 13, 1865; veteran.

Charles Frey, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to 190th P. V., May 30, 1864; veteran.

Hamilton Vanderslice, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in July 12, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Charles Boyer, Co. E, 71st P. V.; must. in Aug. 8, 1861; died Dec. 18, 1863, of wounds received at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

Aaron L. Burke, Co. D, 41st P. V.; must. in June 22, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Wilbur F. Carey, Co. H, 82d P. V.; must. in Aug. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1862, for wounds received at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862.

Privates.

John Bare, Co. A, 51st P. V.; died at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Henry Batt, Co. G, 1st P. R. V. C.; must. in June 6, 1864; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Davis M. Phillips, Co. C, 4th P. V.

Capt. Michael Towers, Jr., 6th Penna. Cav.

Maj. A. D. Price, 6th Penna. Cav.

In Phœnixville the "Wayne Guards" and the "Phœnix Artillerists" were organized early in the spring of 1861, but these two companies, after offering themselves to the government for months and being refused, because the call had already been filled, kept up their organization in expectation of a further requisition for troops, and drilled regularly. At length the summons for three years' men came, and on June 6 these two companies, accompanied by the almost entire population of that borough, marched to the depot and departed. The Guards were taken to New York, becoming Co. K, of the 71st (California) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Artillerists to Camp Wayne, at West Chester, where they were mustered in as Company G of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.

In the fall of 1861 some men from Schuylkill township enlisted in Co. F, 88th P. V., and the same season Lieut. Eugene J. Weeks took from Phœnixville a detachment of men who united with Co. I, 67th P. V.

In August, 1862, a detachment of Chester County volunteers, under the command of Lieut. C. W. Sears, joined Co. F, 150th P. V.

In the western part of the county many men crossed over into Lancaster and enlisted, while during a later period hundreds went to Philadelphia and joined the service; hence it is impossible to get the names and records of such, or of any not recruited for Chester County organizations.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS OF 1862.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Organized Sept. 11–13, 1862; discharged Sept. 23–25, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Capt. George W. Gordon, 1st Lieut. M. T. Ruth, 2d Lieut. J. L. Suydam, 1st Sergt. George W. Brown.

Sergeants.

Benjamin Skeen, Joseph Adams, Charles L. Hoopes, John Alfred.

Corporals.

George T. Jones, L. W. Ayars, Isaiah Paxson, Benjamin Yeoman, William F. Hilton, Eber Garrett, Henry Webster, George W. Wells.

Musician John Mason.

Privates.

Hamilton Balentine, Jonathan C. Baldwin, Samuel Black, Mifflin Battin, Bernard Conard, John Dunn, Smith Detterline, John Donnelly, James Douglass, Levi Dowlin, Richard J. Dowling, Gibbons Ferrill, H. H. Fleming, Harmanus Gray, George Gray, Jerry Hoopes, John Hickman, Oliver Hampton, Walker Hilton, R. W. Hoppersett, Temple Jones, Wm. Kirke, John L. Kirke, Samuel Lineinger, Justus Law, S. S. Lamborne, Henry Lukens, Samuel Maples, R. B. Miller, Moses Mendenhall, Ellis Miller, George W. Morgan, H. H. Maceduff, J. C. Marshall, John McKeown, Jerry McCarty, Joseph McCorkle, Bowen Parke, John Parke, Joseph S. Pinkerton, John B. Rogers, J. P. Ringwalt, Patrick Ryan, Frasier P. Stanley, Edward Sheehey, Richard Searle, Jacob Shelmire, Slater Springer, Daniel Sullivan, Wilmer Strong, John Spackman, Davis Thomas, W. B. Vanleer, Hunter J. Wills, John Walker, Alfred Webster, Silas D. Yerkes.

SECOND REGIMENT.

(Organized Sept. 6–13, 1862; discharged Sept. 23–25, 1862.)

Major George M. Rupert.

COMPANY B.

Capt. James Hughes, 1st Lieut. Joseph G. Massey, 2d Lieut. John B. Patton, 1st Sergt. John S. Wiley.

Sergeants.

Amos G. Wilson, Thos. B. Miller, Wm. Armstrong, Joseph Jefferis.

Corporals.

Spencer B. Jackson, Richard Hindman, Robert M. Irwin, John Kindig, Wm. B. Haslett, B. Frank Cloud, Thos. B. Marshall, David R. Hindman.

Musicians.

Lewis Foulk, Hayes Kendig.

Privates.

Samuel Boyer, James Boyd, William Boyd, Thomas Boyd, Henry A. Brown, Theodore A. Baldwin, J. Lewis Baker, Thomas A. Bent, Stephen R. Beggs, William Chapman, Hiram K. Cooper, Israel H. Cochran, James Cummings, Truman Cooper, James R. Crosby, William Dixon, Edward Doan, John H. Elliott, Agnew R. Futhey, Jacob F. Ferree, Thomas J. Gibson, James Gibson, Enoch Gray, Richard Greene, Benton Hunter, Benj. F. Hamill, James C. Hamill, Israel Hamill, Alfred Hamill, Joel M. Harvey, Aquilla Holt, Wm. C. Harper, Thos. B. Hindman, Frank P. Hoffman, Joseph F. Hoffman, Isaac G. Hilton, Samuel Hershberger, John E. Hershberger, Samuel I. Hodgson, Benj. Irwin, Jesse Johnson, Samuel Jefferis, Mahlon Y. Jefferis, Richard Johnson, Samuel M. Jackson, William Jackson, Mahlon B. Kent, Wm. M. Lowrie, George W. Lowden, John B. Miller, Aaron Miller, Mitchell A. Miller, John Miller, Amos Miller, Jr., John A. Morris, Wm. Morris, Hugh Martin, Robert Martin, David D. Mews, Robert L. McClellan, John A. Parke, Samuel R. Parke, Crosby B. Phipps, Wm. Powell, Wm. H. H. Parke, Wm. Potts, Joseph Ramsay, Adam P. Reid, Alfred B. Rambo, Worthel Sterringer, James L. Stewart, Wm. Y. Simpson, Wm. F. Shoemaker, Geo. B. Stackhouse, Isaac Seltzer, Jr., Joseph F. Smith, Dallas W. Troupe, Frank Underzook, Wm. P. Wiley, Geo. W. Worrest, James P. Williams, John W. Wade, David G. Wilson, John P. Wallace, Edward F. Wright, Samuel Walker, Robert Walker.

COMPANY D.

Capt. George B. Thomas, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Hunt, 2d Lieut. Isaac Massey, 1st Sergt. Joseph Hemphill, Jr.

Sergeants.

Wm. H. Dallett, Wm. C. Barber, David M. McFarland, Jacob Sargeant.

Corporals.

T. Theodore Bauer, Levi Allison, Robert W. Forrest, Wilmer H. Garrett, Levi B. McClees, Thos. B. Evans, Isaac M. Haldeman, Mortimer T. Jeffries.

Privates.

J. Davis Ashbridge, Thos. Beaumont, Joseph G. Bennett, Franklin T. Bishop, Wm. P. Barton, Joseph R. Beck, Samuel Butler, Goodwin Challant, John Chamberlain, Patrick Cochran, Wm. Cochran, Bennett Cox, Jacob P. Cox, J. Wm. Cox, Francis J. Darlington, Richard S. Darlington, Aaron B. Davis, Walter S. Dowell, Samuel R. Downing, Richard G. Farra, Isaac D. Fertig, Wm. H. Garrett, Phineas Garrett, John R. Gordon, Joshua E. Hibbard, Wm. H. Hadsell, Garrett Haines, Wm. L. Hartman, R. P. Henderson, Charles P. Hewes, Joseph G. Hibberd, Josiah Hoopes, Thos. Hoopes, Jr., Wm. Hoopes, Matthew U. Hopkins, Marcus Howard, Thos. D. Ingram, Jesse James, Jr., Phineas P. James, Daniel W. Jeffries, Pennel King, Washington Kirk, John A. Leslie, John A. McCauley, Patrick O'Brien, Geo. B. Painter, Wm. P. Painter, Samuel J. Parker, Smith Patterson, Marcus Phillipson, Henry F. Price, Wm. Priest, J. Carpenter Rhoads, David Ruth, Theodore See, Jos. G. Sharpless, Benj. F. Silt, Hubart F. Smurthwaite, John B. Starkey, W. Marshall Swayne, John H. Swiney, Franklin Taylor, Isaac J. Taylor, Jesse J. Taylor, John W. Temple, Geo. Thomas, Abraham Wanger, Wm W. Wordruff, Wm. M. Woodward, Enos Worrall, Lewis R. Worrall.

TENTH REGIMENT.

(Organized Sept. 10–16, 1862; discharged Sept. 25–27, 1862.)

Col. Richard M. Frame, Maj. Wm. B. Waddell.

COMPANY C.

Capt. John L. Carter, 1st Lieut. David H. Cochran, 2d Lieut. James Linton, 1st Sergt. Lewis R. Walton.

Sergeants.

John Cummins, J. Bernard Walton, Alex. Morrison, Lewis Coates.

Corporals.

George Hunter, Hiram Bower, S. Henry Wright, Samuel Linton, Wm. Davis, Caleb Pyle, Taylor Mercer, Eli Kerns.

Privates.

Arthur Andrews, James Andrews, Norris Bernard, Wm. P. Broomall, Edward G. Broomall, Allen A. Brosius, Washington Bunting, Wm. P. Bottomly, John W. Baldwin, Joseph H. Brosius, Mahlon G. Brosius, James T. Bernard, Wm. M. Barefoot, J. Calvin Bicking, Andrew J. Blecher, James P. Bunting, Truman Brosius, Jesse Brosius, Cyrus Coates, Joseph G. Cloud, William Clingan, Amos Coates, Joseph Cochran, Lemuel W. Dobbins, Jos. B. Davis, Stacy Doren, Jesse Davis, Jos. T. Evans, Wm. R. Furgison, Samuel Gill, Wm. C. Grist, Samuel Gibson, Levi Green, John Hagin, Thomas L. Henthorn, Milton Heidlebaugh, Albert Heidlebaugh, James Hambleton, Justice J. Hendrickson, Wm. Hess, James Haney, Charles Hartshorne, Samuel T. Heidlebaugh, Benj. Irwin, David Jones, Wm. W. Jackson, Henry A. Johnson, Garner Johnson, Joseph W. Kent, Garrison Kent, Joseph Lamborn, John W. Mackey, Patrick Mackey, Montgomery Moneghan, Wm. F. McClimans, Geo. A. McNeale, Patterson McCommins, Thomas McCullough, Charles McNeal, Jacob McNeal, Edward S. Pennington, Richard Reed, Geo. Ross, Richard Riale, Wm. S. Robinson, Oliver Shaw, Joseph Scott, Harvey Scott, Franklin Snodgrass, John W. Thomas, Clayton Thompson, Henry Talbot, William N. Wood, Asa Webster, Thornton Walton, Charles Watson, Nathan P. Walton.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Thomas Reed, 1st Lieut. Thomas Townsend, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Areson, 1st Sergt. George Kerr.

Sergeants.

John W. Roberts, Theo. P. Apple, Chas. W. Henderson, Theodore B. Beaumont.

Corporals.

David Patterson, James Donley, James Finnigan, John Thomas.
Musician Harvey S. Woollerton.

Privates.

Geo. D. Ashbridge, Isaac Acker, Charles F. Brown, Wm. Bowen, William Butler, Jesse Baker, Antoine Bolmar, Charles Balduff, George Cox, Edward W. Capron, Ezra Cope, Jacob Devoe, Samuel H. Davis, Samuel Darlington, Thomas C. Darlington, Jasper Dulin, Thomas Dolby, James Davis, Jasper Darlington, James H. Eltonhead.
Charles Fairlamb, pro. to qrmr.
Andrew Ferrell, Andrew Furlong, William Glasby, Morton H. Garrett, Addison Haines, Harrison Hampton, Ellwood C. Hickman, Geo. G. Hipple, John Hickman, Charles E. Hiester, Ralph H. Harvey, Charles Jacobs, Wm. Lewis.
Emmar B. Lamborn, pro. to qrmr.-sergt.
William Lackey, William Marris, William Mercer.
John G. Mercer, accidentally killed Sept. 26, 1862.
Wm. B. M'Dermond, John D. Petit, John S. Paxon, Henry M. Paxon, Cyrus P. Painter, John G. Robinson, Abram D. Sahler.
Casper Stevenson, accidentally killed Sept. 26, 1862.
P. Frasier Smith, Oliver J. Strode, Isaac N. Shoffner, David Shoemaker, Abram Still, Edwin O. Taylor, Joel Taylor.
Ellwyn E. Taylor, accidentally killed Sept. 26, 1862.
Frank E. Townsend, Jacob Turner, James G. Thompson, R. B. Thompson, Henry Wallings, George Way, John W. Way, Wm. Welch, Pierce Woodward, Caleb Watson, Holton C. Yarnell.

COMPANY B.

Capt. James B. Everhart, 1st Lieut. Wm. N. Worthington, 2d Lieut. Penrose J. Murphy, 1st Sergt. Geo. W. M. Silvers.

Sergeants.

Wm. Tussey, Malen Jenkins, Samuel P. Hannum, Wm. M'Cormick.

Corporals.

John B. Harry, William P. Swayne, Geo. P. Wickersham, Charles H. Swayne, Geo. W. Love, Eugene V. Harry, Thomas H. B. West, Joseph Long.

Musicians.

Joseph H. Letford, Edward S. Letford.

Privates.

Henry Brosius, Taylor Brown, Robert Brooks, Alfred Craig, Philip Coyle, Samuel Conner, Samuel A. Cooper, Howard Davis, Elisha Darlington, Nathaniel Edwards, Joseph H. Edwards, Daniel K. Frazer, William Gregg, Alfred Galliner, Lidwell Green, Jr., Abraham Glascomb, William Harry, Evan Jenkins, Geo. C. Jackson, Myer Loebe, John Lupold, Jesse Moore, Stephen Moore, Wilmer W. McNutt, Edward Neal, Alexander Peoples, John F. Pierce, George W. Passmore, Wm. W. Ring, Richard N. Reardon, Wm. Robinson, John Robinson, Wm. T. Sterne, Franklin Taylor, James W. Turner, Lewis Turner, Enos T. Wickersham, Wm. H. White, Alfred Yerkes, Pennel Yetter, Edwin A. Yerkes.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Wm. A. Moore, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Lewis, 2d Lieut. Mahlon J. Smith, 1st Sergt. Eli Palmer.

Sergeants.

Wm. B. Pierce, Lewis W. Shields, Patrick M'Hale.

Corporals.

Joseph Hunt, Henry C. Baldwin, Hiram W. Hannum, Frank Haines.
Musician John W. Fithian.

Privates.

Benj. F. Alloways, Richard Albertus, Joel S. Bailey, Abraham Baldwin, Johnson Baldwin, John Burus, Pierce H. Burus, George G. Cardwell, Frank H. Cheyney, Allen Cope, Evan Davis, Christian S. Emory, Albert L. Entriken, Michael Farrell, Jesse Farrell, Samuel R. Fisher, John P. Ford, Edward Foster, Patrick Gillen, John Grant, Thomas Grant, George D. Haines, Wm. P. Huey, Jacob B. Jefferis, Samuel John, James Kelley, Martin Keogh, Henry S. Kessler, Joshua H. Ludley, Jacob Locke, Lewis Loveland, Caleb J. Matlack, J. Hoopes Matlack, Daniel March, John G. Mercer, Geo. W. Mercer, J. Lewis Meredith, Joseph T. Murtagh, Andy McConnel, Samuel McDonald, Alfred McLear, William McNamee, Samuel L. Olwine, Thomas E. Ottey, Charles H. Pennypacker, James Pierson, Geo. Pierson, J. Heber Plank, Henry H. Pyle, John Pharoah, Thomas Scott, J. Gilpin Seal, Otto

Smedley, Patrick Sheehan, Anderson Stewart, William Stine, Alfred A. Tangway, Stephen M. Taylor, Levi E. Thomas, Henry C. Thompson, Geo. D. White, Henry C. Wood, Bentley Worth.

COMPANY G.

Capt. William Hanna, 1st Lieut. Joel P. Conrad, 2d Lieut. John G. Davis, 1st Sergt. Charles N. Sproul.

Sergeants.

John Powell, Joel Terry, Smith Maloney, Nelson Hammond.

Corporals.

J. Armstrong Coates, Robert C. Kelton, Thomas Frances, Jeremiah Underwood, Isaac Vandegraft, Wm. Johnson, James Michiner, Henry M'Fadden.
Musician John W. Hanna.

Privates.

Thomas Allen, Nathan B. Butler, John Bracen, Gibbons Bailey, Barkley Cochran, John S. Conard, Wm. Carson, William H. Crowl, Joseph Edwards, Joseph Everson, Moses Foreman, Geo. N. Grey, Thomas Goodwin, Mahlon Goodwin, Cyrus Galbreath, Henry Holt, Mahlon Ironside, Wm. Jeanes, Isaac Jackson, Geo. Jackson, David R. Jackson, Daniel Lukens, George Leonard, Wm. Leaf, Samuel Messimer, Mahlon Michiner, Samuel Miller, Daniel McKarnes, Wm. McCallister, Samuel Pusey, Arthur Russell, James Storey, Jesse Spencer, William Stern, Geo. Stern, William Shearer, Joseph B. Smith, Chas. F. Smith, Wm. H. Smith, Geo. Shaw, Isaac Thompson, B. F. Underwood, Robert Underwood, Alfred Wilson, Robert Wright, Joseph Walter.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

(Organized Sept. 11–16, 1862; disch. Sept. 25–27, 1862.)

COMPANY B.

Capt. Wm. R. Ash, 1st Lieut. Jason D. Broomell, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Gilbert, 1st Sergt. Isaac Cook.

Sergeants.

T. Elwood Chalfant, Hamilton W. Russell, Samuel Epright, Geo. W. Price.

Corporals.

John R. Bailey, Lewis R. Humpton, Alfred L. Hughes, John W. Gilbrough, Thomas Peace, Thomas W. Harlan, Wm. Clark, Stephen G. Cook.

Musicians.

Geo. F. Young, William Price.

Privates.

Aldes L. Ash, Harlan W. Boyd, Samuel H. Compton, Evan Chalfant, Andrew J. Ditman, Gideon Dean, Wm. P. Dunlap, Andrew B. Davis, John Elliott, Wm. Eberman, James G. Ford, Henry Freeland, Wm. D. Griffith, Charles Gill, Enos F. Harley, Joseph Hughes, Wm. J. Kauffman, Samuel W. Kirk, John W. Moore, Mordecai Markwood, James B. Myers, Caleb W. Mann, Cloud Martin, Thomas Martin, Thomas Maitland.
Thos. M. Moore, pro. to sergt.-major Sept. 19, 1862.
John McCormick, Robert McCorkle, Geo. D. Peoples, Rudolph Phy, David W. Russell, Joseph D. Riday, Frank D. Ramsey, John T. Seymour, Thos. R. Stewart, Robert B. Shoemaker, James Stewart, Samuel Steen, Gibbons Stringer, Benj. R. F. Tinsley, John W. Townsley, Albert Thatcher, Caleb Townsend, Henry D. White, Lewis Woodward, John Wagner, Ellis W. Walker, Robert J. Young.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Templin R. Thomas, 1st Li ut. William D. Davis, 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Hill, 1st Sergt. George A. Roberts.

Sergeants.

Preston J. Thomas, John M. Zook, John Z. Clark, Wm. Trimble.

Corporals.

George Covington, Joseph Meredith, George F. Wells, John Lewis, Joseph Eastwick, John F. Roberts.

Musicians.

John Hellings, John Osmond.

Privates.

Lewis Adams, James Beals, Jackson Burnett, John T. Bell, James D. Bartlett, Matthew Berry, Thos. Charlton, Henry Clark, John Dailey, John Dougherty, Charles Dougherty, George W. Davis, Edward Dougherty, Edward Dolly, John Fisher, Samuel Gibson, Jonathan Gordon, Robert C. Gray, James H. Hoffman, Jno. Hale, Geo. W. Jacobs, Jno. W. Jacobs, Evan John, Wesley P. John, Henry Kirkner, Esau Loomis, Sam. Lewis, Ed. Maguire, Jacob H. B. Moore, Richard D. Meredith, Isaac T. Meredith, Alfred McMinn, Alex. McQuirns, Wm. H. Preston, Rich. T. Pierson, Abel Patterson, Henry R. Parker, Henry Rowan, John Robison, Charles Rhine, John Roberts, John Staley, Thomas Speakman, George H. Stackhouse, Caleb Swane, Joseph Suymlar, Wm. Stackhouse, Abram V. Trimble, Thomas D. Trimble, Oliver Townsend, Eber Townsend, Harris Trego, Charles Vernon, Jonas J. Walker, John Woolerton, William Wells, Nathan Wheatley, Arthur Wheatley, James Welsh, John M. Zook, Jr.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Abraham Fetters, Jr., 1st Lieut. Jacob Acker, 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Bingaman, 1st Sergt. Abraham R. Stauffer.

Sergeants.

Evan B. Evans, T. Lewis Vickers, John S. Bowen, John A. Buchanan.

Corporals.

William H. Quay, Joseph Hughes, Joshua P. Harry, William W. Stitcler, Edwin Phillips, Jacob S. Griffith, Benjamin Hartman, Wm. W. Moses.
Musician Jesse Opperman.

Privates.

Joseph B. Aspell, Frank Brown, Harrison H. Buckwalter, Samuel S. Buckwalter, Robert Bingaman, Wm. Binder, John Clark, Jacob Carter, Jacob Deweese, Thos. B. Deweese, Henry Day, Joseph H. Davis, Isaac Davis, A. Wills Davis, John B. Evans, Webster Evans, Joshua Earnshaw, Samuel V. Hughes, John Hughes, Isaac A. Hartman, George Heck, George W. Haldeman, Daniel Hendrick, Jos. Hart, Absalom Johnson, Preston W. King, George C. Kimes, Henry Lynch, J. Lybrand Lewis.
John Lewis, pro. to qrmr.-sergt. Sept. 18, 1862.
J. Davis March, Joseph S. March, Joseph Mosteller, William K. Mosteller, Jos. S. Mann, David McKissic, Elisha McCaraher, Bernard Nyman, Uriah Peck, Abram F. Quay, Edwin Rogers, George Regester, Henry Speakman, William H. Stiteler, Joseph Super, John Sears, Edward M. Strickland, J. Elwood Stiteler, John K. Stine, Nathan B. Smiley, George T. Thorn, James Thomas, Carl D. Ulrey, Leighton Wynn.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

(Organized Sept. 17, 1862; discharged Sept. 25, 1862.)

COMPANY K.

Capt. Joseph McMullin, 1st Lieut. Samuel L. Gause, 2d Lieut. William L. Jackson, 1st Sergt. Edward Taylor.

Sergeants.

James A. Brattan, Joshua Heald, Thomas H. Lewis, Harvey Lang.

Corporals.

George Smith, Franklin Woodward, William H. Miles, William West, Harvey Graves, William C. Ferrell, Franklin Maxwell, Passmore G. Harlan.
Musician William W. Archer.

Privates.

Harman Albright, Samuel Barrett, Wesley Barnes, Niven Booth, Bayard T. Cooper, Joseph T. Chandler, John M. Crosier, Parmenas Campbell, Thomas Chandler, Marshall Cloud, Alban Davis, Edward Darlington, Franklin Darlington, George W. Evanson, Albertus Holingsworth, Stephen W. Harlan, Franklin Heald, Hiram Hall, Barclay Hannum, Harvey Jeffries, Samuel Kendall, George Kitchen, Francis Levering, Pennock Marshall, Charles Malin, Edward I. Moore, Charles Marshall, William T. Mendenhall, William Mercer, William H. Millhouse, Hiram McFadden, Mercer McFadden, Wilmer Plankinton, Charles H. Pyle, Franklin Pierce, William Pyle, Lewis Pyle, William Poole, Webster Plankinton, John Robinson, Samuel Ritchie, John Ritchie, James Roney, Ezekiel M. Reece, Leofe Reece, Ezra Sill, Thos. Steele, Alex. Steele, Brinton Taylor, John Turner, Milton Taylor, Henry White, Theodore Woodward, William Worrall, Townsend Walter, William Way, David Windle, Fayton M. Wood, William A. Williams, Franklin Wickersham.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

(Organized Sept. 15, 1862; discharged Sept. 24–30, 1862.)

COMPANY D.

Capt. A. Judson Rowland, 1st Lieut. Jesse Orr, 2d Lieut. Henry C. March, 1st Sergt. William Rylands.

Sergeants.

Valentine Burns, Hiram Ellis, James Pennypacker, James McDermond.

Corporals.

Lewis Brownback, Henry Pennypacker, Matthias Yerger, William Carl, John Towers, Allen Major, Firman Brook, Henry Scathard.
Musician Robert Colling.

Privates.

Ellis Bear, Levi Custer, Jesse Custer, James Cauler, George Creasey, Valentine De Haven, Nathaniel Dotterer, Henry Eppehemer, John Fink, James Elliott, Franklin Eppehemer, Effinger Fisher, John Garber, Jacob Geyer, William Gausman, Adam Grander, Matthias Glenine, Abraham H. Hunsberger, Edward B. Heckel, John Harley, Isaac Harley, Thomas Jones, Francis Lubbe, Joseph M. Miller, Moses Mattis, Alban Miller, Lewis Posey, Peter Perasches, Isaac Pennypacker, Allen S. Pennypacker, Boyer Rinehart, Daniel Rowland, Henry Rawe, Mark Rinehart, Samuel Saffron, Joseph B. Scatchard, Henry Steinwork, William Schmearer, Benjamin F. Stauffer, Frederick Setzler, John Scatchard, Isaac Snell, Cyrus P. Thomas, Joseph Thomas.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Peter Colehower, 1st Lieut. Jesse G. Yeager, 2d Lieut. David G. Wells, 1st Sergt. Addison Wilson.

Sergeants.

John Massey, Samuel Greacy, Mahlon Sowers, Anthony Irey.

Corporals.

Zimmerman Colehower, John H. Davis, John A. Bingaman, Francis Latshaw, Peter D. Steitler, Septimus Tustin, Joseph Griffith, Thomas Hilborn.

Musicians.

John E. Lewis, George W. Wainwright.

Privates.

John E. Bowers, Franklin Bickart, Jeremiah H. Binder, Edward Bickel, Joseph H. Bingaman, Charles F. Bowman, Lewis C. Buckwalter, Stephen S. Brownback, Joseph Christman, David Crowley, Killiam H. Coulston, Edward Derricks, William R. Ephrigh, Benjamin F. Evans, Robert Forrest, Rinehart M. Fisher, John Fleming, Charles Greenfield, Jacob Hahn, Geo. W. Kneer, Maurice Mancill, Benjamin H. Moyer, Hugh F. McWilliams, Wilson Nymien, Levi Overdorf, Henry Oberholtzer, Jonathan Priest, Abraham Pugh, George W. Rapp, Harrison M. Rodgers, Aaron H. Snyder, William D. Snell, Eli Shick, Henry Schock, Cyrus Swinhart, Henson L. Shaw, Theodore Sowers, Jonathan D. Seasholts, George W. Slifer, Edward Williams, Mordecai Williams, Alexander Wise, William J. Wagoner, Lewis Wilson, Washington Wright, Isaac Wennel, Jesse Woodland, George A. Weber, Charles Yeager.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Horace A. Beale, 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Torbet, 2d Lieut. William H. Happersett, 1st Sergt. James F. Bishop.

Sergeants.

George B. Moore, Isaac Pennell, Charles E. Elston, John Hoopes.

Corporals.

Benjamin I. Torbet, Harry Myers, Benjamin F. Gallagher, Speakman Gray, Dennis Lyon, William Morgan, Thomas Leslie, James P. Lilley.

Musician Joseph C. Hall.

Privates.

Edward Ahn, George G. Ahn, John Bokes, Issacher Baum, Michael Burns, James Brown, William H. Bronson, Isaac L. Batten, Nathaniel G. Cohen, Thomas J. Cummings, Timothy Coffee, Benjamin Deller, Samuel Deller, Jr., Jacob Dankleman, Henry H. Elston, John W. Freeman, Griffith T. S. Gray, Benjamin F. Gray, Worth E. Gray, Edwin Hoskins, John Henry, Jr., William M. Hoopes, Ezekiel Hamilton, George P. Irwin, Oliver C. Jackson, John Keech, Patrick Kelley, John Leslie, Charles V. McCorkle, William D. McFarlan, Uriah W. Osborne, William H. Pennel, Lewis Pennel, John Pennel, Joseph R. Pennel, John D. Raively, Thomas D. Smedley, John Shelly, George H. Seavers, Isaac Spackman, Michael Smith, William St. John, William H. Torbet, Milton Trimbler, George B. Thompson, Isaac White, Lewis White, Peter Young.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Matthew Barker, 1st Lieut. Levi Fetters, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Moorehead, 1st Sergt. Isaac W. Davis.

Sergeants.

John P. Ford, Thomas Riley, Carver W. Hall.

Corporals.

John P. Taylor, Charles Barr, Stephen Dean, Thomas A. Fish.

Privates.

Aaron Brown, John Bowker, Isaac Bonett, Alex. Colehower, William Dean, Benjamin Darlington, Martin Dean, John Detwiler, James Daley, Harmer W. Davis, William Eachus, James Evanson, Eugene Bartholomew, William Fennell, Frank Gunkle, Michael Gunkle, Evan Griffiths, J. Wayne Goulder, Eber E. Hampton, James Hilles, Isaac H. Hampton, Henry Henderson, Lewis J. Henry, E. H. Hibberd, Joseph Jacobs, George Jacobs, Jr., William Jacobs, John Jacobs, Isaac King, Jonas King, Robert Kirkner, William B. Lavill, Christian Lapp, Cyrus Majorem, John W. Moore, James McLear, James F. McLear, William McDonald, Francis Pratt, Ephraim Richards, Henry Rossiter, Jacob T. Register, George B. Roberts, Walker Rogers, Jefferson A. Reitenbaugh, George W. Reitenbaugh, William Tower, Philip A. Trimble, James L. Todd, William Thomas, Isaac Thomas, John Tolan, James A. Vernon, Archimedes R. Wilson, James R. Wallace, W. Henry Wells, William Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Thomas A. Hicks, 1st Lieut. Joseph Queril, 2d Lieut. Enoch Moore, 1st Sergt. Samuel H. Baker.

Sergeants.

Smith Heston, Samuel Hughes, Emmer Gawthorp, Marris C. Kirk.

Corporals.

Barclay Hoopes, Joseph Hoopes, Jesse K. Reynolds, Joseph Barber, Marris Taylor, John Y. Wilson, John A. Marrow, Howard Preston.

Privates.

Joseph Brown, Howard L. Baker, Reuben Baker, Jr., Samuel W. Bahele, William Brown, Jr., Joshua G. Bailey, John Buck, James Bowdine, David H. Bernard, Reuben Baker, John J. Boyer, Jr., Reuben Bailey, George L. Baker, William Benk, Benjamin F. Bahele, Wilson Baker, Isaac C. Baker, Elisha Baker, Bunton H. Chambers, Samuel H. Cunningham, Levi Clayton, Martin Cunningham, Thomas Collins, John Davis, Henry C. Darlington, Henry Downey, Joseph G. Davidson, George Douglass, John Gotten, Amos G. Hooper, Wm. W. Hooper, Jesse G. Hicks, Wm. B. Hodgson, Daniel Henry, Thos. Hooper, Patrick Hegerty, George Jaale, Theodore Kinsey, Gefer Lamborne, John Linton, Ed. Logan, Jacob Logan, David Miller, Jonathan Mackreth, John Mulberry, Sidney Marsh, Jr., George Miller, Patrick Murray, Albert L. Michener, William S. Martin, Patrick McNelley, William H. Ortlep, John A. Pyle, Morris V. Pyle, Jonathan Pierce, William Pyle, William M. Pyle, Benjamin P. Pyle, Smith Preston, John Pearson, John Pyle, Jr., Martin Pyle, Kersey Roberts, Samuel W. Speakman, James Storry, Samuel Snyder, Martin Shay, John Springer, Abens E. Stuart, Samuel A. Steele, Thomas Stroud, Joseph B. Speakman, Thomas Storry, George W. Steele, Joseph Underwood, Heli Widdoes, E. Randolph Wilson, John M. White, George Waggoner, Charles Waggoner, John Watson, Marshall Worth, Jonathan T. Worth.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

(Organized Sept. 11, 1862; discharged Sept 29, 1862.)

Capt. William W. Andrews, 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Worth, 2d Lieut. Joseph Wilson, 1st Sergt. Charles Rhoads.

Sergeants.

James C. Cunningham, David R. McCullough, Edward R. Paschall, Edward Jones.

Corporals.

Henry L. Brinton, James K. Jackson, Pusey J. Nichols, John T. Whitehead, Charles C. Worth, Ebenezer J. Cross, David Strickland, Eli McKissick.

Musician Newton E. Whiteside.

Privates.

Nathaniel P. Alexander, William A. Bunting, Samuel M. Bee, John Bee, John Barber, Frederick Clark, William A. Dunlop, William Eaves, Samuel D. Gyles, George D. Hodgson, Henry D. Hodgson, Julius Henian, Samuel D. Hutchison, Samuel A. Hansell, Joseph Hughes, James F. Johnson, William P. Johnson, George B. Jackson, Alkansa Kennedy, John E. Morgan, Alexander McCormick, Samuel McKeever, John C. McDonald, Jesse McCormick, John McClurg, Barney McKearns, Fletcher McCarrigan, Samuel McClenahan, Franklin McGough, Benjamin F. McDonald, William McIntire, John F. H. Patterson, John W. Pollock, John C. Phillips, Charles Pickering, Charles C. Riday, John F. Riday, Charles Rupert, Henry Russell, William Russell, Charles Rubincam, George Robinson, Barkley Roney, William M. Smith, Robert Strickland, James Smith, Wilson Smith, Daniel W. Tomlinson, Robert N. Thomas, Daniel H. Weaver, James H. Walker, James P. Wilson, Jackson A. Watts, Jacob Weaver, Robert F. Wilson, Nehemiah Willits, Henry S. Worth.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

(Organized Sept. 16, 1862; discharged Sept. 22, 1862.)

Capt. Joseph Umstead, 1st Lieut. James McClure, 2d Lieut. J. Grier McClure, 1st Sergt. George W. Wenutz.

Sergeants.

Benjamin Y. Marshall, Parrens C. Windle, Jacob Sterrett, Joseph D. Mackelduff.

Corporals.

Joseph Davis, John Seypherd, Jesse J. Dauman, James L. Johnson, George Y. Davis, John G. Lewis, David R. Neill, Jacob C. Paxson.

Musicians.

Matthew K. Grier, William Hahn.

Privates.

James Buchanan, Gaston J. Bender, William Benner, Rees Brower, Thomas E. Church, George Colter, William Haines Davis, Isaac M. Davis, Thomas S. Davis, Joel R. Davis, Jesse B. Dunwoody, John Deisom, Samuel Essick, Levi Essick, Samuel Epperheimer, Frank R. S. Forrest, James R. Forbes, Joseph E. Grubb, Aaron B. Grubb, John W. Good, Abner T. Griffiths, James M. Hammond, Rees G. Happersett, Edward Helms, William Johnson, Lewis Jacobs, Edwin Kurtz, Joseph Keeley, Augustus D. Ludwig, John Liggett, Benjamin G. Lewis, Thomas Lewis, Horace Long, John R. Miller, William Penrose Moore, Samuel C. Mackelduff, Jonathan Millard, Whithill Morton, William Morgan, Nathan Manship, Baxter B. McClure, Samuel McClure, James McClure, Henry McConnell, John McClees, Jr., James J. Neely, Frank C. Paxson, Benjamin G. Lea, Lesher P. Smith, Hibbard Stapleton, Samuel C. Seypherd, James A. Seypherd, I. J. Sims, Benjamin Stigler, Benjamin M. Templeton, James B. Talbot (died, date unknown), John Temple, Joseph E. Wilson, Lewis Wilson, Jonathan S. Windle, Thomas J. Windle, Eli H. Worrall, Charles Yocum.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

(Organized Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Sept. 24, 1862.)

Capt. Jacob Beaumont, 1st Lieut. A. H. Myers, 2d Lieut. Charles Penrose, Jr., 1st Sergt. Reuben Haines.

Sergeants.

Samuel J. Torbet, Jesse Cloud, Samuel Moore, William T. Hunt.

Corporals.

Robert J. Russell, Frank Hickman, James Beaumont, Andrew J. Williams, Daniel Schrack, Caleb Wagner, James T. Chandler, Caleb Phipps.

Buglers.

John T. Valentine, William M. Elliott.

Privates.

William W. Andrews, John C. Bunting, Robert L. Baldwin, Joshua B. Broomell, John W. Boyle, George D. Buckley, William C. Black, Joseph Carson, R. Davis, Smedley Darlington, J. Scott Davis, William Eachus, Taylor J. Grif-

fith, Isaac S. Hinkson, Lewis Hutton, Seth Hayes, Hanford Hinkson, Norris M. Hannum, William F. Kurtz, Ephraim Lilley, Jr., Washington Miller, David K. Martin, Richard J. Morton, John W. Nieds, Joseph F. Plank, J. Lewis Potts, Joseph W. Palmer, Caleb Pierce, Joseph Palmer, Thompson Roberts, James L. Scott, Morris E. Shields, J. Henry Schrack, John Speakman, David Truerman, Henry Vaughen, Wesley Valentine, William A. Valentine, Edwin R. Williamson, Robert M. Young.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

(Organized Sept. 13, 1863; discharged Sept. 28, 1863.)

Capt. Wayne McVeagh, 1st Lieut. Daniel B. Hinman, 2d Lieut. Davis W. Entriken, 3d Lieut. Charles B. Lee, 1st Sergt. Jefferson Shaner.

Sergeants.

George Brinton, Robert P. Hulme, H. Heber Bull, Wilmer Miller.

Corporals.

Harry Williams, Washington Cox, Sharpless Hickman, Ephraim Stack, Torbert Ingram, H. Cliff Hemphill, Joseph E. Hickman, Jesse J. Bennett.

Musician Jesse Kirk.

Privates.

Phineas T. Aitkens, Titus Bennett, Cheyney J. Bennett, James Bally, William Baldwin, Harry M. Bowman, John H. Biles, Elwood Brinton, John H. Babb, Olif S. Bates, Joseph G. Bennett, Charles Brinton, Joseph W. Barnard, Joseph Brinton, David E. Chandler, William Cloud, Frederick M. Camp, Samuel E. Davis, George W. Downing, Isaac L. Dutton, Thomas H. Darlington, Harry Dutton, Emmor W. Entriken, Abram M. Garrett, Jonathan R. Gheen, Alfred C. Grubb, Kennard Gould, William H. Glenn, William Greve, Charles Gheen, John F. Hickey, William Heck, George B. Hickman, Frederick Hewitt, Samuel G. Hickman, Robert Hamill, Lamborn Hall, Walter Hibbard, Jr., William Higginbottom, Jacob Hoopes, R. Tevis Hoopes, William Ingram, Bennett Johnson, William Kent, Charles E. Kelley, Carlton Kenny, Edward Long, George Little, B. F. Lewis, Charlton Lack, William P. Mancile, Gheen Morgan, Edmund Manley, Alfred Moulder, William Miller, Joseph Morgan, Joseph P. Massey, John E. Miller, Julius B. Miles, George T. Matlack, Eber Priest, Wilmer Priest, Mitchel Painter, Richard H. Plank, Wellington F. Priest, Strickland Pitt, Charles Paiste, David M. Rennard, Morgan Reed, William B. Reid, Richard Strode, William O. Stephens, James W. Sweeney, William Shepherd, George B. Stainrook, John A. Shultz, Enos Seeds, William H. Sager, Eber Samples, William Shaw, B. Frank Sharpless, William H. Speakman, William P. Samples, Davis S. Steele, Mordecai T. Steele, Edward Steene, Alfred Smedley, David H. Taylor, Charles Temple, P. Lewis Taylor, Llewllyn Taggart, Marshall J. Taylor, Cyrus L. Webb, Cooper Witherell, Joseph G. Williams, Joseph S. Woodward, Enoch T. Williams, Anthony Williams, Thomas H. Whisler, Chalkley Williams, William M. Webb.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. (EMERGENCY) INF. PA. VOLS.

COMPANY K.

(Term of service "Existing Emergency": must. in June 19, 1863; must. out Aug. 1, 1863.)

Capt. William R. Ash, 1st Lieut. David S. Wright, 2d Lieut. Reese Welsh.

Sergeants.

Thomas M. Moore, Enos C. Baker, Robert J. Young, George W. Price.

Corporals.

Samuel M. Brown, Alexander Henderson, Stephen G. Cook, Reese M. Bailey, Thomas Conway, Joseph W. Hall, Frank D. Ramsey, Philip Hames.

Musicians.

William Price, John C. Broomell.

Privates.

Hugh Armstrong, William M. Ash, Harlan W. Boyd, Mordicai Barnes, David F. Bentley, Christian Brackbid, Henry C. Bentley, John K. Bair, Terry Corbett, Henry Clark, Samuel B. Council, David Clemanstine, Martin Connelly, Joshua G. Chandler, Henry C. Davis, William P. Dunlap, Gideon Dean, Thomas Demaine, George Everhard, John M. Entriken, John H. Elliott, Joshua Ecoff, James Ford, Wesley Ford, Jacob Ford, Jeffrey Gill, William M. Gordon, Robert H. Gordon, Robert W. Hilton, Joseph Hughes, John Harlan, Thomas W. Harlan, Stephen N. Hall, David Irwin, James Irwin, William Jackson, Joseph H. Kendig, William Lynch, James S. Long, James Moffitt, Mordecai Markwood, William Mann, Thomas Martin, Benjamin Markwood, Charles Morris, Thomas B. Marshall, Joseph McIntyre, William McLimans, William McLune, John McCormick, Robert Oliver, Davis Perry, David W. Russell, James D. Russell, Robert Ralston, Joseph L. Riday, John E. Riday, James D. Stott, Joshua L. Scott, John W. Smith, Gibbons Stringer, Charles Sweeney, Thomas R. Stewart, Benjamin Shoemaker, Robert Spence, George Thackeray, Albert Thatcher, Benjamin R. F. Tinsley, William P. Vandusen, Jacob White, Harvey D. White, William White, Bentley Waters, James Wright, James Weidman, Henry C. Wilson, Marshall H. Webb.

TWENTY-NINTH (EMERGENCY) INF. PA. VOLS.

(Term of service "Existing Emergency": must. in June 19, 1863; disch. Aug. 1, 1863.)

Col. Jos. W. Hawley, Maj. James B. Everhart, Adjt. Samuel H. Dickey, Qrmr. George Malin, Jr., Asst.-surg. Isaac Massey, Chap. W. F. P. Noble.

COMPANY A.

Capt. William C. Dickey, 1st Lieut. William T. Fulton, 2d Lieut. J. Frank Bowman, 1st Sergt. James H Broomell.

Sergeants.

Thomas Dilworth, Abraham Jefferis, Charles F. Kirk, Samuel Hodgson.

Corporals.

Amos Cole, Samuel D. Hutchinson, Norris Bernard, John C. Campbell, Joseph M. Fulton, Joseph Showalter, James Johnson, George M. Thompson.

Musicians.

Robert Gilfillan, James Lightner.

Privates.

Augustus Brosius, John W. Bernard, William A. Bunting, Lewis Cooper, Thos. L. Cooper, David H. Davis, John B. Davis, Richard B. Dilworth.

Samuel H. Dickey, pro. to adjt. June 26, 1863.

Robert B. Ewing, pro. to hospital-steward June 23, 1863.

John Forgrove, J. B. Gause, John H. Greenfield, Samuel Green, Willing C. Griest, John Gilson, William S. Hastings, William Hutchinson, Henry Holt, Samuel S. Huss, Peter L. Jacquette, John Kauffman, George M. Lamborn, David Mundle, Joseph McFadden, William C. McCummins, Samuel H. McCarter, George A. McNeal, Joseph McKelvey, Joseph L. McKim, Joseph R. Nelson, Charles Patton, John F. Riday, John A. Rupert, W. B. Sproat, Charles Stannart, Robert N. Thomas, David Tomlinson, James Thompson, Thomas B. Walton, William D. Walton, Lewis Walton, James H. Walker, Plummer E. Walker, Alfred Wilson, Newton E. Whiteside.

COMPANY B.

Capt. James A. Eicholtz, 1st Lieut. Mordecai F. Ruth, 2d Lieut. Stephen Blatchford, 1st Sergt. George Brown.

Sergeants.

John Brook, William M. Roberts, Ephraim Supplee, John F. Aldred.

Corporals.

Jacob Shelmire, Brown Parke, Reese H. Brower, Alfred Webster, Benjamin Yeoman, Thomas Blatchford, William Yocum, Garson Bender.

Musician William Archer.

Privates.

George W. Aldred, J. Francis Bishop, Matthew Barry, Mifflin Batton, Almond L. Brown, Jonah C. Baldwin, Edward Bennett, Philip Coyle, John C. Callahan, David M. Cloud, James Donley, J. Francis Dunwoody, Neer Evans.

Elbert Hilton, trans. to U. S. Cav. July 10, 1863.

William Farrell, R. Francis Fornett, Wellington Fisher, Samuel R. Fish, Chas. Griffith, John W. Good, James Harrison, Henry Hoopes, Thomas Hughes, Temple Jones, John Jacobs, Levi Keim, William H. C. Haines, Samuel Lawrence, William B. Laird, John Laird, Davis Miller, John Malong, Chas. Meedam, James Matland, Theodore Myers, Joseph Meredith, William McClune, J. Grier McClure, Edward Neal, Jonah H. Pocket, J. Henry Parke, James L. Pinkerton, Abel F. Pennypacker, James M. Pennypacker, Charles H. Pennypacker, Joseph Potter, Lewis Pennell, Franklin M. Rowland, Henry C. Regan, Charles W. Reed, Jacob E. B. Ringwalt, Ephraim S. Richards, James Robinson, Thomas Sassaman, P. George Sonders, William L. Smith, Jonah R. Smith, John School, Benjamin F. Smith, Vaughan Smith, Benjamin String, Thomas Truman, James Thonton, George E. Wills, J. Hunter Wills, Eli H. Worrall, Isaac White, Thomas Wilson, Clarence M. Yost, P. Hill Yarnall.

COMPANY D.

Capt. William M. Hinkson, 1st Lieut. Lewis Y. Evans, 2d Lieut. William H. Whitehead, 1st Sergt. Holman V. Potter.

Sergeants.

Barton D. Evans, Levi B. McClees, Thomas P. Evans, Seris B. Hoopes.

Corporals.

George W. Dowell, Frank J. Darlington, David Ruth, Samuel C. Smith, Harry Dilworth, Sharpless Hickman, Wilmer W. Miller, John Way.

Privates.

John Agan, Joseph H. Bailey, Samuel Butler, George Brooks, Charles Brinton, John B. Chandler, Elisha G. Cloud, Jacob H. Darlington, Chas. H. Duckett, Joseph J. Dulin, Elisha Darlington, Walter S. Dowell, Richard S. Darlington, Thomas H. Darlington, Nathan Edgerton, Evan B. Evans, Harry Fahnestalk, George Fahnestalk, Phineas Garrett, William Griffith.

James M. Good pro. to asst.-surg. 20th Regt. (Emergency) Inf. July 2, 1863.

Thomas Hoopes, Clarkson Hall, Josiah Hoopes, Joseph Hunt, Francis Hoover, George B. Hickman, John F. Hickey, William L. Hartman, William Huey, John E. Huey, Isaac M. Halderman, Joseph P. Ingram, Thomas D. Ingram, Benjamin F. Irwin, Edward Jester, Henry P. Jeffries, Oliver C. Jackson, Benjamin F. Jackson, Michael Leach, Preston D. Lewis, Robert H. Miller, Joseph J. Marris, Joseph W. Martine.

Isaac Massey, pro. to asst.-surg. June 27, 1863.

Wayne MacVeagh, pro. to maj. and A. D. C. June 20, 1863.

Benjamin F. Naylor, George B. Painter, William P. Painter, John J. Parker, Edgar Pratt, Eli Palmer, Haines R. Passmore, Ashberry S. Pennington, Jacob H. Plank, Charles H. Pyle, Richard Plank, George M. Rupert, Caleb Rice, William Reed, William H. Rhoades, Mahlon J. Smith, Joseph G. Sharpless,

George Stackhouse, Thomas Speakman, William O. Stephens, George W. Stainrook, Thomas Smedley, Alfred Smedley, Edward Stein, William H. Sager, Amos C. Sharpless, George B. Thomas, Isaac Thomas, Templin R. Thomas, J. Preston Thomas, Miller Taylor, Phocian L. Taylor, Chalkley Williams, James B. Zane.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Joseph McMullen, 1st Lieut. Edward D. Harlan, 2d Lieut. Lewis R. Hall, 1st Sergt. Clarkson Mendenhall.

Sergeants.

Edward Davis, Franklin Woodward, James A. Bratten, Henry G. Dixon.

Corporals.

Wm. H. Miles, Franklin Heald, Joshua K. Sharpless, Irwin S. Gause, Charles Malin, Wm. T. Sterne, Joseph E. Martin, Jesse P. Hammer.

Privates.

Alfred A. Anderson, Joseph A. Bond, Lewis C. Brinton, Thos. W. T. Brown, Joseph C. Beard, Wm. Cassils, Wm. J. Cloud, Brinton Cox, Harlan Doan, Woodward A. Darwin, Wm. P. Davis, Franklin Darlington, Henry Francis, Alfred B. Gause, Hanson Haines, Joseph Heald, Thomas Hickey, Wm. S. Jackson, Francis Levering, Wm. Mercer, Charles Marshall, Edward J. Moore, Wm. T. Mendenhall, Augustus S. Moore, Patrick McConnell, Abial Nethery, Wm. Plankington, John Pierson, Daniel Rainton, Channing Stebbins, Edward A. Stafford, Cassius E. Stubbs, Lewis W. Smith, Charles S. Shultz, Thomas P. Shields, Thos. M. Turner, Robert Woodward, Wm. S. Worrall, Henry White, Wm. A. Williams, Henry C. Walters.

Edward White, pro. to com.-sergt. June 24, 1863.

A. Jackson Watson.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Thomas W. Parker, 1st Lieut. James L. Maxton, 2d Lieut. Wm S. Collier, 1st Sergt. Geo. W. M. Silvers.

Sergeants.

Isaac Wickersham, Isaac W. Sweeney, David Windler, Theo. B. Beaumont.

Corporals.

Henry M. Worth, DeWitt C. Scott, Jesse K. McNelly, Edwin M. King, John G. Whitecraft, Samuel Gibson, Nathan M. Edwards, Wm. B. Grover.

Musicians.

Edwin S. Letford, John H. Letford.

Privates.

John Bare, Bernard Brinton, Geo. W. Bailey, Wm. Bahel, Howard Baker, Enmor Brown, Alfred Craig, Christopher Coon, Elisha G. Cloud, James L. Creigh, Townsend E. Clark, James Christ, Milton M. Clark, Theodore Davis, Anthony W. Dampman, George Douglass, Geo. W. Draper, Wm. Davis, Geo. R. Eavenson, John T. Eachus, Geo. W. Frescolm, Thomas Fraine, Henry C. Fulton, John Frankenberger, Aaron B. Grubb, Edwin George, Geo. F. Garrett, Joseph E. Grubb, Edward H. Hughes, James C. Heck, John B. Hendrickson, Jacob Heffelfinger, Norris Jackson, Evan Jenkins, Thomas John, John Kolms, Jesse Kirk, John H. Kolp, John Levezey, Taylor Levezey, James K. Laird, Horace B. Long, Enmor B. Lamborn, Wm. Maris, Howard W. Millard, Daniel McCauley, Levi H. Preston, Thomas Preston, John Phelps, John A. Pyle, Anthony Roberts, Wm. Robinson, Albert Robinson, Charles H. Swayne, Isaac Sypherd, John F. Sypherd, Benj. F. Sterrett, Matthias Shaffer, Geo. Sharpless, Henry J. Stayers, Joseph Stedham, Thomas Southwood, Wm. G. Taylor, Franklin Taylor, Abram Wanger, Henry C. Webb, Wm. C. Witman, Abner Williams, Geo. W. Watson, Edwin A. Yerkes.

THIRTIETH REGT. (EMERGENCY) INF., PA. VOLS.

(Mustered in June 20, 1863; discharged Aug. 1, 1863.)

COMPANY A.

Capt. James Hughes, 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Massey, 2d Lieut. Wm. Hanna, 1st Sergt. Samuel B. Walton.

Sergeants.

W. R. T. Boggs, Wm. H. Hanna, Benj. H. Bailey, Isaac Seltzer.

Corporals.

Henry McFadden, Wm. M. Lowrie, John Miller, Benj. F. Hamill, Samuel Jackson, Francis Magau, Joseph Edwards, Jacob L. Baker.

Musician David Reifsnyder.

Privates.

James Boyd, Joseph C. Boyden, Clifton Barthe, Thomas Bernard, Thomas A. Bent, Theo. A. Baldwin, Evan Bailey, Brinton Bernard, Truman Cooper, Wm. T. Dain, Henry Freeland, Wm. Ferguson, Wm. H. Green, John R. Hanna, John W. Hunt, Jeffries Hallowell, John B. Hendrickson, Francis B. Hunt, Albert Hamill, Malin Ironside, Robert M. Jackson, Geo. Jackson, Maris T. Jeffries, Joseph Jeffries, Malin B. Kent, James Kitson, Geo. H. Leonard, George Miller, Samuel Miller, Ambrose McDonald, Wm. McFadden, James Pouzel, Wm. H. H. Park, Joseph Pine, John Rutherford, Adam P. Reed, William T. Reed, Richard M. Reed, George Robinson, Henry C. Thompson, George Watson, Robert Walker, James H. Wallace, Abner Williams, Washington C. Wright, Robert G. Woodside.

THIRTY-THIRD REGT. (EMERGENCY) INF., PA. VOLS.

Surg. Joseph L. Oliver, must. in June 26, 1863; disch. with regt. Aug. 4, 1863.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY (D) PA. ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. A. B. Lawrence, rank from Oct. 8, 1864; must. out with battery June 13, 1865.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY (EMERGENCY) CAVALRY.

(Mustered in June 16, 1863; disch. July 31, 1863.)

Capt. Alban H. Myers, 1st Lieut. Charles Penrose, Jr., 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Morrison, 1st Sergt. Samuel J. Torbet, Jr.

Sergeants.

Wm. C. Carpenter, Wm. L. Hunt, Isaac L. Hickson, Reuben Haines, William Keech.

Corporals.

Wm. Eachus, Henry J. Schrack, John Speakman, Thos. H. Windle, Jacob L. Stott, Wm. Y. Townsend, John W. Nields, Alfred L. Hughes.

Musicians.

John T. Valentine, Wm. H. Elliott.

Privates.

John W. Armstrong, Wm. W. Andrews, James W. Beaumont, Joshua Bentley, Wm. Bentley, Wm. W. Blair, Eugene R. Buckman, John W. Boyle, Henry A. Brown, James Chandler, Reece Davis, John Davis, J. Scott Davis, Lewis Diterline, Alexander Ewing, Thomas Ewing, James A. Finney, Joseph Greenwood, John A. Groff, Thomas J. Gibson, Isaac B. Greenleaf, Abram D. Harlan, Hanford Hinksom, Francis Hickman, Jesse A. Harvey, Gilbert J. Hatfield, Daniel S. Holmes, Thos. R. Hoffman, Spencer B. Jackson, Richard Johnson, Joseph C. Kauffman, J. Newman Keech, Jonathan M. Lewis, Frank Look, Alfred Mullin, William Morris, Joseph E. Morris, Jonathan Mann, James W. Moore, Caleb W. Mann, Alex. Mode, Jr., Geo. H. McCorkle, Samuel McBride, Franklin Newlin, Elisha Newlin, Joseph W. Palmer, Joseph Palmer, Joseph T. Pierce, Wm. H. H. Pierce, James M. Reath, James G. Riley, Enos M. Russell, Samuel W. Scott, Michael Sweeney, Hiram Stapleton, William Vance, Edward Worth, Lewis D. White, Edward R. Williamson, Lewis Woodward, Andrew J. Williams, Joseph N. Woodward, Henry Wagoner, David S. Wilkinson, John A. Walker, Richard B. Yates, Samuel S. Young.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

Surg. W. Allen Peck, must. in July 3, 1863; must. out Aug. 7, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

(Mustered in July 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 11, 1863.)

Asst.-surg. William Hargreaves.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. Jesse Orr.

COMPANY F.

2d Lieut. M. E. Morris.

FORTY-THIRD REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

(Mustered in July 6, 1863; discharged Aug. 13, 1863.)

Col. Wm. W. Stott, Adjt. George E. Newlin, Surg. J. W. Houston.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Charles W. Roberts, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Wilson, 2d Lieut. John T. Bradway, 1st Sergt. Abraham Fetters, Jr.

Sergeants.

Samuel G. Smith, Charles J. J. Murray, Lambin F. Thomas, James D. Downing.

Don Juan Wallings, pro. to sergt.-maj., July 6, 1863.

James H. Naylor, pro. to com.-sergt. July 13, 1863.

Corporals.

John W. Hayman, James L. Jones, Barclay C. Baldwin, Joseph P. Bingaman, Isaac A. Hartman, Edward McClure, David L. McDonald, Henry L. Brinton, John J. Creigh.

Privates.

Benjamin F. Alloways, Barclay Aitken, Jesse Ahn, Thomas Anderson, Mifflin W. Bailey, George H. Bye, John E. Batton, John B. Channell, George F. Corkadale, David Carpenter, Charles L. Davis, William H. Ely, Ellis Farra, Wilmer W. Glisson, John B. Gibson, Davis L. Guest, Jacob S. Griffith, Isaac B. Hill, Brinkley H. Haley, Joseph C. Hall, Erie Hooker, Lewis Hoffecker, James Holingsworth, Thomas C. Huntsman, Joseph H. Hughes, Edward Jones, John Jones, Calvin Jones, Phineas P. James, Washington Kirk, John F. Kauffman, Reuben Kneer, Evan Lewis, Malachi H. Lewellyn, A. John Leek, Benjamin G. Lilley, Wm. V. Leonard, Marshall H. Matlack, E. Thos. Mullin, Michael Martin, George Magaw, Davis B. Meredith, George Martin, Jr., William McDowell, McDonald Montgomery, John K. Newell, Edward Paiste, George Paiste, Townsend Pught, Charles P. Rushton, Stephen L. Ramsey, Charles L. Ramsey, George L. Rote, James Roberts, Bartholomew

Smedley, Amos B. Scott, William H. Stetoler, James Armstrong Smith, Edwin C. Scott, Richard Thornbury, George T. Thorn, Edward Terry, Thomas F. Turner, Joseph T. Walker, John Wright, William Wear, Thompson Whiteside, William Walls, Matthew R. White, Joseph E. Wilson, John P. Winterbottom, John A. Wilson.

COMPANY B.

Capt. John W. Davis, 1st Lieut. Samuel Wood, 2d Lieut. Samuel Troth, 1st Sergt. Hugh Crossley.

Sergeants.

David W. Worthington, David R. Clemens, William N. Walker, William H. Wells.

Corporals.

William Henry, Theodore Bane, Jones Munshower, Isaac Bailey, Christian Lapp, Theodore Walker, Edwin C. Heck, Joseph Smith.

Musician Samuel Mitchell.

Privates.

Joseph Aikens, John Bartholomew, Jr., Theo. Beidler, Abner H. Brown, Wm. Broadbelt, Robert W. Campbell, Thomas Carson, David Childs, Walter Conroy, Alex. Colebower, James Carlow, Thomas Dannegan, Harmer W. Davis, John F. Gunkle, John M. Howard, Evan W. Johns, Philip Kirk, Samuel E. Kendall, Chalkley C. Lewis, William L. Lee, David McClure, Charles T. Megowan, Judson Munshower, Charles D. Massey, Mansfield O'Donnell, Wm. S. Ritter, Henry M. Ruth, Robert Ross, Edwin D. Steteler, Benj. Stauffer, Davis R. Showalter, Samuel Smedley, William Stiteler, John Stewart, Henry G. Shultz, Alonzo Thiers, William D. Thomas, Isaac Thomas, Joseph Woodward, Charles Walker, George K. Woodward, Isaac P. Walker, William R. Wilson, Gilbert Youngblood.

COMPANY C.

Capt. David H. Cochran, 1st Lieut. William A. Fleming, 2d Lieut. R. Clark, Marrison, 1st Sergt. Hugh M. Hutton.

Sergeants.

Samuel Coates, Charles N. Sprowl, David H. McClurg, Joshua W. Booth.

Corporals.

John J. Carter, William W. Jackson, Alfred Webster, Isaac B. Davis, Arthur Andrews, John W. McClellan, John Johnson, Lewis Coates.

Privates.

James Andrews, Jesse Brosius, Mahlon G. Brosius, Truman Brosius, William P. Broomall, Charles J. Brown, Joseph P. Baldwin, William T. Bicking, Jesse Brinton, Joel T. Chriswell, Pusey E. Chambers.

Charles Cloud, pro. to hos.-steward July 6, 1863.

Hanford A. Davis, Henry C. Darlington, Lemuel W. Dobbins, Stacy Doran, William J. Dorman, James A. Ewing, George Evans, Joseph T. Evans, William Fry, Samuel G. Gill, James J. Hendrickson, Joseph W. Hanway, Wendell P. Hambleton, James C. Hamill, Joseph M. Jones, Frank Johnson, William M. Killgore, William Lights, Joseph Lamburn, James Lovett, John McCaslin, Joseph Mull, William E. McClimans, Samuel W. Morrison, Andrew McCarter, William McCullough, Jno. Ortlip, Caleb P. Pyle, Clifford J. Quigley, George Ross, George Rollings, Wm. P. Robinson, Wm. Richmond, James Smith, William H. Smith, Oliver Shaw, Clayton Thompson, Henry Taylor.

Joseph L. Topham, pro. to com.-sergt. July 6, 1863.

Benjamin F. Weaver, Thornton Walton, Thomas Whitson, Charles Webster, Charles Watson, Ezekiel Webb.

COMPANY E.

Capt. William V. Strickland, 1st Lieut. John W. Nields.

2d Lieut. George E. Newlin, pro. to adjt. July 6, 1863.

2d Lieut. Joseph R. Strickland, 1st Sergt. Joseph Hemphill, Jr.

Sergeants.

Robert Woodside, Cheney Watkins, Harvey Nields, Wm. Johnson.

Corporals.

Wm. C. Stern, Alfred Hotton, Joseph Hall, John C. Bailey, Wm. Ingram, Richard Monaghan, Thomas Allen, H. C. Hemphill.

David A. Chandler, pro. to qrmr.-sergt. July 6, 1863.

Musicians.

Francis Kelly, Andrew Hughes.

Privates.

Phineas Andress, Samuel Boyer, George Brestler, Edmund Brestler, James Bannon, Theodore Brown, Isaac Barnes, Granville Cooper, Alexander Craig, John Dunkin, Allen Davis, Eber Dailey, Levi Emrick, John Grant, Reuben Holsten, Thomas Hawthorn, John Hoskins, George Harman, Levi Hoffman, Wm. Harper, John Holt, Isaac Harvey, Samuel Jeffries, Charles Johnson, Mashall Lamborn, Maris Mullin, Benjamin Michener, Robert E. Monaghan, Davis Messimer, William Mendenhall, Charles McFadden, Isaac Paxon, Robert Smith, Charles Smith, Henry Stern, Nimrod Strickland, Jr., Willis Taylor, Thomas White, Enos West, Horatio Williams, Morgan Williams, Thomas Webb, Joseph Young.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Wm. W. Stott, pro. to colonel.

Capt. Enoch Moore, 1st Lieut. Bernard Hawley, 2d Lieut. James C. Cunningham, 1st Sergt. Thomas J. Henderson.

Sergeants.

Eli Baker, Evan Woodward, Charles Fraley, John G. Bailey.

Corporals.

John B. Hawley, Amos G. Hoopes, Eli Widdoes, Joseph C. Chambers, Samuel H. Cunningham, Benj. Lamborn, Joseph Barber, Wm. H. Phillips.

Musicians.

Wesley Freeman, George W. Barber.

Privates.

George W. Brannon, John Buck, Samuel Bail, Lewis Burnett, Mitchell Baker, Joshua Cookenback, Brinton H. Chambers, Edwin Chandler, Henry Downing, Alexander Dixon, James Eaton, Wm. Evenson, Walter J. Elder, Passmore Greenfield, Samuel P. Gatchell, Thomas Hoopes, Jesse Haines, Wm. W. Hoopes, Wm. B. Hudson, Thomas B. Hoopes, Benj. M. Jefferies, Silas King, John Linton, Elwood H. Lewis, Wm. Megargee, Albert L. Michener, Jacob E. Moore, Charles M. Mast, Frank A. Neilds, Thomas McGillion, Wm. MacManee, Howard Preston, Maris V. Pyle, John W. Perry, Alfred Rennell, Robert K. Shepperd, David M. Stevens, William L. Scott, Norris W. Smith, James R. Story, Thomas S. Stevens, John W. Thomas, Alfred F. Taylor, Asa S. White, Edmund C. Wilson, Joseph C. Watson, Jas. A. Wilson, Joseph A. Wickersham.

FORTY-FOURTH REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

Chaplain James Y. Ashton, must. out with regiment Aug. 27, 1863.

FORTY-FIFTH REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

(Mustered in July 1–6, 1863; mustered out Aug. 29, 1863.)

COMPANY B.

Capt. George K. Crozer, 1st Lieut. John Groff, 2d Lieut. Thomas Stewart, 1st Sergt. Robert S. Bentley.

Sergeants.

George R. Vauzant, Richard Crowther, Ratcliffe Bridge, John Giltson.

Corporals.

William Anderson, Ezra Dansfield, Thomas Clough, Wm. H. Dean, John McGovern, Robert L. West, Augur Castle, Henry Greenwalt.

Privates.

Mark Allen, James Allen, William Burley, James Buckley, Mattison Bail, George Blakely, Edwin Blakely, James Breckenridge, Robert Cornog, John Cardwell, James Cunliffe, James Canavan, Robert E. Cardwell, William S. Chalfant, Sylvester Canavan, James Crowther, James K. Daniels, Richard Dawson, Isaac Dalton, William Dalton, William Dawson, John Deitrich, George Elliott, Robert Elliott, Andrew J. Fenton, Joseph Faulkner, John Faulkner, Wm. Finley, Wm. Finley, Jr., Charles Firth, Henry Foster. Allen Gartside, Robert Gartside, Wm. Garthwaite, James Glennand, Wm. Henderson, Luke Hepworth, Richard Hepworth, William Hill, Alexander Hopkins, Edward Howarth, Thomas Kay, James Lockwood, John Lavery, Geo. W. Loveland, Andrew J. Lambert, William H. Makin, Geo. Mousley, Arthur Martin, William Mackey, Samuel Montgomery, Davis Minster, Hamilton Morris, James Morgan, James Mills, Joseph McBride, William McClelland, Wm. McNamee, Charles McBride, David G. Pretty, Samuel T. Pretty, James Ross, Samuel Saxon, Alex. Struthers, Wm. Struthers, Joseph U. Scott, James Smith, Lewis Smith, Edward Taylor, George Turner, John Thompson, Nehemiah Vanzant, John Wyatt, William Ward, Casper Wilmer, Wm. Whitaker, Joseph Wyatt, George Waters.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

(Mustered in July 9, 1863; mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.)

Chaplain John C. Thorn.

COMPANY C.

Captain A. T. Buchanan.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

Surgeon William R. Blakeslee, must. in July 8, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 26, 1863.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGT. PA. (NINETY DAYS) MILITIA.

Surgeon J. S. Ramsey, must. in July 11, 1863; must out with regt. Aug. 26, '63.

INDEPENDENT COMP. INF. (NINETY DAYS) PA. MILITIA.

(Mustered in July 6, 1863; discharged Sept. 4, 1863.)

Capt. Horace A. Beale, 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Torbet, 2d Lieut. Levi B. Jones, 1st Sergt. Jacob McIlhenny.

Sergeants.

George B. Moore, Jefferson Guinney, James McIlhenny, James Forrest.

Corporals.

Benj. S. Gray, Uriah W. Osborn, Robert Bride, Henry Myers, Edwin W. Townsend, John Renner, Wm. M. Stanley, Wm. D. Wilkinson.

Musician John J. White.

Privates.

Thomas Atkins, Milton Brown, James Brown, Edward Boil, Wm. Boyd, Robert Cairnes, Samuel H. Compton, John Cook, John Dunn, Benjamin Deller, Samuel Deller, Joseph Davis, John Donovan, Smith D. F. Diterline, James

Ewing, Wesley J. Freeman, Geo. F. Fox, Griffith Gray, John Gallagher, Frank Guinney, Wm. M. Hoopes, Walker Hilton, Henry Holkins, Cornelius Harrington, George Harrison, Wm. Ingram, James Jones, Samuel Jones, Wm. Jackson, Samuel H. Kolp, James J. Little, Robert W. Long, Geo. W. Morgan, James S. Miller, Charles Miller, Geo. H. Marshall, Isaac M. Milligen, Owen W. Milligen, J. J. Mayars, Taylor W. McIntyre, Harrison McNelly, Thos. McMain, Rodger McCann, Charles G. Neal, Abiah D. Osborn, John T. Pearl, John Pearl, Jacob H. Russell, Geo. Rauck, John D. Raively, John Strong, Milton Stamp, John S. Still, Geo. B. Thompson, John K. Townsend, John Watson, Charles Weigle.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY (NINETY DAYS) PA. MILITIA.

(Organized at West Chester July 1, 1863; must. Aug. 24, 1863.)

Capt. George R. Guss, 1st Lieut. Frank E. Townsend, 2d Lieuts. William E. Barber, William E. Moore, 1st Sergt. John A. Leslie, Qrmr.-sergt. John Windle.

Sergeants.

Thomas J. Harvey, Friend L. Gregory, Charles H. Areson, Joseph R. Burnett.

Corporals.

Fordyce A. Allen, William V. Husted, Joel P. Conrad, Jacob P. Cox, Anthony Bolmar, Joseph T. Murtagh, Richard J. McConkey, William N. Shoffner.

Artificers.

Abraham L. Marshall, Eli E. Gill.

Buglers.

George G. Cardwell, Frank Wollaston.

Privates.

Joseph H. Abel, William W. Achey, Henry C. Bolmar, T. Elwood Brinton, Pierce Burns, John Brown, Jesse J. Burnett, Ellis P. Brown, Clement B. Clingan, Joseph B. Coburn, Lewis Coulter, William A. Cloud, Thomas S. Chambers, T. K. Cheyney, Rufus T. Cheyney, Hugh R. Cheyney, Thomas Conner, Joseph Conner, Rodger Curry, Enoch Dixon, George Davis, John A. Daily, William Davis, Thomas T. Estworthy, William Evans, Howard Fergus, William J. Gibson, Jonathan R. Gheen, B. W. Gheen, Charles Hathaway, Jr., E. H. Hughes, J. Kable Hartman, William L. Hartman, William M. Hayes, John P. Harlan, Jesse Hurford, Charles T. Hallowell, Henry Jackson, Geo. C. Jackson, Joseph F. Jackson, John L. Kirk, William B. King, Samuel W. Mood, Gideon Matlack, Walton N. Martin, Lindley C. Moore, James Michener, Pennock C. Marshall, Jesse Moore, David M. Mast, Daniel McClure, Isaac W. Morris, John W. Newlin, David B. Nyce, Enos Newbrough, Edward O'Neil, Henry O'Neil, Samuel N. Olwine, Franklin Pusey, Strickland Pitt, Abner Pyle, Daniel C. Price, George Pennypacker, Richard D. Pennock, Franklin Pierce, Levi B. Roberts, William H. Ruthven, Henry F. Rodney, John Ramsey, J. Carpenter Rhoads, William D. Rodgers, Henry C. Styles, J. P. Stebbins, Ebenezer R. Stevens, Isaac N. Shoffner, Oliver Sidwell, Cheney Speakman, Eli L. Sill, Jesse J. Taylor, Frank Taylor, Stephen M. Taylor, Brinton Taylor, James P. Taylor, Lewis Taggart, Thomas H. Whisler, James Wood, William N. Wood, E. H. Woodward, Walter W. Wheatley, Pyle Woodward, Norris Williamson, Charles S. Williamson, David Williams, William C. Wetherell, C. Wickersham, G. T. Wickersham, E. Lewis Wills, Joseph P. Way, William C. Zance.

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OF

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PENNSYLVANIA,

LOUIS H. EVERTS.

1881.

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